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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, June 28, 2024, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 2024

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALFORD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 26, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK ALFORD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, in this moment, take us away from the noise and demands of our work just the echoes of which seek to deafen our ears to Your voice. But speak through the clamor and silence all voices but Your own, that we would hear Your enduring Word for this day.

As complex as today's circumstances may appear, let us pay heed to this simple fact: With You, O Lord, one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years are as one day. Today, may there fall on us a sense of Your timeless power. Thus, humbled before You, may we become more aware and let go of the fleeting things we seek to control.

Give us a clearer understanding of Your perfect holiness, that our own accomplishments would not serve as the source of our pride or purpose.

Open our eyes to Your infinite and beautiful creation, that we would put our own achievements in perspective, and yield ourselves to Your divine and gracious plan. May all that we strive to do serve to glorify You.

In the wealth of Your everlasting love, may we be content to leave in Your hands the outcome of our best intentions, the resolution to our most complex concerns, and the answer to our deepest desires.

In Your ageless name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. TLAIB 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 PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING A HISTORIC FIRST-TIME CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH IN THE BLUFF

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a historic first-time celebration in the Fourth District of Arkansas. This year, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff hosted its first-ever Juneteenth in the Bluff celebration. This event served to celebrate freedom and triumph by highlighting the region's rich arts and cultural legacy through live music, art exhibitions, and food.

Juneteenth itself commemorates the last enslaved African Americans in Galveston, Texas, learning of their freedom on June 19, 1865, marking the end of slavery in the United States. Juneteenth is a celebration of liberty and a call to action, reminding us that the fights for our God-given rights and the basic tenets of freedom are ongoing.

On June 19, the city of Pine Bluff honored their resilience and the countless contributions of Black Americans throughout our history. Along with this, they were also able to celebrate the faculty, students, and staff at UAPB who have impacted and shaped the arts in not just Arkansas, but also nationwide.

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

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



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As we reflect on our past, let us commit to building a future where justice prevails and every American enjoys the full promise of freedom.

CALLING OUT DTE ENERGY'S RATE HIKES AND CORPORATE GREED

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I am getting tired of coming to the House floor to call out DTE Energy's corporate greed in my district.

My residents cannot afford DTE's ridiculous rate hikes and terrible, unreliable service.

Check this out: They increase rates between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. when the majority of our families are home, literally in the middle of a deadly heat wave with temperatures of nearly 100 degrees.

Despite DTE making more than a billion dollars in rate hikes in the last decade and \$313 million in the second quarter of this year, DTE is never satisfied.

DTE is one of the worst utilities in the Nation for power outages and restoring power. Yet we pay 16 percent more than the national average for this failing service.

As long as a for-profit company controls our electrical power, it will be unaffordable and unreliable.

We need public power. DTE and other for-profit utilities should be turned into publicly-owned and operated services so our families can live safely and have livable conditions in our country.

NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

(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 today as a proud descendant of dairy farmers to honor National Dairy Month.

As the first chairman of the House Agriculture Committee from Pennsylvania in nearly 170 years, I know the importance of America's dairy industry.

Our Commonwealth is home to more than 5,000 dairy farms with more than 470,000 cows. We produce nearly 10 billion pounds of milk each year and for every cow, we generate \$24,000 in economic revenue.

The American dairy industry is an economic powerhouse, home to nearly 10 million dairy cows, supporting over 3 million jobs, and generating nearly \$42 billion in direct wages.

America's dairy farmers produce more than 200 billion pounds of milk each year, ensuring that there is a consistent and reliable supply of essential nutrients.

However, the story of American dairy goes deeper than just statistics and numbers. It is a story of family farms

and hardworking producers. Dairy producers work tirelessly every day of the year to provide nutritious products for consumers here and around the world.

American dairy is a robust and dynamic sector that supports our economy, nourishes our population, and embodies the values of hard work and determination.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of our dairy farmers and producers across the Commonwealth and around the country.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF ROBERT LUCCHESI ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a pillar of our New Paltz community, Police Chief Robert Lucchesi, as he retires after over three decades serving our community on the force.

Chief Lucchesi is everything a community could want in a leader: He brought a zeal for service to every moment spent in uniform, a devotion to neighbors and strangers alike, and the profound ability to constantly reflect on how his team could better protect, serve, uplift, and empower our community.

He set the standard and built a culture based on trust not only in his department, but throughout our entire region by serving on the Police Chiefs Association of Ulster County and Mid-Hudson Chiefs of Police Association.

Chief Lucchesi has more than earned a relaxing retirement, but that is not who he is. Fully grounded in a life of service, he is already back in public service sitting on the New Paltz Zoning Board of Appeals, serving as a volunteer firefighter, and in his spare time, somehow, coaching youth sports in New Paltz and our community.

Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor to serve and work with Chief Lucchesi. On behalf of our entire community, I thank him for his decades of service past, present, and future.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S OPEN-BORDER POLICIES ARE DANGEROUS TO AMERICAN WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, a 13-year-old girl was raped in New York City by an illegal immigrant from Ecuador released into our country by Border Patrol thanks to Joe Biden's open-border policies.

In Texas, 12-year-old Jocelyn Nungaray was raped and murdered by two illegal immigrants from Venezuela, again, released into our country at the direction of the Biden administration.

Laken Riley's killer, a Venezuelan gang member, was granted parole by the Biden administration, then repeat-

edly arrested and released by sanctuary city New York, the only reason Laken is not alive today.

Rachel Morin's killer, an illegal immigrant from El Salvador, crossed Biden's open border, successfully evading CBP custody.

Kayla Hamilton's killer from El Salvador was allowed to enter by the Biden administration, despite associations with the violent MS-13 gang.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask how many more American women and girls will suffer the same fate before President Biden reverses his policies? I also ask: Where are our colleagues on the other side of the aisle that claim to be champions of women?

HONORING WORLD WAR II VETERAN ROBERT "AL" PERSICHIETTI

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Robert "Al" Persichitti, a World War II veteran and beloved member of my community who recently passed away while en route to Normandy for the 80th anniversary of D-Day.

I had the honor of meeting Al several years ago, and we became fast friends. I loved hearing him talk about his time in the United States Navy where he served in Guadalcanal, the Battle of Okinawa, and the fight at Iwo Jima, landmark moments in our country's history.

At the spry young age of 102, Al's dedication to his country never wavered. Al embodied the very meaning of the word "patriot," and his commitment to service over self should inspire us all.

May we follow the famous advice of General George Patton by not mourning the death of Al Persichitti, but instead thanking God that such a remarkable man lived.

Mr. Speaker, may Al rest in peace. He certainly earned it.

RECOGNIZING SMALL BUSINESS OF THE MONTH, NOBLE CONCRETE AND PRECAST

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

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Fourth District of Missouri's Small Business of the Month for June, Noble Concrete and Precast, a female-owned concrete business that sells top-of-the line products, built by experienced farmers who are committed to providing the best experience to all customers.

Located in Lamar, Missouri, Noble Concrete and Precast is a local go-to source for high-quality concrete cattle feeders, raised beds, stock tanks, retaining walls, and much more.

As a family-owned and operated business since 1990, their affiliations speak

to the amazing things they are accomplishing. They are affiliated with the Cattlemen's Association, FFA, 4H, Girl Scouts, Contractors Association of the Ozarks, and so many more amazing national and local affiliates.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Noble Precast on the well-deserved recognition of Small Business of the Month. Keep up the much-appreciated work.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES TO OVERSPEND AND OVERREGULATE

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, since President Biden has taken office, prices have risen 20.1 percent. That means the average American household is spending an average of \$13,000 more a year for common household items.

Despite this out-of-control, spending-induced inflation, the Biden administration continues to overspend and overregulate.

In fact, in just 3½ years, this administration has finalized 991 new regulations. Those regulations will result in an estimated 300 million additional hours of paperwork every year for Americans and bring with them a total finalized cost of \$1.6 trillion.

This comes as small business owners struggle to remain competitive and keep up with these rising costs.

Madam Speaker, it is past time the Biden administration ends its regulatory war against small businesses and unleash the American ingenuity and capitalism that has traditionally given Americans the highest standard of living in the world.

□ 0915

ENSURING STABILITY IN LEBANON

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as tensions boil in the Middle East, I rise today to bring attention in this Chamber to the alarming situation in Lebanon.

Lebanon is strategically significant to the United States, given its central location in the Middle East and its border with Israel. Ensuring stability in Lebanon and neutralizing Hezbollah will bolster regional security, creating a conducive environment for Israel to negotiate peaceful treaties.

U.N. resolutions already on the books should be enforced, like Resolution 1559 for the disarmament of militias in Lebanon and Resolution 1680 to protect the Lebanese borders and prevent smuggling by Iran's proxies in the Middle East. This need is underscored by a recent incident on May 20 when a Syrian truck loaded with weapons was intercepted in northern Lebanon.

The people of Lebanon are hurt the most by Hezbollah and the Iranian proxies, and what is happening there is an absolute disgrace. We must empower the people of Lebanon and continue to push for a presidential election that is free and fair of interference from the Iranian regime.

IT IS TIME TO GET TO WORK

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

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, the American people don't go home before their job is done, so why should Congress? In the nearly five decades that our current appropriations process has been in place, Congress has passed all 12 appropriations bills only four times—four times in almost 50 years.

The American people have been far too generous with us, and their patience is wearing thin. We are here to represent their interests and to keep this government running.

It is high time that we take our responsibilities seriously, put our heads down, and get to work passing appropriations bills each year.

Congress is broken, and I intend to fix how Washington works. Today, I am introducing the Do Our Job Act. If our appropriations work is not done, we don't go home. Simple as that.

The American people deserve better than an 8 percent success rate for funding our government.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8774, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8771, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8752, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1316 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1316

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8774) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the

bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-40 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 2. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 8774, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 4. During consideration of H.R. 8774 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8774 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute

rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-39 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 7. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 8771, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 8. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 9. During consideration of H.R. 8771 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 10. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8771 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 11. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment

in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-38, modified by the amendment specified in section 17 of this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 12. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 8752, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 13 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 14 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 14 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 13 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 13. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 14 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 14. During consideration of H.R. 8752 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 15. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8752 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 16. The Clerk shall not transmit to the Senate a message that the House has passed H.R. 8752 until notified by the Speaker that H.R. 2, as passed by the House on May 11, 2023, has been enacted into law.

SEC. 17. The amendment referred to in section 11 of this resolution is as follows:

“Strike section 406 and strike section 413 and insert SEC. _____. Notwithstanding the numerical limitation set forth in section 214(g)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, and upon determining that the needs of American businesses cannot be satisfied during fiscal year 2025 with United States workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform

temporary nonagricultural labor, may increase the total number of aliens who may receive a visa under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) in such fiscal year above such limitation by not more than the highest number of H-2B nonimmigrants who participated in the H-2B returning worker program in any fiscal year in which returning workers were exempt from such numerical limitation.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALFORD). The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to amend the pending resolution with an amendment that I have placed at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

Sec. 18. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, during consideration of H.R. 8771 pursuant to this resolution, it shall not be in order to consider amendment number 37 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution is amended.

□ 0930

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last night the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1316, providing for consideration of three measures.

H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025, is to be considered under a structured rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, provides for one motion to recommit, and makes 193 amendments in order.

H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025, is to be considered under a structured rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate

equally controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, provides for one motion to recommit, and makes 75 amendments in order.

H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025, is to be considered under a structured rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, provides for one motion to recommit, and makes 61 amendments in order.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the rule and the underlying pieces of legislation, beginning with H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025.

Mr. Speaker, our country is currently facing threats at levels we haven't seen since World War II. However, H.R. 8774 delivers a strong response to the situations we currently find ourselves in. This bill provides nearly \$834 billion to support our national defense and remains consistent with the levels set in the law by the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

Additionally, this bill rejects \$18 billion of unjustified, unnecessary, and politically motivated spending included in the President's budget request. It redirects those resources to programs and activities that counter the threats we are facing from hostile actors, fosters innovation, enhances the DOD's role in combating the fentanyl crisis, and supports servicemembers and their families.

Mr. Speaker, the threat posed by the Chinese Communist Party is clear, and this bill recognizes that. It prioritizes defense articles and services to Taiwan as well as deterrence initiatives throughout the Indo-Pacific region. The bill modernizes our military and invests in next-generation fighter aircraft, helicopters, and tactical combat vehicles and submarines, ensuring our warfighters are prepared for the threats that lie ahead.

This bill supports our ally Israel, which is under constant threat by the terrorist group Hamas. It provides funding for the Israeli cooperative missile defense programs, including Iron Dome, David's Sling, and the Arrow.

Additionally, it prohibits funds to withhold the delivery of defense articles and services from the United States to Israel, as we have seen the Biden administration do in the past. It requires any withheld articles to be delivered within 15 days.

This bill refocuses the Pentagon on its core mission and prohibits funding for DEI offices and climate change executive orders, as well as other divisive social agendas and radical policies.

Further, Mr. Speaker, this bill provides the funding to deliver a 4.5 percent pay raise for all of our military personnel and an additional 15 percent pay raise for our junior enlisted servicemembers.

The world is a safer place when America leads, and this bill ensures we are able to do so.

Moving on to H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025, Mr. Speaker, this bill is another step in the right direction toward protecting our national security, safeguarding our global economic interests, supporting our allies and partners, and promoting freedom abroad.

This bill also supports our ally Israel and provides funding to ensure they can defend themselves against terrorist attacks like we saw on October 7. Additionally, it prohibits funding for UNRWA, which we have seen support Hamas.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is facing an imminent threat on our southern border. This legislation prohibits funds that encourage or facilitate dangerous migrations toward the U.S.-Mexico border and provides funding to combat the flow of fentanyl and other illicit drugs that are pouring into the United States and killing innocent Americans.

Further, Mr. Speaker, this bill redirects taxpayer resources and prohibits funding for the Green Climate Fund, the Wuhan Institute of Virology, and any gain-of-function research in labs in adversarial nations like China, Iran, Russia, North Korea, and Cuba.

The world is a dangerous place right now, and again, Mr. Speaker, the world is safer when America leads. This bill redirects funding from flawed Biden administration policies that make the United States and our allies weaker to policies that make the U.S. stronger and the world a safer place.

Finally, on H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025, Mr. Speaker, it is clear that what our President is currently doing at our southern border is not working. H.R. 8752 takes the necessary steps to combat illegal immigration and the consequences that have come with it.

This bill provides \$600 million for construction of the southern border wall and requires Secretary Mayorkas to adhere to the law and build physical barriers immediately.

It is pretty simple, Mr. Speaker. We are a country of laws. We need to uphold our immigration laws. If we had done so in the last 3½ years, we wouldn't be in this position. This has placed a tremendous burden on our already strained Border Patrol agents. This bill provides an additional \$300 million for border security technology to help them do their jobs while also preserving funding for the 22,000 agents who are serving on the front lines of our border crisis.

Tragically, Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration's failure to protect the border has resulted in dangerous criminals in our communities, putting Americans at risk. This bill provides \$4.1 billion for custody operations to get these criminals off our streets and \$822 million to fund transportation and removal operations.

Further, Mr. Speaker, this bill focuses the Department of Homeland Security on its core mission of ensuring a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other potential threats.

This bill prevents the Department from carrying out its equity action plan or advancing critical race theory. Additionally, it rejects funding requests by the Biden administration that encourage illegal immigration and reduces funding for programs that could enable it.

Altogether, Mr. Speaker, these three bills meet the needs of our Nation as they currently stand. They provide for our national defense and counter our adversaries. They support American values and principles, work to secure our southern border and address the illegal immigration issue Americans are fed up with, and ensure the proper use of taxpayer dollars by requiring that funding goes toward carrying out the core mission of the Departments.

It is simple, Mr. Speaker. These bills put the American people first. I commend the Committee on Appropriations for the work they did to craft these bills. I look forward to consideration of these important pieces of legislation, and I urge passage of this rule.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) for the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. NEGUSE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, today's rule, as you have heard, provides for the consideration of three partisan appropriations bills. While I certainly agree with my colleague from Georgia regarding the myriad of threats posed to our country, these bills fall far short of addressing those threats.

House Republicans have, regrettably, kicked off the appropriations season by doubling down on failed legislation that would, in effect, harm our servicemembers, abandon our allies, cede the U.N. to our adversaries, and withhold critical resources needed to secure our southern border.

When it comes to global leadership and national security, House Democrats and House Republicans have a very different approach. House Republicans' Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, H.R. 8771, ultimately revives the doomed isolationism of the early 20th century.

Across the globe, America's adversaries threaten the peace and prosperity of the free world. With wars in the Middle East and Europe and humanitarian crises on nearly every continent, the world needs American leadership.

How do House Republicans respond? They respond by introducing a bill that cuts international disaster assistance

programs by \$1.3 billion, cuts international financial institutions by \$583 million, and cuts \$362 million from programs to improve maternal and child health and fight infectious diseases. By cutting funding, ultimately, for the United Nations and other multilateral investments, this bill is a reversal of our country's historic position among the nations where we stand as a beacon for democracy and liberty.

Then we have H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025. Now, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim that this bill will secure our border. It will not. The bill falls short of our responsibility to provide for the safety and security of Americans. Ultimately, it disinvests, decreases funding, for a variety of critical programs designed to prevent threats from terrorists, transnational criminals, foreign adversaries, and violent extremists.

My colleagues, Mr. Speaker, do not want to secure the border. How do we know that? Because they had a chance to do precisely that just a few short months ago. They had a chance to do that with the Senate's bipartisan border plan. What did House Republicans do instead? They ensured that that bipartisan deal never even received a vote at the behest of their leader, former President Trump.

The proposal under consideration this week that Republicans have put on the floor cuts the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office by \$48 million. It cuts the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center by \$10.4 million.

Ask yourself, Mr. Speaker, why would House Republicans put a bill on the floor that cuts Federal law enforcement training programs? It is a fair question.

The bill includes no funds for targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants and the shelter and services program. It cuts family reunification efforts by \$33.9 million.

At bottom, Mr. Speaker, this is another wasted opportunity, in my view, for House Republicans to address what they say is a top priority: border security.

Finally, the rule includes H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. This bill is extreme even by House Republican standards. Usually, in my experience, it has been the Rules Committee that has been responsible for, for lack of a better phrase, messing up these massive bipartisan efforts, at least during the 118th Congress under Republican control, but my colleagues in the majority on the Rules Committee didn't even get the opportunity to do that with respect to this bill because it came out of committee as a terrible piece of legislation.

It divides the country. It undermines national security. It includes provisions that fail to support service personnel. The bill cuts civilian positions at a time when the Department is struggling to meet readiness goals. A number of extreme policy riders that

have been included within the bill target reproductive care for women, the LGBTQ community, and more. Finally, it fails to invest in a number of different important programs critical to our national security.

It is a bill, unfortunately, detached from reality, and of course the elephant in the room, what we all know to be true, is that it has no chance of becoming law.

Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker. These three bills that we are considering this week have no chance of becoming law. The rest of this is theater.

What I would implore my colleagues to do is come back to the negotiating table. Let's negotiate and compromise in good faith and abandon this approach that they have unfortunately taken for the better part of the last 19 months in the 118th Congress, which has ultimately led to this Congress being the least productive in 100 years, in the history of this House.

Let's pursue solutions, not stunts.

I encourage my colleagues to perhaps follow that admonition. I suspect they won't, but hope springs eternal that they will get back to working with us so that we can get back to governing.

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

□ 0945

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Americans want the border secure. House Republicans want the border secure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), the chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

I rise today to speak in support of the rule and the underlying bills: H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act; H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act; and H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. Each of these bills, Mr. Speaker, serves an important role in ensuring our Nation's defense while also holding the Federal agencies and the Biden administration accountable to the American public.

These bills eliminate funding for unnecessary and unjustified Federal programs, saving taxpayers' money in the process. At the same time, these bills will work to secure the southern border, counter threatening activity by the People's Republic of China, and enhance the ability of the Federal Government to combat the flow of fentanyl and other illegal drugs crossing our borders, while providing a 4.5 percent pay increase to all military personnel, including, very importantly, a 15 percent increase in pay for junior enlisted servicemembers.

Importantly, these bills narrow their scope to what appropriations bills are intended to do, fund the core missions of Federal agencies and not some fanciful wish list.

To this end, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act allocates over \$12 billion below the President's budget request while the Defense Appropriations Act receives a modest 1 percent discretionary allocation increase in accordance with the Fiscal Responsibility Act signed into law last year.

For much the same reason as noted above, I expect that Members across the aisle may find fault with these bills. Certainly, we welcome their remarks and welcome the debate. However, I will offer a few points on the matter.

Over 10,000 Member submissions were considered in the appropriations process this year. Of this, many were incorporated into the base bills. These measures serve all of our districts and, equally, our Nation as we look to ensure our security and prosperity over the coming years.

The world has become increasingly dangerous. Many days, we are living literally on a knife's edge. One simple miscalculation could plunge us into some unimaginable scenario. More than 4 years ago, when President Biden took office, it wasn't necessarily this way, but during the years of the Biden administration, he has failed to reverse the Nation's reckless spending and to prioritize those who pay for the bills, everyday American taxpayers, and those who selflessly serve our Nation. These bills serve to make that very necessary adjustment.

Regarding the second point, Mr. Speaker, President Biden has signed over 60 executive orders that have eroded border security since taking office. Republicans have repeatedly sounded the alarm on how dangerous these actions are for Americans and national security. Beyond the serious threat of terrorism, American lives have been cut short by criminal illegal immigrants.

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, lives have been cut short by illegal immigrants on this administration's watch.

We hear consistently about someone presenting to the border saying they have got credible fear if they return to their home country. They are granted asylum. They are essentially given a free card into this country.

What about Jocelyn Nungaray, Rachel Morin, Laken Riley, Alex Wise, Jr., Lizbeth Medina, Melissa Powell, Riordan Powell, and Travis Wolfe? These are just a few of the individuals whose lives have been stolen by this crisis. Where was their protection from credible fear? These are United States citizens who have been lost because of the actions the President has taken at the southern border.

I thank the Appropriations Committee for working so hard on getting these bills ready for us. It has been an

enormous amount of work. I thank the underlying committees who provided the work for us to review in the Rules Committee yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the rule and the bills on the floor.

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

The chairman said quite a bit there for me to respond to. I simply say with respect to the deficit, here is an article from just 2 days ago, June 24, 2024, in Axios. The headline reads: "Trump ran up national debt twice as much as Biden: new analysis." I will just read the first sentence. "Former President Trump ran up the national debt by about twice as much as President Biden, according to a new analysis of their fiscal track records." Facts are facts, Mr. Speaker.

With respect to the previous question, Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question today, I will offer an amendment to the rule that would bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would restore the nationwide right to abortion care.

This Monday was the 2-year anniversary of the Dobbs decision, a decision that left millions of women without the reproductive rights and protections provided in *Roe v. Wade* for decades.

It is clear the far right won't stop there. Not only do the bills in this rule, the rule we are considering today, include restrictions on care for our servicemembers, restrictions on care for women and families abroad, restrictions on funding to end maternal deaths, but also, just for the record, an amendment was offered by one of my Republican colleagues to ban IVF treatments for servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. As States across our country create confusion and chaos by enacting Republican policies that I have described, House Democrats are fighting to protect our freedoms. H.R. 12, the Women's Health Protection Act, would ensure that fundamental reproductive healthcare, including abortion care, is available across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD along with any extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. D'ESPOSITO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, to discuss our proposal, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA), a friend and colleague who has been a national leader on this issue, among many others.

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, 48 years ago, a teenage girl about to enter her senior year in high school made a very difficult and personal choice. She was young and didn't come from any money. Her boyfriend was just a year older and preferred surfing over working. Family and friends all had opin-

ions on what she should do. Yes, she was pushed to have an abortion, but the girl knew that what happened to her body was her choice.

I stand before you today as my mother's choice, a right she fully exercised, knowing that the decision whether to have a baby was hers and hers alone.

Two years ago, with the Dobbs decision, six unelected, conservative Justices robbed women of their basic human right to make decisions, to make choices about their family, their relationships, and their bodily autonomy. They reversed half a century of legal precedent and opened the door for far-right politicians to ban, restrict, and interfere with a woman's right to have an abortion and access reproductive care.

We know that we are awaiting yet another decision from the Supreme Court on whether women can get life-saving abortion care over the extreme abortion bans being enacted across our country.

Today, we see the harmful and even deadly impacts of this reckless and irresponsible decision. One estimate projected that over 171,000 women were forced to cross State lines for abortion care last year, some even crossing the ocean to my home State of Hawaii. While many of these women are being forced to leave the red State that they live in to access the healthcare that they need, Republicans just won't stop.

Earlier this year, our colleagues on the Republican Study Committee endorsed a nationwide ban on abortion with zero exceptions. That cruel vision is reflected in the dangerous and inhumane policy riders the Republicans have inserted into our government spending bills, including those that would be considered under this rule.

Democrats have pushed back against this relentless assault on women across the country by introducing H.R. 12, the Women's Health Protection Act. This bill would reinstate the constitutional protections to privacy and bodily autonomy that *Roe v. Wade* provided and further prevent governments from interfering with access to abortion care and reproductive health services in the future.

Hawaii, which I am very proud to represent here in these Halls, was at the forefront of protecting a woman's right to choose by being the very first State to legalize abortion. Since then, we have vigilantly and will continue to fight to protect those rights we fought so hard for over 50 years ago.

That is why I stand before you today. I am here to call on my colleagues to stand with us in firmly rejecting these harmful attacks on women, the girls and women in all of our lives.

We deserve a choice. I was once a choice. I know my mother never would have imagined that her granddaughters would be living in a world where they had fewer rights, fewer choices, than she did.

My nieces deserve the right to make choices for themselves about when to

start a family and what happens to their bodies.

For my nieces, for all of our nieces, for all of the girls and women of our country, I ask my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can bring up the Women's Health Protection Act.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Our national debt is \$35 trillion. The current deficit is \$2.5 trillion. We are not at war, and we are not in the middle of a healthcare emergency.

I will admit the national debt went up a lot during COVID. We did a lot of things very quickly to help the American citizens. Some of that spending was necessary and all of that spending was bipartisan, unlike what the Democrats did with what they call the Inflation Reduction Act and the American Rescue Plan where they spent \$3 trillion without a single Republican vote and didn't even put the money through the appropriations process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I would point out and agree with the gentleman from Georgia that in all that spending that is being bemoaned by our colleagues on the other side of the aisle by the previous administration, show me the opposition from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I will wait.

The truth is that was a bipartisan spendathon. Some of us opposed a good chunk of it, but it was bipartisan.

The reality here is we have legislation before us that is designed to constrain spending in a world in which we are \$35 trillion in debt and in which we have \$1.1 trillion in interest, more on interest than we are spending on the entire spending of the national defense. It is a world in which we are racking up another trillion dollars in debt every 2 or 3 months. This is an unsustainable course that we are taking, and this is what is definitively occurring with the rampant support of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

What we have also done is put forward legislation to enact policy changes, because the power of the purse, Article I, is supposed to be used by Congress in order to do what is necessary to constrain an out-of-control executive branch.

The truth is that on June 13, 2024, an illegal alien from El Salvador raped a 13-year-old girl at machete point while recording it in Queens, New York. The illegal alien was released from the border in June of 2021.

On June 14, 2024, an illegal alien from El Salvador was charged with the rape and murder of Rachel Morin, a Maryland mother of five. He illegally crossed the southern border in February of 2023 as a got-away.

That is not the first instance in Maryland. Kayla Hamilton was raped and murdered in 2022 by an illegal

alien. Her mom is begging for this Congress to stand up against the Biden administration to stop doing what is unconscionable with open borders that are endangering the American people.

On June 17, 2024, 12-year-old Jocelyn Nungaray was murdered by two illegal aliens from Venezuela in my home State in Houston, Texas.

On May 14, 2024, an illegal alien from Honduras who was released from the border in April of 2022, under this administration, pleaded guilty to third-degree sexual abuse of a 12-year-old girl in Waterloo, Iowa.

I could go on and on. I have pages and pages. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to hide behind legislation which even the current President couldn't stand behind when he said he could.

You know how we know that? Because he went to the microphone saying that he now magically has the power for an executive order, saying that when we have 2,500, we will set in effect the stop at the border. When the bill was 5,000, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle knew it was all a sham. They know it is all a cover vote. That is the truth.

□ 1000

Mr. Speaker, we have legislation here that would have Congress step in front of an out-of-control executive branch to secure the border of the United States. It is not unprecedented to hold a bill at the desk. We have done it before, and we should do it because we should use the power of the purse to stop an administration that is endangering the American people and the United States.

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable what this administration is doing. It is unconscionable what they are doing to the Department of Defense. It is unconscionable that they turned it into a woke social engineering experiment that is more concerned about transgender surgeries and pushing a radical agenda than ensuring that we have the military that is necessary to defend the United States of America.

There is no wonder that recruiting levels are down. There is no wonder that we have a morale problem at the Pentagon.

This legislation is designed specifically to refocus our military on doing its job, which is exactly what the American people want us to do: secure the United States, secure our border, and secure us without giving money to organizations all around the world.

I am proud that we restrict funding of the ICC, of the ICJ, and of UNRWA. UNRWA, by the way, which my Democratic colleagues want to continue to support, was, in fact, funding and putting people on the ground, literally. They were killing our friends in Israel.

This bill is a responsible effort to restrain an administration that is endangering the American people, and I am proud to support it.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, only in Washington can one argue that they would like to secure the border by advocating for the passage of a bill that they claim will fund border operations and then include in that bill a provision that prevents it from ever being considered by the Senate unless the Senate does its bidding and passes a completely separate bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), who is a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. America. Mr. Speaker, what a beautiful sound it is to just utter the name of this great country of ours. Americans do not share a common ancestry or common religion, but we are bound together by something that is bigger than us: the ideals of freedom and democracy. Our belief and faith in democracy, and the freedoms it provides, unite us, and it strengthens us.

Yet, today's extreme Republican appropriations bills pit Americans against each other. They insert partisan culture wars into what should be funding to protect Americans from foreign wars. Republican culture wars undermine our unity. Their culture wars undermine our democracy, our security, and our freedom. Their culture wars limit our ability to see each other as something bigger than our individual selves, States, or party affiliation.

Sometimes it is hard to picture democracy, but we can feel it. We can feel it when we see those soldiers whom we celebrated recently because they crossed the channel and stormed Normandy with salt and fear in their mouths. We can see it when we imagine the sand that has blown around and seeped into the pores of our servicemen and -women in the Middle East. They were all fighting for democracy. That is what it feels like.

However, if this Republican Defense appropriations bill passes, then many of our brave servicewomen who tasted that sand would lose their own reproductive health freedoms even as they fight for American freedom.

These extreme Republican bills would take away the freedoms of LGBTQ servicemembers to be themselves, even as they fight for American freedoms in hostile countries.

That is not all. Republicans have cut funding to prepare our military for the dangers of climate change. Unlike the Republicans, Americans know climate change exists because we smell it in the wildfires that burn and the heat waves that kill. We can see it in the rising sea- and floodwaters that threaten our bases and our military readiness. Nevertheless, Republicans put our military at risk and give up strategic military advantage when they cut climate funding in these bills.

Meanwhile, the Republican Homeland Security appropriations bill cuts \$1.4 billion for Customs and Border Protection, and they cut National Guard counter-drug interdiction funding.

Let me say that again: Republicans are proposing cuts to border protection funding from current levels. They are proposing, instead, a medieval form of defense for our country, a Trumpian wall, that doesn't do anything to stop the fentanyl streaming into our borders from China to kill our youth.

Republicans followed Trump when they killed the border security bill that existed. They do not care to protect us. They care about those partisan culture wars.

Finally, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill cuts all funding for vital United Nations humanitarian assistance programs that help women and children.

What values do we hold and what American values do we send abroad when we turn our back on women and children across the world?

Indeed, we increase instability, and we increase the flow of migration when we cut this kind of funding.

The Republican culture wars in these bills don't help our constituents, and they harm our country at home and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I just want to remind everybody that H.R. 8752 provides \$600 million for construction of the southern border wall. That is the cheapest and most effective way to stop illegal immigration. If President Biden wanted to stop about 80 percent of it right now, then he could simply put the remain in Mexico policies back in place that were actually working, but that would be an acknowledgement that President Trump was right.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY).

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, the measures under the rule before us today are about securing our Nation, securing our borders, and standing up to our adversaries who would love nothing more than to do us harm. This week, House Republicans will address the ongoing national security crisis by considering three critical appropriations bills: the fiscal year 2025 Department Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the fiscal year 2025 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, and the fiscal year 2025 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act. These bills aim to secure our borders, bolster our national defense, and strengthen our global standing against our adversaries.

Under the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, we have funding for actual border security, something my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have time and again

refused to support. This bill includes funding for 22,000 additional Border Patrol agents and \$600 million for the construction of the southern border wall.

My own district has had a front row seat for this administration's disastrous border policies. Not only has the Biden border policy, coupled with New York State's sanctuary policies, allowed for a flood of illegal immigrants into our cities, towns, and communities, but our northern border has seen a surge of illegal crossings like never before. I have talked to the Buffalo Sector Border Patrol, and I know firsthand that these agents need Congress to have their backs and give them the tools they need to do their job safely and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, 143 individuals on the FBI's terrorist watch list have been apprehended on our northern border. That is twice as many as have been apprehended on the southern border, and that is just the ones who have been caught.

This administration's open-border policies have turned every State into a border State and every town into a border town, jeopardizing the safety and security of every American.

The Homeland Security bill also provides \$822 million for transportation and removal operations and \$300 million for border security technology, all essential for removing dangerous criminals from our country and securing our borders.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for action. It is time to secure our borders, support our allies, and put American interests and safety first.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the critical legislation that it brings forward.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I know Mr. SCOTT to be an intellectually honest debater and Member, and I wonder maybe perhaps he will indulge me in a bit of a colloquy because I take him at his word that he believes that we have a crisis on the southern border.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman for the purpose of a colloquy.

That is the way you have described it, Mr. SCOTT, is that right?

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. I think it is very obvious to every American.

Mr. NEGUSE. Do you honestly believe that this homeland appropriations bill that we are considering, the funding bill, that it would ameliorate that crisis?

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. I think that if you build a border wall, you solve a tremendous amount of the problems at the border.

Moreover, if President Biden cared and wanted to do something about it, he could simply put remain in Mexico back in place.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. SCOTT, I am asking you about the bill we are considering here today. It is the bill that you are championing here on the floor, the homeland appropriations bill. I take it you believe in this bill.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. I absolutely believe that it will help secure the southern border. There is \$100 million in funding for a physical barrier. That is the cheapest and most effective way to do it. The President right now, President Joe Biden right now could put remain in Mexico back in place and stop 70 to 80 percent of it.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. SCOTT, if that is the case, and if you feel so passionate about the funding allocations in this bill, then why will the bill be held hostage the moment it passes this Chamber?

If this bill passes the House tomorrow, Mr. SCOTT, when will this bill be sent to the United States Senate?

The next day, the next week, the next month, or the next year?

Reclaiming my time, I ask because under the provisions of this bill, Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have written that the homeland appropriations bill will go nowhere until the United States Senate passes a completely different and separate bill that has only garnered less than one-third of support from the United States.

It makes no sense, and it is nonsensical to pass a funding bill for homeland security, for Border Patrol, for TSA, and for FEMA, and then to hold that bill hostage and not allow the Senate to take it up. Any Member who votes for this appropriation bill is doing precisely that. It is nonsensical.

I heard another one of my colleagues come to the floor and defend this practice. It is intellectually disingenuous to suggest that this is normal practice of the House.

Let me read you a quote, Mr. Speaker: "This cheapens the process, and I can't believe we are doing this again." Let me repeat: "This cheapens the process, and I can't believe we are doing this again."

Those aren't my words. Those are the words of a Republican Congressman, TOM MASSIE, yesterday, in the Rules Committee who was honest in his criticism of the approach that House Republicans are taking by continuing to put this gimmick provision within the rule.

If the other side wants to take up a debate about policy with respect to our southern border, then let's have the debate. Don't hold hostage compensation for Border Patrol and Federal employees securing our border and keeping our communities safe. That is not the way to govern.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the State of Rhode Island (Mr. AMO).

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEGUSE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, to my Republican colleagues, I ask the question: Why choose hate?

Why use our budget to attack the LGBTQ community?

We should be coming together to support America's commitment abroad. Instead, Republicans are pushing horrific bills that treat LGBTQ people as less than their fellow Americans.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the GOP majority is bent on restricting the fundamental freedoms of the LGBTQ community, but they refuse to even debate my amendment on the House floor.

Again, why are you choosing hate?

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is simple. It would remove bigoted, homophobic, and partisan riders from the State and Foreign Operations bill. It would strip out provisions that are cruel and callous on our neighbors at home and to those in the LGBTQ community abroad.

My amendment advances the work of the Equality Caucus and the legacy of my predecessor, Congressman DAVID CICILLINE.

Our budget is a statement of values. Our budget is a statement of values, and Republicans are, once again, showing us that they value a hate-filled agenda.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this rule.

□ 1015

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My colleague from Colorado didn't give me a chance to answer the question, but the bottom line is, with the proper policies in place, you don't have to spend as much money.

H.R. 2 would secure the border, and if H.R. 2 were signed into law, you might actually be able to reduce the spending under this appropriations measure, but I am not positive about that. I believe if H.R. 2 were the law, the border would be secure. We would be removing people who are violent criminals who are illegally in this country.

You have to admit that a lot of these other countries have been very smart about emptying the worst of their society into the United States of America. I am not saying that everybody who comes here illegally is a bad person, but I am saying the leaderships of countries are sending the worst of their country into America. It has to be stopped.

If the policies of H.R. 2 were put in place, then you could actually reduce the spending. \$35 trillion in debt, and \$2½ trillion deficit—yes, we had deficits under President Trump. We did things like the Farmers to Families Food Box Program. In very rapid time, we bought crops like corn from farmers, who I personally know, because they didn't have anybody to sell to. We actually gave it to Americans who would have starved if we hadn't done some of those things during the COVID emergency.

We are not in a healthcare emergency. We are not at war. President Biden is still running a \$2½ trillion deficit for the year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD).

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the importance of the appropriations bills before us.

H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025, funds a 19.5 percent pay raise for our troops. I was honored to be on the Quality of Life Panel under the direction of General DON BACON. Look, our troops need this raise. It is long overdue. It ensures combat readiness. It modernizes our military to face future challenges.

Critically, for my district, which is home to Whiteman Air Force Base, this legislation ensures that we fully fund the B-2 mission, keeping it lethal and ready against China, and the B-21 program that is now being built out in Palmdale, California. It will also support the much-needed modernization of our nuclear triad, Mr. Speaker.

H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025, is crucial and critical for securing our southern border, enhancing national security, and countering threats from Communist China. It provides substantial funding for Border Patrol agents, border security technology, and physical barriers, all while rejecting wasteful spending and unnecessary programs.

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some confusion on the other side about the Republicans' desire to secure the border. Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, we made our voices known, the voices of our constituents, that we want a secure border. That is why, more than a year ago, we passed H.R. 2, the Secure Border Act of 2023.

It has been sitting across the hallway here on CHUCK SCHUMER's desk since May of last year. They have done nothing with it.

It would restore remain in Mexico. It would end the catch and release program. It would finish the wall. It would keep out the rapists, the killers, the drug dealers, and the people who are terrorizing our very citizens all because of this administration throwing the doors wide open and welcoming people who do not belong in our Nation.

I am tired of the gaslighting, Mr. Speaker. I am tired of the lies to the American people, the deception, the obfuscation. Secure the border now.

These bills are vital for maintaining America's security and advancing our strategic interests.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these appropriations bills.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask my friend and colleague from Colorado if he has additional speakers or if he is prepared to close.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I have a few remarks I will deliver prior to closing, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the comments made by my colleague from Missouri, there is certainly no confusion on our side of the aisle, no confusion whatsoever. Republicans have said that they would like to address the crisis on our southern border, and they tanked a bipartisan border bill that was negotiated by some of the more

prominent conservative members of the Senate Republican Conference. They did that at the behest of the former President.

Now, House Republicans have asked the House to consider and to pass an appropriations bill but have decided they will take their own appropriations bill hostage, as they did a year ago, unless and until the Senate passes a different piece of legislation. That piece of legislation, as the gentleman knows, could not get majority support from the Senate Republican Conference.

By way of background, yes, House Republicans have a majority, a dwindling majority, here in the House of Representatives. They are in the minority in the United States Senate. Of course, as the gentleman knows, they do not have a Republican President in the White House. So, compromise and thoughtful negotiation will be required to get anything done in this Congress. Holding your own bill hostage until the Senate passes a separate bill is not that.

What my friend from Georgia fails to mention as he talks about if and when the Senate may pass H.R. 2, which I understand he is very passionate about, is that Border Patrol agents will go unpaid in the meantime. TSA agents will go unpaid in the meantime.

That is my objection. My objection is to the process that House Republicans have created and crafted, and it is a bipartisan objection. I am not the only one making it.

As I said, Representative MASSIE, I thought, articulated well the concerns with respect to this approach. He and I don't agree on a lot, but we certainly agree on this. A gimmick like this that holds a bill of this consequence hostage does not make sense.

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, so I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I think the question on the minds of the American people, certainly the question on my mind, is: Why do we go through this same partisan process with every major piece of legislation? Why do House Republican leaders force us to go through 6 months of theatrics before we pass the final bipartisan funding bills?

We know how this story ends. It is literally always this same plot. Act one, Members of Congress engage in a bipartisan process and work through proposed legislation in their respective subcommittees. Act two, the committee holds a markup. In many cases, those bills retain bipartisan support. Then, act three, the bills make their way to the Rules Committee, where

chaos unfolds. Enter all the partisan policy riders, the late-night, closed-door meetings, the usual Republican in-fighting, and so forth. This same process has resulted in Republican leadership having to rely on votes from House Democrats to govern at every turn.

Just so we are clear, House Democrats ensured that the U.S. didn't default on its debt last year. House Democrats kept the government funded. House Democrats carried the vote for the fiscal year 2024 NDAA. House Democrats got the national security supplemental to the President's desk.

It is clear to me and all those watching that House Democrats remain committed to governing, and we will continue to do so because our communities deserve and demand it. We will stand firm against legislation that would harm American citizens, our global standing, and the servicemembers who sacrifice everything to protect us.

In the end, the reality is that this institution will rely once again on the strong, principled leadership of Leader JEFFRIES, Ranking Member DELAURO, and the other four corners to put together a sensible deal.

It is unfortunate that we are wasting valuable time on these bills instead of engaging in a bipartisan process from the start. Again, I urge my Republican colleagues to get serious about this government funding process.

The far right is clearly putting us again, Mr. Speaker, on a path toward yet another government shutdown showdown in September. It is what they want. It is what they are driving us toward. My Republican colleagues have a chance, an opportunity, to prevent that. I urge them to take it. They can do that by opposing the previous question, the rule, and the underlying bills.

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, our recollections of the last couple of years are a little different. I remember Senate Democrats, without a single Republican vote, adopting what they call the Inflation Reduction Act, which spurred inflation inside the United States of America. I remember them passing what they refer to as the American Rescue Plan, which spurred inflation inside the United States of America. Those two pieces of legislation spent better than \$3 trillion without a single Republican vote.

I then remember, in December, the Senate passed an omnibus bill. Yes, there were a few Republicans who voted with every Democrat to pass that omnibus bill. What the Senate did, with the support of the President of the United States, is when they spent all of that money, they intentionally did not raise the national debt to pay for all the spending that they did, where, in some cases, Democrats were

100 percent of the votes, and in others, they were probably 97, 98 percent of the votes. That was done for political reasons, to put Republicans in a bad position.

Then, under Speaker McCarthy, the country watched as Joe Biden laughed and said House Republicans are going to destroy the economy by not raising the national debt to pay for all the spending that the Democrats did, and Speaker McCarthy actually got it done. He actually got it done. I voted for it. I didn't vote for all the spending, but I had to vote for the debt limit increase. Actually, there were some spending reductions in there.

If you recall, Mr. Speaker, one of the agreements was that President Biden would no longer pay off student debt. Public funds would no longer be used to pay off student debt. What did the President of the United States do? As soon as the agreement is signed, as soon as the debt limit is raised, he turned around and started doing exactly what he said he wouldn't do. Bipartisanship is very hard when you have a President who doesn't do what he says he is going to do, and he is a member of the other party.

One last thing before I close. Republicans adopted the continuing resolution to keep the government open. The payback that Speaker McCarthy got for adopting that continuing resolution is that every member of the Democratic Party voted with about six members of the Republican Party to remove him from office. So, let's not pretend like when Republicans do what it takes to keep the government open and to keep the government from going into default that our leadership team doesn't pay a price for it.

You all have done things that have never been done in the history of the country. You have provided 95 percent of the votes to do things that have never been done in modern times—really, in the history of the country.

□ 1030

Mr. Speaker, this week, the House has the ability to advance 3 of the 12 annual appropriations bills. These bills fund programs and policies that put the interests of the American people first and prioritize the core missions of the departments they fund.

They put the mission ahead of the agenda. They provide for our national defense, counter our adversaries, and empower our servicemembers who answer the call to defend our country. They support our allies around the world and prohibit funds for international organizations that seek to undercut the interests of the United States and our allies.

They provide critical funding to defend our southern border and prohibit funding for programs and agendas that have distracted from this goal and led to the immigration crisis that we currently face as a country.

These are good bills, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes"

on the previous question and "yes" on the rule.

The material previously referred to by Mr. NEGUSE is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1316 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 18. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 12) to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 19. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 12.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia: Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 188, nays 152, not voting 92, as follows:

[Roll No. 283]
YEAS—188

Aderholt	Cole	Good (VA)
Alford	Collins	Gooden (TX)
Allen	Comer	Gosar
Amodei	Crane	Graves (LA)
Armstrong	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Arrington	Crenshaw	Griffith
Babin	D'Esposito	Grothman
Bacon	De La Cruz	Guest
Baird	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Hageman
Banks	Duarte	Harris
Barr	Duncan	Harshbarger
Bean (FL)	Dunn (FL)	Hern
Bentz	Edwards	Hill
Bergman	Ellzey	Hinson
Bice	Emmer	Houchin
Biggs	Estes	Hudson
Bishop (NC)	Ezell	Huizenga
Bost	Fallon	Issa
Brecheen	Feenstra	James
Buchanan	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Bucshon	Fischbach	Johnson (SD)
Burchett	Fitzgerald	Jordan
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (OH)
Burlison	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Calvert	Flood	Kean (NJ)
Carey	Fong	Kelly (MS)
Carl	Fox	Kelly (PA)
Carter (GA)	Franklin, Scott	Kiggans (VA)
Carter (TX)	Fry	Kiley
Chavez-DeRemer	Fulcher	Kim (CA)
Ciscomani	Garbarino	Kustoff
Cloud	Garcia, Mike	LaHood
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	LaLota

Lamborn	Moore (UT)	Smith (MO)
Langworthy	Moran	Smith (NE)
Latta	Nehls	Smith (NJ)
LaTurner	Newhouse	Smucker
Lawler	Norman	Spartz
Lee (FL)	Obornolte	Steel
Letlow	Ogles	Stefanik
Loudermilk	Owens	Steil
Lucas	Palmer	Strong
Luetkemeyer	Pence	Tenney
Luttrell	Perry	Thompson (PA)
Mace	Pfleger	Timmons
Malliotakis	Posey	Turner
Maloy	Reschenthaler	Valadao
Mann	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Van Duyne
Mast	Rose	Wagner
McCaul	Rosendale	Walberg
McClain	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
McCormick	Roy	Webster (FL)
Meuser	Rulli	Wenstrup
Miller (IL)	Rutherford	Westerman
Miller (OH)	Salazar	Williams (NY)
Miller (WV)	Scalise	Williams (TX)
Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Mills	Scott, Austin	Womack
Moolenaar	Self	Yakym
Mooney	Sessions	Zinke
Moore (AL)	Simpson	

NAYS—152

Aguilar	Garcia, Robert	Panetta
Allred	Gonzalez,	Pappas
Amo	Vicente	Pascarell
Auchincloss	Harder (CA)	Pelosi
Beatty	Hayes	Peltola
Bera	Houlahan	Perez
Beyer	Huffman	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Ivey	Pocan
Blumenauer	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Blunt Rochester	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Bonamici	Jayapal	Ross
Boyle (PA)	Jeffries	Ruppersberger
Brown	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Budzinski	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Carbajal	Kaptur	Sánchez
Cárdenas	Keating	Scanlon
Carson	Kennedy	Schneider
Carter (LA)	Kildeer	Scholten
Cartwright	Kilmer	Scott (VA)
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Scott, David
Castor (FL)	Krishnamoorthi	Sewell
Castro (TX)	Kuster	Sherman
Cherfilus-	Landsman	Sherrill
McCormick	Larsen (WA)	Slotkin
Chu	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Clark (MA)	Lee (CA)	Spanberger
Clarke (NY)	Lee (NV)	Stansbury
Clyburn	Lee (PA)	Stanton
Cohen	Leger Fernandez	Stevens
Connolly	Levin	Strickland
Correa	Lieu	Suzuki
Costa	Lofgren	Swalwell
Courtney	Lynch	Sykes
Crockett	Manning	Takano
Cuellar	Matsui	Thanedar
Davids (KS)	McBath	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Davis (IL)	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	McClellan	Titus
DeLauro	McCollum	Tonko
DelBene	McGarvey	Torres (CA)
Deluzio	McGovern	Torres (NY)
Dingell	Menendez	Trahan
Doggett	Meng	Underwood
Escobar	Mfume	Vargas
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Vasquez
Fletcher	Morelle	Veasey
Foushee	Moulton	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	Nadler	Wasserman
Frost	Napolitano	Schultz
Gallego	Neal	Wild
Garamendi	Nickel	Williams (GA)
Garcia (IL)	Norcross	
	Omar	

NOT VOTING—92

Adams	Craig	Gimenez
Balint	Crow	Golden (ME)
Barragán	Curtis	Goldman (NY)
Bilirakis	Davidson	Gomez
Boebert	Davis (NC)	Gottheimer
Bowman	Dean (PA)	Granger
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Green (TN)
Bush	Donalds	Green, Al (TX)
Cammack	Españillat	Greene (GA)
Caraveo	Evans	Grijalva
Casar	Finstad	Higgins (LA)
Case	Foster	Himes
Cleaver	Gaetz	Horsford
Cline	Garcia (TX)	Hoyer

Hoyle (OR)	Mullin	Schrier
Hunt	Murphy	Sorensen
Jackson (TX)	Neguse	Soto
Jackson Lee	Nunn (IA)	Stauber
Jacobs	Ocasio-Cortez	Steube
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Tiffany
Khanna	Peters	Tlaib
LaMalfa	Pettersen	Tokuda
Lesko	Phillips	Trone
Luna	Porter	Van Orden
Magaziner	Pressley	Waltz
McClintock	Quigley	Waters
McHenry	Rodgers (WA)	Watson Coleman
Meeks	Ruiz	Wexton
Molinaro	Sarbanes	Wilson (FL)
Moskowitz	Schakowsky	Wittman
Mrvan	Schiff	

□ 1052

Ms. KUSTER, Messrs. JACKSON of North Carolina, and SUOZZI changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. YAKYM and GARBARINO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was talking on the floor and did not vote. I was not paying attention. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 283.

Stated against:

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, the vote closed before 92 members could get in the chamber. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, due to road closures I missed the vote on the previous question on H. Res. 1316. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the vote closed before 92 members voted. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the vote was closed before 92 members could vote. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would have voted NAY, but the vote was closed as I was approaching the entry to the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, the Vote was closed before 92 members could vote. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted Nay on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following votes, but had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed the first vote in the 10:30 am vote series on the Motion Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1316. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283, the Motion Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1316.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I missed a recorded vote on On Ordering the Previous Question for H. Res. 1316. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to vote today. Had I been

present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283, on ordering the previous question for H. Res. 1316.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Alabama). The question is on the resolution, as amended.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. 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.

CONGRESSIONAL WOMEN'S SOFTBALL GAME RAISING MONEY FOR BREAST CANCER

(Mrs. BICE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, today is an exciting day as we join with our Democratic colleagues for the Congressional Women's Softball Game.

The 16th annual event, which raises money for breast cancer awareness, will be played in a bipartisan fashion against the press, and we are looking forward to a successful win against our adversaries this evening.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield to my co-captain of the Congressional Women's Softball Game, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my co-captain for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today, as my co-captain said, after last votes, the Congressional Women's Softball Game will play our 16th annual game at Watkins Elementary School.

What makes the softball game so special is not just the charity that we support or the cause that we play for, but the fact that women Members of this House, Republican and Democratic, team up to play our common adversary: the Capitol Hill Press Corps.

There are very few things in this town that are certain. One thing I know for sure is that when Republicans and Democrats come together, we can really mess with the press and get things done.

This game is near and dear to my heart as so many of you know because we raise money for the Young Survival Coalition, which provides resources and support to young women who have been diagnosed with breast cancer.

Many of you know that I beat breast cancer myself after I was diagnosed at age 41. My length of survivorship coincides with the number of years that we have played this game, 16 years cancer-free, and since we founded the Congressional Women's Softball Game in 2009, we have raised \$4.3 million for the Young Survival Coalition and its crucial work.

Let's bring another win home for the Member team and beat the press. More

importantly, let's beat cancer. Doors open at 5:30. Game starts at 7 p.m.

CONGRESSIONAL BASEBALL GAME RAISING MONEY FOR LOCAL CHARITIES

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand before you today.

Last week, Republicans and Democrats played our Congressional Baseball Game at Nat Stadium.

The game has been played since 1907. The money goes to charity. We raised over \$2.5 million, which is a record, and all of it goes to charity, local charities, here in Washington, D.C.

We had almost 30,000 people in attendance, which is great. Most importantly, we also set records. I am honored to represent the Congressional Republican Baseball Game, and I am called their “Skipper.” I appreciate the way the team played. I appreciate Manager SANCHEZ and the way the Democrats played, but at the end of the day we set another record.

Republicans won 31–11. We now continue to be America's team. It is with humility that I accept for the team this trophy. Thank you very much.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Coach ROGER WILLIAMS and the Republican baseball team on their victory. I was proud of the hard work and the dedication of the Democratic team and the fact that we scored almost twice as many runs as last year. Unfortunately, the Republicans also almost doubled their score from last year.

I often say that music and sports really bring us together, and after playing the game for nearly 20 years and coaching the Democratic team for the last 2 years, I believe that now more than ever.

Despite our political differences, Republicans and Democrats came together to enjoy America's pastime and raise money for some very worthy causes.

I really do want to give a shout-out to all of the players and coaches who put in the time and the effort to make that annual event such a great success. As Coach WILLIAMS mentioned, together we raised more than \$2 million for D.C.-based charities and scholarships for area students, and that is something that I think we should all be proud of.

When Democrats and Republicans come together to raise money for worthwhile charities and to do good in the Washington, D.C., community, we are all America's team.

Again, I congratulate Coach WILLIAMS, and we look forward to the rematch next year.

□ 1100

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8774, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; H.R. 8771, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; AND H.R. 8752, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1316) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8774) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; (H.R. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; and (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 201, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

YEAS—207

Aderholt	De La Cruz	Hinson
Alford	DesJarlais	Houchin
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Hudson
Amodei	Duarte	Huizenga
Armstrong	Duncan	Issa
Arrington	Dunn (FL)	Jackson (TX)
Babin	Edwards	James
Bacon	Ellzey	Johnson (LA)
Baird	Emmer	Johnson (SD)
Balderson	Estes	Jordan
Banks	Ezell	Joyce (OH)
Barr	Fallon	Joyce (PA)
Bean (FL)	Feenstra	Kean (NJ)
Bentz	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Bergman	Finstad	Kelly (PA)
Bice	Fischbach	Kiggans (VA)
Biggs	Fitzgerald	Kiley
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Kim (CA)
Bishop (NC)	Fleischmann	Kustoff
Bost	Flood	LaHood
Brecheen	Fong	LaLota
Buchanan	Fox	LaMalfa
Buchon	Franklin, Scott	Lamborn
Burchett	Fry	Langworthy
Burgess	Fulcher	Latta
Burlison	Garbarino	LaTurner
Calvert	Garcia, Mike	Lawler
Cammack	Gimenez	Lee (FL)
Carey	Gonzales, Tony	Lesko
Carl	Good (VA)	Letlow
Carter (GA)	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Carter (TX)	Gosar	Lucas
Chavez-DeRemer	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Ciscomani	Graves (MO)	Luna
Cline	Greene (GA)	Luttrell
Cloud	Griffith	Mace
Clyde	Grothman	Malliotakis
Cole	Guest	Maloy
Collins	Guthrie	Mann
Comer	Hageman	Massie
Crane	Harris	Mast
Crawford	Harshbarger	McCaul
Crenshaw	Hern	McClain
D'Esposito	Higgins (LA)	McCormick
Davidson	Hill	Meuser

Miller (IL)	Rodgers (WA)
Miller (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Miller (WV)	Rogers (KY)
Miller-Meeeks	Rose
Mills	Rosendale
Mollinaro	Rouzer
Moolenaar	Roy
Mooney	Rulli
Moore (AL)	Rutherford
Moore (UT)	Salazar
Moran	Scalise
Nehls	Schweikert
Newhouse	Scott, Austin
Norman	Self
Nunn (IA)	Sessions
Obernolte	Simpson
Ogles	Smith (MO)
Owens	Smith (NE)
Palmer	Smith (NJ)
Pence	Smucker
Perry	Spartz
Pfluger	Steel
Posey	Stefanik
Reschenthaler	Steil

Steube	Green (TN)
Strong	Grijalva
Tenney	Hunt
Thompson (PA)	Jackson Lee
Timmmons	McClintock
Turner	
Valadao	
Van Drew	
Van Duyne	
Van Orden	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Waltz	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Williams (NY)	
Williams (TX)	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Yakym	
Zinke	

McHenry	Staubert
Murphy	Tiffany
Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
Phillips	Wexton
Sorensen	Wilson (FL)

□ 1106

Mr. CARSON changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not able to be present to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283 and NAY on Roll Call No. 284.

NAYS—201

Adams	Garcia, Robert
Aguilar	Golden (ME)
Allred	Gomez
Amo	Gonzalez, Vicente
Auchincloss	Gottheimer
Balint	Green, Al (TX)
Barragán	Harder (CA)
Beatty	Hayes
Bera	Himes
Beyer	Horsford
Bishop (GA)	Houlihan
Blumenauer	Hoyer
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)
Bonamici	Huffman
Boyle (PA)	Ivey
Brown	Jackson (IL)
Brownley	Jackson (NC)
Budzinski	Jacobs
Caraveo	Jayapal
Carbajal	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)
Carson	Kamllager-Dove
Carter (LA)	Kaptur
Cartwright	Keating
Casar	Kelly (IL)
Case	Kennedy
Casten	Khanna
Castor (FL)	Kildee
Castro (TX)	Kilmer
Cerfilus-	Kim (NJ)
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi
Chu	Kuster
Clark (MA)	Landsman
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Larson (CT)
Clyburn	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Lee (NV)
Cohn	Lee (PA)
Connolly	Lee (NY)
Correa	Leger Fernandez
Costa	Levin
Courtney	Levitt
Craig	Lieu
Crockett	Lofgren
Crow	Lynch
Cuellar	Magaziner
Davids (KS)	Manning
Davis (IL)	Matsui
Davis (NC)	McBath
Dean (PA)	McClellan
DeGette	McCollum
DeLauro	McGarvey
DelBene	McGovern
Deluzio	Meeke
DeSaulnier	Menendez
Dingell	Meng
Doggett	Mfume
Escobar	Moore (WI)
Eshoo	Morelle
Espallat	Moskowitz
Fletcher	Moulton
Foster	Mrvan
Foushee	Mullin
Frankel, Lois	Nadler
Frost	Napolitano
Gallego	Neal
Garamendi	Neguse
Garcia (IL)	Nickel
Garcia (TX)	Norcross

Omar	Pallone
Panetta	Pappas
Pascrell	Pelosi
Peltola	Perez
Harder (CA)	Peters
Peters	Pettersen
Pingree	Pocan
Porter	Pressley
Quigley	Ramirez
Raskin	Raskin
Ross	Ruiz
Ruppersberger	Ryan
Ryan	Salinas
Salinas	Sánchez
Sánchez	Sarbanes
Sarbanes	Scanlon
Scanlon	Schakowsky
Schakowsky	Schiff
Schiff	Schneider
Scholten	Scholten
Schrier	Schrier
Scott (VA)	Scott (VA)
Scott, David	Scott, David
Sewell	Sewell
Sherman	Sherman
Sherrill	Sherrill
Slotkin	Slotkin
Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)
Soto	Soto
Spanberger	Spanberger
Stansbury	Stansbury
Stanton	Stanton
Stevens	Stevens
Strickland	Strickland
Suozy	Suozy
Swalwell	Swalwell
Sykes	Sykes
Takano	Takano
Thanedar	Thanedar
Thompson (CA)	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Thompson (MS)
Titus	Titus
Tlaib	Tlaib
Tokuda	Tokuda
Tonko	Tonko
Torres (CA)	Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)	Torres (NY)
Trahan	Trahan
Trone	Trone
Underwood	Underwood
Vargas	Vargas
Vasquez	Vasquez
Veasey	Veasey
Velázquez	Velázquez
Wasserman	Wasserman
Schultz	Schultz
Waters	Waters
Wild	Wild
Williams (GA)	Williams (GA)

□ 1115

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 8752, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8752.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1115

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of

NOT VOTING—24

Boebert	Curtis	Gaetz
Bowman	Donalds	Goldman (NY)
Bush	Evans	Granger

the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the chairman of the full committee, Mr. COLE, for his leadership throughout the fiscal year 2025 process and his support as we continue to take conservative appropriations bills to the floor.

I also thank the ranking member of the full committee, Ms. DELAURO, and the ranking member of the subcommittee, Ms. UNDERWOOD, who worked with us in good faith on the bill despite some disagreements on policy. I thank them for the opportunity to kick off this appropriations season, if you will, and I am looking forward to getting started here.

Lastly, I express my gratitude to the staff on both sides for their tireless efforts. As we all know, without them, this would be a pretty tough thing and a much different thing to do.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in opposition to the majority's Homeland Security appropriations bill for 2025.

First, I want to start by acknowledging the hard work of those who are serving on the front lines at the Department of Homeland Security. They are making sacrifices every day to protect this country, and I am committed to recognizing that. Many of the policies I pushed to have included in the bill acknowledge both the challenges and obstacles these men and women face.

For example, today's bill includes key priorities that focus on expanding employee wellness and suicide prevention programs, including funding additional wellness centers that build upon the successes of the El Paso pilot, providing resources to increase accountability at the Coast Guard as we work to protect cadets from sexual harassment and assault, and improving access to contraceptives for Coast Guard servicemembers and their family members.

However, despite these silver linings, the fiscal year 2025 Homeland Security appropriations bill put forward by Republicans falls short of addressing our country's real and urgent needs.

The legislation not only increases funding for inhumane, costly, and ineffective responses to the humanitarian crisis at our border, but it also cuts \$2.1 billion to border security operations, including the complete elimination of the shelter and services program and the critical resources our U.S. Border Patrol agents need to secure the border.

Let me be clear: Eliminating the shelter and services program will not

stop migration. It will only prevent communities from managing surges humanely and safely, ensuring chaos and desperation across our country.

The bill also guts funding for refugee and asylum programs and even includes a provision that would cut over \$300 million in fee funding for the asylum program. The proposed cuts to the asylum program would only further overwhelm our broken immigration system and ensure that more people are released from DHS custody without legal status. That outcome is not good for anyone.

The funding choices made by the majority in this bill will result in more people being released into the interior while they likely wait years for their case to be decided.

The disappointing truth is that this bill doubles down on outdated, ineffective border strategies that ignore reality and will waste billions in taxpayer dollars. These ineffective policies will leave our communities exposed to humanitarian crises without the resources necessary to respond.

With this bill, House Republicans are turning their back on U.S. Border Patrol agents and the critical funds they need to maintain safe and humane facilities.

The failures of this bill continue. This bill also underfunds critical cyber defense programs, leaving Americans vulnerable and unprepared to deal with cyber threats at a time when our schools, hospitals, and critical infrastructure are under constant attack.

In the face of threats of terrorism and violent extremism that have been highlighted by both the prior and current administrations, this bill eliminates funding for the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships, eliminates funding for the targeted violence and terrorism prevention grant program, cuts funding for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and includes statutory restrictions that would prevent the Department from taking the important actions needed to reverse the alarming trends we see in violent extremism and terrorism.

If passed as written, this bill would leave our communities with nothing to address some of the most urgent threats we are facing across the United States. This legislation reflects a missed opportunity to work in a bipartisan manner to prioritize the needs of our Nation, respond to existing and emerging threats, and address the concerns Americans have expressed about our immigration system, national security, climate change, and more.

The challenges our country faces cannot be overstated. We are living in unprecedented times, and the American people are looking for Congress to set aside partisan politics and do the right thing. Unfortunately, this bill misses the mark and ignores our country's most pressing needs. That is why I cannot support it in its current form.

Earlier this week, President Biden issued a statement confirming that he

would veto this bill if presented with it.

We must do better and work collaboratively on a bill that would meet the real and urgent needs of our Nation. In its current state, this bill does not do that.

Madam Chair, I urge my majority colleagues to abandon this partisan theater and work with Democrats to produce a bipartisan bill that puts people over politics and funds the priorities that will keep our country safe, healthy, and prepared to face the challenges with resolve.

Madam Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the Republican majority's Homeland Security appropriations bill.

First, I wish to thank the subcommittee staff in the majority and minority for their efforts, especially Bob Joachim and Shannon McCully. I also thank the ranking member for yielding time.

This Homeland Security bill fails to secure the border and instead stokes chaos and disorder, wasting hundreds of millions in taxpayer dollars along the way.

The House majority has rejected every serious legislative effort to address and lessen the crisis at the border. They rejected one of the toughest bipartisan border bills in history that had a viable path to passage, pronouncing it dead without any debate.

When the President asked for additional resources to secure the border, my colleagues across the aisle ignored that as well, even after they told us that we had to "take care of our border first" before we could provide any funding to Ukraine and our other allies.

Madam Chair, we provided the necessary funding to our allies, for which I am very grateful, but we failed our responsibilities to give Border Patrol agents and other law enforcement the resources needed to manage the crisis at the border and to stop our communities from being overwhelmed by a disorderly and outdated immigration system.

Democrats were ready to consider the bipartisan solution that had been reached by the United States Senate negotiators, but at the eleventh hour, it was the other side of the aisle that insisted that it could no longer support securing our border as part of the national security package. They would not even let us debate the bill.

Let me point out what policies the majority rejected and left on the table: one, establishing a border emergency

authority to shut down the border when our system gets overwhelmed; two, ending the widespread releases of recent border crossers by establishing and funding noncustodial government supervision for those eligible to remain and a rapid consequence system for those who are not; three, closing loopholes in our asylum system that are exploited by criminal cartels; four, funding 50,000 detention beds; five, funding additional agents and officers for Customs and Border Protection; and the list goes on.

That bipartisan legislation was supported by the National Border Patrol Council, which is the Border Patrol agents' own union, the Chamber of Commerce, and the South Texas Alliance of Cities.

As far as being serious about solving anything at all, the bill before us is simply a facade. In the midst of a crisis situation at our southern border, the majority's bill cuts border security operations by \$2.1 billion. It is a 25 percent cut from fiscal year 2024. Are they serious about border security when they cut \$2.1 billion?

The bill wastes taxpayer money on impractical border measures and ineffective barriers. This bill withholds the resources needed to manage the border, to process and vet the increased number of people arriving in the United States, and to support border communities and cities that are receiving migrants across the country.

Why would we not want to help our border communities and our cities, the very places in our districts confronting this crisis? This is a missed opportunity to support humane pathways and processes for people who require and are legally entitled to refuge in our country, and it is a missed opportunity to reinforce our security, our preparedness, and our response capabilities.

The majority's bill weakens our national security with inadequate cyber and infrastructure security investments and by failing to counter extremism. The bill specifically restrains the government's ability to counter disinformation campaigns, which are being used by global adversaries and foreign actors seeking to undermine our elections.

The majority's Homeland Security bill once again includes dozens of pointless and cruel policy riders that harm women, divide Americans, divide the Congress, and create chaos.

We all know the final funding bills will require bipartisan negotiations to make sound investments, but the majority's process is driving Congress toward further chaos, dysfunction, and shutdown threats.

Madam Chair, I ask that the majority please reconsider the path they are on. When they do, I look forward to improving this bill so that we can manage our border responsibly and invest in programs that make our country more secure. It is time for the majority to govern.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the distinguished ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding and congratulate her on presenting her first appropriations bill on the House floor. We are all behind her.

I rise in strong opposition to the Republicans' fiscal year 2025 Homeland Security bill, which neglects the real threats that we face from anti-Semitism, extremism, and domestic terror, and promises to throw our southern border into chaos.

After walking away from a robust, bipartisan border security deal all to pander to Donald Trump, the GOP has finally offered up its alternative.

Since this is nothing more than a messaging exercise, I want to make sure my constituents get the message. Republicans are slashing resources for border management and immigration processing. They are hanging border communities out to dry by defunding shelters and services. They neglect the founding mission of the Department of Homeland Security by eliminating terrorism prevention funds. You just can't make this stuff up.

This bill also rolls back successful Biden administration policies like family reunification and humanitarian parole. Worse, it doubles down on ultra-MAGA policies like separating children from parents and racial profiling, and it inflicts cruel bans on reproductive healthcare.

As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, I led Democrats in committee, demanding full funding for critical programs like nonprofit security grants, which defend our communities against surging anti-Semitism and hate crimes. In the months following October 7, harassment, vandalism, and assaults against Jews increased by over 360 percent, with nearly 9,000 documented examples across all 50 States. Federal hate crime investigations shot up by 60 percent since then, and the majority of cases involve threats against Jews, who comprise just 2 percent of the U.S. population.

□ 1130

Every single Republican Member voted to waste that money on a useless border wall instead, which Mexico still isn't paying for, by the way, rather than protecting their Jewish constituents.

This bill is more concerned with protecting the reputations of extremists who spread anti-Semitic disinformation than it is with protecting the lives of Jewish Americans. That is shameful.

We know the result of failing to provide these spaces with the protection

they need. Communities of all faiths have been devastated by hateful extremists.

We must direct our limited Homeland Security resources against real threats we face, not toward some fictional invasion or against women's reproductive healthcare or against rainbow flags or providing political cover for your convicted felon ringleader.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject these political games and get serious about funding our immigration system and securing our communities against extremist terror.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CASE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this measure as it is presented to us. I truly regret that as a member of the subcommittee, I cannot support this bill today, as it does include several bipartisan measures that do deserve our support.

Perhaps the best example of this is the \$14.2 billion provided to the Coast Guard, an increase of \$1.3 billion over the last fiscal year. This funding does reflect the hard-earned recognition of the Coast Guard's unique role and capability in defending American priorities and advancing our engagement in the face of geopolitical competition, especially in the Indo-Pacific.

The \$60 million proposed by the bill will allow the Coast Guard to base another medium endurance cutter in the Pacific. The \$1.2 million provided for the Coast Guard's Indo-Pacific workforce project, and other report language and funding provisions for their expanded presence in the Pacific Islands region, are encouraging to see, and they do demonstrate that we can work in a bipartisan manner to get things done.

Despite some sound decisions here and there in other parts of the bill, it remains riddled with misguided avoidance and other priorities that I cannot support. Nowhere is this more evident than in its treatment of the overall subject of immigration in general and securing our border in particular.

The Department of Homeland Security, which has been so vilified by many of my colleagues over the last months and years, needs and is entitled to our support to administer existing laws. Yet, this bill fails to address the wide range of needs that it is mandated to discharge, and to anticipate and set up and advance a realistic discussion of our immigration policy in general and border security in particular.

Here are three examples. First of all, the bill strips \$300 million from the asylum program, gutting the Department's ability to address acknowledged and real case backlog and keep pace with new arrivals at the border. We all know that the reality of the border today is largely related to, I believe, required changes in our immigration

and asylum policy. This bill does not allow the Department of Homeland Security to do its job under current law.

It also threatens to severely underfund the Operations and Support account of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service and eliminates funding for the Citizenship and Immigration grant program that prepares legal immigrants for civic integration. I am not sure what we are supposed to take from that deletion. Are we supposed to take that we don't support legal immigration and that we don't support civic integration?

It also eliminates the Shelter and Services program, which will withhold the resources needed for American communities around the country working to humanely and safely deal with the challenges of our broken immigration system, the realities of our broken immigration system.

None of this is policy. This is not constructive legislation. This is outright antipathy, in many cases, toward a legal immigration system, it is messaging, and it does nothing to solve anything.

If we think there is a problem—and I believe we all do believe there is a problem with our immigration system in general and border security in particular, then let's talk about it. Let's try to resolve it on a bipartisan basis and then let's fund the policies that we have set. Let's not defund the institutions that are responsible for administering policies that we believe are broken but it is their responsibility to do so right now.

This bill, despite these misguided provisions, does show it is possible to work together in a bipartisan manner, including these very difficult issues on immigration. We should go back to the table and focus on that.

I do look forward to working with our colleagues to amend the bill to remove these harmful partisan policy riders and focus on providing the critical funding needed by the Department.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Madam Chair, I rise in the most strong opposition to H.R. 8752.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, my level of frustration with the Republicans' Homeland Security budget is really hard to actually overstate.

We can all agree that the Homeland Security appropriations bill should protect our communities. It should also extend our national security, and it should do so while fulfilling our commitment to the international community.

Yet the Republican majority's bill doubles down on bad policies and proven failures.

There are too many destructive, cruel, and draconian policies in this bill to outline in a very limited time, but let me highlight a few of them.

There is \$600 million for the construction of a border wall to embolden cartels and endanger our communities, environment, and sacred lands; \$4.1 billion for ICE to detain and traumatize families seeking safety and stability; defunding USCIS to increase immigration processing backlogs, making it harder to identify possible threats to our communities, which seems hypocritical considering we say this is about the homeland and protecting our communities; defunding the critical Shelter and Services program to create chaos in cities fulfilling our Nation's promise, like Chicago; and endangering the lives of asylum seekers across our Nation; defunding community-based alternatives to detention that are actually creating more of a cost burden to taxpayers.

If your goal is to sow chaos, if your goal is to weaken intergovernmental collaboration, to deconstruct effective policies, to undermine collaboration, to decrease efficiencies, and to destroy families, well then this is, in fact, your bill.

Madam Chair, don't let overt anti-asylum, anti-immigrant racism masquerade as fiscal responsibility and protection of the homeland fool you. The legislation does not fund the core responsibilities of the Department that protects the homeland, and it doesn't fulfill our commitment to our neighbors, reflecting the best part of who we say proudly we are as a Nation.

Madam Chair, I urge a "no" vote.
Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

This bill falls short of what Americans deserve. It cuts necessary funding to secure our border, it defunds critical counterterrorism and cybersecurity programs when we should be looking to invest more, and it abandons our core values as Americans.

I will be voting "no" on this bill. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

It is the border. It is the border. It is the border. We have heard about messaging. We have heard about managing, all of that sort of stuff, and still here we are.

The bill under consideration this morning provides \$64.8 billion for the Department of Homeland Security. When we hear about turning our backs, that is an increase of \$2.9 billion above the fiscal year 2024 level.

The bill prioritizes investments that make the border—remember, it is about the border—more secure and makes appropriate cuts to policies and programs that, quite frankly, we don't think work.

When we talk about value judgments and stuff like that, if you think the record on the southern border has been

a successful thing for immigration, we respectfully disagree.

We have heard from the professionals in the field, our Border Patrol agents and CBP officers who are being crushed dealing with, dare I say, an unprecedented flow of migrants day after day. This bill supports them through real policy change, not just words.

Our colleagues across the aisle are content to treat the border crisis as an issue that can be managed. They throw huge sums of money at a problem the failed policies created. It does not work.

What do I mean? You have the flow across the border, and now it has become a problem everywhere else in the country.

What do school districts do? What do housing people do? What do law enforcement people do? It is fair to focus on the border, but the impacts are not just this is just kind of that deal there.

Law enforcement professionals don't want to manage the border; they want to enforce the law. They want to enforce not the law that we are talking about recently, but they want to enforce the law that has been on the books for a long time.

Dare I say there are some executive orders that may put the interpretation of the law at issue. They want to enforce the law for us to change the course, to end the chaos. If you think what is happening there is a nice, calm thing and it just needs more resources for management, I respectfully disagree.

My colleagues want to provide hundreds of millions of dollars in grants to nonprofit organizations for transportation and other services that only further incentivizes the immigration rush we have got. If you can get across, we will take it from there, and what "we will take it" means is giving additional services for transportation.

Do nonprofits reduce encounters or deter anyone from crossing illegally? No, they don't. This enables all that, so we cut funding for that program.

You have heard about border management and shelter services. That is a couple of billion dollars. The numbers are right. Quite frankly, that is one of the funding sources that has been used to transport people all around the country, sometimes on airlines, sometimes in the middle of the night, but nonetheless to manage—we have got all these people here, and we have got to get them spread out as soon as possible.

Madam Chair, it is time for plain talk. We zero that account out. Oh, my God, you did what? Yep. Do any of us think the Senate will leave it at zero? No.

While we are talking about our colleagues in the Senate, this bill last year got zip in the way of—how about this policy or that policy. None. It is a big win for you, I guess, if you are on that side of the fence.

Guess what? We are going to create some things where if you want some

money back for that and you want it restricted so it isn't a slush fund to implement policies that are not on the books in terms of statute or regulation, then guess what, that is zeroed out, as are all of the funds for non-profits. The criticism there is spot on. It is all seen as a way to facilitate huge amounts of people coming over and processing them away from the border as soon as possible.

It is not border cities. They are hardened or whatever; not that they don't need help. It is cities and counties across the country. The answer, according to 3 years' worth of record-high illegal immigration, in our opinion, is a resounding no, so we cut that funding.

Last year, CBP recorded 3.2 million encounters. To put it in perspective, that is about 11 times the population of the largest city in my district. That is just at the southern border in 1 year.

Last year, we funded \$1.7 billion for tents to process an unprecedented number of aliens that continue to cross between ports of entry under this administration's open-border policies.

Has spending billions of taxpayer dollars for processing tents along the southern border just to release aliens into the interior at a rapid pace reduced illegal immigration at all? Quite the contrary. In this bill, we eliminated that funding.

In the middle of an election year, the administration just announced a proclamation to shut down the border if encounters between the ports of entry reach a certain level. We have been beyond those levels for a while now. That is quite an announcement.

I heard somebody earlier speak about this is about messaging. I guess in some areas, it is absolutely about messaging.

□ 1145

Oh, by the way, all of those previous administration policies, such as shelter in place and stuff like that kind of kept things to a cooperative between two countries and at some sort of manageable level. No, those are all out the door at the beginning of this. That is why this bill invests in tried-and-true methods of securing the border that men and women in the field are asking for: more agents, more detention beds, more technology, and—I know this is bad—physical barriers.

This bill makes the following border security investment: sustains funding for 22,000 Border Patrol agents, \$300 million for border security technology, which is a record in that area if somebody thinks anybody is turning their back on anybody. That includes autonomous surveillance towers, mobile surveillance platforms, counter-tunnel equipment, and a significant investment in counter-drone capability. There is \$600 million for a border wall because we know physical barriers work. Finally, there is \$305 million in nonintrusive inspection equipment and upgrades so that we can detect

fentanyl at our ports of entry. That is right. This bill does that.

In addition to our efforts at the border, the bill includes funding for critical immigration enforcement efforts such as \$3.1 billion to support 50,000 detention beds for ICE. This is 8,500 more beds than were funded last year and 16,000 more than this administration asked for.

Yes, we have a disagreement on how many is enough.

There is \$822 million for flights and ground transportation for ICE to execute its statutory authority to remove more than 1.4 million migrants who are still in this country despite having final orders of removal. In case anybody didn't catch that, that is to transport people south, not north, east, and west.

There is \$60 million to hire more than 250 new law enforcement officers to investigate transnational criminal activity and keep our communities safe from those who seek to do us harm. Translation: fentanyl. Those folks are here to work that issue which, last I heard, was evasive, pervasive, and needs more help.

The bill also makes critical investments outside the southern border. For TSA we provide \$178 million to speed up computed tomography screening device efforts at the Nation's airports. This is new technology that is available that has been rolled out at some airports, but, frankly, the administration had it on a 15-year funding cycle. By the time all of our airports get that, I am sure there will be new and better technology that will make this obsolete.

What does the bill do, Madam Chairman?

It puts it on a 5-year cycle. It gets that out to the airports and makes the flying public safer. We doubled the requested amount to pursue those things.

Then we get to China. As we continue to grow in terms of having to meet the challenge of China's military, economic, and political influence in the Indo-Pacific, the U.S. must have a persistent presence in the region.

This bill expands Coast Guard operations in the Indo-Pacific with additional capacity and capability to include \$335 million for four fast response cutters to increase deployments in the region, \$60 million for service life extension to enable the Coast Guard to deploy another medium endurance cutter, and \$4.2 million for increased operations funds for the Coast Guard to interact and conduct exercises with our allies in the Indo-Pacific so that we are ready to go if we need to because we practiced with our friends.

The bill funds the core responsibilities of the department and protects the homeland. What it doesn't do is fund the failed policies that further contribute to chaos at our southern border.

Madam Chairman, that is how you really support the hardworking men and women of DHS protecting the Nation.

We need to change course on the border. We sincerely believe that. Interestingly enough, so do many mayors of large cities across the Nation regardless of their political affiliation.

We need to change that course not through gimmicks but through real policy and funding changes. This bill is a step in the right direction.

Madam Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Chair, today's measure covers the Department of Homeland Security and is critical to defending the homeland and protecting the American people.

From the crisis at the southern border, to the scourge of fentanyl, to the threat of terrorism, the United States continues to face an evolving array of threats. It is more important than ever that we place the Department of Homeland Security in the best position to fulfill its mission.

Today's bill accomplishes that goal.

It invests the resources we need to secure the nation. In fact, this bill provides \$64.8 billion to meet our needs, which is an increase of \$2.9 billion over last year, and a full \$4.25 billion over the President's budget request.

This increase is sadly necessary. President Biden's policies at the southern border have created a humanitarian and security crisis, overwhelming not only the border itself, but also communities across the country. Each month hundreds of thousands of migrants cross the border illegally, many of whom are allowed to remain in the country without consequence. The decision to allow an open southern border has meant that countless wrongdoers—human traffickers, narco-traffickers, and potential terrorists—can enter our country freely.

Enough is enough. Today's bill will take steps to end this state of affairs. It will provide \$600 million for construction of the border wall. It will force President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas to adhere to the law. It invests resources to halt fentanyl from entering our country and our communities. It makes critical investments in the Border Patrol and the Coast Guard, and it forces the Department of Homeland Security to focus on its core mission: to keep the American people safe.

I applaud Chairman AMODEI for his good work in putting this measure together, and I urge all of my colleagues to support its passage.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-38, modified by the amendment specified in section 17 of House Resolution 1316, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 8752

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

are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary and for executive management for operations and support, \$281,358,000, of which \$22,151,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That \$5,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary submits, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, responses to all questions for the record for each hearing on the fiscal year 2026 budget submission for the Department of Homeland Security held by such Committees prior to July 1: Provided further, That not to exceed \$30,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Management Directorate for operations and support, \$1,637,290,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Management Directorate for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$54,337,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Homeland Security Situational Awareness for operations and support, \$345,360,000, of which \$105,701,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 is available for facility needs associated with secure space at fusion centers, including improvements to buildings: Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for operations and support, \$225,294,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, 2025, to the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal years 2024 or 2025.

(b) The Inspector General shall review the report required by subsection (a) to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results of that review to the Committees on Appropriations of the

House of Representatives and the Senate not later than February 15, 2026.

SEC. 102. Not later than 30 days after the last day of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a monthly budget and staffing report that includes total obligations of the Department for that month and for the fiscal year at the appropriation and program, project, and activity levels, by the source year of the appropriation.

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9705(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code, from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) None of the funds identified for such a transfer may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified of the proposed transfer.

SEC. 104. All official costs associated with the use of Government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Office of the Secretary.

SEC. 105. (a) The Under Secretary for Management shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter on all Level 1 and Level 2 acquisition programs on the Master Acquisition Oversight list between Acquisition Decision Event and Full Operational Capability, including programs that have been removed from such list during the preceding quarter.

(b) For each such program, the briefing described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the purpose of the program, including the capabilities being acquired and the component(s) sponsoring the acquisition;

(2) the total number of units, as appropriate, to be acquired annually until procurement is complete under the current acquisition program baseline;

(3) the Acquisition Review Board status, including—

(A) the current acquisition phase by increment, as applicable;

(B) the date of the most recent review; and

(C) whether the program has been paused or is in breach status;

(4) a comparison between the initial Department-approved acquisition program baseline cost, schedule, and performance thresholds and objectives and the program's current such thresholds and objectives, if applicable;

(5) the lifecycle cost estimate, adjusted for comparison to the Future Years Homeland Security Program, including—

(A) the confidence level for the estimate;

(B) the fiscal years included in the estimate;

(C) a breakout of the estimate for the prior five years, the current year, and the budget year;

(D) a breakout of the estimate by appropriation account or other funding source; and

(E) a description of and rationale for any changes to the estimate as compared to the previously approved baseline, as applicable, and during the prior fiscal year;

(6) a summary of the findings of any independent verification and validation of the items to be acquired or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed;

(7) a table displaying the obligation of all program funds by prior fiscal year, the estimated obligation of funds for the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the planned carryover of funds into the subsequent fiscal year;

(8) a listing of prime contractors and major subcontractors; and

(9) narrative descriptions of risks to cost, schedule, or performance that could result in a program breach if not successfully mitigated.

(c) The Under Secretary for Management shall submit each approved Acquisition Decision Memorandum for programs described in this section to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than five business days after the date of approval of such memorandum by the Under Secretary for Management or the designee of the Under Secretary for Management.

SEC. 106. (a) None of the funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security in this Act or prior appropriations Acts may be obligated for any new pilot or demonstration unless the component or office carrying out such pilot or demonstration has documented the information described in subsection (c).

(b) Prior to the obligation of any such funds made available for "Operations and Support" for a new pilot or demonstration, the Under Secretary for Management shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the information described in subsection (c).

(c) The information required under subsections (a) and (b) for a pilot or demonstration shall include the following—

(1) documented objectives that are well-defined and measurable;

(2) an assessment methodology that details—

(A) the type and source of assessment data;

(B) the methods for, and frequency of, collecting such data; and

(C) how such data will be analyzed; and

(3) an implementation plan, including milestones, cost estimates, and implementation schedules, including a projected end date.

(d) Not later than 90 days after the date of completion of a pilot or demonstration described in subsection (e), the Under Secretary for Management shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing lessons learned, actual costs, any planned expansion or continuation of the pilot or demonstration, and any planned transition of such pilot or demonstration into an enduring program or operation.

(e) For the purposes of this section, a pilot or demonstration program is a study, demonstration, experimental program, or trial that—

(1) is a small-scale, short-term experiment conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, duration, costs, or adverse events, and improve upon the design of an effort prior to implementation of a larger scale effort; and

(2) uses more than 10 full-time equivalents or obligates, or proposes to obligate, \$5,000,000 or more, but does not include congressionally directed programs or enhancements and does not include programs that were in operation as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) For the purposes of this section, a pilot or demonstration does not include any testing, evaluation, or initial deployment phase executed under a procurement contract for the acquisition of information technology services or systems, or any pilot or demonstration carried out by a non-Federal recipient under any financial assistance agreement funded by the Department.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operations and support, including the transportation of unaccompanied alien minors; the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, local, and international agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of

Homeland Security; at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of such support to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; the purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, or operation of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; \$16,566,247,000; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which \$550,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026; and of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account: Provided, That not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the maintenance and repair of roads on Native American reservations used by the U.S. Border Patrol.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction, and improvements, including procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems, \$1,390,338,000, of which \$766,684,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which \$623,654,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for operations and support, including the purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; overseas vetted units; and maintenance, minor construction, and minor leasehold improvements at owned and leased facilities; \$10,497,243,000; of which not less than \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for efforts to enforce laws against forced child labor; of which \$46,696,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026; of which not less than \$2,000,000 is for paid apprenticeships for participants in the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps; of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including operation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center; and of which not less than \$5,900,389,000 shall be for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied alien minors, of which not less than \$3,081,725,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081): Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other

Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: Provided further, That not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for entering into new agreements for the delegation of law enforcement authority provided by section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: Provided further, That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 50,000 detention beds.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$19,548,000, of which \$6,548,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which \$13,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for operations and support, \$10,817,225,000, of which \$300,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: Provided further, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2025 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$7,957,225,000.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$198,428,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for research and development, \$17,990,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for operations and support including the Coast Guard Reserve; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of not more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase, lease, or improvements of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; \$10,554,261,000, of which \$530,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which \$24,359,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, for environmental compliance and restoration; and of which \$100,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, which shall only be available for vessel depot level maintenance: Provided, That not to exceed \$23,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for procurement, construction, and improvements,

including aids to navigation, shore facilities (including facilities at Department of Defense installations used by the Coast Guard), and vessels and aircraft, including equipment related thereto, \$2,128,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029; of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for research and development; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; \$6,763,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, payment of continuation pay under section 356 of title 37, United States Code, concurrent receipts, combat-related special compensation, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$1,210,840,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for operations and support, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; conduct of behavioral research in support of protective intelligence and operations; payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; and payment, without regard to section 5702 of title 5, United States Code, of subsistence expenses of employees who are on protective missions, whether at or away from their duty stations; \$3,017,524,000; of which \$80,041,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children; and of which up to \$24,000,000 may be for calendar year 2024 premium pay in excess of the annual equivalent of the limitation on the rate of pay contained in section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to section 2 of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as last amended by Public Law 118-38: Provided, That not to exceed \$19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in criminal investigations within the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for procurement, construction,

and improvements, \$138,336,000, of which \$53,436,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which \$84,900,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for research and development, \$2,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Section 201 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–141), related to overtime compensation limitations, shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act, except that “fiscal year 2025” shall be substituted for “fiscal year 2018”.

SEC. 202. Funding made available under the headings “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support” and “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” shall be available for customs expenses when necessary to maintain operations and prevent adverse personnel actions in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, in addition to funding provided by sections 740 and 1406i of title 48, United States Code.

SEC. 203. As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–42), fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.

SEC. 204. (a) For an additional amount for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support”, \$31,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected and credited to this appropriation in fiscal year 2025 from amounts authorized to be collected by section 286(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(i)), section 10412 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8311), and section 817 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), or other such authorizing language.

(b) To the extent that amounts realized from such collections exceed \$31,000,000, those amounts in excess of \$31,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 205. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: Provided, That this section shall apply only to individuals transporting on their person a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: Provided further, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 206. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to section 501(b) of title 46, United States Code, for the transportation of crude oil distributed from and to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United

States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels.

(b) The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate within 2 business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to section 501(b) of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such transportation, and the disposition of such requests.

SEC. 207. (a) Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall not—

(1) establish, collect, or otherwise impose any new border crossing fee on individuals crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry; or

(2) conduct any study relating to the imposition of a border crossing fee.

(b) In this section, the term “border crossing fee” means a fee that every pedestrian, cyclist, and driver and passenger of a private motor vehicle is required to pay for the privilege of crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry.

SEC. 208. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit an expenditure plan for any amounts made available for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” in this Act and prior Acts to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) No such amounts provided in this Act may be obligated prior to the submission of such plan.

SEC. 209. Section 211 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116–260), prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of fencing in certain areas, shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act.

SEC. 210. (a) Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act, may be used to reduce anticipated or planned vetting operations at existing locations unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 211. (a) Of the total amount made available under “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”, \$1,390,338,000 shall be available only as follows:

(1) \$600,000,000 for the acquisition and deployment of physical barriers;

(2) \$300,000,000 for the acquisition and deployment of border security technologies;

(3) \$305,000,000 for trade and travel assets and infrastructure;

(4) \$23,654,000 for facility construction and improvements;

(5) \$131,419,000 for integrated operations assets and infrastructure; and

(6) \$30,265,000 for mission support and infrastructure.

(b) None of the funds allocated for pedestrian physical barriers may be made available for any purpose other than the construction of steel bollard pedestrian barrier built at least 18 to 30 feet in effective height and augmented with anti-climb and anti-dig features.

(c) None of the funds allocated for pedestrian physical barriers may be made available for any

purpose other than construction of pedestrian barriers consistent with the description in subsection (b) at locations identified in the Border Security Improvement Plan submitted to Congress on August 1, 2020.

(d) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may reprioritize the construction of physical barriers outlined in the Border Security Improvement Plan and, with prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, add additional miles of pedestrian physical barriers where no such barriers exist, prioritized by operational requirements developed in coordination with U.S. Border Patrol leadership.

(e) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall begin to obligate amounts for physical barrier construction no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) For purposes of this section, the term “effective height” refers to the height above the level of the adjacent terrain features.

SEC. 212. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or transferred to another Federal agency, board, or commission to be used to dismantle, demolish, remove, or damage existing United States-Mexico physical barriers at any location where such barriers have been constructed as of the date of enactment of this Act unless such barrier is simultaneously being repaired or replaced.

SEC. 213. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to utilize the U.S. Customs and Border Protection CBP One Application, or any successor application, to facilitate the parole of any alien into the United States.

SEC. 214. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out the policies described in the directive issued by the Acting Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on January 10, 2023, entitled “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits”.

SEC. 215. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to admit an alien into the United States at a port of entry on an F or M visa if the college, university, or other institution of higher learning that the student will attend is not accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary of Education pursuant to part H of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1099a et seq.).

SEC. 216. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to parole into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, for the purpose of temporary visit for business or pleasure without a visa, an alien who is a national of the People’s Republic of China.

SEC. 217. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to admit into the United States any aerosol-dispensing unmanned aircraft system produced or manufactured in a foreign adversary country.

(b) The term “foreign adversary country” means a country specified in section 4872(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 218. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to reduce participation in or substantively diminish the delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)), except as provided in section 219 of this Act.

SEC. 219. None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland

Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

SEC. 220. (a) None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than “adequate” or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system.

(b) The performance evaluations referenced in subsection (a) shall be conducted by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Professional Responsibility.

SEC. 221. Without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) of this Act, the Secretary may reprogram within and transfer funds to “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” as necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

SEC. 222. The reports required to be submitted under section 216 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116–260) shall continue to be submitted semimonthly and each matter required to be included in such reports by such section 216 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent during the period described in such section 216.

SEC. 223. The terms and conditions of section 217 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020 (division D of Public Law 116–93) shall apply to this Act.

SEC. 224. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out the activities and policies described in the memorandum issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security on September 30, 2021, entitled “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law”, or described in the memorandum issued by Kerry Doyle, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Principal Legal Advisor on April 3, 2022, entitled “Guidance to OPLA Attorneys Regarding the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Laws and the Exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion”, or any successor or similar memorandum or policy.

SEC. 225. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to transport aliens unlawfully present in, paroled into, or inadmissible to the United States into the interior of the United States for purposes other than enforcement of the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)).

(b) The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to amounts made available to transport unaccompanied alien children (as such term is defined in section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279)).

SEC. 226. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement” may be used to pay for or facilitate an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus would be carried to term, or in the case of rape or incest.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement” may be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 227. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to administer hormone therapy medication or perform or facilitate any surgery for any person in custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the purpose of gender-affirming care.

SEC. 228. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall allocate amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” by this Act in order to—

(1) prioritize detention by using such amounts to ensure that the average daily population of detainees is maintained at the full capacity at all detention facilities funded by this Act throughout the fiscal year; and

(2) ensure that every alien on the non-detained docket is enrolled into the Alternatives to Detention Program with mandatory GPS monitoring throughout the duration of all applicable immigration proceedings (including any appeals) and until removal, if ordered removed.

SEC. 229. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an obligation plan for amounts made available in this Act for “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement”, delineated by level II program, project, and activity.

SEC. 230. None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be made available to develop or administer a physical identification card for purposes of alien identification, verification of immigration status, or immigration portal access.

SEC. 231. None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be made available to develop, pilot, administer, or otherwise implement standards for management of the non-detained alien population or for the Alternatives to Detention Program beyond those incorporated in the Alternatives to Detention Handbook, issued on August 16, 2017.

SEC. 232. None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be made available to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out the activities, policies, and guidelines described in the memorandum issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security on October 27, 2021, entitled “Guidelines for Enforcement Actions in or Near Protected Areas”.

SEC. 233. No law of any State or political subdivision thereof pertaining to a minimum rate of compensation or any other condition of employment shall apply in the case of any person held in Federal custody pursuant to the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)).

SEC. 234. (a) Members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

(b) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act, including prior Acts, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act may be used to carry out legislation altering the applicability of the screening requirements outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 235. Notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2025, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title.

SEC. 236. Not later than 45 days after the submission of the President’s budget proposal, the Administrator of the Transportation Security

Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a single report that fulfills the following requirements:

(1) a Capital Investment Plan, both constrained and unconstrained, that includes a plan for continuous and sustained capital investment in new, and the replacement of aged, transportation security equipment;

(2) the 5-year technology investment plan as required by section 1611 of title XVI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 3 of the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Public Law 113–245); and

(3) the Advanced Integrated Passenger Screening Technologies report as required by the Senate Report accompanying the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Senate Report 115–283).

SEC. 237. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support” shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to the appropriation made available by this Act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support”.

(b) To the extent such fees are insufficient to pay expenses of recreational vessel documentation under such section 12114, and there is a backlog of recreational vessel applications, personnel performing non-recreational vessel documentation functions under subchapter II of chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, may perform documentation under section 12114.

SEC. 238. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a future-years capital investment plan as described in the second proviso under the heading “Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements” in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114–4), which shall be subject to the requirements in the third and fourth provisos under such heading.

SEC. 239. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the Coast Guard’s legacy Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.

SEC. 240. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

SEC. 241. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any civil engineering unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 242. Amounts deposited into the Coast Guard Housing Fund in fiscal year 2025 shall be available until expended to carry out the purposes of section 2946 of title 14, United States Code, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

SEC. 243. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce a Final Rule on “Shipping Safety Fairways Along the Atlantic Coast” (89 Fed. Reg. 3587) until the Coast Guard submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the effect of offshore wind turbines on marine navigation radar, especially with regard to search and rescue interference.

SEC. 244. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce a Final Rule on “Amendments to the North Atlantic Right Whale Vessel Strike Reduction Rule” (87 Fed. Reg. 46920) or any restrictions on vessel speed for the Rice’s whale that were not in place prior to January 20, 2021.

SEC. 245. The United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from executive agencies, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under the heading “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” at the end of the fiscal year.

SEC. 246. (a) None of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) The Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into agreements to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis.

SEC. 247. For purposes of section 503(a)(3) of this Act, up to \$15,000,000 may be reprogrammed within “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support”.

SEC. 248. Funding made available in this Act for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” is available for travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if the Director of the United States Secret Service or a designee notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 10 or more days in advance, or as early as practicable, prior to such expenditures.

SEC. 249. None of the funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” may be made available to terminate or substantively reduce the terms or conditions of a contract for the provision of detention services with any facility that was previously or is currently designated as a Family Residential Center.

SEC. 250. (a) The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall ensure that, during the fiscal year funded by this Act, the imposition or collection of cost-sharing for certain services is prohibited as follows—

(1) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 1074g(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, cost-sharing may not be imposed or collected with respect to any eligible covered beneficiary for any prescription contraceptive on the uniform formulary provided through a retail pharmacy described in section 1074g(a)(2)(E)(ii) of such title or through the national mail-order pharmacy program of the TRICARE Program.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision under section 1075 of title 10, United States Code, cost-sharing may not be imposed or collected for a covered service that is provided by a network provider under the TRICARE program to an eligible covered beneficiary under such section.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 1075a of title 10, United States Code, cost-sharing may not be imposed or collected for a covered service that is provided under TRICARE Prime to an eligible covered beneficiary under such section.

(b) In this section—

(1) The term “covered service” means any method of contraception approved, granted, or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration, any contraceptive care (including with respect to insertion, removal, and follow up), any sterilization procedure, or any patient education or counseling service provided in connection with any such method, care, or procedure.

(2) The term “eligible covered beneficiary” means an eligible covered beneficiary (as such

term is used in section 1074g of title 10, United States Code) on the basis of being—

(A) a member of the Coast Guard; or

(B) a dependent of such a member.

(3) The terms “TRICARE Program” and “TRICARE Prime” have the meaning given such terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) This section shall become effective 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 251. (a) Contraceptive supplies of up to 365 days shall be covered for any eligible covered beneficiary to obtain, including in a single fill or refill, at the option of such beneficiary, the total days of supply (not to exceed a 365-day supply) for a contraceptive on the uniform formulary provided through a military treatment facility pharmacy, retail pharmacy described in section 1074g(a)(2)(E)(ii) of such title, or through the national mail-order pharmacy program of the TRICARE Program.

(b) Beginning not later than 90 days after the implementation of coverage under subsection (a), the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall conduct such outreach activities as are necessary to inform health care providers and individuals who are enrolled in the TRICARE program of such coverage and the requirements to receive such coverage.

(c) In this section—

(1) The term “covered Armed Force” means the Coast Guard.

(2) The term “eligible covered beneficiary” means an eligible covered beneficiary as such term is used in section 1074g of title 10, United States Code who is—

(A) a member of a covered Armed Force serving on active duty; or

(B) a dependent of a member described in subparagraph (A).

(3) The terms “TRICARE Program” and “TRICARE Prime” have the meaning given such terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) This section shall become effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for operations and support, \$2,437,285,000, of which \$23,698,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$493,572,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for operations and support, \$1,551,093,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$94,827,000, of which \$38,590,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which \$56,237,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Federal assistance through

grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$3,758,992,810, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) \$520,000,000 for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), of which \$90,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden and \$15,000,000 shall be for Tribal Homeland Security Grants under section 2005 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 606): Provided, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2025, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(2) \$615,000,000 for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604).

(3) \$305,000,000 for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program under section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a), of which \$152,500,000 is for eligible recipients located in high-risk urban areas that receive funding under section 2003 of such Act and \$152,500,000 is for eligible recipients that are located outside such areas: Provided, That eligible recipients are those described in section 2009(b) of such Act (6 U.S.C. 609a(b)) or are an otherwise eligible recipient at risk of a terrorist or other extremist attack.

(4) \$105,000,000 for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under sections 1406, 1513, and 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135, 1163, and 1182), of which \$10,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security and \$2,000,000 shall be for Over-the-Road Bus Security: Provided, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(5) \$100,000,000 for Port Security Grants in accordance with section 70107 of title 46, United States Code.

(6) \$720,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which \$360,000,000 shall be for Assistance to Firefighter Grants and \$360,000,000 shall be for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants under sections 33 and 34 respectively of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229 and 2229a).

(7) \$355,000,000 for emergency management performance grants under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701), section 762 of title 6, United States Code, and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(8) \$312,750,000 for necessary expenses for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, in addition to and to supplement any other sums appropriated under the National Flood Insurance Fund, and such additional sums as may be provided by States or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

(9) \$12,000,000 for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.

(10) \$130,000,000 for the emergency food and shelter program under title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331), to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed 3.5 percent shall be for total administrative costs.

(11) \$40,000,000 for the Next Generation Warning System.

(12) \$221,343,810 for Community Project Funding grants, which shall be for the purposes, and the amounts, specified in the table entitled “Homeland Security—Community Project Funding” in the report accompanying this Act, of which—

(A) \$81,771,896, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, is for emergency operations center grants under section 614 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196c); and

(B) \$139,571,914, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, is for pre-disaster mitigation grants under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133(e), notwithstanding subsections (f), (g), and (l) of that section (42 U.S.C. 5133(f), (g), (l)).

(13) \$322,899,000 to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$22,741,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916), and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89; 128 Stat. 1020), \$239,785,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, which shall be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)); of which \$14,578,000 shall be available for mission support associated with flood management; and of which \$225,207,000 shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2025, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of—

(1) \$240,262,000 for operating expenses and salaries and expenses associated with flood insurance operations;

(2) \$1,382,000,000 for commissions and taxes of agents;

(3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and

(4) \$175,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), notwithstanding sections 1366(e) and 1310(a)(7) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4017):

Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e)), shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding section 102(f)(8), section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, and paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 1367(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8), 4104c(e), 4104d(b)(1)-(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation: Provided further, That up to \$6,102,000 is available to carry out section 24 of the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 4033).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Funds made available under the heading “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—Operations and Support” may be made available for the necessary expenses of procuring or providing access to cybersecurity threat feeds for branches, agencies, independent agencies, corporations, establishments, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government of the United States, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities, fusion centers as described in section 210A of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 124h), and Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations.

SEC. 302. (a) Notwithstanding section 2008(a)(12) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(12)) or any other provision of law, not more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available in paragraphs (1) through (5) under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, may be used by the recipient for expenses directly related to administration of the grant.

(b) The authority provided in subsection (a) shall also apply to a state recipient for the administration of a grant under such paragraph (3).

SEC. 303. Applications for grants under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, for paragraphs (1) through (5), shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application.

SEC. 304. (a) Under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, for grants under paragraphs (1) through (5) and (9), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award.

(b) If any such public announcement is made before 5 full business days have elapsed following such briefing, \$1,000,000 of amounts appropriated by this Act for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support” shall be rescinded.

SEC. 305. Under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility.

SEC. 306. The reporting requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114-4), related to reporting on the Disaster Relief Fund, shall be applied in fiscal year 2025 with respect to budget year 2026 and current fiscal year 2025, respectively—

(1) in paragraph (1) by substituting “fiscal year 2026” for “fiscal year 2016”; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting “business” after “fifth”.

SEC. 307. In making grants under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grants, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

SEC. 308. (a) The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2025, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Inde-

pendent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security to be necessary for its Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program for the next fiscal year.

(b) The methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees.

(c) Such fees shall be deposited in a Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2025, and remain available until expended.

SEC. 309. In making grants under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, for Assistance to Firefighter Grants, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may waive subsection (k) of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229).

SEC. 310. Any unobligated balances of funds appropriated in any prior Act for activities funded by the National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of section 1234 of division D of Public Law 115-254, may be transferred to and merged with funds set aside pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 311. Any unobligated balances of funds appropriated under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program” in any prior Act may be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance” for necessary expenses for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis: Provided, That funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and supplement any other sums appropriated for such purposes under the National Flood Insurance Fund and such additional sums as may be provided by States or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for operations and support of the E-Verify Program, \$112,431,000: Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes, and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)).

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for operations and support, including the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$360,752,000, of which \$66,665,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$7,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$6,000,000, to

remain available until September 30, 2029, for acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for operations and support, including the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, \$375,238,000, of which \$206,442,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND
IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for research and development, \$339,353,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
OFFICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for operations and support, \$159,252,000, of which \$50,446,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND
IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for procurement, construction, and improvements, \$33,397,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for research and development, \$110,938,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for Federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$57,726,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease.

(b) The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for services provided by employees (including employees serving on a temporary or term basis) of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as Immigration Information Officers, Immigration Service Analysts, Contact Representatives, Investigative Assistants, or Immigration Services Officers.

SEC. 403. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal funds made available to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used for the collection and use of biometrics

taken at a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Application Support Center that is overseen virtually by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services personnel using appropriate technology.

SEC. 404. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled "Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers" (87 Fed. Reg. 18078).

SEC. 405. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to issue any employment authorization document or similar document to any alien whose application for asylum in the United States has been denied, or who is convicted of a Federal or State crime while his or her application for asylum in the United States is pending.

SEC. 406. Notwithstanding the numerical limitation set forth in section 214(g)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, and upon determining that the needs of American businesses cannot be satisfied during fiscal year 2025 with United States workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor, may increase the total number of aliens who may receive a visa under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) in such fiscal year above such limitation by not more than the highest number of H-2B nonimmigrants who participated in the H-2B returning worker program in any fiscal year in which returning workers were exempt from such numerical limitation.

SEC. 407. Notwithstanding section 286(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(n)), the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may use not more than \$2,500 of the amounts deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee Account for official reception and representation expenses in fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 408. No Federal funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used for the consideration of a petition for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, if the petitioner is any entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) or any subsidiary of such entity.

SEC. 409. The Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers is authorized to distribute funds to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation.

SEC. 410. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

SEC. 411. (a) The Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers may accept transfers to its "Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" account from Government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities, as authorized by the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535(b)).

(b) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers shall maintain administrative control and ownership upon completion of such facilities.

SEC. 412. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers instructor staff shall be classified as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 414. None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the "Asylum Program Fee" from the Final Rule entitled "U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements" (88 Fed. Reg. 6194).

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF
FUNDS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the components in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or eliminates a program, project, or activity, or increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(2) contracts out any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees or any new function or activity proposed to be performed by Federal employees in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Homeland Security;

(3) augments funding for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less;

(4) reduces funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel, by 10 percent or more; or

(5) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in funding levels for programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 30 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(c) Up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations if the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 30 days in advance of such transfer, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations—

(1) based upon an initial notification provided after June 15, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property;

(2) to increase or decrease funding for grant programs; or

(3) to create a program, project, or activity pursuant to subsection (a)(1), including any new function or requirement within any program, project, or activity, not approved by Congress in the consideration of the enactment of this Act.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d)

shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts that remain available for obligation in the current year.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to \$20,000,000 from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 504. (a) Section 504 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017 (division F of Public Law 115–31), related to the operations of a working capital fund, shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act.

(b) Funds from such working capital fund may be obligated and expended in anticipation of reimbursements from components of the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 505. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2025, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming notification, but not later than June 15, 2026, from appropriations for “Operations and Support” for fiscal year 2025 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2026, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided.

(b) Prior to the obligation of such funds, a notification shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 506. (a) Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2025 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2025.

(b) Amounts described in subsection (a) made available for “Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness—Operations and Support” that exceed the amounts in such authorization for such account shall be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the heading “Management Directorate—Operations and Support”.

(c) Prior to the obligation of any funds transferred under subsection (b), the Management Directorate shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on a plan for the use of such funds.

SEC. 507. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 3 full business days in advance of—

(1) making or awarding a grant allocation or grant in excess of \$1,000,000;

(2) making or awarding a contract, other transaction agreement, or task or delivery order on a multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of \$4,000,000;

(3) awarding a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds;

(4) making a sole-source grant award; or

(5) announcing publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4), including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than

5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(c) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; the type of contract; and the account from which the funds are being drawn.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Centers’ facilities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus otherwise required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 510. Sections 522 and 530 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008 (division E of Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 2073 and 2074) shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such sections applied to funds made available in that Act.

SEC. 511. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 513. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452) unless explicitly authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 515. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 517. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 518. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract.

SEC. 519. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agen-

cy or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 520. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 521. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees of a single component of the Department of Homeland Security, who are stationed in the United States, at a single international conference unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, or a designee, determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within at least 10 days of that determination and the basis for that determination.

(b) For purposes of this section the term “international conference” shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

(c) The total cost to the Department of Homeland Security of any such conference shall not exceed \$500,000.

(d) Employees who attend a conference virtually without travel away from their permanent duty station within the United States shall not be counted for purposes of this section, and the prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to payments for the costs of attendance for such employees.

SEC. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

SEC. 523. (a) None of the funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security by this or any other Act may be obligated for the implementation of any structural pay reform or the introduction of any new position classification that will affect more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to Congress a notification that includes—

(1) the number of full-time positions affected by such change;

(2) funding required for such change for the current fiscal year and through the Future Years Homeland Security Program;

(3) justification for such change; and

(4) for a structural pay reform, an analysis of compensation alternatives to such change that were considered by the Department.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to such change if—

(1) it was proposed in the President’s budget proposal for the fiscal year funded by this Act; and

(2) funds for such change have not been explicitly denied or restricted in this Act.

SEC. 524. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in this Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises homeland or national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been

made available to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for not less than 45 days except as otherwise specified in law.

SEC. 525. (a) Funding provided in this Act for “Operations and Support” may be used for minor procurement, construction, and improvements.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), “minor” refers to end items with a unit cost of \$250,000 or less for personal property, and \$2,000,000 or less for real property.

SEC. 526. The authority provided by section 532 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) regarding primary and secondary schooling of dependents shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 527. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security by this Act may be used to prevent any of the following persons from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility operated by or for the Department of Homeland Security used to detain or otherwise house aliens, or to make any temporary modification at any such facility that in any way alters what is observed by a visiting Member of Congress or such designated employee, compared to what would be observed in the absence of such modification:

(1) A Member of Congress; and

(2) An employee of the United States House of Representatives or the United States Senate designated by such a Member for the purposes of this section.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to require a Member of Congress to provide prior notice of the intent to enter a facility described in subsection (a) for the purpose of conducting oversight.

(c) With respect to individuals described in subsection (a)(2), the Department of Homeland Security may require that a request be made at least 24 hours in advance of an intent to enter a facility described in subsection (a).

SEC. 528. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to place restraints on a woman in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security (including during transport, in a detention facility, or at an outside medical facility) who is pregnant or in post-delivery recuperation.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a pregnant woman if—

(1) an appropriate official of the Department of Homeland Security makes an individualized determination that the woman—

(A) is a serious flight risk, and such risk cannot be prevented by other means; or

(B) poses an immediate and serious threat to harm herself or others that cannot be prevented by other means; or

(2) a medical professional responsible for the care of the pregnant woman determines that the use of therapeutic restraints is appropriate for the medical safety of the woman.

(c) If a pregnant woman is restrained pursuant to subsection (b), only the safest and least restrictive restraints, as determined by the appropriate medical professional treating the woman, may be used. In no case may restraints be used on a woman who is in active labor or delivery, and in no case may a pregnant woman be restrained in a face-down position with four-point restraints, on her back, or in a restraint belt that constricts the area of the pregnancy. A pregnant woman who is immobilized by restraints shall be positioned, to the maximum extent feasible, on her left side.

SEC. 529. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy any document, recording, or other record pertaining to any—

(1) death of;

(2) potential sexual assault or abuse perpetrated against; or

(3) allegation of abuse, criminal activity, or disruption committed by an individual held in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) The records referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and Federal rules governing disclosure in litigation, to an individual who has been charged with a crime, been placed into segregation, or otherwise punished as a result of an allegation described in paragraph (3), upon the request of such individual.

SEC. 530. Section 519 of division F of Public Law 114-113, regarding a prohibition on funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official, shall apply with respect to any Federal funds in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act.

SEC. 531. (a) Not later than 10 days after the date on which the budget of the President for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Under Secretary for Management of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the unfunded priorities, for the Department of Homeland Security and separately for each departmental component, for which discretionary funding would be classified as budget function 050.

(b) Each report under this section shall specify, for each such unfunded priority—

(1) a summary description, including the objectives to be achieved if such priority is funded (whether in whole or in part);

(2) the description, including the objectives to be achieved if such priority is funded (whether in whole or in part);

(3) account information, including the following (as applicable):

(A) appropriation account; and

(B) program, project, or activity name; and

(4) the additional number of full-time or part-time positions to be funded as part of such priority.

(c) In this section, the term “unfunded priority”, in the case of a fiscal year, means a requirement that—

(1) is not funded in the budget referred to in subsection (a);

(2) is necessary to fulfill a requirement associated with an operational or contingency plan for the Department; and

(3) would have been recommended for funding through the budget referred to in subsection (a) if—

(A) additional resources had been available for the budget to fund the requirement;

(B) the requirement has emerged since the budget was formulated; or

(C) the requirement is necessary to sustain prior-year investments.

SEC. 532. (a) Not later than 10 days after a determination is made by the President to evaluate and initiate protection under any authority for a former or retired Government official or employee, or for an individual who, during the duration of the directed protection, will become a former or retired Government official or employee (referred to in this section as a “covered individual”), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification to congressional leadership and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives (referred to in this section as the “appropriate congressional committees”).

(b) Such notification may be submitted in classified form, if necessary, and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

as appropriate, and shall include the threat assessment, scope of the protection, and the anticipated cost and duration of such protection.

(c) Not later than 15 days before extending, or 30 days before terminating, protection for a covered individual, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification regarding the extension or termination and any change to the threat assessment to the congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees, which may be submitted in classified form, if necessary, detailing each covered individual, and the scope and associated cost of protection.

SEC. 533. (a) None of the funds provided to the Department of Homeland Security in this or any prior Act may be used by an agency to submit an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Fund (as authorized by section 1078 of subtitle G of title X of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91)) unless, concurrent with the submission of an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board, the head of the agency—

(1) notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the proposed submission of the project proposal;

(2) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the project proposal; and

(3) provides a detailed analysis of how the proposed project funding would supplement or supplant funding requested as part of the Department’s most recent budget submission.

(b) None of the funds provided to the Department of Homeland Security by the Technology Modernization Fund shall be available for obligation until 15 days after a report on such funds has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) The report described in subsection (b) shall include—

(1) the full project proposal submitted to and approved by the Fund’s Technology Modernization Board;

(2) the finalized interagency agreement between the Department and the Fund including the project’s deliverables and repayment terms, as applicable;

(3) a detailed analysis of how the project will supplement or supplant existing funding available to the Department for similar activities;

(4) a plan for how the Department will repay the Fund, including specific planned funding sources, as applicable; and

(5) other information as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 534. Within 60 days of any budget submission for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2026 that assumes revenues or proposes a reduction from the previous year based on user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate specific reductions in proposed discretionary budget authority commensurate with the revenues assumed in such proposals in the event that they are not enacted prior to October 1, 2025.

SEC. 535. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

SEC. 536. No Federal funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to enter into a procurement contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, or provide

a loan or guarantee to, any entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) or any subsidiary of such entity.

SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and
(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 538. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall, on a bimonthly basis beginning immediately after the date of enactment of this Act, develop estimates of the number of aliens anticipated to arrive at the southwest border of the United States.

(b) The Secretary shall ensure that, at a minimum, the estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) cover the current fiscal year and the following fiscal year;

(2) include a breakout by demographics, to include single adults, family units, and unaccompanied children;

(3) undergo an independent validation and verification review;

(4) are used to inform policy planning and budgeting processes within the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) are included in the budget materials submitted to Congress for each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act and in support of—

(A) the President’s annual budget request pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code;

(B) any supplemental funding request submitted to Congress;

(C) any reprogramming and transfer notification pursuant to section 503 of this Act; and

(D) such budget materials shall include—

(i) the most recent bimonthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a);

(ii) a description and quantification of the estimates used to justify funding requests for Department programs related to border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services;

(iii) a description and quantification of the anticipated workload and requirements resulting from such estimates; and

(iv) a confirmation as to whether the budget requests for impacted agencies were developed using the same estimates.

(c) The Secretary shall share the bimonthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a) with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) If the bimonthly estimates described in subsection (b) are not provided for the purposes described, the reprogramming and transfer authority provided in section 503 of this Act shall be suspended until such time as the required estimates are provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 539. (a) Prior to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting assistance from the Department of Defense for border security operations, the Secretary shall ensure that an alternatives analysis and cost-benefit analysis is conducted before such request is made, which shall include an examination of obtaining such support through other means.

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date on which a request for assistance is made, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detail-

ing the types of support requested, the alternatives analysis and cost-benefit analysis described in subsection (a), and the operational impact to Department of Homeland Security operations of any Department of Defense border security support requested by the Secretary.

(c) Not later than 30 days after the date on which a request made for assistance is granted and quarterly thereafter through the duration of such assistance, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a report detailing the assistance provided and the operational impacts to border security operations.

SEC. 540. Funds made available in this Act or any other Act for Operations and Support may be used for the necessary expenses of providing an employee emergency back-up care program.

SEC. 541. (a) Not less than \$5,000,000 made available in this Act shall be transferred to “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to support and conduct necessary operations of the Blue Campaign for fiscal year 2025.

(b) Prior to the obligation of funds made available by subsection (a), notification shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 542. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to execute an inspection of a detention facility that is in a contractual agreement with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the provision of detention services and that is subject to the terms, conditions, and standards found within the National Detention Standards for Non-Dedicated Facilities, as revised in 2019 for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, except solely for compliance with the terms, conditions, and standards found within the National Detention Standards for Non-Dedicated Facilities, as revised in 2019.

(b) Executions of inspections described in subsection (a) shall not occur within six months of a previous inspection of such facility, except with respect to inspections executed by the Office of Inspector General.

SEC. 543. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled “Circumvention of Lawful Pathways” (88 Fed. Reg. 11704).

SEC. 544. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to establish or support the activities of a Disinformation Governance Board at the Department of Homeland Security, or any other similar entity carrying out activities relating to disinformation in a similar manner or to a similar extent to such a Board.

SEC. 545. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to:

(a) classify or facilitate the classification of any communications by a United States person as mis-, dis-, or mal-information; or

(b) partner with or fund nonprofit or other organizations that pressure or recommend private companies to censor lawful and constitutionally protected speech of United States persons, including recommending the censoring or removal of content on social media platforms.

(c) Any officer or employee of the Federal Government whose salary is funded by this Act and who conducts any activity described in (a) or (b) shall be removed from the Federal service.

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out the Equity Action Plan of the Department of Homeland Security, or Executive Order No. 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government), Executive Order No. 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion,

and accessibility in the federal workforce), Executive Order No. 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825 relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government) or any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

SEC. 547. (a) In general.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(b) Discriminatory action defined.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in subsection (a);

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and nonpublic fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) Accreditation; Licensure; Certification.—The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in subsection (a).

SEC. 548. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to license, facilitate, coordinate, or otherwise allow officials of a country designated as a state sponsor of terrorism within the past three fiscal years, to, in their capacity as an official, observe, tour, visit, or confer with the employees of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)); section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371); section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or any other provision of law.

SEC. 549. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to obligate or award funds to a political subdivision of a State that—

(a) has in effect any law, policy, or procedure, whether written or communicated orally, in contravention of, or which substantially limits compliance with, subsection (a) or (b) of section 642

of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996* (8 U.S.C. 1373); or
(b) has in effect any law, policy, or procedure, whether written or communicated orally, the result of which hinders the federal government from enforcing the immigration laws as defined by 8 U.S.C. 101(a)(17).

(RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 550. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

(1) \$600,000,000 from the unobligated balances available under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” of the amounts provided by Public Law 116–260 for the construction of barrier system along the southwest border.

SEC. 551. Of the unobligated balances in the “Department of Homeland Security Non-recurring Expenses Fund” established in section 538 of division F of Public Law 117–103, \$154,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 552. \$0.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025.”

The CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of House Report 118–559, amendments en bloc described in section 13 of House Resolution 1316, and pro forma amendments described in section 14 of that resolution.

Each further amendment printed in part C of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided in section 14 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part C of the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided in section 14 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. AMODEI OF NEVADA

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1316, I offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 47, 49, 51, 60, and 61 printed in part C of House Report 118–559, offered by Mr. AMODEI of Nevada:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BACON OF NEBRASKA

Page 58, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000) (reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 18, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 18, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 18, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 58, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

Page 45, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$305,000,000) (increased by \$305,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Page 45, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$80,000,000) (reduced by \$80,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 43, line 24, after the first dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. JAMES OF MICHIGAN

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 16, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$20,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MRS. KIM OF CALIFORNIA

Page 24, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA OF NEW YORK

Page 16, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA OF NEW YORK

Page 16, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA OF NEW YORK

Page 15, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$35,000,000) (increased by \$35,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 12, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Page 43, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$8,000,000) (increased by \$8,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 43, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 16, line 20, after dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 43, line 24, after first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 15, line 6, after dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 12, line 8, after dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 44, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 46, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 46, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$7,500,000)”.

Page 46, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$7,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000) (decreased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MRS. RADEWAGEN OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,650,000)”.

Page 16, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,650,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the second dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER
OF MISSOURI

Page 2, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, the bipartisan en bloc amendment before you is comprised of 28 amendments offered by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

This en bloc amendment contains proposals that will strengthen the underlying bill. I want to highlight just a few.

It would provide additional funding to bolster investigations for exploited children within Secret Service and Homeland Security Investigations.

It highlights the Coast Guard’s ongoing need for assets, infrastructure, and maintenance funding. It emphasizes the importance of nonintrusive inspection equipment for CBP ports of entry to improve detection of fentanyl and other opioids that plague communities across our country.

It increases funds for FEMA grant programs for firefighters and other first responders and highlights the importance of grants that fund physical security improvements for nonprofit organizations at risk of terrorist attack.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their participation in this process, I urge Members to support this bipartisan en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I thank Chairman AMODEI for working with us to include these bipartisan priorities in this amendment.

While I do have some concerns about the extent to which some of these accounts would be cut by these amendments, I trust that we will be able to address those problems before this bill becomes law.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

I have an amendment, Madam Chair, in this en bloc.

I rise today in support of my amendment which would provide a fully offset and fully paid for 67 percent funding increase for investigations of forced child labor.

Madam Chairman, as a direct result of the Biden administration’s refusal to properly enforce the law, there is a humanitarian catastrophe underway at our southern border. Since President Biden took office, 10 million illegal migrants have flooded our borders, including 8 million encountered by Border Patrol, 1.7 million got-aways, and some 500,000 unaccompanied children.

By law, the Biden administration is required to ensure these unaccompanied minors are protected from human trafficking. Instead, the administration has been essentially giving these children away with zero regard for their safety.

It has been exposed that the Biden administration completely lost track of some 85,000 children, ignored countless warnings that these children were being trafficked, and fired employees for speaking out.

There are even instances where the administration gave these children to adults without simply checking or vetting if the adult had even abused children or had a relationship with them in the past.

Madam Chairman, this level of neglect and callousness is unspeakable, and we must ensure the Department of Homeland Security has the resources necessary to investigate each and every case.

Madam Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and the entire en bloc.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ARMSTRONG

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 118–559.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to reduce the hours of operation at—
(A) the Port of Carbury, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(B) the Port of Fortuna, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(C) the Port of Madia, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(D) the Port of Neche, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(E) the Port of Noonan, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(F) the Port of Northgate, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(G) the Port of Saint John, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM CT daily;

(H) the Port of Sherwood, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(I) the Port of Walhalla, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(J) the Port of Westhope, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM CT daily;

(K) the Port of Antler, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 9:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(L) the Port of Sarles, North Dakota, port of entry from the operational hours of 11:00 AM to 7:00 PM CT daily;

(M) the Port of Lancaster, Minnesota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM CT daily;

(N) the Port of Roseau, Minnesota, port of entry from the operational hours of 8:00 AM to 12:00 AM CT daily;

(O) the Porthill, Idaho, land Port of entry, from the operational hours of 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM PT daily; or

(P) the Port of Buffalo, New York, port of entry from the operational hours of 7:00 AM to 12:00 AM ET daily;

(2) to implement, administer, enforce, carry out, or execute any rules, guidance, decisions, announcements, or promulgations that reduce or change the hours of operation at the ports of entry specified in paragraph (1); or

(3) to publish, promulgate, or otherwise issue rules, guidance, decisions, announcements, or promulgations that reduce or change the hours of operation at the ports of entry specified in paragraph (1).

(b) The limitation described in paragraph (1) may not be construed to apply in the case of the administration of a tax or tariff.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Chair, it is pretty hard to get farther away from the southern border than Grand Forks, North Dakota, but in Grand Forks, just like many communities across North Dakota, somebody is dying from fentanyl poisoning, and 100 percent of those pills are made by cartels in Mexico.

I rise today in support of my amendment No. 1 to the fiscal year 2025 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations.

If passed, this amendment will defund the implementation of COVID-19-era guidance that reduces the hours of operation for Customs and Border Protection at certain northern border points of entry. Bringing these ports of entry hours back to their pre-pandemic schedule will help our Border Patrol agents respond to a massive increase in border encounters and non-marijuana-related drug seizures in places like North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, and western New York.

According to CBP data, both land encounters and drug smuggling have skyrocketed in the past few years.

Specifically, in January of 2021, there were only 997 northern land border encounters. Contrast that with January of 2024 when there were 15,800 encounters. That is a 1,484 percent increase.

Excluding marijuana, drug smuggling has also increased by 1,153 percent along the borders between fiscal year 2021 and 2023.

Due to the Biden administration's failure to secure our southwest border, our Border Patrol agents at the northern border have had to revert resources and personnel to the southwest border. Because of that, the northern border is now suffering.

While we wholly support CBP and its efforts, we must ensure that full staffing and scheduling are enforced so we can be fully prepared to secure our northern border.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, CBP reduced the hours of many of the ports of entry to mitigate the spread of the virus.

Though the pandemic has long been over, those shortened hours have stayed in place.

□ 1200

This amendment would return those ports of entry to schedules they operated under before the pandemic. While CBP has extended hours for some of the ports, others have been forgotten.

Along with several Northern Border Security Caucus members here in Congress, I have had lots of back and forth with the CBP regarding these hours. Expanding these hours will not only allow more staffing to apprehend and seize any illegal activity attempting to cross the border, but it will also greatly help the needs of Americans at the northern border.

These ports of entry serve a vital role in connecting our States' economies with our neighbor, Canada. Our constituents heavily rely on them for tourism, church, trade, travel, healthcare, Tribal connections, and more.

Since these hours remain shortened, we have heard from countless constituents about how they no longer can do many of the activities that I just mentioned, activities that they could do before with expanded hours.

The ports of entry listed in this amendment used to serve as robust and active points of movement where our constituents could freely travel back and forth from the U.S. and Canada, and that needs to happen again.

While we understand the CBP believes these ports of entry should solely be based on vehicular and pedestrian traffic, we know, because we have heard from our constituents, that the travelers are much less likely to use the ports given the shortened hours.

In my State specifically, the Antler and Carbury stations were both open from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. However, since the pandemic, their hours have remained from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. That is a 40 percent reduction.

Requiring these ports to close early forces travelers to reroute to other ports of entry with longer hours. Take Ms. Rebecca Davis from Walhalla, North Dakota. During our northern border hearing that the House Judici-

ary Committee hosted in Grand Forks, she mentioned that what should be a quick trip takes several hours. She highlighted that our small towns—and when I say small towns, I mean really small towns—often get wrapped in the red tape of legal commerce on the border at the same time when we allow the open flow of illegal commerce on the southern border.

This truly affects everyone in the ag community, the small towns, and every small sheriff's department on the northern border that has to divert resources to do a job that the Federal Government is supposed to do. Detours are particularly costly to commercial vehicles and ag vehicle operators due to rising inflation and high fuel costs.

It is long past time that we change those hours back to pre-pandemic levels for good. We need all the hours and resources we can to ensure our borders are fully secure. This will also bring back our high traveler activity along the northern border that results in more travel, tourism, and more. I strongly support this amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. NORMAN). The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, CBP conducts significant analysis when it comes to setting port of entry hours, which includes traffic trends, staffing availability, and the presence of other ports of entry within a reasonable distance. CBP also considers the economic ramifications of what a closure might have on local communities. Altering port of entry hours is not a decision made lightly.

Removing CBP's discretion to limit hours for these ports of entry sets a bad precedent that fails to allow for the consideration of other compelling national and local threats that CBP must consider.

Unfortunately, this is just another example of an overly restrictive policy that unnecessarily ties the administration's hands when working to protect the American people. I must respectfully oppose this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 2 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salary and expenses of the position of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, occupied by Alejandro Mayorkas.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, many people may not know this, but NBC News recently reported that more than 400 illegal aliens who are affiliates of ISIS were released into the United States under this administration's watch. They have caught some of them, but they still have a significant number of them out.

Do you know what they said? Gee, if we could have enforced the law, we wouldn't have released them into the country, and we could have rounded them up and prevented them from ever getting into the country.

The reason I bring that up is because I am speaking in support of my amendment, which prohibits the use of funds to pay the salary and the expenses of the position of the DHS Secretary.

Who is the DHS Secretary? Who is this individual? It is the person who has been the architect of the open-border policy.

I think one of my colleagues from Florida, who was on the floor here just a moment ago, said it is a fictional invasion. Really? It is 10 million people in 2½, 3 years. They started setting records when? February 2021. They have set records every month since. Who is in charge of that? Alejandro Mayorkas, the Secretary.

In fact, this body was so disenchanted with his policies that we impeached Secretary Mayorkas. When he was confronted with: Do you have operational control of the border? He said, in a Judiciary hearing, you know what, hey, we don't like that. First, he said, yes, we have operational control. We gave him the statute. Are you at operational control? Well, you know, we basically devised our own definition.

That is the person who is occupying the Homeland Security chair right now, and they have incentivized literally millions of people to come into this country. That is the lawlessness that has brought people to their knees in many communities around this country.

We are still trying to get information from the DHS and the Department of Defense about the terrorists who attempted to infiltrate Quantico just about 6 weeks ago.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Secretary of Homeland Security plays a critical role in our national security. Secretary Mayorkas has served in his role admirably and has been an honorable public servant for decades, including service as a U.S. attorney, the Director of USCIS, and the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security.

If my majority colleagues were sincere about addressing and ending the humanitarian crisis at the border, they would not have rejected the opportunity to even debate one of the toughest bipartisan border bills in history simply to appease the desires of those who wish to keep chaos at the border for political gain.

When the President and Secretary Mayorkas requested additional resources to secure the border, my colleagues across the aisle ignored that, too. They even demanded that we “take care of our own border first” before we consider providing any funding to Ukraine and our other allies.

My colleagues and I remain ready to address the challenges facing the Department of Homeland Security and to work toward building a modern immigration system that reflects the realities of the world we live in today and advances the best interests of American families, businesses, and communities.

In addition, I would be remiss if I didn’t point out that this amendment raises serious constitutional issues. Punishing the Secretary is not the way to handle policy disputes. Unfortunately, this amendment prioritizes legislative theater over the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, I get a kick when I hear Democrats say that the so-called bipartisan bill out of the Senate would have solved this problem. Do you know what that bill did? It granted amnesty. Do you know what it did? It set a floor of 2,500 illegal aliens every day who get to come in.

Guess what else it did? They provided loophole after loophole. There is no limit on unaccompanied children, and hundreds of thousands have come in. They have misplaced over 100,000 now. They are just so irresponsible.

We heard people talk about an ineffective and outdated policy. Do you know what worked? That ineffective and outdated policy. Do you know why? Because it secured the border.

We had the most secure border in about, I don’t know, our Nation’s history under President Trump. When they came in, President Biden issued 93 EOs. Guess what? You have a mass invasion on the border.

What is it called? They called it a useless border wall. Do you know who voted for that border wall originally? That is right, people like Hillary Clinton. They voted for that border wall. They don’t want a border wall.

I have on my phone images from the Tucson sector of people dressed in camo bringing drugs across interdicted just the other day. Do you know why they were going near the San Miguel gate, which I have taken colleagues to before? Because there is no fence. In Arizona, we largely have no fences.

Here is the deal: This Homeland Security Secretary is the one who gave us this policy.

I can say what I heard from these people. I can say what they said: ineffective, outdated policies. They said these people are legally entitled to refugee status.

Under what law? Under international law. How about the first safe nation law? They are required to obey that. Guess what? That is what the U.S. law is, as well—the first safe harbor, the first safe state. That is where someone who wants refugee status comes in, but they are not seeking refugee status. They are seeking asylum.

Do you know who sought asylum? The two outrageous murderers who just murdered that 12-year-old girl in Houston. They were released under asylum requests. They went and had the cartel cut off their ankle bracelets.

That is what is happening. That is why this Secretary, this position, which we are defunding correctly under the Holman rule, should not be funded, Mr. Chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out the activities and policies described in the rule entitled, “Public Charge Ground of Inadmissibility”, published by the Secretary of Homeland Security on September 9, 2022.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which pro-

hibits funding from being used to implement the DHS 2022 rule that allows illegal aliens to receive more government subsidies.

Under our immigration law, one ground of inadmissibility for aliens is if they are likely to become a public charge. That is in the statute. That is to say, if they are going to be a financial burden to the American people due to the likelihood that they will rely on public assistance programs, they are inadmissible.

However, in 2022, the DHS weakened this rule by excluding a whole host of government benefit programs, including Medicaid.

What does this mean?

First, it gives the Biden administration more excuses to allow millions of illegal aliens into the country by doing away with one standard that would legally disqualify many people.

Second, it allows the Biden administration to explicitly pay illegal aliens to be in the country with taxpayer dollars, which has always been their plan.

Third, it creates a major pull factor or incentive for people who are thinking of crossing the border to actually cross the border illegally.

There is evidence of this. Just talk to the people crossing the border. I have. I have gone down to the border many times. I take people with me, Members of Congress, all the time. When you ask people, they will say they heard the U.S. Government was going to pay them to be here—I have actually had people say this—and that they will take me where I want to go.

Why wouldn’t they say that? It is true.

Can someone tell me any policy by this administration that discourages illegal aliens from entering the country? There is not one serious policy that actually deters immigration.

This is why we must vote to end this open border DHS rule and stop giving Federal dollars to illegal aliens.

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

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

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, this is yet another cruel and inhumane attempt by the majority to penalize legal immigrants for accessing health benefits and other government services available to them.

The amendment attempts to revert to a Trump-era public charge rule in 2019 that temporarily disrupted a decades-long policy. The Trump-era rule faced several legal challenges, leading to injunctions and halts in its implementation and costing the taxpayers every time the administration attempted to defend it in court.

The Biden administration’s rule merely restores the historical understanding of a public charge back to

what had been in place for decades. Under the Biden administration rule, we align with decades-long policy that simply requires immigration officials to consider whether a noncitizen will become dependent on cash benefits. This is something I would imagine American taxpayers would like to know.

Nonetheless, I think it is also important to point out that the idea that immigrants somehow harm our economy or are a net cost to taxpayers is false. For example, earlier this year, the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation within the Department of Health and Human Services published a report on the fiscal impact of refugees and asylees at the Federal, State, and local levels from 2005 to 2019.

One of the key points of the study was this: The net fiscal impact of refugees and asylees was positive over the 15-year period at \$123.8 billion, billion with a b, meaning that refugees and asylees contributed more revenue than they cost in expenditures to the American taxpayers. Their net fiscal benefit to the Federal Government was estimated at \$31.5 billion, and the net fiscal benefit to State and local governments was estimated at \$92.3 billion.

While I can't speak to the intentions behind the gentleman's amendment, I will note that this amendment won't even accomplish what my colleagues think it will. Since the Trump-era rule was rescinded, the effect of this amendment, if enacted, would be to simply revert back to the 1999 guidance, which is essentially the same as the current rule that is being implemented.

This amendment is just another baseless waste of time that does nothing to advance the best interests of Americans. I will vote "no," and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, the Senate bill that my colleagues love so much didn't ever make it over here. It didn't make cloture twice in the Senate. My colleagues can continue to yell and scream, but we passed H.R. 2, which is laying over there in CHUCK SCHUMER's lap, who is refusing to move it.

Let's talk a little bit about this cruel and inhumane business. Do my colleagues on the other side of the aisle know what is cruel? How about for those who live in Yuma, Arizona, where the community has one hospital. There is one hospital. When there is an emergency, they don't have enough beds for you if you are a citizen because they are dealing with illegal aliens who have flooded that hospital.

That is cruel and inhumane. Do my colleagues know what happens? They air evac citizens to Phoenix or San Diego. That is cruel and inhumane.

Does the minority know what happens? Let's say a citizen is pregnant. That maternity ward has 10 beds in it at Yuma. Most of the time, it is filled with illegal aliens who have come in.

We just heard a lot about money, about this benefit. There are others who assert the exact opposite. The one thing that we do know for sure that everybody agrees on, right and left, if my colleagues actually talk to people who know something: There are remittances well in excess of \$100 billion a year that go out from illegal aliens in this country. It is a cash flow.

If my colleagues talk to leaders from the Central American States or even representatives from Mexico, they are going to tell Members what the cash flow is that those remittances provide for them. In Mexico, it is the number two leading cash flow for them.

They come here because these individuals are incentivized to come here, in part, because of the public charge that we allow them to be on. That is why this amendment is crucial. If someone who is in this country illegally should not be here and is receiving benefits, should they receive the more than 90 social welfare benefits that this country, the Federal Government, provides?

This administration has loosened the number of those benefits that are available to illegal aliens. That should not happen. We have a public charge rule. If you come in legally, you can't get in, but my colleagues are wanting to say: Well, if you are here illegally, that is okay.

Good grief. This is the statute. We are reverting to the statute that worked. That is why this amendment is critical.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any major rule under subparagraph (A) of section 804(2) of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would restrict funds at the Department of Homeland Security from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. Some might know this language com-

monly as REINS, Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny.

It is no secret that the regulatory agencies today are out of control. Under the Biden administration, we have seen hundreds of billions, with a b, of dollars in regulatory costs fall on the shoulders of average Americans without any input from their elected Representatives in Congress.

My amendment seeks to restore congressional oversight and the people's voice over these regulations by requiring that any major rule proposed by these agencies must be approved by Congress, a/k/a the people's House, before they go into effect.

By including my amendment in this bill, we restore Congress' Article I authorities by bringing significant regulatory decisions back to the body that is closest to the will of the people. We will no longer allow unelected, nameless, faceless bureaucrats to impose regulatory costs behind closed doors, but, rather, commit ourselves to open, transparent governance.

We have already seen the Biden administration's outrageous border crisis having allowed more illegal immigrants into the country than the population of 43 U.S. States. Nearly 1,400 pounds of deadly fentanyl has been seized at the border in just a single month, and 367 known suspected terrorists on the international terrorist watch list have crossed the border under the Biden administration.

This administration has waged war against the immigration system of the United States, and the results speak for themselves. It is a total failure. This commonsense amendment is a core part of our mission to reintroduce government accountability and to restore the elected Representatives' voice in the process.

By requiring congressional approval for major regulations, this amendment forces a thorough examination of the potential costs and benefits of proposed rules. This scrutiny is to prevent regulatory overreach, ensuring that regulations are grounded in sound science, economic reasoning, and the overall well-being of the American people, regardless of political affiliation.

Oftentimes, these regulations serve as a mechanism for agencies to sidestep congressional authority in crucial policy decisions. As the core legislative body, it is crucial for us to reaffirm our constitutional role and prevent any unwarranted expansion of regulatory powers.

All in all, my amendment restores the people's voice in these significant Federal agency decisions that impact our everyday lives. Our Nation needs major regulatory reform, and incorporating our amendment is a crucial step forward to a more transparent and accountable government for all Americans.

I encourage and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure and standing up for our strongly held belief in a democratic government by

the people, for the people, in our constitutional Republic.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, the Department of Homeland Security does not engage in rulemaking behind closed doors. There is a rulemaking process that involves the public. In fact, it was established by Congress, and it has existed for decades.

The amendment would prohibit DHS and its agencies from issuing major rules that are needed in order to implement and carry out laws enacted by Congress. Unfortunately, this is just another example of a bad policy rider aimed at unnecessarily tying the administration's hands.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida has 2 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chairman, in response to the notion that there is actually someone over there in the basement of these Federal agencies listening to the American people who weigh in via comment on these proposed rules and regulations, that is laughable.

In some cases, we have seen agencies take in more than 250,000 comments, different letters, and petitions from concerned citizens, associations, and organizations. They have fallen on deaf ears.

In the case of DHS, they have worked tirelessly to put things up for a proposed rule, things like asylum eligibility and public health. One would think that Members of the people's House would be the ones in charge of dictating asylum process. One would think that it would be Members of Congress who would actually be looking to develop legislation that would cover the modernization of H-2A programs or refugee appearances and interviews or the modernization regulations of non-immigrant workers.

I could provide hundreds of examples of different proposed rules and regulations that have bypassed Congress, bypassed the people's House, and effectively silenced the American people's voice because we now have unelected, nameless, faceless bureaucrats and a hyperpoliticized administration shoving their political agenda down our throat.

If we are going to restore our Article I authority, it starts here, and it starts now. I encourage all of my colleagues to adopt this amendment. It is common sense. It is good for all parties involved. I don't care what side of the

aisle you are on. The facts are exactly the same.

We are elected Representatives for the people and by the people. We need their voice here now more than ever.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Chairman COLE, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, the gentleman from North Dakota was here talking about what was happening in his State. I suggest for our colleagues to please take a look at the aftermath of what having open borders is doing to our country.

When we look at the significance of not watching our borders, not guarding our borders, not paying attention to our borders, and totally ignoring the fact that these things really exist as opposed to, No, move on, there is nothing to see here, this legislation provides an increase in funding for the Customs and Border Protection, which will allow them to more effectively do their job. This bill addresses the concerns of the often overlooked northern border.

A lot of people say: I don't know why you are concerned about the northern border.

I say: Well, here is a little insight. It is 5,525 miles. It is the longest border between two countries in the world. It is virtually unwatched. That is not the fault of the Customs and Border Protection people. They are overworked, underpaid, and very much underappreciated.

In fiscal year 2022, U.S. Border Patrol agents had 2,238 encounters at the northern border. In fiscal year 2023, that number more than quadrupled to 10,021 encounters. Through the first 7 months of fiscal year 2024, they have already encountered 9,460 individuals. As the summer months continue, that number will continue to skyrocket.

If Members can understand that statement, coming in the northern border during winter is not a good idea. The weather itself is the biggest inhibitor of that. However, it is very porous, it is very open, it is very unwatched, and it is very concerning, and should be, to the American people.

□ 1230

The amazement I have, and this is not about Republicans versus Democrats, this is people coming to represent their district in their part of this incredible country.

This is not a Republican issue. This is not a Democrat issue. This is an issue about who is it that enforces these laws that are already on the books.

When we go home, I hear all the time, you guys better do something about what is happening at the borders. My question always back to them is: Do you know how many laws we have already passed? They say: No, I have no idea. I say: Well, it is the enforcement of the laws that have been passed through the legislature that are going unwatched right now.

We can continue down this road and say: Move on, there is nothing to see here. There is nothing going on. There is really not a problem at the southern border. There is really not a problem at the northern border.

In the meantime, the recipients of these illegals are the States that they end up in. When you hear about what our citizens are being denied because of taxpayer dollars being spent on a group—while we welcome the world to come to America, if your first act upon entering America is to break one of our laws, that is not a good way to start.

When we look at what appropriations is doing, all we are asking for and all we are looking for is funding to protect our own borders.

It is incredible to me that we have to have debate over what is actually taking place.

One side says: We have a lot of concerns about this. The other side says: I don't know what you are concerned about. The problem doesn't exist.

It does exist. It is real. The effect on America is long-lasting, and I don't know what the number is. I have heard it is 10,000, 11,000, 12,000. Most people say: I don't know how many there are, but there are quite a few. The aftermath is the key.

When we were in North Dakota, we listened to two sheriffs who were exhausted because they don't have enough people to watch what is going on in their State. It is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week that they are concerned about what is happening.

Now, who is the problem? Where is the problem? How do we fix the problem?

We use taxpayer money virtually everywhere to protect our country. That is the first obligation of the Federal Government to protect the homeland. However, if you don't admit, or if you don't acknowledge that it is taking place, then you can't fix it.

The idea is, if you are going to invest taxpayer dollars, give them a return on that investment. Make sure that we are protecting our very own people first. I welcome people coming to this country because that is how my family got here. They came in the right way, and they participated.

We have an incredible dilemma going on right now, and I want people to think about this: 5,525 miles of border that is virtually unprotected. People talked about the balloon from China that came in. I love the way the administration addressed it. They let it come down through Canada, come down through our country, and when it exited out into the Atlantic Ocean, we

shot it down there. That is marvelous, but that is too late.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Nevada for allowing me to speak on this. I would hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle acknowledge what is happening and understand that our first oath of office is to protect the homeland.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 43, line 11, strike the first dollar amount and insert "\$2,379,485,000".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, today, I am offering an amendment to flat fund the Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, also known as CISA, to keep it at the FY24 enacted level saving \$57.8 million.

On CISA's website, the mission reads: "We lead the national effort to understand, manage, and reduce risk to our cyber and physical infrastructure." Unfortunately, CISA has strayed far from this mission.

Two years ago, CISA was part of the infamous Disinformation Governance Board, which was established at the Department of Homeland Security to censor Americans' free speech.

While the so-called Disinformation Governance Board was rightfully disbanded a few months later after enormous public outcry, many will be shocked to learn that CISA has not stopped monitoring and censoring Americans' free speech.

According to a 2022 news report: CISA drafted plans to target "inaccurate information" on a wide range of topics, including the origins of COVID-19, the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine, racial justice, the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the nature of U.S. support to Ukraine.

Also, business records released by Twitter suggest that CISA distorted its mission from protecting the Nation's critical cyber and physical infrastructure into controlling what Americans can say and what speech is acceptable online.

This is terrible. Americans' First Amendment should not be regulated or controlled through government by proxy censorship.

CISA was first created before my arrival in Congress with bipartisan support. Under the Trump administration, CISA focused on foreign disinformation

and countering foreign influence. Unfortunately, since the current administration took office, CISA has aggressively shifted beyond the original mandate of countering foreign threats.

In January 2021, CISA officials renamed the Countering Foreign Influence Task Force, one of the key bodies of countering disinformation founded during the Trump administration, to the "mis-, dis-, and malinformation team," meaning they took the word "foreign" out of the title.

Last summer, the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government released a report, titled: "The Weaponization of CISA: How a 'Cybersecurity' Agency Colluded With Big Tech and 'Disinformation' Partners to Censor Americans."

Several disturbing details about CISA were released in this report, including that CISA is "working with Federal partners to mature a whole-of-government approach" to curb alleged misinformation and disinformation and that CISA wanted to use the same taxpayer-funded nonprofits as its mouthpiece to "avoid the appearance of government propaganda." This is simply censorship by proxy.

Last week, I had a conversation with the Director of CISA, and she told me that this report by the Select Subcommittee on Weaponization of the Federal Government is full of inaccuracies. Basically, it is not worth the paper it is written on. I strongly disagree. I think our Weaponization Subcommittee has done a phenomenal job.

CISA needs to return to its original mission of strengthening and protecting our national cybersecurity and infrastructure, not censoring Americans' free speech. CISA's bloated budget and the agency's increased weaponization mission to police free speech has gone on simultaneously.

There is a clear connection: Given extraordinary increases in funding, CISA has used taxpayer dollars to censor Americans and target speech that they find disagreeable. Therefore, I offer an amendment to flat fund CISA to maintain the FY24 enacted level. This agency must be refocused on their true mission, not given more funding to continue undermining our constitutional rights.

The only thing that gets agency attention in Washington, D.C., is funding. By flat funding CISA for FY25 it is simply putting them on notice, a shot across the bow would be the Navy way of saying it, to get their attention and cease the weaponization of this agency.

Mr. Chair, I hope that all Members of this committee will support this amendment to correct this weaponized agency and thereby defend our First Amendment rights for all Americans.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD), my colleague.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I join my friend, the chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee in shared opposition to this amendment.

Instead of discussing cuts to our cybersecurity agency, also known as CISA, we should actually be discussing investing more. We cannot continue to play these political games. We don't have the luxury of doing that if we want to be serious about staying ahead of our foreign adversaries. Given what we know, we should be serious.

We have all been warned about the clear intentions of the People's Republic of China, that it considers every sector that makes our society run fair game in its bid to dominate on the world stage.

The FBI Director told us that PRC's plan is to land low blows against civilian infrastructure to try and induce panic and break America's will to resist.

They are not alone in their plans to use cyber and other capabilities to threaten our national security, our economy, and, frankly, our way of life.

Now, I assure you, our adversaries are not holding back on their investments and they are not playing by the same rules. We have, unfortunately, already seen their capabilities and the kind of disruptions and destruction they intend to cause to the United States and our allies.

It is really unspeakable that we are having a debate right now about cutting our premier cyber defense capabilities. Now is not the time to reduce our ability to defend our Nation's cybersecurity posture. We should be investing in it.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, first, I commend the chairman here of our Appropriations Subcommittee.

On sections 544 and 545 of this bill, I think it is critically important to prohibit the funding to classify or facilitate the classification of any communications by a United States person as mis-, dis-, or malinformation. I think, though we put the policy in the bill, it is the funding that gets agency attention, as I have mentioned before.

I think it is critically important to ensure that the funding that we have sends that signal to CISA that they cannot abridge Americans' First Amendment rights through modifying what people can see by classifying information.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Nevada has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, here is a little history, and you can use it however you like.

In the 2024 appropriations bill, we cut CISA \$15 million, and it was because of this switchboarding issue. I agree that sometimes you want to get somebody's attention. Appropriations is money. That was done this last time.

As we look at what this agency has been doing since then—and I appreciate the history. The history is strong and warrants attention, and I think we dealt with that the last time. Oversight is an ongoing and continuing thing. When I sit here and look at this and say: We are going to flat fund them. That is the proposal. I say: Well, how are you going to do that? Where is that funding going to come from?

Just the standard, there you go, you are flat funded, at a time when their mission domestically in terms of infrastructure, whether that is utilities, communications or any number of things—I mean, in the media, it is like if you are going to buy a car, somebody hacked the outfit that does all that cyber stuff to make it easier to do. If you are going to go to a casino, those folks have been hacked.

The mission is growing. You say: Well, who is the mission? What is that about? That is not about our friends, Mr. Chair. That is about folks who do not wish us well, so Russians, Chinese, all that other sort of stuff.

I would be more comfortable with this if there was a trigger saying, if we fund that and you do this, we are going to come and get some money. I would be more comfortable with this if it were like: Here is where you are going to take it from. It is a funny time to be telling the folks who are in charge of cybersecurity in the non-DOD sectors: We are going to flat fund you. I do not believe that money is the answer to every problem that we come across. This mission has never been more challenging.

I think the oversight has been good under this Director, and quite frankly, from recent history they are headed the right way. It doesn't mean you take your eyes off of them. To go back and say you are flat funded, quite frankly, I think it is a curious time.

Mr. Chair, reluctantly, I don't support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1245

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. FEENSTRA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment to the Homeland Security appropriations bill.

President Biden has overseen the worst border crisis in our Nation's history. Since the beginning of his administration, nearly 8 million illegal immigrants have crossed over our southern border with 2 million evading capture from Border Patrol.

Even known terrorists and drugs have come through this wide-open border, but this didn't happen by accident.

The administration's policies have created this crisis by failing to enforce our laws, not holding drug traffickers accountable for their crimes, and not finishing the wall.

This amendment exposes this administration's refusal to build the wall and secure our border. It directs the Department of Homeland Security to use the money confiscated from the drug cartels to build the border wall and protect our communities.

The cartels do not deserve to keep a single penny of the money they have made smuggling deadly drugs that are coming into our communities. They deserve jail time for their crimes.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment because the American people deserve secure borders and safe communities, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, we don't even need to discuss the reasons why wasting funds on additional miles of wall is a bad idea.

The amendment does nothing but make an ill attempt to invest in an ineffective and costly response to the challenges we are facing at the border.

Furthermore, it also calls on the DHS Secretary to take action regarding the use of funds that Congress has already determined he does not control.

While CBP is the primary agency responsible for the seizure of these assets at the border, the proceeds typically go into the Treasury forfeiture fund, which is managed by the Treasury Department.

The allowable uses of these funds are defined in law, and there is an estab-

lished process for which the Secretary of Homeland Security can make requests of the Treasury Secretary for a portion of these funds.

A significant portion of the proceeds are necessary for the agencies responsible for storing and maintaining seized and forfeited assets and a series of other mandatory requirements.

Requiring that all of the funds seized at the southern border be used for an ineffective, outdated border wall would create a problem with the execution of the fund, causing it to quickly become insolvent.

I oppose this amendment, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Chair, this amendment is not controversial. It is actually a very commonsense amendment. We are seizing drugs from the cartels, and we are using money that is also seized from the cartels to build the wall.

We need to build the wall to secure our border. We should have the criminals that are endangering our communities help pay for this project. It is very simple.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. ROBERT GARCIA OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 12, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

Page 12, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

Page 12, line 20 after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

Page 13, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

Page 24, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

Page 24, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

Page 44, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$700,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to defund Donald Trump's ineffective and harmful border wall and to restore the critical funding, which actually helps immigrants in our country.

This is also very personal to me. I immigrated to this country as a small child, and I love our country for all it has provided me and my family. The

day I raised my right hand and swore an oath to become a citizen was the proudest day of my life.

We know that immigrants love this country. In fact, some of the most patriotic people in this country are immigrants. We know that immigrants make our communities stronger and safer.

We should all be able to agree that we need an orderly process at the border. Democrats and Republicans can agree. We need a process where people with real asylum needs are protected and funded.

We also need legal pathways to provide an orderly system for people who want to come here and build better lives.

I thank President Biden on his recent executive order to keep 500,000 families together by allowing members that are undocumented to marry their American citizen husbands and wives. That is real leadership and real progress on this issue.

Democrats can agree that we need border security, but that actually comes from technology, smart strategies, and giving Border Patrol agents what they need, not from a pointless wall that we know does not work.

Here are some facts: If you come here to the U.S. and make a legitimate asylum claim, you have a right to stay here while your claim is being heard. My colleagues in the majority may not like this, but it is actually the law of the United States.

While you wait for your claim to be heard, you may also need some help, and we know people that come here are oftentimes vulnerable. They are sick. They are hungry. They are fleeing persecution. What happened to being a good human being and helping people and doing the most that we can?

Communities and nonprofits that provide shelter and aid are key partners to border security, and they let our border agencies focus on actually keeping us safe. Republicans want to defund local governments and nonprofits.

This bill ignores even what the Gospel teaches us. It ignores that our brothers and sisters who are tired, poor, hungry, and sick should not be left behind but helped and given some type of love and support.

If this Republican bill were to become law, it would cause chaos and suffering in border communities and interior cities across our Nation.

Before coming to Congress, I was the mayor of Long Beach for 8 years. We actually sheltered over 1,500 migrant children in our convention center, and I know firsthand how important it is for local organizations and local cities to get support.

I am offering this amendment to restore \$700 million in funding to local governments and nonprofit organizations by eliminating the unnecessary border wall and deportation funding increases.

Wasn't Mexico supposed to pay for the wall? Isn't that what the former

President kept claiming? Yet, it keeps being repeated by the majority that they want to continue to fund something that doesn't work and was supposed to be paid for by Mexico.

Instead, we should be investing in organizations like Catholic Charities, The Salvation Army, and the United Way.

Please don't defund Catholic Charities, don't defund our cities, and vote for our amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, the Shelter and Services Program is a failed program. It does nothing but facilitate the administration's self-created policy crisis on our border.

It is interesting to hear the discussions in terms of now that they are here, we should do something and skip over the whole issue of what has happened in the last 36 months?

It is undeniable that the numbers are significantly larger. Once you are here, we have to focus on what we do.

When you look at shelter services, we are renting tents. By the way, it is a single vendor. It is not even put out for bid. We spend over a billion something a year just for tents.

While it is nice to talk about how we should be good stewards of whoever happens to show up, to ignore how they came to be here in such massive numbers in the last 36 months, to me, it is a bit—and you can fill in the blank.

What began as a \$30 million effort has ballooned to a \$650 million grab bag for nongovernmental organizations to swiftly resettle migrants across the border illegally into our country.

Even large city Democrat mayors are screaming: We can't sustain this. We should not be spending money on programs that incentivize illegal immigration.

This amendment would directly undercut border security by reducing funds for border wall construction by \$600 million.

The men and women in the field have told us walls work, and it is time for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to accept that fact.

This amendment would also cut immigration enforcement efforts by \$100 million. Somebody earlier said: Hey, we are turning our backs on Border Patrol. Really? A hundred million bucks is a pretty good look at somebody's back.

That significantly reduces our ability to remove these migrants that no longer have a legal basis to remain in the country.

Remember the backlog that requires over a million dollars to get folks who have failed the test for claiming asylum.

By the way, there are those who pose a risk. I won't repeat what other people have and will talk about. Instead of al-

lowing this administration to continue to positively manage the unmitigated flow of migrants entering our country without consequence, this bill proposes funding and policies that address the crisis by empowering Federal agents and officers to do their jobs and not spend money on folks that enable a political agenda of this administration. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD).

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment. The Shelter and Services Program is incredibly important to communities across the country, including mine, Illinois' 14th District.

We all must realize that the flow of migration doesn't just impact communities at the border. It can be felt across the country, including in my home State of Illinois.

Eliminating the Shelter and Services Program will not stop migration. This funding provides States, cities, and nonprofits with the resources they need to provide temporary aid to new migrant arrivals.

As people come to our country legally seeking a better life, we cannot ignore their humanitarian needs. Last year, we were successful in providing \$650 million for the Shelter and Services Program, but we know the needs of our communities go far beyond what we provided last year and even what this amendment provides.

However, I am grateful for the gentleman's amendment because it is an important starting point, and it provides a strong foundation for future discussions.

It is no secret that we need to overhaul our immigration system and that there appears to be bipartisan agreement on that. Until then, we must provide our communities with the resources they need to manage the surge now.

Reducing funding for a ridiculous border wall and ICE transportation funding to pay for this program makes sense.

We need to move away from expensive, ineffective, and outdated solutions that do not address the migration challenges we are experiencing today.

I urge support for this amendment, and I look forward to increasing this funding for the Shelter and Services Program in our final enacted bill.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, clearly, this is one of the differences between the two sides of the aisle.

This amendment is a double whammy. It weakens the border through lack of physical investment, physical improvement, and capital improvement.

I agree with what my colleague from Illinois said. They can't handle it with the present levels of funding with what is coming across the border. The last thing we need to do is try to put more money into dealing with self-imposed impacts that are avoidable.

I urge opposition to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA).

The amendment was rejected.

□ 1300

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 15 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment would effectively fire Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas as Secretary of Homeland Security for the atrocious job that he is doing with our southern border and the overall security of our Nation.

Earlier this year, the House of Representatives passed my Articles of Impeachment against Secretary Mayorkas, making him the first Cabinet Secretary to be impeached since 1876. If the House impeached Secretary Mayorkas, we should certainly not pay him.

Here are some real-life consequences of Alejandro Mayorkas's failures.

Rachel Morin, a mother of five from Maryland, was brutally raped and murdered by an illegal alien from El Salvador, who Mayorkas allowed to enter our country as a got-away.

A 13-year-old girl in New York City was violently raped at knifepoint and kidnapped in broad daylight by a vicious illegal from Ecuador. He is a monster who was previously caught crossing the border with a 3-year-old child on his back in 2021, and then he was released into the United States of America under Secretary Mayorkas.

Jocelyn Nungaray, 12 years old, was strangled to death and dumped in a creek in Houston, Texas, by two illegals from Venezuela, who were released under Secretary Mayorkas earlier this year.

I can't understand and comprehend why my colleagues across the aisle want to keep this going. This child was 12 years old.

Kayla Marie Hamilton, 20 years old, was raped and strangled to death by an

illegal MS-13 gang member who was apprehended but subsequently released under Mayorkas. By the way, he was covered in gang tattoos. They knew exactly what he was, but under the leadership of Secretary Mayorkas, these monsters get released into our country.

Laken Riley, 22, was brutally kidnapped and murdered by an animal from Venezuela, who was released into our communities under Secretary Mayorkas and not prosecuted in the justice system in the State of New York.

No more Americans should have to die because Secretary Mayorkas refuses to enforce the laws of our country. Secretary Mayorkas' policies are escorting murderers, rapists, criminal trespassers, gang members, and terrorists into American communities.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Secretary of Homeland Security plays a critical role in our national security. Secretary Mayorkas has served in his role admirably and has been an honorable public servant for decades, including service as a U.S. attorney, the Director of USCIS, and the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security.

If my majority colleagues were sincere about addressing and ending the humanitarian crisis at the border, they would not have rejected the opportunity to even debate one of the toughest bipartisan border bills in history simply to appease the desires of those who wish to keep chaos on the border for political gain.

When the President and Secretary Mayorkas requested additional resources to secure the border, my colleagues across the aisle ignored that, too—even after they demanded that we take care of our own border first before we consider providing any funding to Ukraine and our other allies.

My colleagues and I remain ready to address the challenges facing the Department of Homeland Security and to work toward building a modern immigration system that reflects the realities of the world we live in today and advances the best interests of American families, businesses, and communities.

In addition, I would be remiss if I didn't point out that this amendment raises serious constitutional issues. Punishing the Secretary is not the way to handle policy disputes. Unfortunately, this amendment prioritizes legislative theater over the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my colleague across the aisle talks about Secretary Mayorkas and his so-called critical role in our Nation's security, yet Secretary Mayorkas has allowed over 360 individuals on the terrorist watch list to be caught while illegally crossing the southern border between ports of entry. We have no idea how many terrorists are in the interior of our country. Two million that we know of have gotten away. How many of the 2 million are terrorists?

He has enabled a 7,000 percent increase in illegal crossings of Chinese nationals ever since 2021 when he took the job.

His open border is allowing fentanyl to pour into our communities, which is killing 300 Americans every single day.

I would argue the Ukraine war is not murdering any Americans, yet this House of Representatives and the people in Washington are obsessed with using American taxpayer dollars to fund that war while fully ignoring the war on our southern border.

According to the Georgia Narcotics Association, approximately 7 out of 10 pills on the street are laced with fentanyl coming across the southern border, yet my colleague across the aisle says that we are ignoring the humanitarian crisis at the southern border.

What this government, this administration, and Secretary Mayorkas are doing is ignoring the humanitarian crisis all across our country. Fentanyl is a weapon of mass destruction that is murdering Americans. That should be the issue this House cares about.

Secretary Mayorkas' policies have killed Americans, bankrupted communities, overrun schools, besieged towns, drowned hospitals, and incapacitated law enforcement while empowering cartels and foreign entities.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to partner with the Department of State to establish Safe Mobility Offices.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment prohibits the Department of Homeland Security from working with the State Department to establish something they call Safe Mobility Offices. As if legalizing and enabling the invasion of America is not enough, the Biden administration wants to create offices down in foreign countries to bring more people in in their foreign country and help them invade the United States, and they want the American taxpayer to pay for it. It is unbelievable.

Secretary Mayorkas is not only allowing illegals to invade our country, but he is also actively importing these terrorists and rapists into our country through the establishment—taxpayer-funded, by the way—of Safe Mobility Offices.

In a recent ABC interview, Mayorkas bragged about this fact, stating: “We have built Safe Mobility Offices in Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Costa Rica to reach people where they are so they don’t have to take the perilous journey.”

I can’t even believe this is a real thing. He is not discouraging or preventing these illegals from invading our borders. He is showing them how to do it, and he is making it easier for them to come by establishing offices in those foreign countries, bringing them in, and telling them how to come to the United States.

According to the State Department, the Safe Mobility initiative is one of the many ways the United States is facilitating access to safe and lawful pathways from partner countries in the region, at no cost to them, so refugees and vulnerable migrants don’t have to undertake dangerous journeys in search of safety and better opportunities.

I bet Americans would love to feel safe. I bet Americans who have lost children and family members to illegal alien crime, rape, and murder would love for their family members to be safe and their dead family members to have better opportunities. No, the Biden administration won’t allow it. They have to open up offices to bring in more people.

Once aliens apply, experts from international organizations help individuals assess which legal pathways might work for them. If the individual qualifies for resettlement into the United States, which, according to the Biden administration, everybody gets resettlement into the United States, they get a bus ticket, a plane ticket, or a

train ticket to any of the 50 States that they want. Then, the individual will undergo expedited refugee processing under the Safe Mobility initiative.

So our taxpayers are paying for offices in these foreign countries to recruit people to come to our country and be expedited in at the cost of the American people. This is outrageous, infuriating, embarrassing, and pathetic.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, Safe Mobility Offices are strategically situated in Central and South America and intended to be an alternative way for individuals to seek lawful pathways to the United States other than the dangerous journey that many migrants resort to in an effort to flee from persecution or dangerous conditions.

They are good, commonsense policies. My colleague across the aisle may be interested to know that these offices are also a useful tool in combating illegal border crossings.

Globally, we are facing the greatest displacement of people since World War II. That is why these offices are also in partnership with Canada and Spain.

Let’s talk about the effect this amendment would actually have on the Department of Homeland Security. Taking away options for lawful pathways only further burdens Border Patrol and Customs and Border Protection with more encounters.

These Safe Mobility Offices enhance our security posture because they allow the vetting of individuals before they ever set foot on U.S. soil.

It also takes money out of the cartels’ pockets because it prevents individuals from paying smugglers and coyotes thousands of dollars to get them through our borders.

Finally, it takes the burden off of our already jammed immigration courts that are managing over 3 million cases and counting.

I hear so often my colleagues on the other side of the aisle complain about the chaos at the border, yet when the administration comes up with innovative solutions that aim to establish a more orderly, efficient, and less chaotic border environment, it is met with resistance, as demonstrated by amendments like this one that we are debating today.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, talk about burdening Border Patrol, we can talk about the over 12 million illegal aliens that have flooded into our country ever since Joe Biden took office, all under the direction of Secretary Mayorkas. Yes, that has definitely burdened Border Patrol.

Talk about innovative solutions, I think we could call it innovative if you are talking about completely invading the United States of America by the Biden administration and Secretary Mayorkas. His creative idea of an innovative solution is to open offices in foreign countries to recruit people to come to the United States and be expedited wherever they want to go.

This is a slap in the face of every single American. It is a complete embarrassment. It is outrageous. Our Nation is over \$34.5 trillion in debt right now, and Democrats want to open up and spend money to open up more offices to bring more people in? My colleague talks about overwhelming Border Patrol. This is overwhelming the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues in the House to pass my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1315

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the parole program entitled “Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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

Amendment No. 20 seeks to address an often underdiscussed part of the ongoing border crisis: the surge in illegal immigration from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Recent years have witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of migrants from these four countries attempting to cross our southwest border.

In fiscal year 2020, Border Patrol agents apprehended about 17,500 illegal entrants from these nations. That was the final year before President Biden. This number surged more than tenfold in fiscal year 2021 to 181,000 and skyrocketed to over 600,000 in fiscal year 2022. From 17,000 to 600,000, these numbers are common in the increase during this administration. Understanding the factors behind this dramatic rise is crucial to understanding the challenges it poses.

The Biden administration’s approach to border security has played a significant role in this surge. Look no further

than the introduction of the CHNV parole process targeting nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

Initially created as a limited parole program for Venezuelans, this program expanded significantly in January of 2023. Now it offers parole for up to 30,000 nationals per month from these countries. Remember, we used to have 17,000 in a whole year. Now it is 30,000 per month. This policy has led to a system of all carrots and no sticks, incentivizing illegal entries without adequate deterrents.

Through the end of May, over 462,000 CHNV parolees have entered the U.S. This figure surpasses the current population of New Orleans just from these four countries and far exceeds the annual immigration limits set by Congress.

Despite these parolees lacking visas or legal rights to enter, they have been granted work authorizations, potentially impacting the wages and working conditions of American workers.

The administration claims that each CHNV applicant undergoes robust security vetting and requires a U.S.-based supporter. However, this system is ripe for exploitation, human trafficking, and fraud. Moreover, the security vetting process is insufficient, particularly given the limited cooperation from hostile governments and the lack of a stable government in Haiti.

When I have been on the border, the only country they get criminal background checks from is Canada.

My amendment is straightforward. None of the funds appropriated by this act can be used to run the CHNV parole program.

Congress must act to correct these misguided policies, prioritize the enforcement of existing immigration laws, and ensure that our border security measures are both effective and humane.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, as a threshold matter, the underlying bill already includes a provision that would effectively end the current operation of the program referenced in this amendment.

That is because applicants must use the CBP One mobile app from abroad to submit information that is then used to conduct background checks. The majority's bill already includes a harmful provision that prevents the use of the CBP One app to facilitate the parole of migrants into the United States.

Setting aside the redundancy of this provision, it is worth spending a moment discussing the harmful impact of preventing this program to continue.

The parole process in place for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Ven-

ezuelans provides the Department an opportunity to provide an alternative to the dangerous journeys that many migrants resort to taking to flee from persecution and dangerous conditions. It also enhances our security posture because it allows the Department to vet people before they arrive. It has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of these individuals being encountered between ports of entry at our southern border, which helps with having a more orderly and less chaotic border environment.

I really do wish my colleagues across the aisle, who talk all the time about wanting to secure the border, would start working with Democrats to provide DHS the resources it needs and stop trying to prevent it from executing programs that are actually working.

Instead of ending programs that are reducing chaos at the border, we should be discussing how to build upon the successes of these efforts.

Once again, this amendment has no chance of being enacted. I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I thank Congressman GROTHMAN, my friend and colleague, for his leadership on this issue.

I ask for strong support for this amendment which prohibits funding to be used for the parole program titled: "Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans."

More than 10,000 Haitian migrants have settled in my congressional district in Springfield, Ohio, sent there by the Biden administration's unlawful use of the immigration parole program. I am going to say that again. More than 10,000 Haitians have settled in my congressional district in Springfield, Ohio.

America is a Nation of immigrants, and Ohio has undoubtedly been enriched by those seeking the tremendous opportunities that our country has to offer. However, Biden's administration policies incentivize migrants to locate in the United States rapidly and in large numbers, moving to small and rural communities like in my district.

You cannot find a city in this country that would be able to sufficiently handle this kind of surge. The city of Springfield is strained with infrastructure, housing, and schools all pushed to the limit.

Last year, the community of Springfield formed an immigration accountability response team to address this unprecedented population explosion. These Biden policies are wrong and put these people and the city of Springfield in impossible circumstances.

Mr. Chair, I urge strong support of this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has the only time remaining.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, the CHNV program is another example of this administration clearly violating the limits on parole established by Congress. None of the migrants being paroled into this Nation under this program have a legal basis to enter.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 26, line 14, insert "including any barrier constructed by a State government," after "barriers".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment No. 29 to H.R. 8752, the fiscal year 2025 Homeland Security appropriations bill.

My amendment would add language to section 212 of the bill to make sure that no Federal funds can be used to dismantle, demolish, remove, or damage barriers on the U.S.-Mexico border that are placed there by State governments.

The crisis at our southern border has never been worse. Since President Biden took office, there have been easily over 9 million encounters nationwide and over 7.5 million at the southwest border specifically. There have been around 2 million known got-aways and over 350 encounters with those on terrorist watch lists, massive numbers of aliens who are considered inadmissible by law entering our country, with about 400,000 from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela mass paroled into our country.

We are willfully and knowingly allowing murderers, rapists, and spies into our country as a byproduct of the Biden administration's attempt to skew future elections. They do not care about the carnage and would literally be happy to be king of the ashes.

The border crisis has also created a public health crisis. This fiscal year, there has been over 13,000 pounds of fentanyl seized. That is enough to kill billions of people. We have seen 110,000 people who have died from opioid overdoses. That is just what we stop, though, 13,000 pounds.

In the meantime, the President and his allies in Congress have said time and time again that nothing can be fixed without congressional action. I am all for congressional action. This body passed H.R. 2 over a year ago, a bill that would fix issues in the code by doing things like raising the standard for credible fear determinations and requiring most migrants to arrive at official ports of entry to have their asylum cases processed. Sadly, it is not surprising that this bill hasn't seen the light of day in the do-nothing Senate.

Here is the other reality. Immigration law hasn't changed significantly in years. The border crisis was never this bad before. Under President Trump, and even under Presidents Clinton and Obama—as a matter of fact, Obama ran on border security, let that sink in—we didn't see the same absolute humanitarian crisis that is going on today. This is the fault of the current administration.

In response to the negligence of this administration, Texas, under the leadership of Governor Abbott, started Operation Lone Star to secure the border. His plan included the placement of more than 100 miles of razor wire along the border. What was the administration's response? To oppose Texas every step of the way and even go so far as to cut razor wire installed by Texans. This is completely unacceptable. It is an example of the administration starting a problem and then preventing anyone else from fixing it as Biden has done nothing to secure our sovereign border.

My amendment would prevent this and guard the ability of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and other border States to protect their citizens and their border.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, the U.S. Constitution grants the Federal Government the sole authority to control immigration and secure the Nation's border. That includes determining who is allowed to enter the country and how the borders are to be secured. This is for a good reason. It is critical that we have uniformity and consistency in our immigration and border security policies across all States.

The Federal Government protects our national interests while maintaining positive relationships with neighboring countries. With this amend-

ment, we are placing Border Patrol in the unfortunate position of being unable to properly secure the border where a State independently constructs or allows the construction of border barriers, such as a wall or fencing.

Furthermore, this amendment would impede CBP's ability to carry out its mission. CBP has indicated it would have challenges if this language were enacted.

For example, this provision would present an extreme life and safety risk to asylum seekers and other migrants who may need to be rescued. Border Patrol agents and CBP air and marine officers regularly save migrants from drowning. Preventing the removal of concertina wire or other structures on the border will cause an increase in drowning deaths, which would further place our law enforcement officers and agents at risk.

Mr. Chair, I will vote "no," and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I will quote the "protects our national interests." That is the justification of removing barriers to illegal invaders; it protects Americans' interests. These are the same people who would do harm to our American citizens through fentanyl overdoses, rapes, murders, crime, and then consuming American resources at a time when we cannot afford it.

□ 1330

President Biden's executive order is too little too late. It won't fix the border crisis and would still give tacit legal permission to about 1 million illegal immigrants to enter every year. That is if he didn't tell agents to ignore his own guidance. Further Biden's latest legal action, amnesty for 500,000 illegal immigrants based on their marital status will encourage more immigrants to break the law and cross the border to do something else.

This policy of the administration has shown that they aren't seriously attempting to secure the border and to solve this problem.

In closing, Mr. Chair, my amendment would simply protect the State governments and allow them to secure their borders while the President refuses to do that.

This is an 80 percent issue among the American public. This is an issue of We the People protecting our house.

With the policies of this current administration, we, at the very least, must make sure we allow State governments to protect their citizens and protect their borders.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is very simple. It is a modest increase to funding for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency which will assist in ensuring our southern border is secure.

There is little question that this administration has created a crisis at our border. Every State across America is facing the significant challenge of millions of undocumented individuals crossing into the country, in some cases even being transported to cities and States across America by this very administration.

With that comes significant increases in human trafficking and the drug trade increases of fentanyl and synthetic opioids crossing the border, taking American lives, and devastating communities all across the country.

My own State of New York, admittedly, through bad policy decisions of the mayor of New York City and the Governor of New York, Kathy Hochul, has become a border State. Hundreds of thousands of individuals are being relocated to the State of New York all at the same time making an enormous crisis even worse.

In our own State we have seen individuals transported from downstate to upstate all with the sanction and the incentivizing from this President and the administration.

Every tool, every resource, and every additional dollar we can provide Customs and Border Patrol is critically necessary to not only securing our border but saving lives, as well.

Congress needs to put forth greater focus and greater dollars, but at the same time this crisis was created by the President, and it is time that this crisis comes to an end.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, while I can support additional funding for DHS components in fiscal year 2025, I must respectfully oppose this amendment. We are debating increasing a multibillion dollar agency by a miniscule amount at the detriment of the Office of the Secretary which is consistently under attack by this majority.

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management has already been cut by 23 percent.

Mr. Chair, I support the men and women of CBP, but let's not continue with these amendments to message the majority's opposition to the Biden administration on the backs of the other career public servants this amendment will undoubtedly impact.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Chairman, I certainly wasn't going to take the dollars from Border Patrol to rededicate to Border Patrol, so it seemed quite clear to me that we ought to take it from the Office of the Secretary.

If it were up to me, having served as an executive for 12 years, not only would I not have hired Secretary Mayorkas, I would have called for his resignation immediately. If it were up to me, I would eliminate him from the office as it is, but that is not a message.

It is critically important we give the tools necessary to CBP to do its job. It is critically important that, in fact, we hold the administration accountable. It is critically important that Americans understand there is one side of the aisle that is actually fighting to secure the border, and we will continue to do so.

Mr. Chair, I ask support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF ALABAMA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 14, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$50,000,000) (decreased by \$50,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of amendment No. 32 that would express congressional opposition to TSA's use of facial recognition technology at American airports.

Facial recognition technology encroaches on the privacy of American citizens. This gives the government unprecedented surveillance capabilities

that can track a person's movements in real time.

At a time when the government already conducts warrantless searches of our data through the FISA programs, we should not give our weaponized government another inch when it comes to mass surveillance, especially without a sophisticated system of checks and balances.

TSA has expanded its facial recognition technology at American airports. While TSA states that the program is optional, it is the stated intent of the TSA to expand this technology beyond the security checkpoint and require that passengers undergo facial recognition scans every time they travel. Further, there are several airports that I have traveled to that do not have sufficient signage to alert passengers that they have the option to opt out of this intrusive technology.

In April of 2023, TSA Administrator Pekoske admitted at the South by Southwest Conference that we will get to a point where we will require biometrics across the board.

The potential for misuse of this technology extends far beyond airport security checkpoints. Once Americans become accustomed to government facial recognition scans, it will be that much easier for the government to scan citizens' faces everywhere, from entry into government buildings, to passive surveillance on public property like parks, schools, and sidewalks.

This powerful surveillance technology as deployed by TSA does not make air travel safer. As a matter of fact, the 3 percent error rate cited by TSA represents more than 68,000 mismatches per day if used on all 2.2 million daily travelers.

Recent news reports that hundreds of passengers have bypassed TSA security checkpoints entirely in recent years suggest that TSA should focus on the fundamentals, not expanding its facial recognition program.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the use of facial recognition technology, which is still a fairly new capability, requires robust oversight and internal controls, including a privacy impact assessment by DHS's privacy office.

I know that the Department of Homeland Security and TSA have been taking important steps in that direction, including departmentwide governance policies and allowing travelers going through TSA checkpoints to opt out of the use of this technology.

More work needs to be done to address the potential for biases and inaccuracies in the facial recognition algorithms, particularly regarding their ability to accurately recognize individuals from different demographic

groups, as well as ensuring that travelers are aware of their rights to opt out of the facial recognition screening process.

However, I believe we should continue to lean in to address these challenges to ensure the appropriate protections and safeguards are in place while also embracing and investing in modern solutions that not only strengthen our security and expedite the traveler experience with DHS, but also improve the lives of everyday Americans.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) for cosponsoring this amendment. I encourage my colleagues to support this effort, as well.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I encourage all Members and friends to support this important amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$18,168,000)".

Page 43, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$18,168,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. MULLIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Chairman, America's Urban Search and Rescue teams are vital task forces that deserve adequate funding so they can continue to bring hope during our country's darkest hours.

Deployed across the country whenever a major disaster strikes, these task forces have pulled victims out of the rubble after the World Trade Center collapsed, searched for those stranded in flooded homes during Hurricane Katrina, responded to raging wildfires in Maui, and answered the call to help with many other disasters across America and the world.

These heroes have been there for our Nation when we have needed them the most. While we cannot forecast the next national emergency, Congress must proactively support the needs of these task forces so they may adequately prepare for the next moment they are called into action.

That is why I am leading a bipartisan group of lawmakers with Representatives YOUNG KIM from California and

JILL TOKUDA from Hawaii to advocate for an \$18 million increase in Federal funding for America's 28 Urban Search and Rescue task forces. This would prevent cuts to funding the task forces received in fiscal year 2024, and it would meet the actual expenses that local fire departments and other first responders have on the ground.

Our proposal is also extremely modest. It represents just \$2 million per task force. It is the least we can do to ensure emergency responders have the training and equipment they need when a disaster strikes.

I am grateful to have their support and the support of task force leaders from across the country for this effort.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. OGLES). Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment to provide much-needed resources to the FEMA Operations and Support account for the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System, or US&R.

This increase is offset by the management directorate for operations and support account.

US&R has been critical in disaster response efforts in the aftermath of the major wildfires, hurricanes, and tropical storms across the country, including in California.

We are reminded of the importance of this program as communities in our area face a scorching heat wave and a threat of devastating wildfires, and I am grateful to Orange County Fire Authority Chief Brian Fennessy's leadership as the Western representative for nine US&R task forces in our region.

Unfortunately, costs associated with operating the task forces have increased with higher labor and equipment costs and more deployments. My amendment ensures US&R's task forces are equipped with the tools needed to protect our communities.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mr. MULLIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), and I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER).

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

The most solemn duty that we have as Members of Congress is to keep Americans safe. Unfortunately, instead of focusing on the very real threats facing our homeland, too many House Republicans are playing politics trying to defund the FBI and the Department of Justice, refusing to take action on gun violence and cheerleading for violent extremists like those who attacked this Capitol and the people in it on January 6.

They are putting their political agendas ahead of keeping everyday American people safe.

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Let's not forget that it was House Republicans who killed the bipartisan plan to secure the border because Donald Trump told them he would rather have an issue to campaign on than fix the problem. Shameful.

When asked to explain his opposition to the bipartisan border security bill, one House Republican even said, "Let me tell you, I am not willing to do too damn much right now to help a Democrat and to help Joe Biden's approval rating," putting politics ahead of securing the border.

This appropriations bill proposed by House Republicans cuts funding for regional counterterrorism efforts that keep Americans safe from both domestic and foreign terrorism and cuts all funding to help States and cities manage the impact of migration.

I sit on the Homeland Security Committee, and I saw as House Republicans brought in officials from States and cities to talk about how difficult it is to deal with the challenges of migration in their communities. Guess what? If those State or city officials are watching now, this budget that the House Republicans are proposing zeros you out, cuts you off. They are saying to you that you are on your own at the State and local level to deal with these challenges.

The American people want House Republicans to stop playing political games and work together across the aisle with Democrats to secure our homeland.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee for further work. My amendment would secure our homeland by providing an additional \$51 million to Customs and Border Protection to improve information sharing and prevent people who are on the watch list from entering our country and to enhance security at ports of entry and combat fentanyl trafficking by purchasing equipment, including license plate readers and substance detection devices.

It would also provide over \$150 million to detect radiological and nuclear materials and biohazard threats, and prevent terror attacks, and it would restore funding and authorities to combat domestic terrorism, domestic extremists like those who violently attacked police officers and tried to stop

the people's votes from being counted on January 6.

I ask my colleagues, let's put Americans first by working together across the aisle, the way people expect of us, to secure our homeland and keep people safe instead of advancing the extreme agenda of the former President, who, by the way, was just convicted of 34 criminal counts.

I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of my amendment.

Mr. Magaziner of Rhode Island moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8752 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Page 2, after line 6, insert the following:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary and for executive management for Federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$20,000,000, which shall be transferred to "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance", for targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants to remain available until September 30, 2026.

Page 2, line 16, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 11, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$51,000,000)".

Page 12, line 8, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 12, line 9, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 25, line 1, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 58, line 22, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$105,798,000)".

Page 12, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$221,798,000)".

Page 12, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$221,798,000)".

Page 24, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$221,798,000)".

Page 24, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$221,798,000)".

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward presumptive nominees for the Office of President.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to purchase electric vehicles.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, my amendment is pretty simple. It prohibits

funding for the purchase of electric vehicles.

We have a Member here in Congress who owns a dealership who is burying his electric vehicle, which doesn't work, as a testament to how useless these vehicles are.

I rise in support of my amendment that prohibits funds for the purchase of electric vehicles. As part of the Department of Homeland Security's Climate Action Plan, whatever that is, the agency responsible for the safety and security of our Nation is wasting hard-earned taxpayer dollars on EVs.

DHS has set a goal to transition 50 percent of its vehicle fleet to zero-emissions vehicles by 2030 in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Where is DHS' goal to reduce the number of illegal immigrants entering this country?

DHS is proud to be the first Federal agency to debut electric vehicles for law enforcement. How does an electric vehicle help a law enforcement officer do his or her job better? How does an electric vehicle protect our Nation? The DHS' website says it is implementing a new approach to meet the climate crisis, whatever that is, which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Mr. Chair, this is a joke. What about the real crisis that is threatening our Nation, the crisis at the border, the crisis that has resulted in many deaths that are reported daily?

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, first, we should all support sensible steps to reduce the government's greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles have the potential to significantly improve Federal fleet efficiency and reduce vehicle operation and maintenance costs.

Prohibiting the Department from buying one type of cutting-edge technology just because some of my colleagues want to score political points and continue to deny the existence of climate change is shameful and impractical. Transitioning our Federal fleet to electric vehicles where possible is not part of some woke agenda. It is a matter of practicality, risk mitigation, efficiency, and safety.

I support these efforts, and I believe the American people support the cost savings, cleaner air, new jobs, and healthy environmental future that will come with working to achieve our climate goals.

This amendment is just another partisan policy rider that gets us no closer to a final enacted bill for the Department before the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no." I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, the real crisis at the border is the invasion that

is now taking place with over 9.6 million illegal immigrant encounters since the Biden administration took office 3½ years ago, over 1.8 got-aways who evaded Border Patrol since the Biden administration took office 3½ years ago, over 50 illegal immigrants with ties to ISIS infiltrating our Nation, and over 27,000 Chinese Communist nationals encountered in fiscal year 2024.

I don't know how much longer we are going to have to put up with the killings that are taking place. In one 2 days ago, a 13-year-old girl was dragged under a bridge, tortured for 2 hours, raped, and then killed.

How long will my friends on the opposite side of the aisle put up with this kind of insanity? Since the Biden administration took office, it has opened the borders to anybody from anywhere, any country, without any vetting.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to ensure DHS is focused on their true mission to secure the Nation from the many threats that we face and to keep America safe.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Inclusion Action Committee of the Transportation Security Administration.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment that prohibits funds for TSA's Inclusion Action Committee.

In August 2020, TSA announced the Inclusion Action Committee, which it describes as a coalition of diverse leaders focused on measuring the current state of diversity and inclusion at the TSA. The committee was instrumental in creating a gender-neutral option for the TSA PreCheck to serve nonbinary and gender nonconforming passengers and allow applicants to select their gender based on self-attestation, regardless of the sex assigned at birth.

This is flat-out insanity. Where else does this work in our society? Can I go to a bank and say I am Bill Gates and need a \$10 million loan? Can I go to any NFL team and say I am a star football

player and get automatically on the team? It is insanity. How does letting a confused man check a box calling himself a woman make our country any safer? Is this really what we should be focusing on?

The committee also came out with a report on best practices to support an inclusive, diverse environment. Where is the report on the best practices to secure our border, which has been open for the last 3½ years?

The Department of Homeland Security has utilized over 50 airports to process over 400,000 inadmissible aliens through this administration's unlawful Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Venezuelan mass parole programs as well as any other country.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, there is probably no agency in the Department that interacts with everyday Americans, our constituents, more than the Transportation Security Administration.

TSA's interaction with the traveling public is one that should reinforce TSA's commitment to the safety and security of the traveler and their experience with TSA. That is not just limited to screening baggage. It means respecting all travelers, including travelers from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds and the LGBTQIA+ community. TSA's recognition of inclusivity should be celebrated, not handicapped.

Whether this majority wants to accept it or not, we are a diverse nation. That is what makes us great. This amendment is simply another pointless culture war and a waste of our time. I oppose the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I would just say this is insanity. For those listening in the balcony, I am sure if they flew here, they had to present a valid ID, a valid verification, a valid ticket before they got on the airplane. With illegals, it is no photo ID, no verification or information, just a piece of paper provided by the illegal immigrant.

This is a blatant mockery of United States law. Instead of securing our transportation system, TSA is more worried about diversity and feelings.

As a side note, can I go up to the TSA agent and claim to be a pilot and get in the pilot seat? No, I can't. It is insanity to even say that. It is amazing this is even something we have to spend time debating.

As I explained with my last amendment, DHS' mission is to secure the Nation from the many threats we face and to keep America safe. TSA's mission is to protect the Nation's transportation system, to ensure freedom of

movement for people and commerce. How does an Inclusion Action Committee that advocates for a woke diversity, equity, and inclusion agenda make our Nation any safer? The answer is it doesn't.

Again, it is insanity to even have to debate this on the floor of the House of Representatives with all the other crises that we are facing.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. NORMAN). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 95, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

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Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to cut the budget of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security by \$10 million.

If we want our government to function, there must be consequences for poor performance. We have a record number of illegal aliens flooding across our borders. Under Secretary Mayorkas' so-called leadership, the U.S. Border Patrol's migrant encounters have reached five times the rate they were even under the Obama administration.

Nearly 371,000 illegal aliens were apprehended in the United States in December alone, with over 5.4 million illegal alien apprehensions occurring between fiscal year 2023 and the present day. We know this failure comes from the top.

That is why this body voted to impeach Secretary Mayorkas for his willful and systematic refusal to comply with the law. It is a breach of the public trust.

My amendment imposes a measured cut to the Office of the Secretary to make it clear that we find his work unacceptable.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

This amendment would further cut funding from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management beyond the damaging cuts already included in the majority's base bill. The bill already eliminates funding for the Office of Immigration Detention Ombudsman and for the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships. It slashes funding for family reunification efforts and includes several undefined cuts to contracts, travel, personnel, and other base activities.

It includes no additional funding for much-needed investments in the Department's electronic health records management system, nor does the bill address the growth and workload for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

The bill also withholds important investments in the new Office of Homeland Security Statistics, which should serve as the foundation of evidence-based decisionmaking across the Department's diverse set of mission responsibilities.

This amendment would require deeper cuts that will further harm important priorities. For example, the Office of Health Security is funded within this account, and it provides employee wellness and suicide prevention services for the Department's workforce. This account also provides funding for child well-being specialists to oversee the care of kids in CBP custody, ensuring they receive the proper level of care and helping to ensure that Border Patrol agents are able to prioritize their primary law enforcement duties.

Mr. Chair, amendments like this are unserious and unhelpful. I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, serious? I think this is serious. Actions have consequences. Inaction should also have consequences.

A 12-year-old girl, intending to connect with her 13-year-old boyfriend, instead was intercepted by two drunk illegals. They took her. They raped her. They strangled her. Two hours later, they tried to get money to leave the country.

I pause because this is serious. We have a Secretary who is not doing his job.

Mr. Chairman, this is a modest cut. It is not going to turn out the lights, but it sends a clear message that the Secretary's job is to protect American citizens. It is not diversity. It is not political points. It is to protect America.

There were 400 individuals just designated as having potential ties to terrorists, but they weren't apprehended because they weren't on the terror watch list.

Inaction has consequences. This is serious. This cut is meant to send a message: Enough is enough.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. DESJARLAIS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out Executive Order 14019 (86 Fed. Reg. 13623; relating to promoting access to voting), except for sections 7, 8, and 10 of such Order.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, Executive Order No. 14019, allegedly promoting access to voting, is an effort to divert Federal resources to partisan politics.

This dangerous executive order instructs a wide range of agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services and the Small Business Administration, to engage in voter turnout operations. Worse, it instructs agencies to partner with approved third-party organizations to assist them in their voter registration and other election-focused efforts.

Who will approve these organizations? What criteria will be used? The executive order doesn't say.

Congress has never granted the administration any authority to approve such groups or specified any criteria for doing so. This executive order is illegal.

We all know how this will play out. The Biden administration will partner with groups focused on mobilizing Democratic voters. The executive order instructs agencies to let these groups use Federal property to conduct their voter registration initiatives with the assistance of Federal employees. The use of Federal resources may free up their other resources for more nakedly political operations elsewhere.

Attorneys general in 13 States wrote to President Biden in opposition to this executive order.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

It is absolutely disheartening to learn that any Member of Congress

would actively work to undermine voting rights in this country. Yet, once again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are demonstrating that House Republicans have no regard for democracy and no desire to uphold every American's right to vote.

That is why the majority is so desperate to draw district lines to choke out the voices of vulnerable and underrepresented Americans. Now, with this amendment, we see another one of their tactics, which is cruel and un-American. It is an antidemocratic provision by the majority, this time seeking to suppress access to voting and removing steps the administration is taking to ensure that our elections are fair and free from outside influence.

Executive Order No. 14019 on voting access will help ensure that all Americans can exercise their right to vote, such as voters in underserved communities, voters who are younger and older, rural and urban, new citizens, servicemembers and veterans, Native Americans, voters with disabilities, and voters with language access concerns.

Every Member of this body should support these ideals. While the amendment would allow the administration to continue these actions for servicemembers, voters with disabilities, and Native Americans, it would remove such efforts for other populations. That should tell my colleagues everything they need to know about their real intentions.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, also known as CISA, is funded through this legislation. CISA plays a critical role in election security. For example, the Agency is working with the Department of Justice to combat the increased threats to election officials and election workers. How is that a bad thing?

Honestly, I cannot comprehend how anyone who holds public office in our country could possibly support an amendment that attacks the very foundation of our democracy. This amendment does nothing more than threaten the integrity of our electoral process by limiting CISA's ability to ensure safe and secure elections for all U.S. citizens.

Mr. Chair, I will vote "no," and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, we all understand the importance of maintaining the American people's faith in our elections. We understand that voting and access to the ballot box is important.

My colleague spoke to the idea of outside influence, and that is exactly what this order does. It brings outside influence onto Federal property. The 13 attorneys general raised objections because, with individuals and outside groups being hosted on Federal property, if there is a violation, those AGs may have problems or troubles prosecuting the State law because it is on Federal property.

This creates a conflict between the Federal Government and the States, as pointed out by attorneys general. It seems impossible that this executive order can be carried out without violations of the Antideficiency Act, which prohibits the use of funds for purposes not authorized by Congress; the Administrative Procedures Act; and the Hatch Act.

Congress must clear this up. This amendment is clean. It is clear. It blocks some of this undue outside influence.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment prohibits the Secretary from requiring individuals to wear masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Mr. Chair, this may seem like an old argument, but when we see the testimony of Fauci talking about how much of the recommendations were made up and fictitious, I think it is important that we keep this conversation in the forefront.

I think we remind individuals that our government overreached its authority and infringed on liberty. I think it is important we draw a line in the sand and tell the Secretary that he can't offer a mandate that forces someone to wear a mask.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, first, these policies should be debated in a different context, on a different bill. DHS' role here is guided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. DHS does not develop independent policies on these issues, but, rather, implements policies that originate with the CDC. Second, vaccines and masks are for the safety of self and others.

If enacted under this amendment, the Department would struggle to ensure the health of the traveling public in the face of a pandemic. This amendment undermines public health and the Department's authority to ensure the safety of the traveling public. Instead, it needlessly prevents risk control measures at great risk to our communities.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my colleague for her sentiment, but I would argue that this bill needlessly allows for the Secretary to infringe on the medical relationship between an individual and their doctor. It needlessly forces someone to wear a mask when there is no science to back it up.

There was a New York Times article by leading epidemiologist Tom Jefferson, not to be confused with Thomas Jefferson, that said even the N-95, the gold standard in masks, wasn't effective at blocking the COVID-19 virus.

It is important that anything that is infringing on someone's liberties be based on fact and science and not on conjecture and panic.

Mr. Chairman, I ask adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to administer, implement, or enforce the Memorandum on the Deferred Enforced Departure for Certain Palestinians, issued by the President on February 14, 2024.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, following Hamas' brutal attack on October 7, this administration said all the right

things. Joe Biden said he was ready to offer all appropriate means to support the government and the people of Israel.

The Acting U.S. Ambassador to Israel said he was sickened by the images coming out of southern Israel of dead and wounded civilians at the hands of terrorists from Gaza. The White House said it unequivocally condemned the unprovoked attacks by Hamas terrorists against Israeli civilians.

Of course, the Office of Palestinian Affairs, defunded by this act, called on Israel not to respond militarily to the crimes of rape and murder. Aside from that, the U.S. response couldn't have been stronger.

□ 1415

Fast-forward to June 2024, the Biden administration is withholding precision-guided munitions as Israel is facing down an existential threat from Hezbollah. The administration and its sycophants in the House and the Senate are attempting to undermine Israel's democracy by telling the Israeli Government not to defend the Israeli people and Israel's security interest.

Meanwhile, American citizens taken hostage by Hamas on October 7 have died in captivity, and this administration's response continues to be insufficient, by proposing a cease-fire that is essentially on Hamas' terms. Most importantly, it preserves Hamas.

We have done little to apply pressure on the negotiations, particularly Qatar, to use their extensive leverage against Hamas on getting Americans back. We have seen the Biden administration cave to the demands of student protesters who chant "kill the Jews" in Arabic.

There is an old expression in the "History of the Peloponnesian War" in which it is said that: What men did once in private, they now do in public. He spoke of this in the context of the dying Athenian morality. I do fear that Hamas' goal of promoting international terrorism has emboldened far more public demonstrations of anti-Semitism.

We have seen pro-terror activists wielding bear spray while preventing Jews from using the entrance to their synagogues in L.A., seizing a building and holding custodial staff hostage at Columbia University, and other outrages. It is one sign among many of our growing societal rot.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, last November, I joined my Democratic colleagues in sending a letter to President Biden to urge him to designate the Palestinian territories for temporary pro-

tected status and/or authorize Deferred Enforcement Departure for Palestinians in the United States.

I called on the President to take this action because I knew it would save lives, and I applaud the administration for taking this action.

The administration's policy includes important exemptions, too, such as for individuals convicted of felonies or who otherwise pose a public safety threat. We know that many civilians remain in danger in Gaza after the horrific attacks by Hamas on October 7. The humanitarian conditions in Gaza continue to be appalling, and children have been disproportionately harmed.

This amendment is cruel and unjustifiable.

Furthermore, even if it were adopted, it likely would not accomplish anything except creating chaos related to the implementation of a policy that involves agencies that are not only in DHS, but also in the Departments of State, Justice, and Labor.

The funds made available by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act do not impact USCIS's fee-funded operations, which would create confusion even within DHS about how to implement this amendment if it were enacted.

This amendment is nonsensical, and it ignores the realities of how our agencies actually work to solve pressing issues. I do not understand why we would want to be a Nation that sends civilians into dangerous, war-torn conditions to needlessly put their lives at risk.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, if this administration supported Israel as much as it has worked to preserve Hamas, this war would be over.

Of course, it doesn't. Rather than signal its support for Hamas' extermination and Israel's right to defend itself, Joe Biden now wants to keep thousands of Hamas sympathizers in the United States.

On February 14, 2024, perhaps chosen to demonstrate the administration's relative affinity for the so-called Palestinian cause, Joe Biden announced he was extending Deferred Enforced Departure for Palestinians, allowing up to 6,000 Palestinians to stay in our country through August 13, 2025.

Think about that: Hamas has just been organized, and they attacked, and they raped, and they killed, and what does this administration do? It defends Hamas. It allows Palestinian sympathizers to stay in our country.

Again, Mr. Chairman, enough is enough. This is the United States of America. It is time to secure our border. We get to decide who comes in and, by George, we get to decide who has to leave.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to develop or implement any Department of Homeland Security Environmental Justice Strategy.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, environmental justice is a concept closely intertwined with DEI principles.

Rather than seeking to use Federal resources to mitigate environmental harms as effectively and efficiently as possible, advocates of environmental justice want resources allocated based on their misguided notion of equity for marginalized communities.

DHS owes all Americans fair treatment regardless of race, ethnicity, or any other factor. It also owes it to taxpayers to dedicate its resources to where they can provide the most benefit.

Whatever some critical theory professor might claim, we all know that the weather is not racist. A tornado will not check the race of a homeowner before damaging a house. If the temperature reaches 100 degrees in your town, it will be 100 degrees for everyone.

The existing environmental justice strategy for 2021 through 2025 sets such goals as: expand department-wide awareness of environmental justice considerations that might result from its programs, policies, and activities; further the integration of environmental justice principles into DHS lines of business, prominently including mitigation, adaptation, and resilience; strengthen outreach to communities and stakeholders. It goes on and on and on. It doesn't say anything about providing resources in the case of a catastrophic event.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to defund environmental justice efforts at the Department of Homeland Security.

As we continue to face unprecedented climate events, including extreme heat, poor air quality, flooding, and natural disasters of all types, vulnerable Americans have been struggling to adapt. It is no secret that minority communities have been disproportionately impacted.

I will remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that many of the communities that would benefit from environmental justice efforts exist in their districts, too. They exist all over the country, and we need a whole-of-government approach to environmental justice to meet their needs.

For too long, minority and low-income populations have endured disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects from various local, State, and Federal governmental policies.

Environmental justice strategies are a responsible step toward righting those wrongs. DHS' implementation of environmental justice efforts does not prevent it from securing the border, responding to disasters, or defending our critical infrastructure.

On the contrary, these efforts strengthen DHS' outcomes by ensuring that the Department considers the impact on human health and the environment of historically marginalized and low-income populations as it executes its mission.

Why would we want to prevent the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, disability status, or income with respect to DHS' execution of its responsibilities?

I will vote "no," and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague's perspective.

Prior to being in Congress, I was a county executive. One of my departments was emergency services, emergency management, county fire. We also had a county hospital and a county health department. What I can say is, during my tenure, I witnessed tragedies, tornadoes, fires, and in each case, those first responders, those in charge of deploying resources did so without concern for race, color, creed. They responded to a disaster.

The idea that resources would be diverted for justice, I can speak for the men and women on the front lines, they don't see by way of color; they see people, their friends, their neighbors in need, and I trust they will do the right thing.

There are procedures and mechanisms in place if there is truly an injustice that can be resolved.

Mr. Chair, this is a good amendment. At a time of burdening debt, we have

got to start cutting. This is wasteful. I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Mr. PASCRELL, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 44, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 45, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 45, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 45, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 58, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$30,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the bipartisan amendment to increase the budget of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program by \$30 million.

I thank my dear friend and colleague and great leader from New Jersey, the great Congressman BILL PASCRELL, and the gentleman from Texas, Chairman MCCAUL, for his leadership in spearheading this effort.

I also thank my great friend, Chairman AMODEI, for his phenomenal leadership and all he does for his State to support all those who benefit from this important legislation.

Mr. Chair, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program is all about protecting religious freedom and our houses of worship, schools, and community centers, including temples, churches, and mosques, the very places everyone should feel safe. We especially need to protect religious freedom now more than ever.

Nonprofit Security Grants fund physical barriers like ballasts and bullet-proof glass, technology to help with monitoring threats like cameras, and the hiring of onsite security officers. On top of that, these critical grants equip our nonprofits with the training and education they need to stay secure.

This program is vital and majorly oversubscribed, especially given this moment we are living in.

Applicants requested \$679 million in funding this year for a program that only has about \$300 million available. As a result, just 42 percent of applicants, fewer than half, receive funding despite their need for these resources to protect the families and our communities more than ever.

Here in America, the greatest country in the world, we must ensure that religious freedom endures. We must do everything we can to protect our children, our families, and communities from hate and discrimination. Unfortunately, New Jersey is a hub for anti-Semitic hate.

Nearly 1 in 10 of the incidents reported to the ADL occurred in our State. Bergen County, where I live, led the State in shameful anti-Semitic attacks. There were almost quadruple the number of insults, assaults, and death threats reported right here in our country in 2023 as compared to the prior year.

According to the Anti-Defamation League, which is a leading vital provider of facts and resources for this kind of information, nonpartisan, 2023 was the worst year for anti-Semitism since they began collecting data in 1979. There were more than 8,000 anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2023, including more than 5,000 anti-Semitic incidents reported after October 7.

Anti-Semitism is just part of the story. We must reject hate and bigotry in all forms wherever it is. We are seeing disturbing incidents of Islamophobia and anti-Asian racism in northern New Jersey and in the tri-state area.

In New Jersey, during Eid al-Fitr, Rutgers' Center for Islamic Life was vandalized as the suspect smashed artwork and plaques. It is shameful.

Our Asian-American, Pacific-Islander community is also under attack. A March survey from The Asian American Foundation found that one in five Asian-American New Yorkers had been physically assaulted. It is disgusting and completely unacceptable.

We must ensure that all people are safe on college campuses, in our neighborhoods, at our schools, at our churches, at our mosques, and at our synagogues. That is what the Nonprofit Security Grants are all about and why this program is so important.

□ 1430

As the only Jewish Member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, and as the only Jewish Member of the House Intelligence Committee, this is very personal for me. I believe strongly in our American values, one of which is freedom: freedom from fear, freedom from hate, and freedom to worship, live, and learn however you choose.

To safeguard these freedoms that we hold so dear, we must invest in our security to combat hate. Since I was sworn in, I have been focused on clawing millions of Federal dollars from Washington back to north Jersey through this very program to protect our religious institutions, \$4.8 million in these vital grants for my district this year alone to protect them. They come to me every day and ask for help.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to administer, implement, or enforce a "Remain-in-Texas" policy.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I do have an amendment at the desk, and I do want to make clear that this is on behalf of AUGUST PFLUGER, my colleague from Texas, who has been a champion of this issue since he has been in Congress.

The issue that is before us as we take up the Department of Homeland Security appropriations is the policy that the administration has put forward and, indeed, some Members of this Chamber, even some on this side of the aisle, have put forward. The policy would limit the ability to transport people who have come here illegally and that have been released into the United States by the administration into Texas. It would limit the ability to transport these individuals to other places in the country.

We have referred to this as the remain in Texas policy, which we Texans take significant issue with. The impact on the State of Texas cannot be overstated.

Texas, more than any other State in the Union, has been bearing the brunt of the wide-open border policies that have endangered the American people now for 3½ years, something that we hope to end soon.

We, in Congress, have a duty under Article I to do something about it. That is why we put forward, I believe, a good DHS appropriations bill.

We made clear that we need to secure the border in the process, but what we are not going to do is allow funds to be used to limit the ability of Texans to alleviate the damage being done to our State.

We have spent now, I think, \$13 billion, with a b, to carry out the duties that the Federal Government are supposed to carry out under the Constitution of the United States. That is what Texas has had to do.

We have now been able to defray some of the traffic. We have now been

able to decrease and force some of that traffic to other States, but we shouldn't be having to do that. We shouldn't be having to put up razor wire. We shouldn't be having to move our DPS troopers down to the border instead of allowing them to do their job to patrol the rest of the State, particularly because in the rest of the State, there are massive amounts of fentanyl pouring into our communities and our schools, killing our kids and killing the people in our community.

Our position is that under no circumstances should any of the funds in this bill be used to limit the ability of the Governor of Texas or any of the other leaders of the State of Texas, or, frankly, leaders in other States from transporting people out of Texas so that other States have to bear the burden equally or at least partially. It is not even close to equally, by the way, partially, as much as Texas.

In particular, take Kinney County, Texas. We had testimony in the Judiciary Committee from the leadership, the county attorney from Kinney County, Texas.

Prior to the Biden administration's policies being implemented, in 2021, they had about 150 arrests. Do you know how many they have had in the subsequent 3 years? Mr. Chair, there have been 7,000 arrests in a county of 3,000 people.

We have documented evidence of individuals who have been unable to go get 911 services in Kinney County because the sole ambulance in Kinney County, population 3,000, was out dealing with issues involving illegal aliens.

Meanwhile, the people who live there and pay taxes, a person died because they weren't able to get a 911 response because it is being consumed and those activities are being used to deal with the issue that the Federal Government not only refuses to deal with but, in fact, is purposely putting gas on the fire.

I am here to advocate for the amendment being offered by Mr. PFLUGER to say that no funds shall be able to be used to implement such a policy.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment not because I support the remain in Texas concept but because we are debating nonsense. This policy never happened. Why are we wasting time debating amendments to prohibit the implementation of non-existent policies?

We heard a rumor about this becoming a policy over a year ago. Despite all of the executive actions we have seen since, the administration has done nothing to suggest they are planning to move forward with this one.

We can all invent amendments that prevent rumored policies from going

into effect, and our bills would be loaded with nonsensical references to non-existent policies.

Digging up old, rumored policies that never went into effect and are no longer being discussed is a waste of our time.

If I didn't know better, I would say my majority colleagues are running out of ideas on how to find failure with what the Biden administration is doing to secure our border.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, my simple question, although the gentlewoman has yielded her time back, would simply be: What is the problem? What is the harm of putting the language in the bill if it is a policy that is not being implemented? I would tell you that it is a \$13 billion rumor.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 52 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 53 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out the Department of Homeland Security memorandum titled "Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chair, my amendment No. 53 would prohibit funds from being used to enforce Secretary Mayorkas' memo titled: "Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual."

With the stroke of a pen, Secretary Mayorkas eliminated an essential method of interior enforcement by requiring our Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents to fight with one hand tied behind their backs.

The memo prohibits ICE from conducting worksite enforcement operations except in extremely limited circumstances.

There are currently at least 16.8 million illegal aliens in our country, and estimates suggest that upwards of 65 percent of the illegal aliens are employed.

Businessowners and ranchers in Montana work hard to ensure they follow Federal immigration law, and this memo punishes law-abiding businesses who refuse to hire illegal aliens.

This memo tells employers that they no longer need to follow the law and literally incentivizes the hiring of illegal aliens.

Additionally, Americans should not have to compete in the labor market with illegal aliens who are depressing wages and keeping good-paying jobs away from American citizens.

President Biden's and Secretary Mayorkas' refusal to allow ICE to do their job and enforce our Nation's laws is a clear dereliction of duty and presents a risk to our country's national security.

Simply put, my amendment would allow ICE agents to do their job enforcing immigration law with the most effective methods possible.

Under President Trump, worksite enforcement operations were a common practice, making it clear to illegal aliens and the employers that there would be consequences for breaking the law, putting all businesses on a level playing field.

While impeaching Secretary Mayorkas was a needed first step, we must use the appropriations process to fix the policies that he has enacted.

It is time we protect small businesses and owners and workers and force Secretary Mayorkas to let ICE do its job.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, this amendment ignores the horrors for those who are exploited into forced labor trafficking and dangerous working conditions, many of whom are subject to strenuous work while making substandard wages.

The DHS memo referenced in this amendment was a reasonable and much-needed step toward combating worker exploitation and the problems that follow. We still have so much work to do.

Even the Department has noted that: ". . . the most pernicious aspect of our country's unauthorized employment challenge: exploitative employers."

Yet, I don't see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle bringing forward amendments that would comprehensively address that issue.

There is no denying that mass worksite operations furthermore threaten those who are most vulnerable to speak out about labor violations which has downstream impacts such as driving down wages and working conditions.

Adoption of this amendment only empowers bad employers and undermines the enforcement of our country's core labor standards to the detriment of all workers.

I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, much like the complete disregard for the time limit on the first vote of the day that takes place in this Chamber every single day, it is because there are no consequences. There is no downside. There is no hammer. That is what we have to have.

In Secretary Mayorkas' own memo, he says on the first page: "In addition, unscrupulous employers harm each worker competing for a job. By exploiting undocumented workers and paying them substandard wages, the unscrupulous employers create an unfair labor market. They also unfairly drive down their costs and disadvantage their business competitors who abide by the law."

Once again, they are not offering, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, anything about fixing this problem.

If we not direct but allow ICE to do their job, we can start identifying and deporting these illegal aliens who are hurting our labor market and American workers.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 54 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to carry out, enforce, or implement the process entitled, "Process to Promote the Unity and Stability of Families", announced by the Department of Homeland Security on June 18, 2024.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, in the wake of 3½ years of abject failure, but worse than that, purposeful action by the executive branch of the Federal Government to undermine the security of the American people, empower cartels, empower China, and allow little children, little girls to get sold into the sex traf-

ficking trade for political expediency for the radical progressive Democrat left, in the wake of all of that with dead Americans, with Laken Riley, with Lizbeth Medina, with Kayla Hamilton, with all of the horrific stories, the stories of a 12-year-old little girl getting raped, a 13-year-old little girl getting raped, in the wake of all of that, now the administration wants to continue its lawlessness by the use and abuse of executive power to grant amnesty.

□ 1445

That is the goal. That is the aim. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, our radical, progressive Democratic colleagues, view this as political opportunism—nothing more, nothing less. This is not about the huddled masses being invited into the United States. This is not about anything of the sort. This is about political power. That is what this is about.

As a result, 53 human beings roasted in the Texas heat in a tractor-trailer in San Antonio, Texas, which I represent, because my radical, progressive Democratic colleagues and the radical, progressive Democratic regime in the White House at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue care more about political expediency than these human beings. That is the truth.

They care more about political expediency than the individual Americans dying from fentanyl poisoning or any of the individuals that I just described who were murdered or raped or killed because we are allowing criminals to be released into the United States illegally, unlawfully, using and abusing parole authority.

Now, the administration wants to grant amnesty. Why? Trust us, it is out of the goodness of our hearts, we are told. No, it is for the political expediency of setting up future voters.

Importantly, and more presciently, this is all about creating more incentive for more people to flood the zone, to flood the border, to come into this country. That is what it is about.

It doesn't matter whether it empowers cartels. It doesn't matter whether it empowers our enemies. It doesn't matter what it means for the security of the people of Texas or anybody else in this country. It is all about flooding the zone with more numbers.

The legislation that we have before us, the amendment that we are putting forward, would prohibit the use of funds from promoting such a foolish amnesty plan by this radical administration that refuses to follow the law.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, first, let me clarify what the policy being attacked by this amendment actually does.

This policy does not confer a new path to permanent status, let alone a new path to citizenship. The people who will benefit from the policy are already eligible for a green card, but the policy removes a barrier that would require almost all families to be separated for 10 years before the undocumented immigrant could be eligible for a green card. On average, these immigrants have been in the United States for 23 years, are married to U.S. citizens, and still must go through a lengthy green card process.

However, with this policy in place, people get to go through the legal steps of getting a green card without being separated for a decade or longer from their families.

Any advocate for family values and unity should support this new process, which only applies to a limited subset of immigrants. Instead of being attacked, we should all applaud the Biden administration for advancing this policy. It demonstrates that the United States prioritizes family unity over archaic and harmful bureaucratic processes that serve no value and certainly provide no deterrence effect.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this new policy and vote “no” on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), my good friend.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of Mr. ROY’s amendment to prohibit any government funding for the Biden administration parole-in-place mass amnesty scheme.

This parole-in-place executive order clearly demonstrates that the Biden administration is not and has never been serious about securing the border. His process would grant mass amnesty to approximately 80,000 inadmissible alien spouses of American citizens per month.

Make no mistake, the timing of this executive order was purposeful. On June 21, the Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Department of State v. Munoz* and concluded that a U.S. citizen spouse does not have a fundamental liberty interest in her alien spouse’s admission into the United States. The Biden administration rolled out his executive order directly contradicting this opinion just 3 days prior. The decision was obviously leaked to the Biden administration.

This is another example of in-your-face tyranny. This administration is lawless.

We must not pass a DHS appropriations bill that funds this mass parole order that would grant amnesty to possibly thousands of criminals and further endanger communities across the Nation, particularly in light of the cynical and lawless timing of this order.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague from Texas. I agree with him,

and I associate myself with his remarks.

The unilateral action by this executive branch is nothing new. They have been doing it with student loans. They have been doing it with all sorts of laws, where they ignore the law—parole authority, abuse of law, endangering the American people.

This would give permanent residence and a path to citizenship to hundreds of thousands of illegal alien spouses of U.S. citizens and their noncitizen minor children. That is being done through unilateral action by the executive branch.

This is not how we are supposed to make policy or law. It is important for us to use the power of the purse to push back.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 55 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act be used implement any of the following Executive Orders:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will prohibit Homeland Security

appropriations from being used to carry out President Biden’s climate executive orders.

People might wonder why this is important. President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas have been doing a massive amount of damage to this country with wide-open borders. Not only do they endanger the American people, but they have literally lied and been caught lying about their own Border Patrol agents, who they accused of whipping Haitian migrants when they knew full well it wasn’t true.

They have been targeting, undermining, and attacking their own personnel, their own law enforcement community, going after CBP and Border Patrol simply because Border Patrol wants to do their job. That endangers the American people.

That is not it. That is not all they are doing. The President’s executive orders are undermining our national security and making us beholden to China in other ways, making us beholden to the rest of the world by undermining our ability to produce reliable energy—all in pursuit of radical, progressive Democrats’ vision of unicorn energy policy, which is unreliable and will not produce the energy needed to be able to carry out and be competitive in the world.

EVs are piling up on lots as we speak. Dealers can’t unload them. They literally can’t. They can’t sell them. Why? Because if I want to get in my car in Austin, Texas, and drive to Midland, I have to stop three times along the way and can’t even find charging stations. Put aside the fact that the cars are more expensive, more unreliable, and more difficult to repair. That is the reality.

Meanwhile, unreliable energy is dotting our grids across the entire country, including Texas. Why? Because instead of pursuing logical policies like nuclear, if you care about CO₂ production, or clean-burning natural gas, which has been driving down CO₂ production around the world, we instead are choosing to litter the landscape with windmills and solar panels, which, by the way, are made out of what? Materials from China, which, by the way, come from what? They come from forced child labor, which is going out and forcing children to have to go out and be in work camps, to go mine the cobalt necessary for batteries, mine the minerals that are necessary for all the solar panels, the solar panels and the windmills that all have to be buried and filled in the ground, all of which, by the way, produces unreliable energy and puts us behind the rest of the world in energy production when 3 billion people on this planet don’t even have reliable energy.

We are literally shooting ourselves in the economic foot. That is what we are doing. We are doing it all because, I don’t know, the feels. I don’t know, put a sticker on your Tesla while you drive around and feel good about yourself. Pat yourself on the back when you are

not denting CO₂ production. You could actually get rid of every internal combustion engine car in America and you wouldn't reduce CO₂ around the world by less than about 1½ percent, if at all.

The radical climate change executive orders by the President are undermining our national security, forcing the DOD, DHS, all these executive branch agencies to weaken their ability to be productive and get their job done.

Can you imagine the Border Patrol can't even talk right now on radios? They can't even communicate when they move along the border, if they are even allowed to go man the border. Instead, they are changing diapers in some room in one of the ports of entry because we have been dumping people in through parole policies.

Now they are going to be stuck down there trying to charge their batteries, hoping they can even go find the people crossing the river. You can't even make this crap up.

If you set out to destroy a country, if you set out to literally destroy a country, I don't know how you could come up with policies better than those of the radical, progressive Democrats, who want to remake this country in their radical, leftist image.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, this is yet another attempt by my colleagues across the aisle to attack any effort by the Biden administration to tackle the climate crisis and help our communities become more climate resilient. It is obviously misguided, antiscience, and will put all of us at greater risk of harm as a result of climate disasters.

Only flawed and shortsighted thinking would presume that the climate crisis does not intersect with so many of the issues relevant to the Department's mission, including migration, national security, and disaster relief.

Mr. Chair, I will vote "no," and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I would just note that it is critically important that we adopt these amendments to restrict the executive branch from carrying out these executive orders. They are undermining our efficiency and effectiveness.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. AMODEI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of Congresswoman

STEFANIK to offer and support amendment No. 56.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ The salary of Nejwa Ali, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Adjudication Officer, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and thank the gentlewoman from New York for offering it.

Our Conference has been quite clear about standing with Israel in their fight against a brutal and inhumane terrorist organization that not only committed the deadliest attack on the Jewish people since the Holocaust but continues to hold innocent men, women, and children as hostages.

I also recognize the Jewish community has been the target of increasing anti-Semitism, which was one of the reasons for the amendment that we did earlier regarding supplementing FEMA's program for protection against bigotry.

Bigotry has no place in America. It certainly has no place in the Department of Homeland Security.

Nejwa Ali is a DHS immigration adjudication officer. She was exposed celebrating the October 7 terrorist attack online. It was later revealed that she previously worked for the Palestine Liberation Organization, also known as the PLO, which some people would say has a troublesome reputation, to put it kindly. Their reputation is in the tank when it comes to anti-Semitic policies and things like that.

During the budget hearing this last April, Secretary Mayorkas confirmed for us that she was still employed and on paid administrative leave in April, and the Department confirmed to my staff within the last 2 weeks that this continues to be the case. This is unacceptable. The Department has had more than 8 months to investigate and terminate this employee with cause pursuant to the applicable civil service regulations.

While the Secretary and Biden administration refuse to do the right thing, I invite the Members of the House of Representatives to terminate this employee. We must do the right thing and act with urgency to force their hand.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the temptation to take congressional action against government individuals when we hear they have done something that we find offensive, but as lawmakers, it is important that we defend the core principles upon which our country is founded, and that includes a system of checks and balances.

We know from the Secretary's testimony earlier this year that there is an active investigation related to Nejwa Ali, a Trump-era hire, and that she has been placed on leave and is not performing the duties and responsibilities for which she was hired. We must allow this process to work.

Ironically, the bill we are considering today would cut important departmental resources that are meant to strengthen its personnel security vetting policies and procedures, such as a cut of nearly \$14 million to the Office of the Chief Security Officer.

It is a shame that, throughout this process, my majority colleagues continue to criticize the Department for not doing its job while at the same time they propose cutting the resources the Department needs to address the very concerns that they continue to raise.

In addition, I would be remiss if I didn't point out that this amendment also raises constitutional issues.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1500

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 57 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make payments to the Department of Veterans Affairs for medical claims of individuals detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment that would prohibit Immigration and Customs Enforcement from sending funds to the Department of Veterans Affairs to process medical claims for illegal immigrants in ICE custody.

This is a similar amendment to one that I led earlier this month on the

funding bill for the VA. I was pleased that my amendment was included in that bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that would ensure that the VA focuses its resources on veterans, not illegal immigrants.

Last December, I led a letter to the VA with 23 other Republican Members after seeing reports that ICE was using VA personnel to process medical claims for illegal immigrants in ICE custody.

Thanks to the Biden administration's reckless policy on the border, we continue to see record numbers of illegal crossings. This will inevitably increase the burden on VA workers who should be fulfilling their duties to serve veterans instead.

The VA exists to serve American veterans who risked their lives to protect our country. For far too long, the VA has fallen short on its mission: To fulfill President Lincoln's promise "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan" by serving and honoring the men and women who are America's veterans.

Veterans continue to experience unacceptable wait times in receiving medical care and disability benefits. Under the Biden administration, the disability claims backlog has exploded. As of last week, there are 273,307 outstanding disability claims that have been pending for more than 125 days. This is unacceptable, and the VA personnel should not lift a finger for illegal immigrants in ICE custody while thousands of veterans are forced to wait to receive the benefits they deserve.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment to ensure that VA personnel work for veterans, not illegal immigrants held by ICE. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, the Department of Veterans Affairs' Financial Services Center provides a purely administrative function for Immigration and Customs Enforcement to process third-party medical claims for those in CBP's and ICE's custody.

Regardless of your stance on immigration, those seeking medical attention should not be denied access to care. The third-party medical providers who provide any medical care that can't be provided within ICE and CBP facilities deserve to be paid in a timely and accurate manner.

The VA's Financial Services Center has that capability, and we are fortunate that it does. This is not unlike how the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center is the finance center that is used to process the payment of paychecks for thousands of employees across the Federal Government.

Further, this amendment does not prevent ICE from providing medical care to those in its custody. It will simply make it more expensive and more cumbersome not only for DHS but also for the local medical service providers seeking reimbursement for the services that they provided.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, the money appropriated by this body and by Congress for the VA, for veterans and for veterans healthcare, should not be used to provide medical claims for illegal immigrants.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 58 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to grant temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) to any national of El Salvador.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the expenditure of funds to extend what is known as temporary protected status, or TPS, for nationals of El Salvador.

TPS is a tool provided by Congress that allows for the President, acting through the Department of Homeland Security, to allow foreign nationals to remain temporarily in the United States if conditions in their home country are too dangerous to send them back.

The intent was to authorize a short reprieve from removal, with the idea being that the beneficiaries would be repatriated when conditions improved. Unfortunately, however, like so many immigration laws, this narrow authority has been repeatedly abused.

Nationals of El Salvador, for example, were granted TPS in the chaotic

aftermath of an earthquake. Here is the problem: That earthquake was in 2001, more than two decades ago.

Mr. Chair, times have changed. Since 2001, America has had four presidents and El Salvador has had five. El Salvador now boasts the lowest homicide rate of any country in our hemisphere, other than Canada, not to mention a robust tourism ministry that markets whale watching, surfing, gourmet coffee tours, scenic volcano hikes, and posh all-inclusive resorts.

Mr. Chair, I am glad that El Salvador has recovered from the 2001 earthquake, and I applaud the progress their leader has made in combating crime and promoting economic reform.

However, the "T" in TPS stands for "temporary." TPS was never intended to operate as a permanent loophole to provide rolling amnesty to hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals, most of whom were here illegally to begin with.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "yes" vote on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, throughout the debate today, it is not clear if our colleagues saw today's announcement, so I just want to make sure that we all know that the Presidential proclamation issued by President Biden to temporarily suspend the entry of certain noncitizens across the southern border and the complementary joint interim final rule issued by DHS and DOJ have now been in effect for 3 weeks, resulting in a significant reduction in the number of encounters at our southwest border.

Under that interim final rule, asylum eligibility is generally limited for those who cross the southern border unlawfully or without authorization during times of high encounters. While it is still early, the Border Patrol's 7-day encounter average has decreased more than 40 percent to under 2,400 encounters per day.

The Immigration and Nationality Act outlines the conditions under which a country may be designated for temporary protected status, and it requires periodic reviews to determine whether the conditions for this status continue to be met.

Based on USCIS' latest review, the Secretary extended El Salvador's TPS designation through March 9, 2025. Since the earthquakes of 2001, El Salvador has continued to suffer from hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters, making it difficult for the country to fully recover and allow for the safe return of individuals currently receiving TPS benefits.

El Salvador also continues to struggle with gang violence, crime, and general insecurity and economic instability, which pose risks to the safety and well-being of any potential returnee.

I encourage my colleagues to take these concerns to the appropriate authorizing committee if the gentleman feels that the INA should be amended in any way, but singling out a country through this amendment process is an inappropriate way to handle this matter.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chair, I will just put on the RECORD that I associate myself with the remarks of Mr. TIFFANY, and I support the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has the only time remaining.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, I would just add, in response to the comments that we just heard from the other side of the aisle, they should tell the American people who have suffered through the fentanyl deaths that are the number one killer of young people in America. Tell that to the American people as they see terrorists come into this country. Tell this to the people of America as they see murders happen all over the country, including people dying in my district clear up in northern Wisconsin.

We also heard about continuous natural disasters. There are always natural disasters in every country. Do we let people from every country come in just because they have natural disasters?

This is TPS. It is temporary. Twenty years is plenty of temporary. It is time to stop the temporary protected status for El Salvador.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in part C of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to grant temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immi-

gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) to any national of Honduras.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, this amendment is very similar to the prior amendment. It prohibits the expenditure of funds to extend temporary protected status, in this case to nationals from Honduras.

That “T” in TPS is important because it stands for “temporary.” In the case of Honduras, this temporary designation was issued in response to a hurricane. When did that hurricane make landfall, you might ask? It was in October of 1998. Bill Clinton was in the White House, gasoline was \$1.05 per gallon, Microsoft had just replaced General Electric as America’s most valuable company, and the first BlackBerry wouldn’t hit store shelves for another year. Yet this temporary amnesty continues.

Like El Salvador, conditions in Honduras have improved. The country elected a new President in 2022, completing a peaceful transfer of power. Honduras also has an active tourism industry, marketing ziplining, visits to U.N. World Heritage sites, world-class scuba diving, and some of the Caribbean’s best beaches and all-inclusive resorts.

If Honduras is safe enough to welcome millions of tourists each year, isn’t it safe enough to welcome Hondurans back home?

Mr. Chair, it is time to put the “T” back in TPS. TPS was never intended to be the “Hotel California” that says illegal aliens can check in anytime but they can never leave.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a “yes” vote on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, the Immigration and Nationality Act outlines the conditions under which a country may be designated for temporary protected status, and it requires periodic reviews to determine whether the conditions for the status continue to be met.

Based on USCIS’ latest review, the Secretary extended Honduras’ TPS designation through July 5, 2025.

Since the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, Honduras has continued to suffer from hurricanes, floods, tropical storms, and other natural disasters, making it difficult for the country to fully recover and allow for the safe return of individuals currently receiving TPS benefits.

Honduras also continues to struggle with gang violence, drug trafficking,

crime, and economic instability, which pose risks to the safety and well-being of any potential returnee.

□ 1515

I encourage my colleagues to take their concerns to the appropriate authorizing committee if the gentleman feels that the INA should be amended in any way, but singling out a country through this amendment process is an inappropriate way to handle this matter.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chairman, this is the appropriate forum to bring this before. It is to deny funding for something that is no longer temporary. This has become, we might as well rename it PPS, permanent protective status rather than TPS.

This is the appropriate venue to deny the funding to allow the President to continue to use this just like every other means, whether it is parole and all other type things, to be able to allow people to illegally come into our country.

By the way, what country around the world hasn’t had a natural disaster?

Are we going to let people come in from every country in the world when there is a hurricane, a typhoon, or an earthquake, whatever natural disaster happens?

That is what we are being set up for here.

When we hear gang violence being talked about, why is there so much gang violence in those countries?

It is, in part, because we have open borders. I was in Panama 3 years ago. I went to the Darien Gap. I saw what was going on down there when hundreds of thousands of people were coming in through the Darien Gap. It is now tens of thousands of people who are going through the Darien Gap making their way up through Central America, including Honduras. That is, in part, what is destabilizing these countries.

If we would pass H.R. 2 and we had a President who chose to secure the border, then we would see safer countries, and we would no longer need TPS in countries like Honduras.

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

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

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TIFFANY) having assumed the chair, Mr.

DESJARLAIS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8752), making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1531

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana) at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 8752.

Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1532

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mrs. CAMMACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 59 printed in part C of House Report 118-559 offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 118-559 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. CLYDE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 18 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 43 by Mr. OGLETS of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 45 by OGLETS of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. ROSENDALE of Montana.

Amendment No. 54 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

Amendment No. 57 by STEUBE of Florida.

Amendment No. 58 by Mr. TIFFANY of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. TIFFANY of Wisconsin.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 193, noes 173, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

AYES—193

Aderholt	Emmer	Kiley
Alford	Estes	Kim (CA)
Amodei	Ezell	Kustoff
Armstrong	Fallon	LaHood
Arrington	Feenstra	LaLota
Babin	Ferguson	LaMalfa
Bacon	Finstad	Lamborn
Baird	Fischbach	Latta
Balderson	Fitzgerald	LaTurner
Banks	Fitzpatrick	Lawler
Barr	Fleischmann	Lee (FL)
Bean (FL)	Flood	Lesko
Bentz	Fong	Letlow
Bergman	Fox	Loudermilk
Bice	Franklin, Scott	Lucas
Biggs	Fry	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (NC)	Fulcher	Luna
Boebert	Garbarino	Luttrell
Bost	Garcia, Mike	Mace
Brecheen	Gimenez	Malliotakis
Buchson	Gonzales, Tony	Maloy
Burchett	Good (VA)	Mann
Burgess	Gooden (TX)	Mast
Burlison	Gosar	McCauley
Calvert	Graves (LA)	McClain
Cammack	Graves (MO)	McCormick
Carey	Griffith	Miller (IL)
Carl	Grothman	Miller (OH)
Carter (GA)	Guest	Miller (WV)
Carter (TX)	Guthrie	Miller-Meeks
Chavez-DeRemer	Hageman	Mills
Ciscomani	Harris	Molinaro
Cline	Harshbarger	Moolenaar
Cloud	Hern	Mooney
Clyde	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)
Cole	Hill	Moore (UT)
Collins	Hinson	Moran
Comer	Houchin	Nehls
Crane	Hudson	Newhouse
Crawford	Huizenga	Norman
Crenshaw	James	Obernalte
D'Esposito	Johnson (LA)	Ogles
Davidson	Johnson (SD)	Owens
De La Cruz	Jordan	Palmer
DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)	Pence
Duarte	Joyce (PA)	Pfluger
Duncan	Kean (NJ)	Posey
Dunn (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Radewagen
Edwards	Kelly (PA)	Reschenthaler
Ellzey	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker

Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Strong
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner

Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—173

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Balint
Beatty
Bera
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Españillat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer

Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mifune
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell

Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Wasserman
Schultz
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—72

Allen
Amo
Auchincloss
Barragán
Beyer
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Bowman
Brown
Buchanan
Bush
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Clarke (NY)
Costa
Curtis
Dean (PA)
DelBene
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Eshoo

Evans
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Goldman (NY)
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Hoyer
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kuster
Langworthy
Larson (CT)
Massie

McClintock
McGovern
McHenry
Meuser
Moskowitz
Moylan
Murphy
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Panetta
Pelosi
Perry
Phillips
Pressley
Rodgers (WA)
Roy
Salinas
Sarbanes
Scalise
Sherman

Smith (NJ) Swalwell Waters
Sorensen Tenney Watson Coleman
Soto Tonko
Stauber Velázquez

□ 1553

Messrs. POSEY, ADERHOLT, EDWARDS, SIMPSON, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 285.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I unfortunately missed a vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 285.

Stated against:

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted No on Roll Call No. 285.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted No on Roll Call No. 285.

Ms. SALAZAR. Madam Chair, on Roll Call No. 285, I mistakenly voted Aye when I intended to vote NO.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I missed the 1st vote of this series, coming from Committee. Had I been present, I would have voted No on Roll Call No. 285.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Chair, I regret that I could not be present for the vote on Biggs Amendment No. 4 to H.R. 8752. Had I been present, I would have voted No on Roll Call No. 285.

Mr. AMO. Madam Chair, I intended to vote No on Roll Call Vote 285, Agreeing to the Amendment Number 4 by Congressman ANDY BIGGS of Arizona that “prohibits funding to be used for the salary of the DHS Secretary, Alejandro Myorkas.”

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. CAMMACK). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 11, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 94, noes 302, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

AYES—94

Alford Burchett Davidson
Allen Burgess De La Cruz
Armstrong Burlison DesJarlais
Babin Cammack Duncan
Banks Carey Emmer
Bean (FL) Carter (TX) Estes
Bergman Cline Fallon
Biggs Cloud Fleischmann
Bishop (NC) Clyde Fry
Boebert Collins Fulcher
Bost Comer Good (VA)
Brecheen Crane Gooden (TX)

Gosar Massie Rouzer
Griffith Mast Roy
Hageman McClain Smith (MO)
Harshbarger McCormick Spartz
Miller (IL) Steube
Houchin Miller (OH) Thompson (PA)
Huizenga Miller (WV) Tiffany
Jackson (TX) Mills Timmons
Jordan Moolenaar Van Drew
Joyce (OH) Mooney Van Duynes
Joyce (PA) Moore (AL) Van Orden
Kelly (MS) Nehls Walt
Kustoff Norman Weber (TX)
LaMalfa Ogles Webster (FL)
Lamborn Pfluger Williams (TX)
Langworthy Posey Wilson (SC)
Lesko Resenthaler Willson (SC)
Loudermilk Rodgers (WA) Yakym
Luna Rose Zinke
Mann Rosendale

NOES—302

Adams Eshoo Larsen (WA)
Aderholt Espallat Larson (CT)
Aguilar Ezell Latta
Alfred Feenstra LaTurner
Amo Ferguson Lawler
Amodei Finstad Lee (CA)
Arrington Fischbach Lee (FL)
Auchincloss Fitzgerald Lee (NV)
Bacon Fitzpatrick Lee (PA)
Baird Leger Fernandez
Balderson Flood Letlow
Balint Fong Levin
Barr Poster Lieu
Barragán Foushee Lofgren
Beatty Foxx Lucas
Bentz Frankel, Lois Luetkemeyer
Bera Franklin, Scott Luttrell
Bice Frost Lynch
Bishop (GA) Gallego Mace
Blumenauer Garamendi Magaziner
Blunt Rochester Garbarino Malliotakis
Bonamici Garcia (IL) Maloy
Boyle (PA) Garcia (TX) Manning
Brown Garcia, Mike Matsui
Brownley Garcia, Robert McBath
Bucshon Gimenez McCaul
Budzinski Golden (ME) McClellan
Calvert Gomez McCollum
Caraveo Gonzales, Tony McGarvey
Carbajal Gonzalez, Meeks
Cárdenas Vicente Menendez
Carl González-Colón Meng
Carson Gottheimer Mfume
Carter (LA) Graves (LA) Miller-Meeks
Cartwright Graves (MO) Molinaro
Casar Green, Al (TX) Moore (UT)
Case Grothman Moore (WI)
Casten Guest Moran
Castor (FL) Guthrie Morelle
Castro (TX) Harder (CA) Moskowitz
Chavez-DeRemer Hayes Moulton
Cherfilus McCormick Hill
Chu Himes Mullin
Ciscomani Hinson Nadler
Clark (MA) Horsford Napolitano
Clarke (NY) Houlihan Neguse
Cleaver Hoyer Newhouse
Clyburn Hoyle (OR) Nickel
Cohen Hudson Norcross
Cole Huffman Norton
Connolly Issa Nunn (IA)
Correa Ivey Obernolte
Costa Jackson (IL) Ocasio-Cortez
Courtney Jackson (NC) Omar
Craig Jacobs Owens
Crawford James Pallone
Crenshaw Jayapal Palmer
Crockett Jeffries Panetta
Crow Johnson (GA) Pappas
Cuellar Johnson (SD) Pascrell
D'Esposito Kaptur Peltola
Davids (KS) Kean (NJ) Pence
Davis (IL) Keating Perez
Dean (PA) Kelly (PA) Peters
DeGette Kennedy Petterson
DeLauro Khanna Pingree
DeBene Kiggans (VA) Plaskett
Deluzio Kildee Pocan
DeSaulnier Kiley Porter
Dingell Kilmer Quigley
Doggett Kim (CA) Ramirez
Duarte Kim (NJ) Raskin
Dunn (FL) Krishnamoorthi Rogers (AL)
Edwards LaHood Rogers (KY)
Ellzey LaLota Ross
Escobar Landsman Ruiz
Rulli

Ruppersberger Smith (NE) Tonko
Rutherford Smith (NJ) Torres (CA)
Ryan Smith (WA) Torres (NY)
Sablan Smucker Trahan
Salazar Soto Trone
Salinas Spanberger Turner
Sánchez Stansbury Underwood
Sarbanes Stanton Valadao
Scanlon Steel Vargas
Schakowsky Stefanik Vasquez
Schiff Steil Veasey
Schneider Stevens Velázquez
Scholten Strickland Wagner
Schrier Strong Wasserman
Schweikert Suozzi Schultz
Scott (VA) Swalwell Wenstrup
Scott, Austin Sykes Westerman
Scott, David Takano Wexton
Self Tenney Wild
Sessions Thanedar Williams (GA)
Sewell Thompson (CA) Williams (NY)
Sherman Thompson (MS) Wilson (FL)
Sherrill Titus Wittman
Simpson Tlaib Womack
Slotkin Tokuda

NOT VOTING—41

Beyer Green (TN) Murphy
Bilirakis Greene (GA) Neal
Bowman Grijalva Pelosi
Buchanan Harris Perry
Bush Higgins (LA) Phillips
Carter (GA) Hunt Pressley
Curtis Jackson Lee Radewagen
Davis (NC) Kamlager-Dove Scallie
Diaz-Balart Kuster Sorensen
Donalds McClintock Stauber
Evans McGovern Walberg
Gaetz McHenry Waters
Goldman (NY) Meuser Watson Coleman
Granger Moylan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1557

Mr. FLEISCHMANN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 286.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted No on Roll Call No. 285 and No on Roll Call No. 286.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 18, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 208, answered “present” 1, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 287]

AYES—200

Aderholt Fulcher Miller (WV)
 Alford Garbarino Miller-Meeks
 Allen Garcia, Mike Mills
 Amodei Gimenez Molinaro
 Armstrong Gonzales, Tony Moolenaar
 Arrington Good (VA) Mooney
 Babin Gooden (TX) Moore (AL)
 Bacon Gosar Moore (UT)
 Baird Graves (LA) Moran
 Balderson Graves (MO) Nehls
 Banks Greene (GA) Newhouse
 Barr Grothman Norman
 Bean (FL) Guest Obernolte
 Bentz Guthrie Ogles
 Bergman Hageman Owens
 Bice Harris Palmer
 Biggs Harshbarger Pence
 Bishop (NC) Hern Pfluger
 Boebert Higgins (LA) Posey
 Bost Hill Reschenthaler
 Brecheen Hinson Rodgers (WA)
 Buchanan Houchin Rogers (AL)
 Burchett Hudson Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Huizenga
 Burlison Issa
 Calvert Jackson (TX) Rose
 Cammack James Rosendale
 Carey Johnson (LA) Rouzer
 Carl Johnson (SD) Roy
 Carter (GA) Jordan Rulli
 Carter (TX) Joyce (OH) Rutherford
 Chavez-DeRemer Joyce (PA) Schweikert
 Ciscomani Kean (NJ) Scott, Austin
 Cline Kelly (MS) Self
 Cloud Kelly (PA) Sessions
 Clyde Kiggans (VA) Simpson
 Cole Kiley Smith (MO)
 Collins Kim (CA) Smith (NE)
 Comer Kustoff Smith (NJ)
 Crane LaHood Smucker
 Crawford LaLota Steel
 Crenshaw LaMalfa Stefanik
 D'Esposito Lamborn Steil
 Davidson Langworthy Steube
 De La Cruz Latta Strong
 DesJarlais LaTurner Tenney
 Diaz-Balart Lawler Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Lee (FL) Tiffany
 Duncan Lesko Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Turner
 Edwards Letlow Valadao
 Ellzey Loudermilk Van Drew
 Emmer Lucas Luetkemeyer Van Dуйne
 Estes Luna Maloy Van Orden
 Ezell Luttrell Wagner
 Fallon Mace Waltz
 Feenstra Malliotakis Webster (TX)
 Ferguson Maloy Webster (FL)
 Finstad Mann Wenstrup
 Fischbach Massie Westernman
 Fitzgerald Mast Williams (NY)
 Fitzpatrick McCaul Williams (TX)
 Fleischmann McClain Wilson (SC)
 Flood McCormick Wittman
 Fong Meuser Womack
 Foxx Miller (IL) Yakym
 Franklin, Scott Miller (OH) Zinke

NOES—208

Adams Casten DeSaulnier
 Aguilar Castro (FL) Dingell
 Allred Castro (TX) Doggett
 Amo Cherfilus-Escobar
 Auchincloss McCormick Eshoo
 Balint Chu Espaillat
 Barragan Clark (MA) Fletcher
 Beatty Clarke (NY) Foster
 Bera Cleaver Foushee
 Beyer Clyburn Frankel, Lois
 Bishop (GA) Cohen Frost
 Blumenauer Connolly Gallego
 Blunt Rochester Correa Garamendi
 Bonamici Costa Garcia (IL)
 Boyle (PA) Courtney Garcia (TX)
 Brown Craig Garcia, Robert
 Brownley Crockett Golden (ME)
 Bucshon Crow Gomez
 Budzinski Cuellar González-Colón
 Carbajal Davids (KS) Gottheimer
 Cárdenas Davis (IL) Green, Al (TX)
 Carson Davis (NC) Harder (CA)
 Carter (LA) Dean (PA) Hayes
 Cartwright DeGette Himes
 Casar DeLauro Horsford
 Case DelBene Houlihan
 Deluzio Hoyer

Hoyle (OR) Moulton Schneider
 Huffman Mrvan Scholten
 Ivey Mullin Schrier
 Jackson (IL) Nadler Scott (VA)
 Jackson (NC) Napolitano Scott, David
 Jacobs Neal Sewell
 Jayapal Neguse Sherman
 Jeffries Nickel Sherrill
 Kaptur Norcross Slotkin
 Keating Norton Smith (WA)
 Kelly (IL) Nunn (IA) Soto
 Kennedy Ocasio-Cortez Spanberger
 Khanna Omar Stansbury
 Kildee Pallone Stanton
 Kilmer Pateeta Stevens
 Norman Pappas Strickland
 Kim (NJ) Pascrell Suozzi
 Krishnamoorthi Landsman Pelosi Swallow
 Larsen (WA) Peltola Sykes
 Larson (CT) Perez Takano
 Lee (CA) Peters Thanedar
 Lee (NV) Pettersen Thompson (CA)
 Lee (PA) Pingree Thompson (MS)
 Leger Fernandez Plaskett Titus
 Levin Pocan Tlaib
 Lieu Porter Tokuda
 Lofgren Pressley Tonko
 Lynch Quigley Torres (CA)
 Magaziner Radewagen Torres (NY)
 Manning Ramirez Trahan
 Matsui Raskin Trone
 McBeth Ross Underwood
 McClellan Ruiz Vargas
 McCollum Ruppertsberger Vasquez
 McGarvey Ryan Veasey
 McGovern Sablan Velázquez
 Meeks Salazar Wasserman
 Menendez Salinas Schultz
 Meng Sánchez Waters
 Mfume Sarbanes Wexton
 Moore (WI) Scanlon Wild
 Morelle Schakowsky Williams (GA)
 Moskowitz Schiff Wilson (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—29

Bilirakis Granger Murphy
 Bowman Green (TN) Perry
 Bush Grijalva Phillips
 Curtis Hunt Scalise
 Donalds Jackson Lee Sorensen
 Evans Johnson (GA) Stauber
 Fry Kamlager-Dove Walberg
 Gaetz Kuster Watson Coleman
 Goldman (NY) McClintock
 Gonzalez, McHenry
 Vicente Moylan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1601

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 20, printed in
 part C of House Report 118-559, offered
 by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
 GROTHMAN), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 193, noes 218,
 not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

AYES—193

Aderholt Fulcher Moolenaar
 Alford Garcia, Mike Mooney
 Allen Gonzales, Tony Moore (AL)
 Amodei Good (VA) Moore (UT)
 Armstrong Gooden (TX) Moran
 Arrington Gosar Nehls
 Babin Graves (LA) Newhouse
 Bacon Graves (MO) Norman
 Baird Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
 Balderson Griffith Obernolte
 Banks Grothman Ogles
 Barr Guest
 Bean (FL) Guthrie Owens
 Bentz Hageman Palmer
 Bergman Harris Pence
 Bice Harshbarger Pfluger
 Biggs Hern Posey
 Bishop (NC) Higgins (LA) Radewagen
 Boebert Hill Reschenthaler
 Bost Hinson Rodgers (WA)
 Brecheen Houchin Rogers (AL)
 Buchanan Hudson Rogers (KY)
 Bucshon Huizenga Rose
 Burchett Issa Rosendale
 Burgess Jackson (TX) Rouzer
 Calvert James Roy
 Cammack Johnson (LA) Rulli
 Carey Johnson (SD) Rutherford
 Carl Joyce (OH) Schweikert
 Carter (GA) Joyce (PA) Scott, Austin
 Carter (TX) Kelly (MS) Self
 Chavez-DeRemer Kelly (PA) Sessions
 Ciscomani Kiggans (VA) Simpson
 Cline Kustoff Smith (MO)
 Cloud LaHood Smith (NE)
 Clyde LaMalfa Smith (NJ)
 Cole Lamborn Smucker
 Collins Langworthy Spartz
 Comer Latta Steel
 Crane LaTurner Stefanik
 Crawford Lee (FL) Steil
 Crenshaw Lesko Steube
 Davidson Letlow Strong
 De La Cruz Loudermilk Tenney
 DesJarlais Lucas Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Luetkemeyer Tiffany
 Duncan Luna Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Luttrell Turner
 Edwards Mace Valadao
 Ellzey Malliotakis Van Drew
 Estes Maloy Van Dуйne
 Ezell Mann Van Orden
 Fallon Massie Wagner
 Feenstra Mast Waltz
 Ferguson McCaul Weber (TX)
 Finstad McClain Webster (FL)
 Fischbach McCormick Wenstrup
 Fitzgerald Meuser Westernman
 Fleischmann Miller (IL) Williams (TX)
 Flood Miller (OH) Wilson (SC)
 Fong Miller (WV) Wittman
 Foxx Miller-Meeks Womack
 Franklin, Scott Mills Yakym
 Fry Molinaro Zinke

NOES—218

Adams Cherfilus-Emmer
 Aguilar McCormick Escobar
 Allred Chu Eshoo
 Amo Clark (MA) Espaillat
 Auchincloss Clarke (NY) Fitzpatrick
 Balint Cleaver Fletcher
 Barragan Clyburn Foster
 Beatty Cohen Foushee
 Bera Connolly Frankel, Lois
 Beyer Correa Frost
 Bishop (GA) Costa Gallego
 Blumenauer Blumentauer Courtney
 Blunt Rochester Blunt Rochester Garamendi
 Bonamici Bonamici Craig Garbarino
 Boyle (PA) Boyle (PA) Garcia (IL)
 Brown Crow Garcia (TX)
 Brownley Cuellar Garcia, Robert
 Budzinski D'Esposito Gimenez
 Caraveo Davids (KS) Golden (ME)
 Carbajal Davis (IL) Gomez
 Cárdenas Davis (NC) Gonzalez,
 Carson Dean (PA) Vicente
 Carson DeGette González-Colón
 Carter (LA) DeLauro Gottheimer
 Cartwright DelBene Green, Al (TX)
 Casar Deluzio Harder (CA)
 Case DeSaulnier Hayes
 Casten Diaz-Balart Himes
 Castor (FL) Dingell Horsford
 Castro (TX) Doggett Houlihan

Hoyer Mfume Schneider
 Hoyle (OR) Moore (WI) Scholten
 Huffman Morelle Schrier
 Ivey Moskowitz Scott (VA)
 Jackson (IL) Moulton Scott, David
 Jackson (NC) Mrvan Sewell
 Jacobs Mullin Sherman
 Jayapal Nadler Sherrill
 Jeffries Napolitano Slotkin
 Johnson (GA) Neal Smith (WA)
 Kaptur Neguse Soto
 Kean (NJ) Nickel Spanberger
 Keating Norcross Stansbury
 Kelly (IL) Norton Stanton
 Kennedy Ocasio-Cortez Stevens
 Khanna Omar Strickland
 Kildee Pallone Suozzi
 Kilmer Panetta Swalwell
 Kim (CA) Pappas Sykes
 Kim (NJ) Pascrell Takano
 Krishnamoorthi Pelosi Thanedar
 LaLota Peltola Thompson (CA)
 Landsman Perez Thompson (MS)
 Larsen (WA) Peters Titus
 Larson (CT) Pettersen Tlaib
 Lawler Pingree Tokuda
 Lee (CA) Plaskett Tonko
 Lee (NV) Pocan Torres (CA)
 Lee (PA) Porter Torres (NY)
 Leger Fernandez Pressley Trahan
 Levin Quigley Ramirez Trone
 Lieu Raskin Underwood
 Lofgren Ross Vargas
 Lynch Ruiz Vasquez
 Magaziner Ruppberger Veasey
 Manning Ryan Velázquez
 Matsui Sablan Wasserman
 McBeth Salazar Schultz
 McClellan Salinas Waters
 McCollum Sánchez Wexton
 McGarvey Sarbanes Wild
 McGovern Scanlon Williams (GA)
 Meeks Schakowsky Williams (NY)
 Menendez Schiff Wilson (FL)
 Meng

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 206, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

AYES—207

Aderholt Garbarino Mills
 Alford Garcia, Mike Molinaro
 Allen Gimenez Moolenaar
 Amodei Gonzales, Tony Mooney
 Armstrong González-Colón Moore (AL)
 Arrington Good (VA) Moore (UT)
 Bacon Gooden (TX) Moran
 Babin Gosar Nehls
 Balderson Graves (LA) Newhouse
 Banks Graves (MO) Norman
 Barr Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
 Bean (FL) Griffith Obernoite
 Bentz Grothman Ogles
 Bergman Guest Owens
 Bice Guthrie Palmer
 Biggs Hageman Pence
 Bishop (NC) Harris Perry
 Boebert Harshbarger Pluger
 Bost Hern Posey
 Brechean Higgins (LA) Radewagen
 Buchanan Hill Reschenthaler
 Buchon Hinson Rodgers (WA)
 Burchett Houchin Rogers (AL)
 Burgess Hudson Rogers (KY)
 Burlison Huizenga Rose
 Calvert Issa Rosendale
 Cammack Jackson (TX) Rouzer
 Carey James Roy
 Carl Johnson (LA) Rulli
 Carter (GA) Johnson (SD) Rutherford
 Carter (TX) Joyce (OH) Salazar
 Chavez-DeRemer Kean (NJ) Schweikert
 Ciscomani Kelly (MS) Scott, Austin
 Cline Kelly (PA) Self
 Cloud Kiggans (VA) Sessions
 Clyde Kiley Simpson
 Cole Kim (CA) Smith (MO)
 Collins Kustoff Smith (NE)
 Comer LaHood Smith (NJ)
 Crane LaLota Smucker
 Crawford LaMalfa Spartz
 Crenshaw Lamborn Steel
 D'Esposito Langworthy Stefanik
 Davidson Latta Steube
 De La Cruz LaTurner Strong
 DesJarlais Lawler Tenney
 Diaz-Balart Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Lesko Tiffany
 Duncan Letlow Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Loudermilk Turner
 Edwards Lucas Valadao
 Ellzey Luetkemeyer Van Drew
 Emmer Luna Van Duyne
 Estes Luttrell Van Orden
 Ezell Mace Wagner
 Fallon Malliotakis Walberg
 Feenstra Maloy Walt
 Ferguson Mann Webster (FL)
 Finstad Mast Wenstrup
 Fischbach Fitzgerald Westernman
 Fitzgerald Fleischmann Williams (NY)
 Flood McCormick Williams (TX)
 Fong Meuser Wilson (SC)
 Foxx Miller (IL) Wittman
 Franklin, Scott Miller (OH) Womack
 Fry Miller (WV) Yakym
 Fulcher Miller-Meeks Zinke

Frankel, Lois Manning
 Frost Matsui Sánchez
 Gallego McBeth Sarbanes
 Garamendi McClellan Scanlon
 Garcia (IL) McCollum Schakowsky
 Garcia (TX) McGarvey Schiff
 Garcia, Robert McGovern Schneider
 Golden (ME) Meeks Scholten
 Gomez Menendez Schrier
 Gonzalez, Meng Scott, David
 Vicente Mfume Sewell
 Gottheimer Moore (WI) Sherman
 Green, Al (TX) Morelle Sherrill
 Harder (CA) Moskowitz Slotkin
 Hayes Moulton Smith (WA)
 Himes Mrvan Soto
 Horsford Mullin Spanberger
 Houlihan Nadler Stansbury
 Hoyer Napolitano Stanton
 Hoyle (OR) Neal Stevens
 Huffman Neguse Strickland
 Ivey Ives Nickel Suozzi
 Jackson (IL) Norcross Swalwell
 Jackson (NC) Norton Thompson (MS)
 Jacobs Ocasio-Cortez Sykes
 Jayapal Omar Takano
 Jeffries Pallone Thanedar
 Johnson (GA) Panetta Thompson (CA)
 Kaptur Pappas Thompson (MS)
 Keating Pascrell Titus
 Kelly (IL) Kelly (IL) Tlaib
 Kennedy Peltola Tokuda
 Khanna Perez Tonko
 Kildee Peters Torres (CA)
 Kilmer Pettersen Torres (NY)
 Kim (NJ) Kim (NJ) Pingree
 Krishnamoorthi Plaskett Trone
 Landsman Pocan Underwood
 Larsen (WA) Porter Vargas
 Larson (CT) Pressley Vasquez
 Lawler Quigley Veasey
 Lee (CA) Ramirez Velázquez
 Lee (NV) Ramirez Wasserman
 Lee (PA) Raskin Schultz
 Leger Fernandez Ross Waters
 Levin Ruiz Wexton
 Lieu Ruppberger Wexton
 Lofgren Ryan Wild
 Lynch Sablan Williams (GA)
 Magaziner Salinas Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—27

Bilirakis Green (TN) Moylan
 Bowman Grijalva Murphy
 Bush Hunt Perry
 Curtis Jackson Lee Phillips
 Donalds Jordan Scalise
 Evans Kamlager-Dove Sorensen
 Gaetz Kuster Stauber
 Goldman (NY) McClintock Walberg
 Granger McHenry Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1604

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 285, AYE on Roll Call No. 286, AYE on Roll Call No. 287 and AYE on Roll Call No. 288.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 43, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

NOES—206

Adams Carson
 Aguilar Crow
 Allred Carter (LA)
 Amo Cartwright
 Auchincloss Casar
 Balint Case
 Barragán Casten
 Beatty Castor (FL)
 Bera Castro (TX)
 Beyer Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 Bishop (GA) Chu
 Blumenauer Clark (MA)
 Blunt Rochester Clarke (NY)
 Bonamici Cleaver
 Boyle (PA) Clyburn
 Brown Cohen
 Brownley Connolly
 Budzinski Correa
 Caraveo Carvajal
 Carbajal Courtney
 Cárdenas Craig

NOT VOTING—25

Bilirakis Green (TN) Moylan
 Bowman Grijalva Murphy
 Bush Hunt Phillips
 Curtis Jackson Lee Scalise
 Donalds Jordan Sorensen
 Evans Kamlager-Dove Stauber
 Gaetz Kuster Watson Coleman
 Goldman (NY) McClintock
 Granger McHenry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1609

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 45, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 208, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—206

Aderholt	Fulcher	Mills
Alford	Garbarino	Molinaro
Allen	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gosar	Moran
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Baird	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Balderson	Greene (GA)	Norman
Banks	Griffith	Nunn (IA)
Barr	Grothman	Obernolte
Bean (FL)	Guest	Ogles
Bentz	Guthrie	Owens
Bergman	Hageman	Palmer
Bice	Harris	Pence
Biggs	Harshbarger	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Hern	Pfluger
Boebert	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Bost	Hill	Radewagen
Brecheen	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Houchin	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Huizenga	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Issa	Rose
Burlison	Jackson (TX)	Rosendale
Calvert	James	Rouzer
Cammack	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Carey	Johnson (SD)	Rulli
Carl	Jordan	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Chavez-DeRemer	Kean (NJ)	Self
Ciscomani	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Cloud	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Kiley	Smith (NE)
Cole	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kustoff	Smucker
Comer	LaHood	Spartz
Crane	LaLota	Steel
Crawford	LaMalfa	Stefanik
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Steil
D'Esposito	Langworthy	Steube
Davidson	Latta	Strong
De La Cruz	LaTurner	Tenney
DesJarlais	Lawler	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Duarte	Lesko	Timmons
Duncan	Letlow	Turner
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Valadao
Edwards	Lucas	Van Drew
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Van Dуйne
Emmer	Luna	Van Orden
Estes	Luttrell	Walberg
Ezell	Mace	Wagner
Fallon	Malliotakis	Walberg
Feenstra	Maloy	Waltz
Ferguson	Mann	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Massie	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	Mast	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	McCaul	Westerman
Fitzpatrick	McClain	Williams (NY)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Williams (TX)
Flood	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Fong	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Fox	Miller (OH)	Womack
Franklin, Scott	Miller (WV)	Yakym
Fry	Miller-Meeks	Zinke

NOES—208

Adams	Case	DeLauro
Aguilar	Casten	DeBene
Allred	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Amo	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Auchincloss	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Balint	McCormick	Doggett
Barragan	Chu	Escobar
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Eshoo
Bera	Clarke (NY)	Espallat
Beyer	Cleaver	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Foster
Blumenauer	Cohen	Foushee
Blunt Rochester	Connolly	Frankel, Lois
Bonamici	Correa	Frost
Boyle (PA)	Costa	Gallego
Brown	Courtney	Garamendi
Brownley	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Budzinski	Crockett	Garcia (TX)
Caraveo	Crow	Garcia, Mike
Carbajal	Cuellar	Garcia, Robert
Cardenas	Dauids (KS)	Golden (ME)
Carson	Davis (IL)	Gomez
Carter (LA)	Davis (NC)	Gonzalez,
Cartwright	Dean (PA)	Vicente
Casar	DeGette	González-Colón

Gottheimer	Menendez	Schiff
Green, Al (TX)	Meng	Schneider
Harder (CA)	Mfume	Scholten
Hayes	Moore (WI)	Schrier
Himes	Morelle	Scott (VA)
Horsford	Moskowitz	Scott, David
Houlihan	Moulton	Sewell
Hoyer	Mrvan	Sherman
Hoyle (OR)	Mullin	Sherrill
Huffman	Nadler	Slotkin
Moran	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Ivey	Neal	Soto
Jackson (IL)	Neal	Spanberger
Jackson (NC)	Neguse	Stansbury
Jacobs	Nickel	Stanton
Jayapal	Norcross	Stevens
Jeffries	Norton	Strickland
Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Suozi
Kaptur	Omar	Swalwell
Keating	Pallone	Sykes
Kelly (IL)	Panetta	Takano
Kennedy	Pappas	Thanedar
Khanna	Pascrell	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Peltola	Titus
Kim (NJ)	Perez	Tlaib
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Tokuda
Landsman	Pettersen	Tonko
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Larson (CT)	Plaskett	Torres (NY)
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Porter	Trone
Lee (PA)	Pressley	Underwood
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Vargas
Levin	Ramirez	Vasquez
Lieu	Raskin	Veasey
Lofgren	Ross	Velázquez
Lynch	Ruiz	Wasserman
Magaziner	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Manning	Ryan	Waters
Matsui	Sablan	Wexton
McBath	Salazar	Wild
McClellan	Salinas	Williams (GA)
McCullum	Sánchez	Wilson (FL)
McGarvey	Sarbanes	
McGovern	Scanlon	
Meeks	Schakowsky	

NOT VOTING—24

Bilirakis	Granger	McHenry
Bowman	Green (TN)	Moylan
Bush	Grijalva	Murphy
Curtis	Hunt	Phillips
Donalds	Jackson Lee	Scalise
Evans	Kamlaager-Dove	Sorensen
Gaetz	Kuster	Stauber
Goldman (NY)	McIntock	Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1615

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 (h) of rule XVIII, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) having assumed the chair, Mrs. CAMMACK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported to the House that during consideration of the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the votes cast by the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive on a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLE).

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

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 (h) of rule XVIII, the

Chair will put the question to the House de novo.

The question is on the amendment.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 204, noes 203, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

AYES—204

Aderholt	Fulcher	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Garbarino	Mills
Allen	Gimenez	Molinaro
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Mooney
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Moore (UT)	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Moran
Baird	Graves (MO)	Nehls
Balderson	Greene (GA)	Newhouse
Banks	Griffith	Norman
Barr	Grothman	Nunn (IA)
Bean (FL)	Guest	Obernolte
Bentz	Guthrie	Ogles
Bergman	Hageman	Owens
Bice	Harris	Palmer
Biggs	Harshbarger	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Hern	Perry
Boebert	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Bost	Hill	Posey
Brecheen	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Houchin	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Huizenga	Rogers (KY)
Burlison	Issa	Rose
Calvert	Jackson (TX)	Rosendale
Cammack	James	Rouzer
Carey	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Carl	Johnson (SD)	Rulli
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Chavez-DeRemer	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Ciscomani	Kean (NJ)	Self
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Clyde	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (MO)
Cole	Kiley	Smith (NE)
Collins	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Comer	Kustoff	Smucker
Crane	LaHood	Spartz
Crawford	LaLota	Steel
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Stefanik
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Steil
Davidson	Langworthy	Steube
De La Cruz	Latta	Strong
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Tenney
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Thompson (PA)
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Duncan	Lesko	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Turner
Edwards	Loudermilk	Valadao
Ellzey	Lucas	Van Drew
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Dуйne
Estes	Luna	Van Orden
Ezell	Luttrell	Wagner
Fallon	Mace	Walberg
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Waltz
Ferguson	Maloy	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Mann	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	Massie	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	Mast	Westerman
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Williams (NY)
Fleischmann	McClain	Williams (TX)
Flood	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Fong	Meuser	Wittman
Fox	Miller (IL)	Womack
Franklin, Scott	Miller (OH)	Yakym
Fry	Miller (WV)	Zinke

NOES—203

Adams	Barragan	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Beatty	Bonamici
Allred	Bera	Boyle (PA)
Amo	Beyer	Brown
Auchincloss	Bishop (GA)	Brownley
Balint	Blumenauer	Budzinski

Caraveo Hoyer
 Carbajal Hoyle (OR)
 Cárdenas Huffman
 Carson Ivey
 Carter (LA) Jackson (IL)
 Cartwright Jackson (NC)
 Casar Jacobs
 Case Jayapal
 Casten Jeffries
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA)
 Castro (TX) Kaptur
 Cherfilus-Keating
 McCormick Kelly (IL)
 Chu Kennedy
 Clark (MA) Khanna
 Clarke (NY) Kildee
 Cleaver Kilmer
 Clyburn Kim (NJ)
 Cohen Krishnamoorthi
 Connolly Landsman
 Correa Larsen (WA)
 Costa Larson (CT)
 Courtney Lee (CA)
 Craig Lee (NV)
 Crockett Lee (PA)
 Crow Leger Fernandez
 Cuellar Levin
 Davids (KS) Lieu
 Davis (IL) Lofgren
 Davis (NC) Lynch
 Dean (PA) Magaziner
 DeGette Manning
 DeLauro Matsui
 DelBene McBath
 Deluzio McClellan
 DeSaulnier McCollum
 Dingell McGarvey
 Doggett McGovern
 Escobar Meeks
 Eshoo Menendez
 Espaillat Meng
 Fletcher Mfume
 Foster Moore (WI)
 Foushee Morelle
 Frankel, Lois Moskowitz
 Frost Moulton
 Gallego Mrvan
 Garamendi Mullin
 Garcia (IL) Nadler
 Garcia (TX) Napolitano
 Garcia, Mike Neal
 Garcia, Robert Neguse
 Golden (ME) Nickel
 Gomez Norcross
 Gonzalez, Ocasio-Cortez
 Vicente Omar
 Gottheimer Pallone
 Green, Al (TX) Panetta
 Harder (CA) Pappas
 Hayes Pascrell
 Himes Pelosi
 Horsford Peltola
 Houlihan Perez

NOT VOTING—25

Bilirakis Granger
 Bowman Green (TN)
 Bucshon Grijalva
 Bush Hunt
 Curtis Jackson Lee
 Donalds Kamlager-Dove
 Evans Kuster
 Gaetz McClintock
 Goldman (NY) McHenry

□ 1623

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6(h) of rule XVIII, the Committee will resume its sitting.

□ 1626

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
 Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mrs. CAMMACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) had been rejected on a recorded vote on which the votes cast by the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive.

That result has since been rejected by the House.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 53, printed in part C of House Report 118–559, offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 222, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

AYES—189

Aderholt Ferguson
 Alford Finstad
 Allen Fischbach
 Amodei Fitzgerald
 Armstrong Fleischmann
 Arlington Flood
 Babin Pong
 Bacon Fox
 Baird Franklin, Scott
 Balderston Fry
 Banks Fulcher
 Barr Garcia, Mike
 Bean (FL) Gimenez
 Benz Gonzales, Tony
 Bergman González-Colón
 Bice Good (VA)
 Biggs Gosar
 Bishop (NC) Graves (LA)
 Boebert Graves (MO)
 Bost Greene (GA)
 Brecheen Griffith
 Buchanan Grothman
 Burchett Guest
 Burgess Guthrie
 Burlison Hageman
 Calvert Harris
 Cammack Harshbarger
 Carl Hern
 Carter (GA) Higgins (LA)
 Carter (TX) Hill
 Cline Hinson
 Cloud Houchin
 Clyde Hudson
 Cole Huizenga
 Collins Issa
 Comer Jackson (TX)
 Crane James
 Crawford Johnson (LA)
 Crenshaw Johnson (SD)
 Cuellar Jordan
 Davidson Joyce (PA)
 De La Cruz Kelly (MS)
 DesJarlais Kelly (PA)
 Diaz-Balart Kiggans (VA)
 Duncan Kim (CA)
 Dunn (FL) Kustoff
 Edwards LaHood
 Eilzey LaMalfa
 Emmer Lamborn
 Estes Langworthy
 Ezell Latta
 Fallon Lee (FL)
 Feenstra Lesko

Smith (NE) Thompson (PA)
 Smith (NJ) Tiffany
 Smucker Timmons
 Spartz Van Drew
 Steel Van Duynes
 Stefanik Van Orden
 Steil Vasquez
 Steube Wagner
 Strong Walberg
 Tenney Weber (TX)

NOES—222

Adams Golden (ME)
 Aguilar Gomez
 Allred Gooden (TX)
 Amo Gottheimer
 Auchincloss Green, Al (TX)
 Balint Harder (CA)
 Barragán Hayes
 Beatty Himes
 Bera Horsford
 Beyer Houlihan
 Bishop (GA) Hoyer
 Blumenauer Hoyle (OR)
 Blunt Rochester Huffman
 Bonamici Ivey
 Boyle (PA) Jackson (IL)
 Brown Jackson (NC)
 Brownley Jacobs
 Budzinski Jayapal
 Caraveo Jeffries
 Carbajal Johnson (GA)
 Cárdenas Joyce (OH)
 Carey Kaptur
 Carson Kean (NJ)
 Carter (LA) Keating
 Cartwright Kelly (IL)
 Casar Kennedy
 Case Khanna
 Casten Kildee
 Castor (FL) Kiley
 Castro (TX) Kilmer
 Chavez-DeRemer Kim (NJ)
 Cherfilus- Krishnamoorthi
 McCormick LaLota
 Chu Landsman
 Ciscomani Larsen (WA)
 Clark (MA) Larson (CT)
 Clarke (NY) LaTurner
 Cleaver Lawler
 Clyburn Lee (CA)
 Cohen Lee (NV)
 Connolly Lee (PA)
 Correa Leger Fernandez
 Costa Letlow
 Courtney Levin
 Craig Lieu
 Crockett Lofgren
 Crow Lynch
 D'Esposito Magaziner
 Davids (KS) Manning
 Davis (IL) Matsui
 Davis (NC) McBath
 Dean (PA) McClellan
 DeGette McCollum
 DeLauro McGarvey
 DelBene McGovern
 Deluzio Meng
 DeSaulnier Menendez
 Dingell Mfume
 Doggett Molinaro
 Duarte Moore (WI)
 Escobar Moore
 Eshoo Morelle
 Espaillat Moskowitz
 Fitzpatrick Moulton
 Fletcher Mrvan
 Foster Mullin
 Foushee Nadler
 Frankel, Lois Napolitano
 Frost Neal
 Gallego Neguse
 Garamendi Newhouse
 Garbarino Nickel
 Garcia (IL) Norcross
 Garcia (TX) Norton
 Garcia, Robert Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—27

Bilirakis Gonzalez, Vicente
 Bowman Granger
 Bucshon Green (TN)
 Bush Grijalva
 Curtis Hunt
 Donalds Kamlager-Dove
 Evans Kuster
 Gaetz Kuster
 Goldman (NY) McClintock

Webster (FL) Omar
 Wenstrup Pallone
 Westerman Panetta
 Williams (NY) Pappas
 Williams (TX) Pascrell
 Wilson (SC) Pelosi
 Wittman Peltola
 Womack Peters
 Yakym Petterson
 Zinke Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Radewagen
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Ross
 Ruiz
 Kaptur
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan
 Sablan
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Leger Fernandez
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Sykes
 Takano
 Thanedar
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1627

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 54, printed in
part C of House Report 118-559, offered
by the gentleman from Texas (Mr.
ROY), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 193, noes 216,
not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

AYES—193

Aderholt	Fleischmann	Mace
Alford	Flood	Malliotakis
Allen	Fong	Maloy
Amodei	Fox	Mann
Armstrong	Franklin, Scott	Massie
Arrington	Fry	Mast
Babin	Fulcher	McCaul
Bacon	Garbarino	McClain
Baird	Garcia, Mike	McCormick
Balderson	Gonzales, Tony	Meuser
Banks	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Barr	Gooden (TX)	Miller (OH)
Bean (FL)	Gosar	Miller (WV)
Bentz	Graves (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Bergman	Graves (MO)	Mills
Bice	Greene (GA)	Molinaro
Biggs	Griffith	Moolenaar
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Mooney
Boebert	Guest	Moore (AL)
Bost	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Brecheen	Hageman	Moran
Buchanan	Harris	Nehls
Burchett	Harshbarger	Newhouse
Burgess	Hern	Norman
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Calvert	Hill	Oberholte
Cammack	Hinson	Ogles
Carey	Houchin	Owens
Carl	Hudson	Palmer
Carter (GA)	Huizenga	Pence
Carter (TX)	Issa	Perry
Ciscomani	Jackson (TX)	Pfleger
Cline	James	Posey
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Reschenthaler
Clyde	Johnson (SD)	Rodgers (WA)
Cole	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Rose
Crane	Kelly (PA)	Rosendale
Crawford	Kiggans (VA)	Rouzer
Crenshaw	Kiley	Roy
D'Esposito	Kustoff	Rulli
Davidson	LaHood	Rutherford
DesJarlais	LaLota	Schweikert
Duncan	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Self
Edwards	Langworthy	Sessions
Ellzey	Latta	Simpson
Emmer	LaTurner	Smith (MO)
Estes	Lee (FL)	Smith (NE)
Ezell	Lesko	Smith (NJ)
Fallon	Letlow	Smucker
Feenstra	Loudermilk	Spartz
Ferguson	Lucas	Stefanik
Finstad	Luetkemeyer	Steil
Fischbach	Luna	Steube
Fitzgerald	Luttrell	Strong

Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duynne
Van Orden

Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)

Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

□ 1630

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 57, printed in
part C of House Report 118-559, offered
by the gentleman from Florida (Mr.
STEUBE), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 235, noes 176,
not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

AYES—235

Adams	Gomez	Pappas
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	Pascarell
Allred	Vicente	Pelosi
Amo	González-Colón	Peltola
Auchincloss	Gottheimer	Perez
Balint	Green, Al (TX)	Peters
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Petterson
Beatty	Hayes	Pingree
Bera	Himes	Plaskett
Beyer	Horsford	Pocan
Bishop (GA)	Houlahan	Porter
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Pressley
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Quigley
Bonamici	Huffman	Radewagen
Boyle (PA)	Ivey	Ramirez
Brown	Jackson (IL)	Raskin
Brownley	Jackson (NC)	Ross
Budzinski	Jacobs	Ruiz
Caraveo	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Jeffries	Ryan
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carson	Joyce (OH)	Salazar
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Salinas
Cartwright	Kean (NJ)	Sánchez
Case	Keating	Sarbanes
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Castor (FL)	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Schiff
Chavez-DeRemer	Kildee	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kilmer	Scholten
McCormick	Kim (CA)	Schrier
Chu	Kim (NJ)	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Landsman	Sewell
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cohen	Lawler	Slotkin
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Correa	Lee (NV)	Soto
Costa	Lee (PA)	Spanberger
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Stansbury
Craig	Levin	Stanton
Crockett	Lieu	Steel
Crow	Lofgren	Stevens
Cuellar	Lynch	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Magaziner	Suozzi
Davis (IL)	Manning	Swalwell
Davis (NC)	Matsui	Sykes
Dean (PA)	McBath	Takano
DeGette	McClellan	Thanedar
DeLauro	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
DeBene	McGarvey	Thompson (MS)
Deluzio	McGovern	Titus
DeSaulnier	Meeks	Tlaib
Diaz-Balart	Menendez	Tokuda
Dingell	Meng	Tonko
Doggett	Mfume	Torres (CA)
Duarte	Moore (WI)	Torres (NY)
Escobar	Morelle	Trahan
Eshoo	Moskowitz	Trone
Españallat	Moulton	Underwood
Fitzpatrick	Mrvan	Valadao
Fletcher	Mullin	Vargas
Foster	Nadler	Vasquez
Foushee	Napolitano	Veasey
Frankel, Lois	Neal	Velázquez
Frost	Neguse	Wasserman
Gallego	Nickel	Schultz
Garcia (IL)	Norton	Waters
Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Garcia, Robert	Omar	Wild
Gimenez	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Golden (ME)	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Bilirakis	Garamendi	McHenry
Bowman	Goldman (NY)	Moylan
Bucshon	Granger	Murphy
Bush	Green (TN)	Norcross
Casar	Grijalva	Phillips
Curtis	Hunt	Scalise
De La Cruz	Jackson Lee	Sorensen
Donalds	Kamlager-Dove	Stauber
Evans	Kuster	Watson Coleman
Gaetz	McClintock	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

Aderholt	Ezell	Landsman
Alford	Fallon	Langworthy
Allen	Feenstra	Latta
Allred	Ferguson	LaTurner
Amodei	Finstad	Lawler
Armstrong	Fischbach	Lee (FL)
Arrington	Fitzgerald	Lee (NV)
Babin	Fitzpatrick	Lesko
Bacon	Fleischmann	Letlow
Baird	Flood	Levin
Balderson	Fong	Loudermilk
Banks	Fox	Lucas
Barr	Franklin, Scott	Luetkemeyer
Bean (FL)	Fry	Luna
Bentz	Fulcher	Luttrell
Bergman	Gallego	Mace
Bice	Garbarino	Malliotakis
Biggs	Garcia, Mike	Maloy
Bishop (NC)	Gimenez	Mann
Boebert	Golden (ME)	Massie
Bost	Gonzales, Tony	Mast
Brecheen	González-Colón	McCaul
Buchanan	Good (VA)	McClain
Burchett	Gooden (TX)	McCormick
Burgess	Gosar	Meuser
Burlison	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Calvert	Graves (MO)	Miller (OH)
Cammack	Greene (GA)	Miller (WV)
Caraveo	Griffith	Miller-Meeks
Carey	Grothman	Mills
Carl	Guest	Molinaro
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Carter (TX)	Hageman	Mooney
Ciscomani	Harder (CA)	Moore (AL)
Cline	Harris	Moore (UT)
Cloud	Harshbarger	Moran
Clyde	Hern	Mrvan
Cohen	Higgins (LA)	Nehls
Cole	Hinon	Newhouse
Collins	Houchin	Norman
Comer	Hudson	Nunn (IA)
Crane	Huizenga	Oberholte
Crawford	Issa	Ogles
Crenshaw	Jackson (TX)	Owens
D'Esposito	James	Palmer
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Peltola
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Pence
Duncan	Jordan	Perez
Dunn (FL)	Joyce (OH)	Perry
Edwards	Joyce (PA)	Petterson
Ellzey	Kean (NJ)	Pfleger
Emmer	Kelly (MS)	Posey
Estes	Kelly (PA)	Radewagen
Ezell	Kiggans (VA)	Reschenthaler
Fallon	Kiley	Rodgers (WA)
Feenstra	Kim (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Ferguson	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)
Finstad	LaHood	Rose
Fischbach	LaLota	Rosendale
Fitzgerald	LaMalfa	Rouzer
	Lamborn	Roy
		Rulli

Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger

Spartz
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steupe
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:
Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 294.

Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Witman

Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—176

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert

Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Smith (WA)
Stansbury
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swaiwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 58, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 222, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

AYES—190

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elizy
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxy

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

NOES—222

Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez

Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—27

Bilirakis
Bowman
Bucshon
Bush
Curtis
Donalds
Evans
Gaetz
Goldman (NY)

McHenry
Moylan
Murphy
Phillips
Scalise
Sorensen
Stauber
Torres (NY)
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1633

So the amendment was agreed to.

NOT VOTING—26

Bilirakis
Bowman
Bucshon
Bush
Curtis
Donalds
Evans
Gaetz
Garamendi

Goldman (NY)
Miller-Meeks
Moylan
Murphy
Phillips
Scalise
Sorensen
Stauber
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1637

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 59, printed in part C of House Report 118-559, offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 222, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 296]

AYES—191

Aderholt	Garcia, Mike	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Gonzales, Tony	Mills
Allen	Good (VA)	Molinaro
Amodoi	Gooden (TX)	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Gosar	Mooney
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Greene (GA)	Moran
Balderson	Griffith	Nehls
Banks	Grothman	Newhouse
Barr	Guest	Norman
Bean (FL)	Guthrie	Nunn (IA)
Bentz	Hageman	Oberholte
Bergman	Harris	Ogles
Bice	Harshbarger	Owens
Biggs	Hern	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Boebert	Hill	Perry
Bost	Hinson	Pflugger
Brecheen	Houchin	Posey
Buchanan	Hudson	Radewagen
Burchett	Huizenga	Reschenthaler
Burgess	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Burlison	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	James	Rogers (KY)
Cammack	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Carl	Johnson (SD)	Rosendale
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Rulli
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford
Clyde	Kiley	Schweikert
Cole	Kim (CA)	Scott, Austin
Collins	Kustoff	Self
Comer	LaHood	Sessions
Crane	LaMalfa	Simpson
Crawford	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
Crenshaw	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
D'Esposito	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Davidson	LaTurner	Smucker
De La Cruz	Lee (FL)	Spartz
DesJarlais	Lesko	Stefanik
Duncan	Letlow	Steil
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Steupe
Edwards	Lucas	Strong
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Tenney
Emmer	Luna	Thompson (PA)
Estes	Luttrell	Tiffany
Ezell	Mace	Timmons
Fallon	Malliotakis	Turner
Feenstra	Maloy	Van Drew
Ferguson	Mann	Van Duyne
Finstad	Massie	Van Orden
Fischbach	Mast	Wagner
Fitzgerald	McCaul	Walberg
Fleischmann	McClain	Walz
Flood	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Fong	McCormick	Webster (FL)
Foxx	Meuser	Wenstrup
Franklin, Scott	Miller (IL)	Westerman
Fry	Miller (OH)	Williams (NY)
Fulcher	Miller (WV)	

Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Escobar
Eshoo
Españallat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)

Bilirakis
Bowman
Bucshon
Bush
Curtis
Donalds
Evans
Gaetz
Goldman (NY)

Wittman
Womack

NOES—222

Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—25

Granger
Green (TN)
Grijalva
Hunt
Jackson Lee
Kamlager-Dove
Kuster
LaLota
McHenry

Yakym
Zinke
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Petterson
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LALOTA. Madam Chair, I regret that I missed this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 296.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BUSH. Madam Chair, I was not present during today's first or second vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 283, NAY on Roll Call No. 284, NAY on Roll Call No. 285, NAY on Roll Call No. 286, NAY on Roll Call No. 287, NAY on Roll Call No. 288, NAY on Roll Call No. 289, NAY on Roll Call No. 290, NAY on Roll Call No. 291, NAY on Roll Call No. 292, NAY on Roll Call No. 293, NAY on Roll Call No. 294, NAY on Roll Call No. 295, and NAY on Roll Call No. 296.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SORENSEN. Madam Chair, I missed fourteen votes today due to contracting COVID-19. Had I been present, I would have voted

NAY on Roll Call No. 283 on agreeing to the previous question on H. Res. 1316,

NAY on Roll Call No. 284 on agreeing to H. Res. 1316,

NO on Roll Call No. 285 on agreeing to the Biggs amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 286 on agreeing to the Clyde amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 287 on agreeing to the Greene (GA) amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 288 on agreeing to the Grothman amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 289 on agreeing to the Ogles amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 290 on agreeing to the Ogles amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 291 on agreeing to the Ogles amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 292 on agreeing to the Rosendale amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 293 on agreeing to the Roy amendment,

AYE on Roll Call No. 294 on agreeing to the Steube amendment,

NO on Roll Call No. 295 on agreeing to the Tiffany amendment, and

NO on Roll Call No. 296 on agreeing to the Tiffany amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mrs. CAMMACK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8752) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1316, reports the bill, as amended by that resolution, and by the House earlier today, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 8752 is postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1640

So the amendment was rejected.

□ 1645

ELECTING A MEMBER TO CERTAIN
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1322

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE: Mr. RULLI.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. RULLI.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 26, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On June 26, 2024, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United

States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session, with a quorum being present, to consider 10 resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 26, 2024.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman,
Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure.

Enclosures.

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, SUSSEX COUNTY, DE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 135,979 net usable square feet of space, and 950 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a hospital lease in Sussex County, DE, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$7,129,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SUSSEX COUNTY, DE**

Prospectus Number: PDE-10-VA24
Congressional District: 01

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a hospital lease of approximately 135,979 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Sussex County, DE.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Sussex County veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	11,155
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	135,979
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	124,824 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	197,170
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	9/8/2027
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Johnson Rd, E on Cabbage Pond Rd, E on Fleatown Rd, E on Pine Haven Rd <u>East:</u> S on Coastal Hwy <u>South:</u> W on John J Williams Hwy, W on Main St <u>West:</u> N on Dupont Blvd
Parking Spaces:	950
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$346,913 (lease effective 9/8/2017)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$344,913
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$52.42 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$7,129,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SUSSEX COUNTY, DE**

Prospectus Number: PDE-10-VA24
Congressional District: 01

Justification

A new 135,979 NUSF lease in Sussex County will allow for the replacement of the existing Sussex County Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) and the decompression of the Wilmington VA Medical Center (VAMC) in Wilmington, DE.

The current mental health, primary care, specialty care, inpatient medicine, and ancillary spaces at the Sussex County CBOC and Wilmington VAMC are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services.

This project addresses space gaps and enhances veteran health care services in the Sussex County market. As workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services is projected to increase over the next 20 years, this project is essential to ensure that veterans can access these services in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ more accessible facility would allow for better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff. Additionally, VA plans to continue providing clinical services post-decompression at the Wilmington VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SUSSEX COUNTY, DE**

Prospectus Number: PDE-10-VA24
Congressional District: 01

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.

Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SUSSEX COUNTY, DE**

Prospectus Number: PDE-10-VA24
Congressional District: 01

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, GAINESVILLE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 188,418 net usable square feet of space, and 1,300 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for an outpatient clinic, residential rehabilitation treatment program (RRTP), and research lease in Gainesville, FL, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$9,657,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General

Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
GAINESVILLE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-05-VA24
Congressional District: 03

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes an outpatient clinic, residential rehabilitation treatment program (RRTP), and research lease of approximately 188,418 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Gainesville, FL.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Gainesville veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	Veterans Affairs
Current NUSF	130,985
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	188,418
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	57,433 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	254,364
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	7/31/2028, 12/31/2024, 9/30/2028, 12/31/2028, 8/31/2024, 12/31/2026, 9/30/2027, 4/30/2027, 8/31/2025, 3/31/2027, 12/25/2025
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on NW 39th Ave <u>East:</u> S on NE Waldo Rd, S on SE Williston Rd, S on SW 13th St, S on Highway 441 S <u>South:</u> W on SE Wacahoota Rd, N on SW Williston Rd, W on SW 85th Ave <u>West:</u> N on SW 75th St, W on SW 24th Ave, N on SW 91 St, W on W Newberry Rd, N on NW 98th St
Parking Spaces:	1,300
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$3,347,463 (leases effective 1/10/2010, 5/1/2017, 2/23/2018, 1/1/2017, 4/1/2017, 1/1/2018, 9/1/2019, 9/1/2017, 10/1/2018, 1/1/2020, 8/1/2018)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$2,571,311

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
GAINESVILLE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-05-VA24
Congressional District: 03

Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$51.25 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$9,657,000

Justification

A new 188,418 NUSF lease in Gainesville will allow for the replacement and consolidation of 11 existing leases.

The current mental health, specialty care, RRTP, research and ancillary spaces at the 11 existing leases are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services. Specifically, workload for ambulatory services and procedures, mental health services, and residential rehab services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

Several smaller leases allowed for a rapid expansion of square footage and capacity in the market with proximity to the parent hospital campus. This strategy has been effective in meeting fast-growing patient care demand and delivery of services, but it has also led to a fragmented approach. Consolidation of these leases is consistent with a long-term plan to serve veterans in modernized facilities with multiple specialties available in a single location.

This project will enhance VA outpatient services by closing space and utilization gaps identified in VA's Strategic Capital Investment Planning process, consolidate resources, improve operational support efficiency, and reduce waste. This new lease will allow VA to provide primary care, mental health, specialty care, RRTP, research, and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Gainesville area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, more accessible facility will allow better optimized VA care delivery, improved Veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff.

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
GAINESVILLE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-05-VA24
Congressional District: 03

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.

Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
GAINESVILLE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-05-VA24
Congressional District: 03

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 119,009 net usable square feet of space, and 850 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for an outpatient clinic lease in Port Saint Lucie, FL, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$5,775,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-08-VA24
Congressional District: 21

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes an outpatient clinic lease of approximately 119,009 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Port Saint Lucie, FL.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Port Saint Lucie veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	10,728 (Port St. Lucie Outpatient Clinic)
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	119,009
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	108,281 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	160,662
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s) and Contract Clinic(s):	5/11/2027 9/27/2032 9/27/2032
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Crosstown Pkwy, N on I-95, E on St. Lucie West Blvd, N on NW Peacock Blvd, E on NW University Dr, S on NW California Blvd, S on NW Country Club Dr, E on St. Lucie West Blvd <u>East:</u> S on Florida's Tpke <u>South:</u> W on SW Becker Rd <u>West:</u> N on SW Village Pkwy, W on SW Discovery Way, N on SW Community Blvd, E on SW Westcliffe Ln, N on SW Village Pkwy
Parking Spaces:	850
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$485,657 (lease effective 5/12/2017)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$337,932

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-08-VA24
Congressional District: 21

Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$48.52 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$5,775,000

Justification

A new 119,009 NUSF lease in Port Saint Lucie, FL, will allow for the replacement and expansion of the existing Port Saint Lucie Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC), as well as the Fort Pierce and Stuart contracted VA clinics.

The current mental health, primary care, specialty care, and ancillary spaces at the Port Saint Lucie Outpatient Clinic, Fort Pierce Contract Clinic, and Stuart Contract Clinic are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services. Specifically, workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

The new facility will enhance VA outpatient services by closing space gaps identified in VA’s **Strategic Capital Investment** Planning process. This new lease will allow VA to provide comprehensive primary care, mental health, specialty care, and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Port Saint Lucie area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ and more accessible facility will allow better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-08-VA24
Congressional District: 21

- VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
- VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.

Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-08-VA24
Congressional District: 21

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, NJ

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 157,671 net usable square feet of space, and 1,100 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a hospital lease in Southern New Jersey, NJ, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$8,198,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, NJ**

Prospectus Number: PNJ-09-VA24
Congressional Districts: 01, 02

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a hospital lease of approximately 157,671 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Southern New Jersey.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Southern New Jersey veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	21,999
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	157,671
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	135,672 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	228,623
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	8/31/2024 11/20/2026
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on I-295, E on Crown Point Rd, E on New Broadway, E on Crescent Blvd, E on W Kings Hwy, E on I-295 <u>East:</u> S on Haddonfield-Berlin Rd, S on Lakeview Dr, S on Berlin Rd, S on Walker Ave, S on Route 73 <u>South:</u> W on Taunton Rd, Williamstown Rd, W on Sicklerville Rd, W on Clayton Rd, W on Clayton Williamston Rd, W on E Academy St, W on Whig Ln <u>West:</u> N on NJ-55, W on Mullica Hill Rd, N on Cedar Rd, N on Harmony Rd
Parking Spaces:	1,100
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$446,755 (leases effective 10/1/2015, 11/21/2016)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$446,755

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, NJ**

Prospectus Number: PNJ-09-VA24
Congressional Districts: 01, 02

Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$51.99 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$8,198,000

Justification

A new 157,671 NUSF lease in Southern New Jersey will allow for the replacement of the existing Gloucester and Cumberland County Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs) and the decompression of the Wilmington VA Medical Center (VAMC) in Wilmington, DE.

The current mental health, primary care, specialty care, inpatient medicine, and ancillary spaces at the Gloucester CBOC, Cumberland County CBOC, and Wilmington VAMC are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services.

This project addresses space gaps and enhances veteran health care services in the Southern New Jersey market. As workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services are projected to increase over the next 20 years, this project is essential to ensuring that Veterans can access necessary services in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ and more accessible facility would allow for better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff. Additionally, VA plans to continue providing clinical services post-decompression at the Wilmington VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, NJ**

Prospectus Number: PNJ-09-VA24
Congressional Districts: 01, 02

- VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
- VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.

Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, NJ**

Prospectus Number: PNJ-09-VA24
Congressional Districts: 01, 02

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 218,708 net usable square feet of space, and 1,500 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a hospital lease in Cumberland County, PA, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$7,124,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-04-VA24
Congressional District: 10

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a hospital lease of approximately 218,708 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Cumberland County, PA.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Cumberland County veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	Veterans Affairs
Current NUSF	28,000
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	218,708
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	190,708 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	317,127
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	6/21/2028
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Harrisburg Pike, E on I-81 <u>East:</u> S on N Enola Rd, S on N Front St, W on Market St, S on S 3rd St, S, on Bridge St, S on Old York Rd <u>South:</u> W on Fishing Creek Rd, W on Ironstone Rd, W on Lewisberry Rd, W on Cedar Rd, W on Main St, W on E Lisburn Rd, W on W Lisburn Rd, W on Boiling Springs Rd, W on W 1st St, W on E Old York Rd <u>West:</u> N on Holly Pike, N on S Hanover St, N on N Hanover St
Parking Spaces:	1,500
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$509,600 (lease effective 10/29/2014)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$322,000
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$32.57 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$7,124,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-04-VA24
Congressional District: 10

Justification

A new 218,708 NUSF lease in Cumberland County, PA, will allow for the replacement of the existing Cumberland County Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) and the decompression of the Lebanon VA Medical Center (VAMC) in Lebanon, PA.

The current primary care, mental health, specialty care, inpatient medicine, ambulatory surgery, and ancillary spaces at the Cumberland County CBOC and Lebanon VAMC are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services.

This project addresses these space gaps and would enhance veteran health care services in the Cumberland County market. As workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services is projected to increase over the next 20 years, this project is essential to ensure that veterans can access these services in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ and more accessible facility would allow for better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff. Additionally, VA plans to continue providing clinical services post-decompression at the Lebanon VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-04-VA24
Congressional District: 10

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.

Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-04-VA24
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, CHARLESTON, SC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 139,953 net usable square feet of space, and 600 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a research lease in Charleston, SC, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$9,730,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CHARLESTON, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-01-VA24
Congressional District: 01, 06

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a research lease of approximately 139,953 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Charleston, SC.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued research services for the Charleston VA Medical Center (VAMC), and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected research needs in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	46,867
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	139,953
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	93,086 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	188,937
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	1/14/2024
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on I-526 <u>East:</u> S on I-526 <u>South:</u> W on Dawley Blvd, W on Coleman Blvd, W on US-17, S on Wonders Way, S on E Bay St, W on Murray Blvd, E on Tradd St, N on Chisolm St, W on Broad St, N on Lockwood Dr, W on Scarborough Brg, W on James Island Expy, N on Folly Rd, N on Wesley Dr, W on US-17 <u>West:</u> N on I-526
Parking Spaces:	600
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$1,648,154 (lease effective 1/15/1997)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$1,572,154
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$69.52 per NUSF

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CHARLESTON, SC

Prospectus Number: PSC-01-VA24
Congressional District: 01, 06

Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost:² \$9,730,000

Justification

A new 139,953 NUSF lease in Charleston will allow for the replacement of the existing Strom Thurmond Research Building lease and the decompression of the Charleston VAMC in Charleston, SC.

The current space in these facilities is insufficient to meet the research needs of VA. The research program at the existing Strom Thurmond Building lease is integral to the collaborative relationship between the Charleston VAMC and its affiliate, the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC). The continued collaboration with the MUSC in highly integrated research programs would help maintain the position of the Charleston VAMC research program at the cutting-edge of innovation, continue to attract the world's most prominent clinician investigators, and provide a dynamic environment in which to obtain future research grants

This replacement lease will provide specialized space for full wet labs, animal research, and associated administrative space in support of Bio-Medical, Clinical Sciences, Health Services (including a nationally recognized program in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder research), Rehabilitation Research and Development programs, and a 3-D printing laboratory. Additionally, VA plans to continue conducting research post-decompression at the Charleston VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security

Summary of Energy Compliance

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CHARLESTON, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-01-VA24
Congressional District: 01, 06

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.


Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, CONROE, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 110,114 net usable square feet of space, and 180 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a Community Living Center (CLC) in Conroe, TX, for a new lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$4,896,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-02-VA24
Congressional District: 02, 08

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a Community Living Center (CLC) lease of approximately 110,114 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Conroe, TX.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Houston veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	N/A
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	110,114
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	N/A
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	148,654
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	N/A
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Highway 105 W, E on Carter Moore Dr, N on I-45, E on Seven Cove Rd <u>East:</u> S on FM 2432 Rd, S on Waukegan Rd, S on FM 1485 Rd <u>South:</u> W on Highway 242, W on Greenbridge Dr, W on Research Forest Dr <u>West:</u> N on Honea Egypt Rd, N on Sendera Ranch Dr, N on Fish Creek Thoroughfare, N on McCaleb Rd
Parking Spaces:	180
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	N/A
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	N/A
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$44.46 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$4,896,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-02-VA24
Congressional District: 02, 08

Justification

A new 110,114 NUSF lease in Conroe will allow VA to close gaps identified by the Strategic Capital Investment Planning process in a timely and efficient manner to provide high-quality, reliable, accessible care to veterans and will decompress the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center (VAMC). Specifically, workload for CLC services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

The new facility will provide care in a modern, efficient facility, enabling increased operational efficiencies and allowing for optimized care delivery, increased team coordination, and improved workflows for both veterans and VA staff. The new lease will allow VA to provide CLC and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Houston area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility. VA plans to continue providing both CLC and clinical services post-decompression at the Michael E. DeBakey VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs, and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-02-VA24
Congressional District: 02, 08

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.


Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, CONROE, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 191,305 net usable square feet of space, and 1,300 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for an outpatient clinic lease in Conroe, TX, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$8,684,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-03-VA24
Congressional Districts: 02, 08

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes an outpatient clinic lease of approximately 191,305 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Conroe, TX.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Houston veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	Veterans Affairs
Current NUSF	34,024
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	191,305
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	157,281 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	258,262
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/29/2024
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Highway 105 W, E on Carter Moore Dr, N on I-45, E on Seven Cove Rd <u>East:</u> S on FM 2432 Rd, S on Waukegan Rd, S on FM 1485 Rd <u>South:</u> W on Highway 242, W on Greenbridge Dr, W on Research Forest Dr <u>West:</u> N on Honea Egypt Rd, N on Sendera Ranch Dr, N on Fish Creek Thoroughfare, N on McCaleb Rd
Parking Spaces:	1,300
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$1,274,704 (lease effective 10/29/2014)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$1,274,704
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$45.39 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$8,684,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-03-VA24
Congressional Districts: 02, 08

Justification

A new 191,305 NUSF lease in Conroe will allow for the replacement and expansion of the existing Conroe Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC).

The current mental health, primary care, specialty care, and ancillary spaces at the Conroe CBOC are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services. Specifically, workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

The new facility will enhance VA outpatient services by closing space gaps identified in VA's **Strategic Capital Investment Planning process**. This new lease will allow VA to provide primary care, mental health, ambulatory surgery, specialty care, and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Houston area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ and more accessible facility will allow better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CONROE, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-03-VA24
Congressional Districts: 02, 08

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.


Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, KATY, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 110,114 net usable square feet of space, and 180 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a Community Living Center (CLC) in Katy, TX, for a new lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$5,097,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-06-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a Community Living Center (CLC) lease of approximately 110,114 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Katy, TX.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Houston veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	VA
Current NUSF	N/A
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	110,114
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	N/A
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	148,654
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	N/A
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Freeman Rd, E on FM 529 Rd <u>East:</u> S on TX-6, <u>South:</u> W on Westpark Tlwy, FM 1093 Rd <u>West:</u> N on FM 1463 Rd, W on Corbitt Rd, N on FM 1463 Rd, N on Cane Island Pkwy, W on Katy Fwy, N on Pederson Rd, W on Highway Blvd, N on FM 2855 Rd
Parking Spaces:	180
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	N/A
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	N/A
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$46.28 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$5,097,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-06-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

Justification

A new 110,114 NUSF lease in Katy will allow VA to close gaps identified by the Strategic Capital Investment Planning process in a timely and efficient manner to provide high-quality, reliable, accessible care to veterans and will decompress the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center (VAMC). Specifically, workload for CLC services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

The new facility will provide care in a modern, efficient facility, enabling increased operational efficiencies and allowing for optimized care delivery, increased team coordination, and improved workflows for both veterans and VA staff. The new lease will allow VA to provide CLC and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Houston area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility. VA plans to continue providing both CLC and clinical services post-decompression at the Michael E. DeBakey VAMC in less crowded and constrained conditions.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-06-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.


Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

LEASE—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, KATY, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 146,088 net usable square feet of space, and 1,000 parking spaces, for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for an outpatient clinic lease in Katy, TX, to replace an existing lease at a proposed unserviced annual cost of \$6,761,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, if the General Services Administration delegates to any other agen-

cy the authority granted by this resolution, the Administrator of General Services shall oversee and monitor such delegation of authority to ensure such delegation is carried out consistent with the law and authority provided.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide

such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-07-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes an outpatient clinic lease of approximately 146,088 net usable square feet (NUSF) for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the vicinity of Katy, TX.

The lease will be delegated to VA, provide continued services for the Houston veteran community, and provide the necessary expansion services to meet current and projected service delivery gaps for healthcare in the local market.

Description

Occupant:	Veterans Affairs
Current NUSF	29,785
Estimated Maximum NUSF:	146,088
Expansion/Reduction NUSF:	116,303 (expansion)
Estimated Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	197,219
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	2/11/2033
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	<u>North:</u> E on Freeman Rd, E on FM 529 Rd <u>East:</u> S on TX-6 <u>South:</u> W on Westpark Tlwy, FM 1093 Rd <u>West:</u> N on FM 1463 Rd, W on Corbitt Rd, N on FM 1463 Rd, N on Cane Island Pkwy, W on Katy Fwy, N on Pederson Rd, W on Highway Blvd, N on FM 2855 Rd
Parking Spaces:	1,000
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$1,235,420 (lease effective 2/12/2013)
Current Total Unserviced Annual Cost:	\$1,235,420
Estimated Unserviced Rental Rate: ¹	\$46.28 per NUSF
Estimated Total Unserviced Annual Cost: ²	\$6,761,000

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2024 and may be escalated by 2.2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is unserviced (taxes, insurance, management, and maintenance and repair reserves included); however, the lease contract may include operating expenses paid by the lessor.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-07-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

Justification

A new 146,088 NUSF lease in Katy, TX, will allow for the replacement and expansion of the existing Katy Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC).

The current mental health, primary care, specialty care, and ancillary spaces at the Katy CBOC are inadequate and undersized for the current and projected veteran workload demand for services. Specifically, workload for ambulatory services and procedures and mental health services is projected to increase over the next 20 years.

The new facility will enhance VA outpatient services by closing space gaps identified in VA's **Strategic Capital Investment Planning process**. This new lease will allow VA to provide primary care, mental health, specialty care, and ancillary services to the veteran population in the Houston area in a rightsized and state-of-the-art healthcare facility in a timely manner. Being housed in a right-sized, Patient-Aligned Care Team-designed,³ and more accessible facility will allow better optimized VA care delivery, improved veteran satisfaction, increased team coordination, improved workflows, and improved recruitment and retention for VA staff.

The proposed project aligns with the following VA Departmental Strategic Goals:

1. Build Long-term Relationships and Trust with Customers and Partners
 - VA consistently communicates with its customers and partners to assess and maximize performance, evaluate needs and build long-term relationships and trust.
2. Deliver Timely, Accessible, High-Quality Benefits, Care and Services
 - VA delivers timely, accessible, high-quality benefits, care and services to meet the unique needs of veterans and all eligible beneficiaries.
3. Improve Experiences, Satisfaction, Accountability and Security
 - VA ensures governance, systems, data and management best practices improve experiences, satisfaction, accountability and security.

Summary of Energy Compliance

³ Patient-Aligned Care Team design focuses on open office work environments, separation of patient and staff flows, and modular adaptable design.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
KATY, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-07-VA24
Congressional District: 07, 08, 10, 22, 38

The Government will incorporate energy efficiency and sustainability requirements into the Request for Lease Proposal and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. The Government encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement, and to the maximum extent practicable requires offerors to comply with the Energy Star requirement and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required net usable area.


Interim Leasing

The Government will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 10/5/2023

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF DEPUTY BRADLEY RECKLING

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

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, southeast Michigan has been devastated by a recent string of egregious violence. On June 15, nine people were senselessly shot at the Rochester Hills Splash Pad in Brooklands Plaza. We continue to pray for the victims and their families and stand by ready to bring some small solace and resolution to those affected.

Within 2 minutes of shots being fired, police officers arrived on the scene. They saved countless numbers of lives on June 15 by running toward the danger, not away from it. The selfless sacrifice of our law enforcement officers stands as our greatest barrier between chaos and order, good and evil.

In the same way, just a week later, on June 22, Deputy Bradley Reckling, a sheriff's deputy in Oakland County, responded to a call and willingly went into harm's way. Upon responding to the scene, Bradley Reckling was ambushed, shot and killed in the line of duty, going toward danger, not away from it.

His remarkable soul is now in Heaven, at peace, but his life was lost to his family and his friends. Bradley was more than a law enforcement officer. He was a husband, a father, a son, a brother, and a friend. He leaves behind a loving family, his three beautiful little girls, and his wife, Jacqueline, who is now a pregnant, young widow.

Everyone in Michigan is both disheartened and horrified by this news of shameful crime. True evil has taken Bradley away from us, this light away from us, far too soon, and we are all committed to doing what it takes to end this senseless violence.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and our prayers for Bradley's family are with them. I ask the Members in the Chamber to join us, the southeast Michigan delegation, to please rise and join us in a moment of silence.

Bradley, God rest your soul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 8771, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on

the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8771.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1650

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mr. WEBER of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I also want to apologize, because I am getting over this pretty bad cold, and so I hope my voice will stand up for the hours that we have here on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to speak on the fiscal year 2025 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill for floor consideration here today.

The bill totals \$51.7 billion, which is a cut, a reduction, of \$7.6 billion from the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. That is 11 percent less than enacted and nearly 20 percent below the President's budget request.

This allocation and the policies within the bill will allow us to build on important changes that House Republicans fought hard to secure in the fiscal year 2024 bill signed into law only a few months ago.

You are probably going to hear it now. There are some who will say that cuts of this magnitude jeopardize the United States' leadership in the world, that we are abandoning our leadership, and that the world will be less safe.

Let me be very clear. I completely disagree. In fact, it is just the opposite.

The priorities in this bill are crystal clear. If you are a friend or an ally of the United States, this bill supports you. If you are an adversary or are cozying up to our adversaries, then frankly, no, you are not going to like this bill.

The bill eliminates controversial or ineffective programs that, frankly, American taxpayers do not support and that, frankly, again, even our allies and partners don't support either.

This is key: Even with the deep cuts to the top-line spending, this bill fully funds our ally Israel and increases funding over the President's request to counter Communist China and to combat the flow of fentanyl into our country, again while spending less money overall.

Let me tell you what this bill does not do, what this bill does not fund, Mr. Chairman. Despite the Biden administration's request, this bill will not fund organizations that employ terrorists, like UNRWA. It does not fund organizations that provide a platform on the global stage for the worst human rights abusers, like the Human Rights Council, or that take bogus legal action against Israel, as it fights for its very existence, like the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice.

No, this bill does not fund organizations that cower to Communist China and deny Taiwan even observer status, like the World Health Organization. This bill also does not pay for other countries' climate reparations, like the Loss and Damages Fund.

This bill certainly does not permit funds to promote and mobilize illegal migration to the United States' southern border through organizations exploiting this administration's dangerous open-border policies.

Yes, this bill stops funding to all of those organizations and programs for the reasons that I mentioned, not just because they are a waste of money, which would be reason enough, but because those organizations are actually working against our interests and those of our allies while utilizing American taxpayer money to do so.

I will take a moment to address how this bill treats, for example, the United Nations. This bill acknowledges the mockery that is the U.N., unfortunately, and zeros out the U.N. regular budget. The U.N. does not deserve one more dime of taxpayer money. It just doesn't.

The hypocrisy and the moral decay at the U.N. has only gotten worse and is rearing its ugly head time and time again with repeated, brazen, anti-Semitic attacks against Israel.

That is why this bill builds on, frankly, key wins from fiscal year 2024 and adds new conditions on anti-Semitism and anti-Israel bias throughout the United Nations and other international organizations. This should be no surprise. Actions have consequences. At least they should. The U.N. will feel the consequences of their actions in this bill.

This legislation makes confronting the national security threat posed by the Communist Chinese Party a top priority. It provides \$2.1 billion to counter the malign influence of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China. Note this: That is above the President's request despite spending less money overall.

It also provides \$500 million for foreign military financing for Taiwan's

security needs and prioritizes funding for other critical partners in the Indo-Pacific, including the Philippines and the Pacific Island countries.

I would like to now turn to our hemisphere, which is another top priority in this bill, which impacts all Americans. This bill includes funding to combat the trafficking of opiates, and in particular fentanyl, which is killing so many young Americans. This bill also holds accountable governments failing to cooperate on countering narcotics and other issues of critical importance to the United States and the American people.

Let me give you this example. No funds in this bill can go to Mexico until a certification is made that an agreement is in place to restore water deliveries owed to the United States from Mexico.

The bill increases support for freedom and democracy for the people of Cuba, in this hemisphere, by providing \$35 million for democracy funding and \$35 million for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. It also reins in attempts by the Biden administration to promote the so-called entrepreneurs in Cuba's closed, communist economy.

Let's be very clear. The only truly independent entrepreneurs in Cuba are in prison. While the Cuban people are risking their lives to demand true freedom and hitting the streets to demand true freedom, unfortunately, the Biden administration is attempting to throw their oppressors a lifeline with unilateral sanction relief. That is why the language is even further tightened this year.

□ 1700

Finally, this bill includes all long-standing pro-life protections, including a prohibition on all taxpayer funds from being used to pay for abortion. It builds on those requirements by applying the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy to all global health funding.

You see, Mr. Chairman, it promotes American values by continuing important funding for democracy, increasing funding for religious freedom programs abroad, supporting faith-based organizations that are helping to deliver the United States foreign assistance, and eliminating programs that use taxpayer dollars for, frankly, controversial or ineffective agendas.

Now, before I close, Mr. Chairman, if I may, I thank the amazing staff from the Appropriations Committee for their work on the bill. Also, I thank my personal office staff who have worked amazingly hard with very little time, as you know, on this important bill.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for bringing this legislation to the floor. I am actually thanking the Speaker of the House for bringing this legislation to the floor which supports our allies. It protects our national security in a smart, efficient, and thoughtful way.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the House Republican draft of the FY25 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

This woefully underfunded bill will weaken America, and, yes, it will leave us vulnerable to our adversaries.

The measures Republicans are bringing to the House floor this week would slash our diplomatic and development programs by a shocking 12 percent, while at the same time seeking to increase military spending by \$8.5 billion.

These cuts would leave America vastly weakened. This continues a dangerous trend that puts the Pentagon on steroids while leaving diplomacy and development on life support.

Our national security is built on three pillars: defense, diplomacy, and development. We need all three to be strong to execute a foreign policy that advances both our interests and our values. We already spend 50 percent less in real terms on diplomacy and development than we did 40 years ago. If only defense is adequately funded, it means that we will too often rely only on military force, which should be a last resort, not our first. In the famous words of General Mattis: If you don't fund the State Department, you need to buy me more ammunition.

My Republican colleagues like to talk a good game about confronting China. In truth, this bill is really a gift to Beijing's diplomatic efforts. Even before the billion-dollar cut to our embassies and Foreign Service officers, the People's Republic of China now has more foreign missions and more diplomats than we do.

In addition, the bill's prohibitions on participation in global venues like the United Nations or the World Health Organization will simply mean that China's self-interest will go unchecked by the United States. You can't have it both ways.

I just returned from a bipartisan delegation to Africa where my colleagues and I, both Democrats and Republicans, met with reformers in key African democracies. These leaders told us that they preferred to partner with the United States over China. However, too often, American presence and investment was missing in action.

They told us over and over and over again: Where are you? You are not here.

Countering the PRC's influence means, quite frankly, America needs to show up. Republicans, again, as I said, can't have it both ways. China, Russia, and all of our adversaries will rush to fill the void left by this bill.

This bill also takes a really dishonest approach to the existential threat posed by climate change. People around the world are confronting the impacts of human-caused climate change right now: life-threatening temperatures, crop failures, floods and severe weather. Many of us are experiencing this in our own districts and hometowns.

Now, we can't change the temperature. Climate change is here. The past 12 months have been the hottest ever measured, but we can help people and communities around the world to cope with the most life-threatening impacts.

However, this bill ignores reality. It includes no funding for clean energy; no funding to help communities adapt to drought, rising coastlines, or extreme heat; no funding to stop deforestation or recurring coastal flooding; and the bill cuts off, mind you, cooperation with other countries.

Once again, Mr. Chair, think of the PRC and what this bill says to them.

The bill also wages war on women's reproductive freedom. Mr. Chair, 218 million women still cannot access the tools to decide when and how to have a baby. As a result, hundreds of thousands die in childbirth. That is a fact. The Republican bill makes it harder for women to access care. It also cuts off funding for the United Nations Family Planning Association, the one partner that helps mothers and babies in the hardest places to reach. Mothers and babies will die because of this.

Nonetheless, the most damaging aspect of this bill is the massive abdication and retreat of United States leadership around the world. The bill treats issues and countries as black and white, good and evil; it is our way or the highway. This is fundamentally undemocratic for a country that stands for democracy.

A key example is how this bill doubles down and triples down on the failed, yes, failed Cuban embargo. There is no track record of success nurturing democracy and human rights by punishing regular people.

Instead of listening to partners and addressing concerns together, this bill forces the United States to go it alone and reject any country with a different perspective. Perhaps most telling, the largest increase in this bill is foreign military financing in the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. It zeroes out the United Nations and outright prohibits half a dozen U.N. bodies. The message of this bill, once again, is more weapons and less cooperation.

This is not how the world works. This approach is isolating America. Yes, human rights violators and countries that do not share democratic values also participate in these organizations, but that is why we must stay engaged. If we cede the ground to countries with little regard for human rights, then we are enabling more injustice.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and get to work on a truly bipartisan approach that will protect and advance America's security interests and, of course, make sure that we are a country which leads in forming alliances and cooperates for the sake of the survivors of our planet.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Republican majority's State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

First, I would also like to thank the majority and minority staff, especially Erin Kolodjeski, Laurie Mignone, and Stephanie Reed. I also want to acknowledge Chairman DIAZ-BALART and Ranking Member BARBARA LEE for their work on the bill.

It is difficult to imagine this entire institution without Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, Congresswoman LEE has been a unique and effective advocate for America wielding influence on the global stage. Our soft power, our ability to bring other nations together for the common purposes of democracy, freedom, and human rights, is as critical to our freedom and prosperity as our defense capabilities.

I thank Congresswoman LEE for all that she has done for California and for our Nation.

To the bill, much like last year, the fiscal year 2025 State and Foreign Operations bill resurrects the doomed isolationism of the early 20th century. Just a few months after Democrats and Republicans voted for final bipartisan 2024 funding bills, the majority proposes that we decimate the State and Foreign Operations bill with a 12 percent cut.

Let us take stock for a moment. Around the globe, America's adversaries threaten the peace and prosperity of the free world. With wars in the Middle East and Europe and humanitarian crises on nearly every continent, the world is yearning for American leadership.

Not since the Cold War have our diplomatic influence and soft power been more critical to keeping Americans safe, yet House Republicans have proposed a bill that would diminish America's world leadership and obstruct our ability to support our allies, to deter our adversaries, to surpass our competitors, to maximize our influence, and to continue leading the free world.

Whether we are talking about our diplomatic strength, economic investments, or humanitarian assistance, this bill unravels the hard-fought credibility and influence we have earned to be global leaders.

This bill threatens our national security, it threatens women's health globally, it hampers our response to the climate crisis, undermines our diplomatic corps by underfunding the State Department and USAID, and completely blocks support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency—the backbone of getting humanitarian assistance to Gazans in need and jeopardizes

relief for refugees in Lebanon and in Jordan—leaving behind some of the most vulnerable people facing the most unthinkable conditions in the world.

The majority's bill is, yet again, diminishing the global standing of the United States and what we stand for, what our values are, for our own people and for people around the world who look to America, the world's largest economy and oldest constitutional democracy, for inspiration and, yes, for hope.

This bill abdicates U.S. leadership at the United Nations and other multilateral and international institutions by not including any funding for the U.N. regular budget, the U.N. Development Program, U.N. Women, and for UNICEF, as well.

By withdrawing from these organizations, we will allow our competitors and our adversaries to take our place and to replace our influence on the global stage.

By shortchanging USAID at a time when a historic number of people are facing conflict and instability, we are failing to live up to America's ideals.

A wide gamut of nonprofit, faith-based, and advocacy organizations have issued stark warnings of what this bill portends for America's global leadership and national security. The Global Health Council led a group of 62 organizations in saying that this bill "falls woefully short of the funding necessary to address global converging crises and would signal a cessation of U.S. leadership and influence on the world stage."

Later, at the appropriate time, I will submit this compilation for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Our starting point for 2025 must provide, and Democrats will accept nothing less than, a 1 percent increase in defense and nondefense funding consistent with the framework set in the Fiscal Responsibility Act that Republicans demanded. Any increase for defense beyond that 1 percent must be matched with nondefense investments. As we proved together this spring, final spending bills will be the product of negotiations between Democrats and the Republicans in the House and Senate.

For all of these reasons, I cannot support this bill. For the sake of our national security, for women's health globally, and our response to the climate crisis, Republicans must abandon this reckless and partisan path and join Democrats at the table. It is time to govern.

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

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Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the distinguished ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I thank Ranking Member LEE for all the hard work that she does on SFOPS and her global leadership, which is tremendously important.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to this legislation.

On this very floor, my Republican colleagues have claimed that America is falling behind its competitors like China, that we must counter its spreading malign influence that it has commanded through foreign investments and other coercive measures.

While Beijing has increased its diplomatic budget over the last decade to surpass even what we afford our own diplomatic posts and personnel, what is the Republicans' strategy to grow our own influence and to outcompete China, Russia, and other national security competitors and adversaries? What is their plan? They propose this legislation, a partisan chain saw to our international affairs budget, which would impose a 12 percent cut on top of the cuts they imposed in last year's budget. This bill is a white flag of surrender in the competition for global influence.

I believe there is still a bipartisan majority in this House that is serious about meeting the national security challenges we face. Unfortunately, the majority is not being allowed to work its will today. Instead, this legislation caters to the fringe MAGA wing of the Republican Party with extreme riders on abortion and family planning, climate change, and DEI.

The bill cuts funding to international organizations, including the U.N., where we must demonstrate stronger leadership to advance U.S. interests.

This bill has sharp cuts to the personnel accounts for both the State Department and USAID. How are we going to implement programming without the staffing needed to manage it, or retain the skilled diplomatic workforce?

Amendments proposed today zero out funding for Ukraine, USAID, humanitarian and international disaster relief, educational exchange programs critical to promoting America's standing around the world, and democracy and human rights programs. This is irresponsible policymaking.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, sadly, I rise in opposition to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025, with the hope and expectation that we can do better.

Mr. Chair, as the leaders of the free world, we have a duty to ensure that this critical bill reflects the importance of American leadership, our commitment to developing nations, and our investments in peace and democracy around the world.

While I am very pleased that this bill includes vital provisions for our support of Israel and maintains funding for the implementation of the Women,

Peace, and Security Act, it ultimately falls short in too many crucial areas.

My Republican colleagues often emphasize the threats posed by our global adversaries. However, this bill fails to recognize that poverty, hunger, disease, conflict, hatred, and climate change are also formidable enemies.

So, alarmingly, it severely cuts funding for development assistance, humanitarian aid, and democracy programs, eliminating funding for such organizations that save lives like UNICEF and UNFPA.

It slashes support for women's healthcare and family planning services and includes dangerous policy riders that prevent the poorest, most vulnerable women from accessing abortion, and it shuts down health clinics just for providing accurate information.

Furthermore, this bill fails to appreciate the diversity of mankind. It contains provisions that harm the LGBTQ community worldwide and stifles diplomatic diversity initiatives.

Mr. Chair, by ceding American leadership, this bill creates a vacuum that will embolden our adversaries, leaving our country and the world less healthy, less safe, and less prosperous.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill and send a clear message that we can do better.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to strongly oppose H.R. 8771.

The fact that we are even debating this ridiculous bill makes it clear that some of my colleagues still remain, I will say, uninformed, which will be the kind word, of the ways in which the world is interconnected.

They deny the devastating consequences when our Nation neglects our role, defunds diplomacy, and erodes our commitments to the international community. The multifront global crises facing this Nation calls for leadership and for our Nation's leaders to step up in partnership and cooperation.

Instead, Republicans are doubling down on poison pills that roll back our commitments around reproductive healthcare, LGBTQI+ rights, and climate change; cut over \$1 billion to the United Nations and international bodies that hold war criminals accountable; decimate lifesaving humanitarian aid and gut migration and refugee assistance; and undermine Presidential authority and also international laws.

That is what this bill is about. This bill, in my opinion, is deeply unserious and dangerous, and I encourage my colleagues to vote "no."

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025.

As a daughter of immigrants and as the Representative of one of the most diverse communities in our Nation, I know firsthand the impact of world events on my friends and neighbors in Queens, but for the second straight year, the GOP is turning our back on the world by cutting critical investments in U.S. diplomacy and development, attacking women's rights, and retreating from the world stage.

This government spending bill would slash the State and foreign operations budget to the lowest level in over a decade. It undermines America's long legacy of leadership that has lifted millions out of poverty, stemmed diseases like HIV and malaria, helped millions of children learn to read and write, and supported the most vulnerable in their time of need.

Mr. Chair, \$7.6 billion in funding cuts will isolate us from our allies and the international conflicts we are confronting together. These cuts would gut women's health and rights around the world, putting maternal health and the well-being of millions of children at risk.

Furthermore, this bill would codify the Trump-era global gag rule, forcing healthcare organizations across the world that receive aid from the U.S. to choose between providing a full range of healthcare options to their patients or forgoing U.S. assistance altogether.

From healthcare and climate change to diplomacy and security, this legislation falls woefully short of the resources we need to address the international crises we are facing today.

America alone is not America First. From my community of Queens and its connection to so many others across the globe, I am voting against this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, let me close by saying a couple of things about this bill once more.

First of all, it is a deeply political, extremist bill that seeks to satisfy the radical fringe at the expense of our national security, global human rights, and the well-being of our allies.

Let me say again what I said yesterday in the Rules Committee. We spend less than 0.5 percent of our GNP on overseas assistance, mind you. This bill cuts that less than 0.5 percent by 12 percent and 6 percent in last fiscal year.

The world is full of threats that don't respect borders, from climate change to pandemics to assertive dictators. We can't stick our heads in the sand and hope that it will all go away.

Investments in development, diplomacy, economic assistance, poverty al-

leviation, healthcare, education, and job creation don't just protect American lives and American interests. They also protect taxpayers' wallets and promote peace and security for not only the United States but throughout the planet.

Experts have found that for every \$1 we spent on conflict prevention, it saves us \$16 down the road. Mr. Chair, I urge my Republican colleagues to consider this when they claim this bill is fiscally responsible.

It has been a tremendous honor, let me say, to serve as both chair and ranking member of the Subcommittee of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, but I leave this role deeply concerned that our politics are leading us in the wrong direction and leaving the United States alone on the global stage.

Democrats will not support a bill if it means turning our backs to the world's most vulnerable women or the looming threat of climate change.

I take some solace in knowing that this partisan Republican draft bill is dead on arrival in the Senate. When my Republican colleagues are ready to come to the table and discuss what America's diplomats and development professionals need to do their jobs, I will be ready to talk.

Our diplomats, our support staff, our Peace Corps volunteers, our Foreign Servicemembers, and all those who represent the United States are impacted by this bill. We owe them a definite deep sense of commitment and gratitude for their service and for their work. Let's do that by not gutting the bill that they rely on to do their jobs.

Until we are able to talk, I urge all Members to reject this dangerous, very weak, and inadequate bill.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, this bill does more for our national security and our allies with less taxpayer money. That is precisely how government is supposed to work. You do more and better with less money. That is how government is supposed to work.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this good bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, the United States has long been the global leader for peace, stability, and international cooperation. This role did not come easily or through weakness. It is the result of the great sacrifice of the American people. It came about not only because of our armed might, which served to defeat the fascist powers during World War 2, but also because of America's clear commitment to the values of freedom and democracy, not only for ourselves, but for all of humanity.

Today's measure—the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2025—reflects that persistent commitment to our national values. It also commands American excellence—we will not only be a participant in the international conversation, but the global leader of it.

The bill prioritizes programs to protect our national security; enhance our working relationships with friends, allies, and partners

around the globe; and promote freedom and democracy abroad.

It supports our allies and partners like Israel and Taiwan, both democracies that face external threats.

It includes funding to enhance security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region, which is critical to countering Communist China's continued aggression.

And it prioritizes funding for combating fentanyl, a crisis that is touching every community in every state in the Nation.

The bill accomplishes these goals in a fiscally responsible way, ensuring that funds are spent where they are needed most. Critically, the bill also maintains longstanding bipartisan policies to promote religious freedom and to protect life, which are of great importance to so many Americans.

I'm deeply proud of the work we have done on this bill, and I applaud Chairman DIAZ-BALART for his hard work. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-39 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 8771

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 11; Chapter 36); for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law; for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities as authorized; and for security activities, \$8,406,887,000, of which \$671,726,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$3,928,712,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection, which may remain available until expended, and of which up to \$818,168,000 is for Diplomatic Policy and Support.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

Of the amounts deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in this or

any prior fiscal year pursuant to section 7069(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103), \$491,000,000 shall be available until expended for the purposes of such account, including to reduce passport backlogs and reduce visa wait times: Provided, That the Secretary of State may by regulation authorize State officials or the United States Postal Service to collect and retain the execution fee for each application for a passport accepted by such officials or by that Service.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, \$389,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$137,800,000, of which \$28,650,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$26,800,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026 for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR): Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading are made available notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the printing and reproduction costs of SIGAR shall not exceed amounts for such costs during the prior fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$720,946,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$287,800,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program: Provided, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded under this heading in this Act shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$7,415,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, \$945,210,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,012,611,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies

arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, \$8,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account".

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,800,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$5,823,626.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$38,218,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed \$1,879,587 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90-553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$745,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$60,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$269,614,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,068,900,000, of which \$534,450,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new

or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages with funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and members of the United Nations Security Council to evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and to consider a draw down when mission goals have been substantially achieved.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$81,800,000, of which \$12,270,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$168,550,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under

this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the United States Section, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the purposes of the United States Section, which shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for grant programs of the North American Development Bank, including technical assistance grants and the Community Assistance Program, \$17,300,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to \$1,250,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and up to \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, up to \$1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$65,719,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$798,196,000, of which \$39,910,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available for medium- and short-wave broadcasting at not less than the fiscal year 2024 level and in a manner able to reach all provinces in Cuba with daily programming: Provided further, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$75,708,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions, global network distribution, and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than \$43,500,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for the Open Technology Fund, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for grants for innovative methods to reach audiences inside of Cuba: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for USAGM networks, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programming produced about Cuba by OCB, which are in addition to funds otherwise made available for OCB: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for such expenses within the

United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available in accordance with the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) and section 305(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6204): Provided further, That the USAGM Chief Executive Officer shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of such Act or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: Provided further, That significant modifications to USAGM broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, and television), for all USAGM language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$19,580,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), \$55,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the

payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$19,580,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$210,316,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$104,684,000 shall be for democracy programs: Provided, That the requirements of section 7062(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code, \$770,000, of which \$115,500 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: Provided further, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2025: Provided further, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), \$4,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), \$3,059,000, including not more than \$6,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), \$2,300,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$4,000,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through fifth provisions under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,214,808,000, of which up to \$182,221,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: Provided further, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$20,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title II of this Act under the heading "Capital Investment Fund", subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$259,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$90,000,000, of which up to \$19,500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Office of Inspector Gen-

eral of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,623,712,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to unanticipated and emerging global health threats; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: Provided further, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an

individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,645,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): Provided further, That the amount of such contribution shall be \$1,250,000,000: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2025 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$22,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator, which, consistent with prior years, shall only be made available to support the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections

251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$3,452,362,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new, or terminating a, program of assistance: Provided further, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$3,430,888,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98-164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), \$205,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human

Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, \$150,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179), \$770,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7047 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 601 of the SEED Act of 1989: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601), and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.); allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$2,453,236,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$410,500,000, of which \$7,300,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may

be made available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That in addition to the requirements under section 7015(a) of this Act, the Peace Corps shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any decision to open, close, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or a country program unless there is a substantial risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113-76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), \$937,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$146,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation: Provided further, That section 605(e) of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7704(e)) shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7708) only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$22,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h-3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: Provided further, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: Provided further, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: Provided further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African De-

velopment Foundation Act: Provided further, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring” there is appropriated \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credits extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States pursuant to multilateral debt restructurings, including Paris Club debt restructurings and the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative”: Provided, That such amounts may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,566,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for Program Development and Support may be made available notwithstanding pre-obligation requirements contained in this Act, except for the notification requirements of section 7015.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$921,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assist-

ance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5854), section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Provided, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$420,458,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$30,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$125,425,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$3,500,000 shall remain available until expended to increase the

participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), \$6,828,049,000: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than \$77,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State may use funds made available under this heading pursuant to the previous proviso for the administrative and other operational costs of the Department of State related to military assistance and sales, assistance under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and Department of Defense security assistance programs, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That up to \$2,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso may be used for direct hire personnel, except that this limitation may be exceeded by the Secretary of State following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations:

Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided further, That not more than \$1,487,254,020 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(A)) may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2025 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2792(b)), except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$139,575,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,097,010,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$43,610,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$32,417,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$856,174,624.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$171,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of

the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$9,600,000, of which up to \$1,440,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$125,000,000, of which up to \$18,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: Provided further, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) of such section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2025: Provided further, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: Provided further, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, not to exceed \$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2040, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2025 through 2028.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173) in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal

year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE CORPORATION
INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: Provided, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) and for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities described in section 1434(d) of such Act, \$769,029,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$198,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$25,000); and

(2) \$571,029,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018, except such amounts obligated in a fiscal year for activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act shall remain available for disbursement for the term of the underlying project: Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be paid to the “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account” for programs authorized by subsections (b), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018:

Provided further, That funds may only be obligated pursuant to section 1421(g) of the BUILD Act of 2018 subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for support by the Corporation in upper-middle income countries shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2025 collections of amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That such collections collected in fiscal year 2025 in excess of \$769,029,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2025, if such collections are less than \$769,029,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That fees charged for project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of the BUILD Act of 2018, and other direct costs associated with origination or monitoring services provided to specific or potential investors, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: Provided further, That such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until ex-

ended: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: Provided further, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$354,029,000.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account” (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred to this account pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) shall be available for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act and the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of such Act: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following 8 fiscal years: Provided further, That funds made available in this Act and transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for 1 additional fiscal year: Provided further, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed \$12,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$87,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses: Provided further, That the United States Trade and Development Agency may promote United States private sector participation in development projects in any country in which the United States Government has strategic foreign policy goals or national security interests, subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2025 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: Provided, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2025, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at the early project development stage for out-year construction projects, including to discuss security and non-security construction requirements, modifications to scope, and cost reductions identified for such projects, consistent with applicable laws and regulations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations on contingency savings identified from funds appropriated under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, and the obligation of funds made available by such savings shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—

(1) SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to address security vulnerabilities at interim and temporary United States diplomatic facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

(d) SOFT TARGETS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available for security upgrades to soft targets, including schools, recreational facilities, residences, and places of worship used by United States diplomatic personnel and their dependents.

(e) FACILITIES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act

may be used to move the United States embassy in Israel to a location other than Jerusalem.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7006. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before enactment of this Act by Congress: Provided, That up to \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 2151a note).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes, or to support a democratic transition: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State, following consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, may waive the restriction in this section on a program-by-program basis if the Secretary certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to such waiver shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations,

but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading "Representation Expenses".

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Funds appropriated under the headings "Diplomatic Programs", including for Worldwide Security Protection, "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance", and "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, for emergency evacuations, or to prevent or respond to security situations and requirements, subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees.

(C) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—Of the amount made available under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(D) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—Of the amount made available under the heading, "Diplomatic Programs", up to \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available in title I of this Act under the heading "Capital Investment Fund".

(E) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The transfer authorities provided by subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law and the exercise of such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$1,000,000 and

any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—

(1) TRANSFERS.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) may only be transferred from funds made available under title III of this Act: Provided, That any such transfers, or any other amounts transferred to the United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) pursuant to any provision of law, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, as appropriate, shall ensure that the programs funded by such transfers are coordinated with, and complement, foreign assistance programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.—Funds appropriated under the heading "Millennium Challenge Corporation" in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be transferred to accounts under the heading "United States International Development Finance Corporation" and, when so transferred, may be used for the costs of activities described in subsections (b) and (c) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the limitations provided in the second, third, and fifth provisos under the heading "United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account" in this Act: Provided further, That any transfer executed pursuant to the transfer authority provided in this paragraph shall not exceed 10 percent of an individual Compact awarded pursuant to section 609(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (title VI of Public Law 108-199): Provided further, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the United States International Development Finance Corporation: Provided further, That such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That within 60 days of the termination in whole or in part of the Compact from which funds were transferred under this authority to the United States International Development Finance Corporation, any unobligated balances shall be transferred back to the Millennium Challenge Corporation, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) **AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.**—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: Provided, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided further, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **COMPUTER NETWORKS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.**—None of the funds made available by this Act should be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems) of the same type.

(d) **EMAIL SERVERS OUTSIDE THE .GOV DOMAIN.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II that are made available to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development may be made available to support the use or establishment of email accounts or email servers created outside the .gov domain or not fitted for automated records management as part of a Federal government records management program in contravention of the Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113–187).

(e) **REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(f) **LIMITATIONS ON ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

ASSISTANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7011. (a) STRATEGY.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a multi-year strategy to improve the effectiveness of United States foreign assistance.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The strategy required by this subsection shall include—

(A) methods used to determine the effectiveness of United States assistance;

(B) analysis on using outcomes to inform the allocation of such assistance;

(C) results of impact evaluations carried out within the prior 12 months and a plan for incorporating the results of such evaluations into the design of future programs funded by such assistance; and

(D) estimated costs associated with implementation of the strategy.

(3) **CONCURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Secretary and Administrator shall—

(A) convene a panel of experts and practitioners to make recommendations for the strategy required by this subsection; and

(B) include all such recommendations in an appendix to the strategy whether or not they were incorporated into the strategy.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the requirements of this subsection.

(b) **BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for the regular and systematic collection of feedback obtained directly from beneficiaries to enhance the quality and relevance of such assistance: Provided, That the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall regularly conduct oversight to ensure that such feedback is collected and used by implementing partners to maximize the cost-effectiveness and utility of such assistance.

(c) **EVALUATIONS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for impact evaluations, including ex-post evaluations, of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States Government-funded assistance programs: Provided, That of the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph, \$20,000,000 shall be administered in coordination with the Office of the Chief Economist, USAID, and may be used for administrative expenses of such Office: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph are in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(d) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—An obligation in excess of \$2,000,000 from debilitated balances of funds appropriated by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that remain available due to the exercise of the authority in section 7011 of such Acts shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the “ForeignAssistance.gov” website: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request and in a timely manner, to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) **NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.**—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2025 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2026 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2026, such taxes have not been reimbursed.

(c) **DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.**—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) **REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) **DETERMINATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or

entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—The term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) TAXES AND TAXATION.—The term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.—The original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(b) OTHER ACTS.—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: Provided, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available in titles I, II, and VI, and under the headings “Peace Corps” and “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

(1) create new programs;

(2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;

(3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided under titles I, II, and VI of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under such titles that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Peace Corps”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, and “Trade and Development Agency” shall be available for obligation for programs, projects, activities, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for a program, project, or activity for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such program, project, or activity for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) WAIVER.—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) TRUST FUNDS.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OTHER PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the following programs and activities shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

(A) the Global Engagement Center;
(B) the Power Africa and Prosper Africa initiatives;

(C) funds made available under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” that are made available to a country listed in section 7007 of this Act;

(D) the Prevention and Stabilization Fund and the Multi-Donor Global Fragility Fund;

(E) the Countering PRC Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund;

(F) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059 of this Act; and

(G) funds specifically allocated for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.

(2) DEMOCRACY PROGRAM POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—Modifications to democracy program policy and procedures, including relating to the use of consortia, by the Department of State and USAID shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) ARMS SALES.—The reports, notifications, and certifications, and any other documents, required to be submitted pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776), and such documents submitted pursuant to section 36(b) through (d) of such Act with respect to countries that have received assistance provided with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall be concurrently submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and shall include information about the source of funds for any sale or transfer, as applicable, if known at the time of submission.

(4) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as applicable, shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

DOCUMENTS, REPORT POSTING, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7016. (a) DOCUMENT REQUESTS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) PUBLIC POSTING OF REPORTS.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), any report required by this Act to be submitted to Congress by any Federal agency receiving funds made available by this Act shall be posted on the public website of such agency not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a report if—

(A) the head of such agency determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations in

the transmittal letter accompanying such report that—

(i) the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy; or

(ii) the report contains proprietary or other privileged information; or

(B) the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) The agency posting such report shall do so only after the report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so in a central location on the public website of such agency.

(c) RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall—

(1) regularly review and update the policies, directives, and oversight necessary to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and presidential executive orders and memoranda concerning the preservation of all records made or received in the conduct of official business, including record emails, instant messaging, and other online tools;

(2) use funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II, as appropriate, to improve Federal records management pursuant to the Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33) and other applicable Federal records management statutes, regulations, or policies for the Department of State and USAID;

(3) direct departing employees, including senior officials, that all Federal records generated by such employees belong to the Federal Government;

(4) substantially reduce, compared to the previous fiscal year, the response time for identifying and retrieving Federal records, including requests made pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(5) strengthen cybersecurity measures to mitigate vulnerabilities, including those resulting from the use of personal email accounts or servers outside the .gov domain, improve the process to identify and remove inactive user accounts, update and enforce guidance related to the control of national security information, and implement the recommendations of the applicable reports of the cognizant Office of Inspector General.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program or policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of

the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available in the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be made available for such foreign countries and international organizations notwithstanding the date of the transmission of such report.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may only deviate up to 5 percent from the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) funds for which the initial period of availability has expired; and

(2) amounts designated by this Act as minimum funding requirements.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and other designated officials, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall not be included for purposes of meeting amounts designated for countries in this Act, unless such headings are specifically designated as the source of funds.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge was: (1) previously justified, including the projected future year costs, in a congressional budget justification; (2) included in an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs or previously authorized by an Act of Congress; (3) notified in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including the projected future year costs; or (4) the subject of prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and such consultation was conducted at least 7 days in advance of the pledge.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform

Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)): Provided, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: Provided further, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers the United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: Provided, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "Foreign Military Financing Program" accounts, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account, and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act: Provided, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice

and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance, including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a

notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”: Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2025, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS

SEC. 7028. (a) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—Consistent with section 704 of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall prioritize the allocation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for support of Chief of Mission diplomatic engagement to foster commercial relations and safeguard United States economic and business interests in the country in which each Chief of Mission serves, including activities and initiatives to create and maintain an enabling environment, promote and protect such interests, and resolve commercial disputes: Provided, That each Mission Resource Request and Bureau Resource Request shall include amounts required to prioritize the activities described in this subsection.

(b) TRAINING.—In carrying out section 705 of title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94, the Secretary of State shall annually assess training needs across the economic and commercial diplo-

macy issue areas and ensure, after a review of course offerings, course attendance records, and course evaluation results, that current offerings meet training needs.

(c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State should direct each Chief of Mission to consider how best to advance and support commercial relations and the safeguarding of United States business interests in the development and execution of the applicable Integrated Country Strategy and the Mission Resource Request for each country receiving bilateral assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution.

(c) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to include in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries’ financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

(d) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to collect, verify, and publish, to the maximum extent practicable, beneficial ownership information (excluding proprietary information) for any corporation or limited liability company, other than a publicly listed company, that receives funds from any such financial institution.

(e) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to effectively implement and enforce policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(1) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosure;

(2) legal burdens of proof;

(3) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(4) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection external arbitration; and

(5) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment.

(f) GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to support independent investigative and adjudicative mechanisms and procedures that meet or exceed best

practices in the United States to provide due process and fair compensation, including the right to reinstatement, for employees who are subjected to harassment, discrimination, retaliation, false allegations, or other misconduct.

(g) CAPITAL INCREASES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support a new capital increase for an international financial institution unless the President submits a budget request for such increase to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury concurrent with such request determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the institution has completed a thorough analysis of the development challenges facing the relevant geographical region, the role of the institution in addressing such challenges and its role relative to other financing partners, and the steps to be taken to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the institution;

(2) the capital increase does not increase the voting power of the People’s Republic of China in such institution; and

(3) the governors of such institution have approved the capital increase.

(h) OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance by such bank to the People’s Republic of China.

(i) CONTRIBUTIONS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that no United States contribution to a financial intermediary fund overseen by the Department of the Treasury may be used to provide any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance to the People’s Republic of China or to any country or region subject to comprehensive sanctions by the United States.

(j) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING.—(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that a financial intermediary fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country or region described in subsection (i).

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that a financial intermediary fund plans to spend funds for a country or region described under subsection (i), including through projects implemented by a multilateral development bank, then 10 percent of the United States contribution to such bank shall be withheld from obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(k) GUIDANCE ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Multilateral Assistance” may be used to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out Executive Order 14008 (relating to Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), including the memorandum entitled “Guidance on Fossil Fuel Energy at the Multilateral Development Banks”, issued by the Department of the Treasury on August 16, 2021.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

SEC. 7030. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for the Economic Resilience Initiative to enhance the economic security and stability of the United States and partner countries, including through efforts to counter economic coercion: Provided, That funds made available by this subsection may only be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, and shall include—

(1) strategic infrastructure investments, which shall be administered by the Secretary of State

in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act to the Export-Import Bank of the United States under the heading "Program Account", to the United States International Development Finance Corporation under the heading "Corporate Capital Account", and under the heading "Trade and Development Agency": Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations;

(2) activities to enhance critical mineral supply chain security, except that 50 percent of funds made available for such activities shall utilize United States-based entities following the submission of the report required under this subsection in the report accompanying this Act;

(3) economic resilience programs administered by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(4) the Cyberspace, Digital Connectivity, and Related Technologies Fund in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the authority of section 592(f) of such Act may apply to amounts made available for such Fund under the heading "Economic Support Fund" and such funds may be made available for the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership program consistent with section 6306 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2023 (division F of Public Law 118–31): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph are in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes and shall be coordinated with the USAID Administrator, including for relevant USAID programming.

(b) **LOAN GUARANTEES.**—Funds appropriated under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, including funds made available pursuant to this section, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, Panama, Small Island Developing States, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided and which shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development unless otherwise provided for by this Act or any other provision of law: Provided, That amounts made available under this subsection for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **CHIPS FOR AMERICA INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AND INNOVATION FUND.**—

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall allocate amounts made available from the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117–167), to the accounts specified and in the amounts specified, in the table titled "CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund" in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available

for any fiscal year under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 if there is in effect an Act making or continuing appropriations for part of a fiscal year for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Provided, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation, apportionment, or allotment of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated using funds transferred from the CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund, which may be allocated pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations proposed allocations by account and by program, project, or activity, with detailed justifications, for amounts made available under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 for fiscal year 2026.

(4) The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds.

(5) Amounts transferred to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117–167) may be made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, BUDGET TRANSPARENCY, AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if—

(A) the requirements included in section 7031(a)(1)(A) through (E) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6) are fully met; and

(B) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to reduce corruption.

(2) **CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.**—In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), funds may only be made available for direct government-to-government assistance subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of \$10,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) **SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) **SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal

year 2026 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in paragraph (1) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) **DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution or to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(b) **NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.**—

(1) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.**—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the "minimum requirements of fiscal transparency" for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76).

(2) **DETERMINATION AND REPORT.**—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of "significant progress" or "no significant progress" in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual "Fiscal Transparency Report" to be posted on the Department of State website.

(3) **ASSISTANCE.**—Not less than \$7,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) **ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.**—

(1) **INELIGIBILITY.**—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights, including the wrongful detention of locally employed staff of a United States diplomatic mission or a United States citizen or national, shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) Concurrent with the application of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, refer the matter to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, to determine whether to apply sanctions authorities in accordance with United States law to block the transfer of property and interests in property, and all financial transactions, in the United States involving any person described in such subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify the officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) if such entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: Provided, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary describing the information related to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) as well as the individuals who the Secretary designated or identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(5) **POSTING OF REPORT.**—Any unclassified portion of the report required under paragraph (4) shall be posted on the Department of State website.

(6) **CLARIFICATION.**—For purposes of paragraphs (1), (4), and (5), the records of the Department of State and of diplomatic and consular offices of the United States pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States shall not be considered confidential.

(d) **EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2052) and the amendments made by such section, and to prevent the sale of conflict minerals, and for technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(2) **PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available to support mining activities related to the extraction of minerals until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that comparable mining activities are permitted in areas in the United States which were allowable prior to 2023: Provided, That the restriction in this paragraph shall not apply to United States entities.

(3) **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND INDEPENDENT AUDITS.**—

(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) to any country for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of such country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the public disclosure of company payments as required by United States law, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector in which assistance is being considered that: (1) accurately account for and publicly disclose payments to the government by companies involved in the extraction and export of natural resources; (2) include independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and the public disclosure of such audits; and (3) require public disclosure of agreement and bidding documents, as appropriate.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of such subparagraph.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International

Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$2,900,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading “National Endowment for Democracy” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) **BENEFICIARIES.**—Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98-164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) **DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) **PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.**—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to strengthen ministries and agencies should be prioritized in countries that demonstrate a strong commitment to the separation of powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, and credible electoral processes.

(e) **RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.**—

(1) **PRIOR APPROVAL.**—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of the assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(2) **DISCLOSURE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER INFORMATION.**—If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, determines that the government of the country is undemocratic or has engaged in or condoned harassment, threats, or attacks against organizations implementing democracy programs, any new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which assistance is provided to such country shall not require the disclosure of the names of implementing partners of democracy programs, and the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform to this requirement.

(f) **CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES.**—USAID shall continue to implement civil society and political competition and consensus building programs abroad with funds appropriated by this Act in a manner that recognizes the unique benefits of grants and cooperative agreements in implementing such programs.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) **INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State.

(b) **ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “International Broadcasting Operations”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for international religious freedom programs: Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” pursuant to this section shall be the re-

sponsibility of the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, in consultation with other relevant United States Government officials, and shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted ethnic and religious minorities.

(c) **AUTHORITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

(d) **DESIGNATION OF NON-STATE ACTORS.**—Section 7033(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) **VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.**—Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) **FORENSIC ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for forensic anthropology assistance related to the exhumation and identification of victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, which shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for assistance for countries.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico.

(c) **WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Disaster Assistance” may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme.

(d) **DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) **GENOCIDE VICTIMS MEMORIAL SITES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be made available as contributions to establish and maintain memorial sites of genocide, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for private sector partnerships, including partnerships with philanthropic foundations, up to \$50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That funds made

available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) **INNOVATION.**—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 7034(e)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6), except that each individual award may not exceed \$500,000.

(5) **EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: Provided, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States: Provided further, That such consultation shall take place not later than 30 days prior to the publication in the Federal Register of any regulatory action modifying the Exchange Visitor Program.

(6) **PAYMENTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Operating Expenses”, except for funds designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, are available to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 2680b(i)(2)): Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(7) **EXEMPTION OF TRANSACTIONS.**—Financing for transactions related to civil nuclear facilities, material, and technologies, and related goods and services and for transactions under the program on China and Transformational Exports shall be excluded from the requirements of section 8(g) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635 (g)).

(8) **SPECIAL ENVOY FOR HOLOCAUST ISSUES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available for the Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues notwithstanding the limitation of section 7064(c)(4) of this Act.

(e) **PARTNER VETTING.**—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, providing a direct vetting option, or making a significant change to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the Secretary and the Administrator shall provide a direct vetting option for prime awardees in any partner vetting program initiated or significantly modified after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary or Administrator, as applicable, informs the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that a direct vetting option is not feasible for such program: Provided further, That the Secretary and the Administrator may restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements or require an awardee to restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel a sub-award based on information in connection with a partner vetting program.

(f) **INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.**—The Secretary of State should withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(g) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.**—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for fiscal year 2025, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) **IMPACT ON JOBS.**—Section 7056 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116–260) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(i) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.**—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2025.

(2) **SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(3) **TRANSFER OF BALANCES.**—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(4) **PROTECTIVE SERVICES.**—Section 7071 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$40,000,000” for “\$30,000,000”.

(5) **EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL.**—Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “Loan Guarantees to Israel”—

(A) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”.

(6) **EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—The authority provided in section 2401 of division C of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 117–43) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2025.

(j) **HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.**—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: Provided, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the

Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(k) **LOCAL WORKS.**—

(1) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), which may remain available until September 30, 2029.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), “eligible entities” shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of \$5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: Provided, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(l) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CLARIFICATION.**—In Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term “contribution, grant, or other payment” with respect to the United Nations or any affiliated organization of the United Nations shall mean voluntary and assessed contributions and payments, including contributions and payments to the United Nations Regular Budget.

(3) **FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(4) **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—In this Act “international financial institutions” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(5) **PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.**—In this Act, the term “Pacific Islands countries” means the Cook Islands, the Republic of Fiji, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, Niue, the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Independent State of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu.

(6) *SPEND PLAN.*—In this Act, the term “spend plan” means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

(7) *SUCCESSOR OPERATING UNIT.*—Any reference to a particular operating unit or office in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be deemed to include any successor operating unit performing the same or similar functions.

(8) *USAID.*—In this Act, the term “USAID” means the United States Agency for International Development.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) *COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.*—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) *COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.*—

(A) Consistent with the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for combat casualty training and equipment in an amount above the prior fiscal year.

(B) The Secretary of State shall offer combat casualty care training and equipment as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”: Provided, That the requirement of this subparagraph shall apply to a country in conflict, unless the Secretary determines that such country has in place, to the maximum extent practicable, functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care: Provided further, That any such training and equipment for combat casualty care shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(b) *AUTHORITIES.*—

(1) *RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.*—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) *DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.*—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(3) *COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.*—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations,

the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(4) *SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.*—Not to exceed \$900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(c)(2)) for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(5) *WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.*—For fiscal year 2025, section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)) shall not apply to defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as reserve stocks in stockpiles in the State of Israel.

(6) *PROGRAM CLARIFICATION.*—Notwithstanding section 503(a)(3) of Public Law 87–195 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)), the procurement of defense articles and services funded on a non-repayable basis under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be priced to include the costs of salaries of members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in security assistance activities pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 341 (relating to the State Partnership Program): Provided, That this paragraph shall only apply to funds that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025.

(7) *FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.*—Section 2606(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall apply to funds made available by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(c) *LIMITATIONS.*—

(1) *CHILD SOLDIERS.*—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) *LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.*—

(A) *LANDMINES.*—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) *CLUSTER MUNITIONS.*—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) *CROWD CONTROL.*—If the Secretary of State has information that a unit of a foreign security

force uses excessive force to repress peaceful expression or assembly concerning corruption, harm to the environment or human health, or the fairness of electoral processes, or in countries that are undemocratic or undergoing democratic transition, the Secretary shall promptly determine if such information is credible: Provided, That if the information is determined to be credible, funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for such unit, unless the Secretary of State determines that the foreign government is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(4) *OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.*—

(A) Prior to the signing of a new Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) involving funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State shall consult with each recipient government to ensure that the LOA between the United States and such recipient government complies with the purposes of section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2754) and that the defense articles, services, and training procured with funds appropriated under such heading are consistent with United States national security policy.

(B) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of any instance in which the Secretary of State has credible information that such assistance was used in a manner contrary to such agreement.

(5) *DELIVERY OF WITHHELD ITEMS.*—Any defense article and defense service withheld from delivery to Israel by the Department of State as of the date of enactment of this Act, including those contracted through Direct Commercial Sales for the Ministry of Public Security, shall be delivered to Israel not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided, That 50 percent of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” and made available for the Office of the Secretary shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the defense articles and services described in this paragraph have been delivered to Israel.

(6) *OBLIGATION REQUIREMENT.*—The Secretary of State shall obligate any remaining unobligated balances of funds appropriated or otherwise made available before the date of enactment of this Act for assistance for Israel not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) *REPORTS.*—

(1) *SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.*—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2024, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) *ANNUAL FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT.*—For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term “military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State” shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k(b)) as a major non-NATO ally: Provided, That such third-country training shall be clearly identified in the report submitted pursuant to section 656 of such Act.

COUNTERING THE FLOW OF FENTANYL AND OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS

SEC. 7036. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for programs to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to support—

(1) efforts to stop the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs and their precursor materials to the United States from and through the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Mexico, and other countries;

(2) law enforcement cooperation and capacity building efforts aimed at disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations involved in the production and trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs;

(3) implementation of the Fighting Emerging Narcotics Through Additional Nations to Yield Lasting Results Act (part 7 of subtitle C of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, Public Law 117–263); and

(4) engagement, including through multilateral organizations and frameworks, to catalyze collective action to address the public health and security threats posed by fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs, including through the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies and not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing and assessing the cooperation of the PRC in countering the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs, and describing actions taken by the United States in coordination with other countries to engage the PRC on taking concrete and measurable steps to stop the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs from the PRC to other countries: Provided, That such report shall be updated and resubmitted quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2026.

(2) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing how assistance for Mexico is strategically aligned to address the proliferation of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs from Mexico to the United States.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7037. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent

Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2025, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on—

(A) the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks; and

(B) the steps being taken by the Palestinian Authority to end torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of detainees, including by bringing to justice members of Palestinian security forces who commit such crimes.

(d) OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant sub-contractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to \$1,400,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2025 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the

funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: Provided, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$1,425,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which—

(A) not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Economic Support Fund”; and

(B) not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

(2) ADDITIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$75,000,000 of the

funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Egypt.

(3) DIRECTIVE.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall include support for higher education programs for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Egypt that are currently accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or meets standards equivalent to those required for United States institutional accreditation by a regional accrediting agency recognized by such Department, democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai.

(4) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(b) IRAN.—

(1) FUNDING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be made available—

(A) to support the United States policy to prevent Iran from achieving the capability to produce or otherwise obtain a nuclear weapon;

(B) to support an expeditious response to any violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions or to efforts that advance Iran’s nuclear program;

(C) to support the implementation and enforcement of sanctions against Iran for support of nuclear weapons development, terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missile and weapons proliferation; and

(D) for democracy programs in support of the aspirations of the Iranian people.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135(d)(4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-17).

(B) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran’s destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

(A) implement an agreement with the Government of Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, or a renewal of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted on October 18, 2015, in contravention of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 2160e);

(B) made available to any foreign entity or person that is subject to United Nations or United States bilateral sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran; or

(C) revoke the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(c) IRAQ.—

(1) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for—

(A) bilateral economic assistance and international security assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(B) stabilization assistance, including in Anbar Province;

(C) programs to support government transparency and accountability, support judicial independence, protect the right of due process, end the use of torture, and combat corruption;

(D) humanitarian assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(E) programs to protect and assist religious and ethnic minority populations; and

(F) programs to increase United States private sector investment.

(2) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III and made available for bilateral economic assistance for Iraq may not be made available to an organization or entity for which the Secretary of State has credible information is controlled by the Badr Organization.

(d) ISRAEL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel: Provided, That any funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for assistance for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$450,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

(e) JORDAN.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$1,650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than \$845,100,000 shall be made available for budget support for the Government of Jordan and not less than \$425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$400,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, which shall be made available for budget support, and not less than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan.

(f) LEBANON.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) or the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) if the ISF or the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available for programs and equipment for the ISF and the LAF to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may only be made available for programs to—

(i) professionalize the LAF to mitigate internal and external threats from non-state actors, including Hizballah;

(ii) strengthen the security of borders and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure the borders of Lebanon and address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, interdicting arms shipments, and preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

(iii) implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701:

Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this subparagraph for assistance for the LAF, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to such section shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(g) MOROCCO.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Morocco.

(h) SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” should be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be obligated or expended by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, or extend (or participate in the extension of) credit in connection with the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other nuclear technology-related goods or services to Saudi Arabia unless the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has in effect a nuclear cooperation agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153);

(B) has committed to renounce uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory under that agreement; and

(C) has signed and implemented an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(i) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria;

(B) may not be made available for activities that further the strategic objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Secretary of State determines may threaten or undermine United States national security interests; and

(C) may not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces or made available to an organization or entity effectively controlled by an official or immediate family member of an official of such government.

(3) MONITORING, OVERSIGHT, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(A) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(B) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such consultation shall include the steps taken to comply with subparagraph (A) and steps intended to be taken to comply with section 7015(j) of this Act.

(j) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(ii) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians;

(II) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians; and

(III) initiated any further action, whether directly or indirectly, based on an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice that undermines direct negotiations to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including matters related to final status and Israel’s longstanding security rights and responsibilities.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: Provided, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 under clause (i) of this subparagraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under this clause may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this subparagraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(C) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Office of Palestinian Affairs, Department of State.

(2) APPLICATION OF TAYLOR FORCE ACT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza shall be made available consistent with section 1004(a) of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115-141).

(3) SECURITY REPORT.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(4) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(5) DIRECTIVE.—Beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of State shall bifurcate the budget operating unit of “West Bank and Gaza” into separate units.

(k) YEMEN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to revoke the designation of Ansarallah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist group.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) COUNTER ILLICIT ARMED GROUPS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) or other illicit armed groups in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(b) ETHIOPIA.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Ethiopia should be used to support—

(1) political dialogue;

(2) civil society and the protection of human rights;

(3) investigations and prosecutions of gross violations of human rights;

(4) efforts to provide unimpeded access to, and monitoring of, humanitarian assistance; and

(5) the restoration of basic services in areas impacted by conflict.

(c) MALAWI.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for higher education programs in Malawi shall be made available for higher education and workforce development programs in agriculture as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) POWER AFRICA.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for the Power Africa program, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit the report required under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such funds shall be used for all-of-the-above energy development consistent with the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-121).

(e) SOUTH SUDAN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan, except to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with such Agreement, or any other viable peace agreement in South Sudan.

(f) SUDAN.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Sudan, except to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with such Agreement, or any other viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations

for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(g) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) INSTRUCTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loan or grant to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports as required in paragraph (1).

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for Burma for the purposes described in section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 (subtitle E of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263) and section 7043(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117–328): Provided, That the authorities, limitations, and conditions contained in section 7043(a) of division K of Public Law 117–328 shall apply to funds made available for assistance for Burma under this Act, except for the minimum funding requirements and paragraph (1)(B): Provided further, That for the purposes of section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 and assistance for Burma made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, “non-lethal assistance” shall include equipment and associated training to support—

(A) atrocities prevention;

(B) the protection of civilians from military attack;

(C) the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(D) investigations into genocide and human rights violations committed by the Burmese military;

(E) local governance and the provision of services in areas outside the control of the Burmese military; and

(F) medical trauma care, supplies, and training.

(2) DESERTER PROGRAMS.—Pursuant to section 7043(a)(1)(A) of division K of Public Law 117–328, as continued in effect by this subsection, funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Burma shall be made available for programs and activities to support deserters from the military junta and its allied entities, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Cambodia, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the extent of the influence of the People’s Republic of China in Cambodia, including on the Government of Cambodia and with respect to the purposes and operations of Ream Naval Base.

(c) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than

\$2,100,000,000 shall be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(2) COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available for a Countering PRC Influence Fund to counter the influence of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party and entities acting on their behalf globally, which shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That up to 10 percent of such funds shall be held in reserve to respond to unanticipated opportunities to counter PRC influence: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act for such Fund under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) RESTRICTION ON USES OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for any project or activity that directly supports or promotes—

(A) the Belt and Road Initiative or any dual-use infrastructure projects of the People’s Republic of China; or

(B) the use of technology, including biotechnology, digital, telecommunications, and cyber, developed by the People’s Republic of China unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, determines that such use does not adversely impact the national security of the United States.

(4) MAPS.—None of the funds made available by this Act should be used to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the territory and social and economic system of Taiwan and the islands or island groups administered by Taiwan authorities.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) CYBERSECURITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees engages in significant transactions contributing materially to the malicious cyber-intrusion capabilities of the Government of North Korea: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall submit the report required by section 209 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–122; 22 U.S.C. 9229) to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State may waive the application of the restriction in this paragraph with respect to assistance for the central government of a country if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such interest served.

(2) BROADCASTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Broad-

casting Operations” shall be made available to maintain broadcasting hours into North Korea at levels not less than the prior fiscal year.

(3) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: Provided, That the authority of section 7032(b)(1) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea.

(e) PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.—

(1) OPERATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” for the Department of State and “Operating Expenses” for the United States Agency for International Development shall be made available to expand the United States diplomatic and development presence in Pacific Islands countries (PICs), including the number and location of facilities and personnel.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for PICs.

(f) PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(B) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce any action that directly supports or facilitates forced labor or other violations of human rights, crimes against humanity, or genocide in the People’s Republic of China.

(2) HONG KONG.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the first paragraph under the heading “Democracy Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and Internet freedom programs for Hong Kong, including legal and other support for democracy activists.

(g) PHILIPPINES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$180,300,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Philippines, of which not less than \$80,300,000 shall be made available under the heading “Development Assistance” and not less than \$100,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(h) TAIWAN.—

(1) GLOBAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING FRAMEWORK.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, which shall be administered by the American Institute in Taiwan.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$500,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Taiwan: Provided, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall prioritize the delivery of defense articles and services for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263).

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, except for amounts designated as an

emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans and loan guarantees for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263).

(4) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan” shall be made available for the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) TIBET.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations with experience working with Tibetan communities to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, as authorized by section 346(d) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260).

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities, as authorized by section 346(e) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260): Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in paragraph (1) for programs inside Tibet.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration, as authorized by section 346(f) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260), of which up to \$1,500,000 may be made available to address economic growth and capacity building activities, including for displaced Tibetan refugee families in India and Nepal to help meet basic needs, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds shall be administered by USAID.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for assistance to the Taliban.

(2) AFGHAN WOMEN.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan shall be made available for—

(A) programs to investigate and document human rights abuses against women in Afghanistan; and

(B) a program for Afghan women-led organizations to support education, human rights, and economic livelihoods in Afghanistan: Provided, That such program shall be co-designed by women in Afghanistan.

(3) AFGHAN STUDENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropria-

tions for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to—

(A) support the higher education of students from Afghanistan studying outside of the country, including the costs of reimbursement to institutions hosting such students, as appropriate: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds for such purposes; and

(B) provide modified learning opportunities for women and girls in Afghanistan, including but not limited to, efforts to expand internet access, online schooling, and distribution of educational content.

(b) PAKISTAN.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Pakistan may only be made available to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan.

(2) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(c) SRI LANKA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for democracy and economic development programs, particularly in areas recovering from ethnic and religious conflict.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective and consistent steps to—

(A) protect the rights and freedoms of the people of Sri Lanka regardless of ethnicity and religious belief, including by investigating violations of human rights and the laws of war and holding perpetrators of such violations accountable;

(B) implement the necessary political, economic, military, and legal reforms to enable economic recovery and to prevent conflict and future economic crises;

(C) increase transparency and accountability in governance and combat corruption, including bringing to justice public officials who have engaged in significant acts of corruption;

(D) assert its sovereignty against influence by the People’s Republic of China; and

(E) promote reconciliation between ethnic and religious groups, particularly arising from past conflict in Sri Lanka, as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That the limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for humanitarian assistance and disaster response; to protect human rights, locate and identify missing persons, and assist victims of torture and trauma; to promote justice, accountability, and reconciliation; to enhance maritime security and domain awareness; to promote fiscal transparency and sovereignty; and for International Military Education and Training.

(3) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Sri Lankan armed forces may only be made available for—

(A) international peacekeeping operations training;

(B) humanitarian assistance and disaster response;

(C) instruction in human rights and related curricula development;

(D) maritime security and domain awareness, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard; and

(E) programs and activities under the heading “International Military Education and Training”.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Funds made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for international peacekeeping operations training shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV and made available for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean shall be prioritized for countries and programs that are—

(A) countering fentanyl and other narcotics trafficking;

(B) respecting norms of democracy, constitutional order, and human rights;

(C) cooperating in the countering of regional and global authoritarian threats; and

(D) demonstrating commitment and progress in offsetting large-scale migration and human trafficking from or through the Western Hemisphere.

(2) STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on a hemispheric plan to further the strategic priorities contained in paragraph (1): Provided, That such plan shall include baseline definitions for the requirements in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D).

(b) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, including Panama and Costa Rica, and shall be allocated to address the unique circumstances of each country in support of United States security interests in the region.

(2) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—

(A) Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), 60 percent of such funds that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(i) cooperating with the United States to counter drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, and other transnational crime;

(ii) cooperating with the United States and other governments in the region to facilitate the return, repatriation, and reintegration of migrants arriving at the southwest border of the United States who do not qualify for asylum, consistent with international law;

(iii) taking demonstrable actions to secure national borders and stem mass migration towards Mexico and the United States, including positive governance related to combating crime and violence, building economic opportunity, improving services, and protecting human rights;

(iv) improving strategies to combat money laundering and other global financial crimes, and counter corruption, including investigating and prosecuting government officials, military personnel, and police officers credibly alleged to be corrupt;

(v) improving rule of law and taking positive steps to counter impunity; and

(vi) improving the conditions for businesses to operate and invest, including investment-friendly tax reform, transparent and expeditious dispute resolution, and legal frameworks protecting private property rights.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) judicial entities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) investigation of human rights abuses;

(iii) support for women's economic empowerment;

(iv) prevention of violence against women and girls;

(v) security assistance to combat transnational crime, including narcotics trafficking;

(vi) security assistance to protect national borders; and

(vii) security assistance associated with migration protection.

(c) COLOMBIA.—

(1) PRE-OBLIGATION REPORT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Colombia, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of United States bilateral relations with the Government of Colombia, including analysis of how such Government's current policies align with United States national interests such as mitigating irregular migration; supporting rule of law, democracy and strong institutions; and countering narcotics trafficking, terrorist organizations, human trafficking, and antisemitism.

(2) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for Colombia, 30 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Colombia has—

(A) reduced overall coca cultivation, production, and drug trafficking;

(B) continued cooperating with the United States on joint counternarcotics operations; and

(C) maintained extradition cooperation with the United States.

(3) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Colombia may be made available for—

(A) reparation payments;

(B) alternative development assistance on properties where substances deemed illegal under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970 are grown, produced, imported, or distributed;

(C) compensation awarded to demobilized combatants through the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups; and

(D) agrarian cash subsidies.

(4) OVERSIGHT.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading "Economic Support Fund", up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits and other activities related to compliance with the limitations in paragraph (3)(B): Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(5) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities.

(d) CUBA.—

(1) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available to promote democracy and strengthen civil society in Cuba, including to support political prisoners, and shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Bureau for

Democracy Human Rights and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That no funds shall be obligated for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other assistance that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(2) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act in title I and made available for public diplomacy programs may be made available for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other activity or exchange in Cuba, or with Cuban nationals abroad, that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(3) PROHIBITIONS.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to revoke the designation of Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.

(B) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to eliminate or diminish the Cuba Restricted List as maintained by the Department of State, or to otherwise allow, facilitate or encourage financial transactions with entities on the Cuba Restricted List, as well as other entities or individuals within the Cuban military or Cuban intelligence services, high level members of the Communist Party, those licensed by the Cuban government, or the immediate family members of these entities or individuals.

(e) CUBAN DOCTORS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing the countries and international organizations for which the Secretary has credible information are directly paying the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals: Provided, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of State shall apply the requirements of section 7031(c) of this Act to officials from countries and organizations identified in the report required pursuant to the previous paragraph.

(3) LIMITATION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country or international organization that is listed in the report required by paragraph (1).

(B) The Secretary may resume assistance to the government of a country or international organization listed in the report required by paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government or international organization no longer pays the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals.

(f) FACILITATING IRRESPONSIBLE MIGRATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to encourage, mobilize, publicize, or manage mass-migration caravans towards the United States southwest border: Provided, That not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees with analysis on the organization and funding of mass-migration caravans in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) Unless expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available—

(A) to designate foreign nationals residing in Mexico and awaiting entry into the United

States on the Mexico side of the United States border as of May 19, 2023 for Priority 2 processing under the refugee resettlement priority system;

(B) for the Safe Mobility Offices; and

(C) for the Welcome Corps or any successor programs.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" and made available for the Office of the Secretary, 15 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees that negotiations have begun with each of the governments listed in section 302 of H.R. 2, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 5, 2023, to carry out the directives of such section: Provided, That such report shall detail the status of such negotiations with each government.

(g) HAITI.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV shall be made available for assistance for Haiti to support the basic needs of the Haitian people.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Haiti may only be made available for the central Government of Haiti if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees by January 1, 2025 that elections have been scheduled or held in Haiti and it is in the national interest of the United States to provide such assistance.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), funds may be made available to support—

(A) democracy programs;

(B) anti-gang police, and administration of justice programs, including to reduce pre-trial detention and eliminate inhumane prison conditions;

(C) public health, food security, subsistence farmers, water and sanitation, education, and other programs to meet basic human needs; and

(D) disaster relief and recovery.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Haiti shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement of this paragraph shall also apply to any funds from such Acts that are made available for support for an international security force in Haiti.

(5) HAITIAN COAST GUARD.—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(h) MEXICO.—

(1) WATER DELIVERIES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for assistance for Mexico until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the United States and Mexico have entered into an agreement to balance the deficit of water deliveries to the United States by Mexico, as prescribed by Article 4, Section B of the Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico Relating to the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219): Provided, That the limitation of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States.

(2) COUNTERNARCOTICS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV that are made available for assistance for Mexico, 30 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Mexico has taken steps to—

(A) reduce the amount of fentanyl arriving at the United States-Mexico border;

(B) dismantle and hold accountable transnational criminal organizations;

(C) support joint counternarcotics operations and intelligence sharing with United States counterparts;

(D) respect extradition requests for criminals sought by the United States; and

(E) increase counternarcotics engagement at both federal and state levels.

(i) NICARAGUA.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance”, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and religious freedom programs for Nicaragua.

(j) ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) to use the voice and vote of the United States to:

(A) implement budgetary reforms and efficiencies within the Organization;

(B) eliminate arrears, increase other donor contributions, and impose penalties for successive late payment of assessments;

(C) prevent programmatic and organizational redundancies and consolidate duplicative activities and functions;

(D) prioritize areas in which the OAS has expertise, such as strengthening democracy, monitoring electoral processes, and protecting human rights; and

(E) implement reforms within the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to ensure the OIG has the necessary leadership, integrity, professionalism, independence, policies, and procedures to properly carry out its responsibilities in a manner that meets or exceeds best practices in the United States.

(2) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for an assessed contribution to the Organization of American States, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on actions taken or planned to be taken pursuant to paragraph (1) that are in addition to actions taken during the preceding fiscal year, and the results of such actions.

(k) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$97,500,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: Provided, That funds made available above the fiscal year 2024 level shall be prioritized for countries within the transit zones of illicit drug shipments toward the United States that have increased interdiction of illicit drugs and are most directly impacted by the crisis in Haiti.

(l) VENEZUELA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$50,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs for Venezuela.

(B) Of the funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (A), an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount made available in the previous fiscal year for elections programming shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that elections in 2024—

(i) allowed for the diaspora from Venezuela to participate;

(ii) permitted credible, unobstructed international observation; and

(iii) permitted opposition candidates selected through credible and democratic processes to participate.

(C) Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for communities in countries supporting or otherwise impacted by migrants from Venezuela: Provided, That such amounts are in addition to funds otherwise made available for assistance for such countries and are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to negotiate the lifting of sanctions on the purchase or trade of gold extracted from Venezuela until the Secretary of State submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees on human rights abuses, crimes against humanity involving Indigenous peoples, environmental harm, and patrimonial theft associated with state-sponsored and illegal gold extraction from Venezuela’s Orinoco Mining Arc and in national parks and reserves in Venezuela, including the Canaima National Park, and following consultation with such committees.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(b) TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in section 7047(a) of this Act, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(c) TURKEY.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to facilitate or support the sale of defense articles or defense services to the Turkish Presidential Protection Directorate (TPPD) under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761 et seq.) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that members of the TPPD who are named in the July 17, 2017, indictment by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and against whom there are pending charges, have returned to the United States to stand trial in connection with the offenses contained in such indictment or have otherwise been brought to justice: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for border security purposes, for North Atlantic Treaty Organization or coalition operations, or to enhance the protection of United States officials and facilities in Turkey.

(d) UKRAINE.—

(1) COST MATCHING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” that are made available for contributions to the Government of Ukraine may not exceed 50 percent of the total amount pro-

vided for such assistance by all sources: Provided, That the President may waive the limitation in this paragraph if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, including a detailed justification for such determination and an explanation as to why other donors to the Government of Ukraine are unable to meet or exceed such level: Provided further, That following such determination, the President shall submit a report to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees every 120 days while assistance is provided in reliance on the determination under the previous proviso detailing steps taken by the Department of State to increase other donor contributions and an update on the status of such contributions: Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall continue in effect until funds made available by this Act pursuant to this paragraph have been expended.

(2) OVERSIGHT.—

(A) STAFFING.—Funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act shall be made available to support the appropriate level of staff in Ukraine and neighboring countries to conduct effective monitoring and oversight of United States foreign assistance and ensure the safety and security of United States personnel, consistent with the strategy required in paragraph (1).

(B) IN-PERSON MONITORING.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” and made available for project-based assistance for Ukraine are subject to in-person monitoring by United States personnel or by vetted third party monitors.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Ukraine under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees that mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of funds are in place and functioning to ensure accountability of such funds to prevent waste, fraud, abuse, diversion, and corruption, including mechanisms such as use of third-party monitors, enhanced end-use monitoring, external and independent audits and evaluations, randomized spot checks, and regular reporting on outcomes achieved and progress made toward stated program objectives, consistent with the strategy required in paragraph (1): Provided, That section 7015(e) of this Act shall apply to the certification requirement of this subparagraph.

(D) NOTIFICATION.—The requirements of section 1706 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117–328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under titles I through IV that are made available for assistance for Ukraine.

(E) REPORTS.—

(i) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all funds appropriated by this Act and made available for Ukraine have been expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall provide a comprehensive report to

the appropriate congressional committees on assistance made available for Ukraine since February 24, 2022, in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: Provided, That such report shall include the total amount of such funds, disaggregated by account and fiscal year, that remain unobligated, are obligated but unexpended, and are committed but not yet notified.

(ii) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all funds appropriated by this Act and made available for Ukraine have been expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly report to the appropriate congressional committees on the use and planned uses of funds made available during fiscal year 2025 for assistance for Ukraine, including categories and amounts, the intended results and the results achieved, a summary of other donor contributions, and a description of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary and Administrator to increase other donor contributions: Provided, That such reports shall also include the metrics established to measure such results, and determine effectiveness of funds provided, and a detailed description of coordination and information sharing with the Offices of the Inspectors General, including a full accounting of any reported allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption, steps taken to verify such allegations, and steps taken to address all verified allegations.

(F) TRANSPARENCY.—The reports required under this subsection shall be made publicly available consistent with the requirements of section 7016(b) of this Act.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION

SEC. 7047. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(A) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(B) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(C) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) DURATION.—The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces.

(c) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: Provided, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian Federation occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(4) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026.

UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations), international organizations, or any United Nations agency, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the organization, department, or agency is—

(1) posting on a publicly available website, consistent with privacy regulations and due process, regular financial and programmatic au-

ditions of such organization, department, or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits;

(2) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(A) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(B) legal burdens of proof;

(C) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(D) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection of external arbitration; and

(E) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment; and

(3) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures on the appropriate use of travel funds, including restrictions on first-class and business-class travel;

(4) taking credible steps to combat anti-Israel bias;

(5) developing and implementing mechanisms to inform donors of instances in which funds have been diverted or destroyed and an explanation of the response by the respective international organization; and

(6) implementing policies and procedures to effectively vet staff for any affiliation with a terrorist organization.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such agency, body, or commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), supports international terrorism.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that participation in the Council is important to the national security interest of the United States and that such Council is taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided, That such report shall include a description of the national security interest served and provide a detailed reform agenda, including a timeline to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall withhold, from funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the

heading “Contributions to International Organizations” for a contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget, the United States proportionate share of the total annual amount of the United Nations Regular Budget funding for the United Nations Human Rights Council until such determination and report is made: Provided further, That if the Secretary is unable to make such determination and report, such amounts may be reprogrammed for purposes other than the United Nations Regular Budget, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2025, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to improve the quality of membership through competitive elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available—

(A) for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), notwithstanding any other provision of law; or

(B) to solicit or otherwise encourage funds for UNRWA from other donors and sources, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(2) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a transition plan to the appropriate congressional committees for providing assistance in the Middle East without direct or indirect funding to, or support from, UNRWA.

(e) PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged

in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: Provided, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this paragraph, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(h) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the second proviso under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” in title I of this Act or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(i) PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used for the procurement by any entity of the United Nations system or any other multilateral organization of goods or services originating in, or produced by, any person in the Russian Federation, including any entity that is a shell or front company organized to disguise or obscure financial activity relating to such goods or services except when required for health and safety-related activities.

(j) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for any international organization that failed to enter into written agreements pursuant to section 7048(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report justifying such obligation and the policies and procedures in place to provide enhanced oversight of such international organization.

(k) WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the World Health Organization.

(l) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to implement or support any international convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force drafted by the intergovernmental negotiating body of the World Health Assembly or any other United Nations body until such instrument has been subject to the requirements of Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate, with two-thirds of Senators concurring.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and designated for global health security may be obligated after such date the President, his

designee, or any other United States official, signs, accedes to, accepts, approves, ratifies, or otherwise renders itself legally bound to, by executive agreement or otherwise, any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly without first submitting such convention, agreement, or instrument to the Senate as a treaty that is subject to the requirements of Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, and receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to that instrument.

(m) IVERIFY.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support iVerify or any other fact-checking tool of the United Nations Development Programme or any other international organization.

(n) INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the International Court of Justice, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(o) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the International Criminal Court, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(p) ARMS TRADE TREATY.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

PROHIBITION ON CENSORSHIP

SEC. 7049. (a) RESTRICTION.—(1) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for programs to counter foreign propaganda and disinformation, and for related purposes, may only be made available for the purpose of countering such efforts by foreign state and non-state actors abroad.

(2) None of the funds made available for the programs described in paragraph (1) may be used to—

(A) characterize United States independent news media companies as creators of disinformation, misinformation, or malinformation;

(B) advocate to, or act to, censor, filter, or remove content from a United States entity on social media platforms; or

(C) take any action designed to influence consumer or advertising behavior toward United States media companies or social network platforms.

(b) GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available to carry out the functions of the Global Engagement Center established pursuant to section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) beyond the termination date specified in subsection (j) of such Act unless expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2025 under the headings “International Broadcasting Operations”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, not less than \$94,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote

Internet freedom globally, consistent with section 9707 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2022 (title XCVII of division I of Public Law 117-263).

(b) **COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.**—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, in consultation with the President of the Open Technology Fund, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes: Provided, That the Department of State spend plan shall include funding for all such programs for all relevant Department of State and United States Agency for International Development offices and bureaus.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) **TRANSFER AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) **PROPERTY DISPOSAL.**—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: Provided further, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) **SCOPE.**—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) **AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act: Provided, That subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2024” for “September 30, 2009”.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. (a) **EXTENSIONS.**—The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b)(1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act.

(b) **REPAYMENT.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private or multilateral creditors.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) **CLARIFICATION.**—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7056. (a) **NOTIFICATION.**—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.**—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) **TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.**—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

LIMITATIONS RELATED TO GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7057. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for global health assistance may be made available to any

foreign nongovernmental organization that promotes or performs abortion, except in cases of rape or incest or when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not more than \$461,000,000 may be made available for family planning/reproductive health.

(c) PANDEMICS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) **GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs” shall be made available for global health security programs to accelerate the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks, including by strengthening public health capacity where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic infectious diseases: Provided, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the planned uses of such funds.

(2) **EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.**—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, not to exceed an aggregate total of \$200,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “Millennium Challenge Corporation” may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) **EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.**—Up to \$50,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading “Global Health Programs” may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31): Provided, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(4) **CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.**—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to support directly or indirectly—

(1) the Wuhan Institute of Virology located in the City of Wuhan in the People’s Republic of China;

(2) the EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(3) any laboratory owned or controlled by the governments of the People’s Republic of China,

the Republic of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros, or any other country determined by the Secretary of State to be a foreign adversary; or

(4) gain-of-function research.

(e) **CHILDHOOD CANCER.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and VI of this Act may be made available for public-private partnerships, including in coordination with relevant multilateral organizations and research entities, to address childhood cancer: Provided, That the Secretary and Administrator shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on uses of funds for such partnerships.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

SEC. 7059. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote the equality and empowerment of women and girls in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the economic participation and opportunities for political leadership, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) **WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.**—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, \$200,000,000 shall be made available to expand economic opportunities for women by increasing the number and capacity of women-owned enterprises, improving property rights for women, increasing women's access to financial services and capital, enhancing the role of women in economic decision-making at the local, national, and international levels, and improving women's ability to participate in the global economy, including through implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-428): Provided, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection.

(c) **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.**—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for the Madeleine K. Albright Women's Leadership Program, as established by section 7059(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328) for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(d) **PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.**—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$250,000,000 shall be made available to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

(2) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to violence against women and girls and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(3) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection should include efforts to combat a variety of forms of violence against women and girls, including child marriage, rape, and female genital cutting and mutilation.

(e) **WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic

Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", \$150,000,000 should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordination of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equal provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

(f) **PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) **BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.**—

(1) **BASIC EDUCATION.**—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$922,000,000 shall be made available for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund: Provided, That such funds shall also be used for secondary education activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this paragraph, \$150,000,000 should be available for the education of girls in areas of conflict.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than \$152,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) **HIGHER EDUCATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$271,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: Provided, That of such amount, not less than \$33,000,000 shall be made available for new and ongoing partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and developing countries focused on building the capacity of higher education institutions and systems in developing countries: Provided further, That of such amount and in addition to the previous proviso, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs pursuant to section 7060(a)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260).

(b) **CONSERVATION.**—

(1) **BIODIVERSITY.**—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$365,750,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(2) **WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.**—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$118,750,000 shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance", not less than \$18,500,000 shall be made available for United States Agency for International Development cooperative development programs and not less than \$31,500,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program.

(d) **DISABILITY PROGRAMS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance" shall be made available for programs and activities administered by USAID to address the needs of, and protect and promote the rights of, people with disabilities in developing countries.

(e) **FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.**—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$960,000,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), including for the Feed the Future Innovation Labs: Provided, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334).

(f) **MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$252,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(g) **PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less than \$123,400,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for the Program to End Modern Slavery, of which not less than \$92,000,000 shall be from funds made available under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement": Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" that are made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons should be obligated and programmed consistent with the country-specific recommendations included in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, and shall be coordinated with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to funds made available by this Act under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons: Provided further, That funds made available by this Act shall be made available to further develop, standardize, and update training for all United States Government personnel under Chief of Mission authority posted at United States embassies and consulates abroad on recognizing signs of human trafficking and protocols for reporting such cases.

(2) **CONFERENCES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to organize or host international conferences should not be made available for such conferences in Tier 3 countries, as defined by section 104 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386), unless the purpose of such conference is to combat human trafficking or it is in the national interest of the United States, and any such use of funds shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **CERTIFICATION.**—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act that—

(A) all employees of the Department of State and USAID were provided Counter Trafficking in Persons codes of conduct and training during fiscal year 2024; and

(B) the Department of State and USAID included Counter Trafficking in Persons stipulations in all applicable binding funding and procurement documents with awardees, contractors, and grantees in fiscal year 2024: Provided, That the contractors and subcontractors of commercial items and services as defined in Part 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation are exempted.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of

State and the Administrator of USAID shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on how all grants and contracts awarded in the prior fiscal year are compliant with applicable requirements within title I of Public Law 106–386.

(5) **OVERSIGHT.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Inspectors General of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for audits and other activities related to compliance with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3): Provided, That the Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID shall ensure that requirements related to title I of Public Law 106–386 flow down to awards, contracts, grants, and sub-derivatives of such funding relationships, subject to standard waiver exceptions.

(h) **WATER AND SANITATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$451,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than \$225,500,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

(i) **DEVIATION.**—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as applicable, may deviate below the minimum funding requirements designated in sections 7059 and 7060 of this Act by up to 10 percent, notwithstanding such designation: Provided, That such deviations shall only be exercised to address unforeseen or exigent circumstances: Provided further, That concurrent with the submission of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations in writing any proposed deviations utilizing such authority that are planned at the time of submission of such report: Provided further, That any deviations proposed subsequent to the submission of such report shall be subject to prior consultation with such Committees: Provided further, That not later than November 1, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of the authority of this subsection.

LIMITATIONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 7061. (a) GREEN CLIMATE FUND.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Green Climate Fund.

(b) **CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Clean Technology Fund.

(c) **CLIMATE DAMAGES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Loss and Damage Fund or to pay compensation to any country, organization, or individual for loss and damages attributed to climate change.

(d) **ATTRIBUTION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for the sectors and programs in sections 7032, 7059, and 7060 shall not be attributed to, or counted toward targets for, climate change programs.

(e) **TRANSIT PIPELINES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State to impede the uninterrupted transmission of hydrocarbons by pipeline through the territory of one Party not originating in the territory of that Party, for delivery to the territory of the other Party as ratified by The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada concerning Transit Pipelines, signed at Washington on January 28, 1977.

(f) **UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015, commonly known as the “Paris Agreement”.

(g) **CLIMATE EXECUTIVE ORDERS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, enforce, or otherwise carry out the following—

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

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

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

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

(5) Executive Order 14037, relating to Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks;

(6) Executive Order 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs through Federal Sustainability;

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

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

(h) **STUDY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs from fiscal years 2020 through 2024 made available for climate change programs and whether the use of such funds have had a direct and measurable impact on lowering global temperatures or on projections of future global temperatures using the most plausible and accurate scenarios and models for future conditions.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7062. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: Provided, That such plans shall include, as applicable, a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and a clear, concise, and informative description/justification: Provided further, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts designated in the tables in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) **SPEND PLANS.**—

(1) Prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State or Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act for—

(A) assistance for countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Colombia, Iraq, Pacific Islands countries, and Ukraine;

(B) Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, Central America Regional Security Initiative, Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund, Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, Power Africa, and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to the following sections in this Act: section 7032; section 7036; section 7047(d) (on a country-by-country basis); section 7059; and subsections (a), (b), (e), (g), and (h) of section 7060; and

(D) implementation of the Global Fragility Act of 2019.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance” in title III.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), up to 10 percent of the funds contained in a spend plan required by this subsection may be obligated prior to the submission of such spend plan if the Secretary of State, the USAID Administrator, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as applicable, determines that the obligation of such funds is necessary to avoid significant programmatic disruption: Provided, That not less than seven days prior to such obligation, the Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the justification for such obligation and the proposed uses of such funds.

(c) **CLARIFICATION.**—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.**—The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President’s budget for fiscal year 2026: Provided, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7063. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in subsection (b) by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action: Provided further, That congressional notifications submitted in prior fiscal years pursuant to similar provisions of law in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be deemed to meet the notification requirements of this section.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.**—Pursuant to subsection (a), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices;

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence

overseas, including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms; or

(3) expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State and USAID from the staffing levels previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations for fiscal year 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MATTERS

SEC. 7064. (a) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund that are made available for new service centers, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available to a Department of State bureau or office with responsibility for the management and oversight of such funds, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations, on an individual bureau or office basis, that such bureau or office is in compliance with Department and Federal financial and grants management policies, procedures, and regulations, as applicable.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—When making a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consider the capacity of a bureau or office to—

(A) account for the obligated funds at the country and program level, as appropriate;

(B) identify risks and develop mitigation and monitoring plans;

(C) establish performance measures and indicators;

(D) review activities and performance; and

(E) assess final results and reconcile finances.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary of State is unable to make a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a plan and timeline detailing the steps to be taken to bring such bureau or office into compliance.

(c) OTHER MATTERS.—

(1) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(2) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in title I of this Act.

(3)(A) Prior to entering into a bilateral or multilateral agreement authorized by section 303(a) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602) or the extension of an agreement pursuant to section 303(e) of such Act, the Secretary of State shall ensure that any import restrictions authorized by such agreement comply with the provisions of sections 302 and 305 of such Act.

(B) Reports required by section 303(g) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602) shall also be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such reports shall also include information concerning compliance with section 303(c) of such Act.

(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for support of a Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function unless such Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function—

(i) is expressly authorized by statute; or

(ii) has affirmatively received the advice and consent of the Senate.

(B) The limitations of this paragraph shall be construed to include the applicable office personnel and bureau managed funds of such office.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7065. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$170,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(b) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2026.

(c) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: Provided, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(d) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(e) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters or man-made disasters, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be as-

signed to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

(g) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(h) SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(i) CRISIS OPERATIONS STAFFING.—Up to \$86,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to, or to carry out the provisions of, part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94) may be made available for the United States Agency for International Development to appoint and employ personnel in the expected service to prevent or respond to foreign crises and contexts with growing instability: Provided, That functions carried out by personnel hired under the authority of this subsection shall be related to the purpose for which the funds were appropriated: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes and may remain attributed to any minimum funding requirement for which they were originally made available: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall coordinate with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and consult with the appropriate congressional committees on implementation of this provision.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7066. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$135,000,000 shall be made available for the Prevention and Stabilization Fund for the purposes enumerated in section 509(a) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94): Provided, That such funds shall be prioritized for countries with national and local governments with the demonstrated political will and capacity to partner on strengthening government legitimacy: Provided further, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the intended prioritization and allocation of such funds not later than 60 days prior to submitting the pre-obligation spend plans required by section 7062(b) of this Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for such purposes: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7067. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

EXTENSION OF CONSULAR FEES AND RELATED AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7068. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied through fiscal year 2025 by substituting “the costs of providing consular services” for “such costs”.

(b) Section 21009 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (division B of Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 592) shall be applied during fiscal year 2025 by substituting “2020 through 2025” for “2020 and 2021”.

(c) Discretionary amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” of this Act, and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: Provided, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law: Provided further, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) In addition to the uses permitted pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of State may also use fees deposited into the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account for the costs of providing consular services.

(e) Amounts repurposed pursuant to subsection (b) that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GAZA OVERSIGHT AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 7069. (a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

(1) oversight policies, processes, and procedures have been established by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, and are in use to prevent the diversion to Hamas and other terrorist and extremist entities in Gaza and the misuse or destruction by such entities of assistance, including through international organizations; and

(2) such policies, processes, and procedures have been developed in coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Israel, as appropriate.

(b) OVERSIGHT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator

shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, concurrent with the submission of the certification required in subsection (a), a written description of the oversight policies, processes, and procedures for funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, including specific actions to be taken should such assistance be diverted, misused, or destroyed, and the role of the Government of Israel in the oversight of such assistance.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza have been diverted, misused, or destroyed, to include the type of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

(d) THIRD PARTY MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for third party monitoring of assistance for Gaza, including end use monitoring, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the amount and purpose of such assistance provided during each respective quarter, including a description of the specific entity implementing such assistance.

(f) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of elements of the intelligence community that the Secretary considers relevant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing whether funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza have been diverted to or destroyed by Hamas or other terrorist and extremist entities in the West Bank and Gaza: Provided, That such report shall include details on the amount and how such funds were made available and used by such entities: Provided further, That such report may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

(g) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for humanitarian assistance for Gaza, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the amount and anticipated uses of such funds.

(h) INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The Inspectors General of the Department of State and USAID shall conduct investigations of their respective agency’s implementing partners that receive funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance in the West Bank and Gaza, or entities that provide logistical support to implementing partners that receive such funds to determine if allegations or reports that such entities have employed staff or contractors that are members of, or affiliated with, a United States designated terrorist organization or have participated in any terrorist act, including before, on, or after October 7, 2023, are credible, and, as appropriate, refer their investigative findings for potential criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement remedies.

(i) LIMITATION ON FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM GAZA.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for

the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Migration and Refugee Assistance” and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Fund” may be used to support the admission and resettlement into the United States of a foreign national from Gaza.

ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON OPERATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7070. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that teaches or trains any idea or concept that condones an individual being discriminated against or receiving adverse or beneficial treatment based on race or sex, that condones an individual feeling discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of that individual’s race or sex, as well as any idea or concept that regards one race as inherently superior to another race, the United States or its institutions as being systemically racist or sexist, an individual as being inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive by virtue of that individual’s race or sex, an individual’s moral character as being necessarily determined by race or sex, an individual as bearing responsibility for actions committed in the past by other members of the same race or sex, or meritocracy being racist, sexist, or having been created by a particular race to oppress another race.

(c) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593), or Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825).

(d) None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used or transferred to another Federal Agency, board, or commission to fund any domestic or international nongovernmental organization or any other program, organization, or association coordinated or operated by such non-governmental organization that either offers counseling regarding sex change surgeries, promotes sex change surgeries for any reason as an option, conducts or subsidizes sex change surgeries, promotes the use of medications or other substances to halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors, or otherwise promotes transgenderism.

(e) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of the United States Department of State other than the—

- (1) United States flag;
- (2) Foreign Service flag pursuant to 2 FAM 154.2–1;
- (3) POW/MIA flag;
- (4) Hostage and Wrongful Detainee flag, pursuant to section 904 of title 36, United States Code;
- (5) flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia at domestic locations;
- (6) flag of an Indian Tribal government;
- (7) official branded flag of a United States agency; or
- (8) sovereign flag of other countries.

(f) None of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID–19 mask or vaccine mandates, including for individuals traveling outside of the United States.

(g) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or other executive agency functions.

(h)(1) Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(2) As used in paragraph (1), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(A) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(C) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(D) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(E) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech forum (including traditional, limited and nonpublic forum), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(3) The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in paragraph (1).

(i) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for hiring practices based on gender, religion, political affiliation, or race.

(j) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the Data Journalism Agency or the Global Disinformation Index.

(k) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to InterAction.

(l) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to a United States institution of higher education that has failed to take administrative action against any student, staff member, or student group that commits acts of antisemitism while utilizing the facilities, grounds, or resources of such institution.

RESCISSIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7071. (a) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$640,161,000 are rescinded.

(b) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$65,000,000 are rescinded.

(c) DEBT RESTRUCTURING.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Debt Restructuring” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$111,000,000 are rescinded.

(d) RESTRICTION.—No amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 7072. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the Republic of Maldives until the Secretary of State determines that the Republic of Maldives has revoked its ban on Israeli passport holders.

TITLE VIII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 8001. 0.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025”.

The Acting CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 118–559, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of House Resolution 1316, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of House Resolution 1316. Pursuant to section 18 of House Resolution 1316, it shall not be in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 118–559 may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by the Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against such further amendments are waived.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–559 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

□ 1730

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1316, I offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, and 74, printed in part B of House Report 118–559, offered by Mr. DIAZ-BALART of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Page 206, line 11, strike “60 percent” and insert “80 percent”.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 21, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 32, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 13, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$16,000,000) (increased by \$16,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 262, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 23, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (decreased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. JAMES OF MICHIGAN

Page 284, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 32, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increase by \$1,000,000) (decrease by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 43, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 44, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER-MEEKS OF IOWA

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 263, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 259, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 43, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 34, line 12, after the second dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,700,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 197, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL LIMITATION PROVISION

SEC. 9001. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the occupied country of Tibet as part of the People's Republic of China.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PFLUGER OF TEXAS

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

Page 39, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 4, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000) (reduced by \$500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY OF WISCONSIN

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-416; 108 Stat. 4321; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 30, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ OF NEW MEXICO

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 71 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

Page 174, line 10, strike “;” and insert “, including in the Supreme Judicial Council of Iraq under its leadership by President Faiq Zidan;”.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 31, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000) (increased by \$15,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 179, line 18, after “, Syria” insert “(including northwest Syria)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bipartisan en bloc amendment, which represents amendments with support from both sides of the aisle.

The amendment includes 32 non-controversial amendments that advance the priorities of both sides, including support for Taiwan, training for security partners in the Indo-Pacific, highlighting the vital work of the Special Envoy for Hostage Affairs, and improving passport processing.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, and I thank Chairman DIAZ-BALART for working with me to include these bipartisan priorities in this amendment.

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

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my Amendment No. 10 to support civil society in Tunisia.

My amendment will increase and decrease funding of this bill by five million dollars to express concern for Tunisia's authoritarian trajectory and an intensified crackdown against political opponents which has dissolved parliament, annulled the existing constitution, and disbanded the independent judicial system.

Since President Saied's takeover in July 2021, Tunisian authorities have deliberately dismantled fundamental freedoms, imprisoned political opponents and perceived critics, and ramped up rhetoric disparaging civil society and sub-Saharan migrants.

Tunisia-based NGO's and journalists have also documented an increase in racially motivated assaults against sub-Saharan Africans by ordinary citizens.

More dissenting voices continue to be arrested or summoned for questioning on an almost daily basis.

Recently, the Tunisian government has weaponized a draconian cybercrime law, Decree 54, to silence free expression and im-

prison journalists and lawyers who have criticized the government.

President Saied has continued to assert that there is a foreign conspiracy to increase migration to Tunisia, and has accused civil society groups helping migrants of committing “treason”.

These alarming developments and Tunisia's continued autocratic consolidation not only endanger the country's stability in a period of deep economic insecurity, but they also raise serious concerns about the future of the U.S.-Tunisia relationship, which since 2011 has been anchored by a shared commitment to democratic principles.

It was these shared values that led the House Democracy Partnership to partner with Tunisia's parliament, and the U.S. Government to designate Tunisia as a Major Non-NATO ally, strengthen security cooperation, and dramatically increase bilateral aid over the past 12 years.

My amendment reiterates concern for Tunisia's authoritarian trajectory and an intensified crackdown against political opponents which has dissolved parliament, annulled the existing constitution, and disbanded the independent judicial system.

These developments undermine the confidence in the rule of law that is essential for a flourishing U.S.-Tunisia relationship.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my bipartisan Amendment No. 11 to support the Georgian people in their Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

My amendment will increase and decrease funding of this bill by \$10 million to emphasize our commitment to a future for Georgia that follows a Euro-Atlantic trajectory, one where democratic institutions are upheld, not denigrated.

Mr. Chair for the past decade, I have served as co-chair of the Georgia Caucus here in the House of Representatives.

It has been from that position that I have advocated for Georgia's territorial integrity and their turn away from Russia and towards the West.

As we meet here today, Russia still illegally occupies and controls 20 percent of sovereign Georgian territory.

Russian officials continue to commit human rights violations and brutally repress Georgians living in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Let us make clear that South Ossetia and Abkhazia are Georgian, just as Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Crimea are Ukrainian.

And it is equally important for us to support the Georgian people in their wishes to join the European community, which received a boost with Georgia being granted EU candidate status on June 23, 2022.

But we must speak out about Georgia's current trajectory and make clear that the democratic backsliding in Georgia, which has culminated in the passage of a Foreign Agents Law that mimics what Putin used to eviscerate civil society in Russia, is unsustainable.

As we speak, Georgia's democracy is in danger. Boundless investigations of political parties, changes in election systems that violate the Venice Commission and OSCE, and now the Foreign Agents Law, bring Georgia further away from EU membership, not closer.

Attacks on the United States Ambassador, against independent judges, civil society members, the political opposition, and the rights of

LGTBQ+ individuals only push Georgia closer to the Russian model, and away from the liberal democratic model of the West.

Our amendment makes clear that the United States will continue to stand with the Georgian people, in support of its democratic institutions, in support of the rule of law, in support of accountability for those that engage in corruption, in support of an independent judiciary, and in support of Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is going to reduce funding for educational and the cultural exchange programs back to the 2019 levels.

This is a modest cut that will reduce spending by less than 3 percent, back to 2019 spending levels. It leaves \$700 million for these programs.

There is nothing inherently wrong with exchange programs. However, there is something wrong about continuing to increase Washington's spending on unnecessary programs when our national debt continues to climb \$34 trillion-plus.

This commonsense amendment simply returns spending for these programs back to pre-COVID levels. With this appropriations bill, we have already reduced 28 accounts to 2019 levels, with strong Republican support. I encourage my colleagues to continue this trend of returning to those pre-COVID spending levels and curbing unnecessary spending increases.

To help my colleagues understand how bad Washington's spending problem is, the CBO projects our Federal deficit to be \$1.9 trillion, an uptick of \$400 billion. That had to be modified, if Members paid attention to what happened this last week with the CBO. It is going to grow to \$2.9 trillion by 2034. An annual deficit of almost \$3 trillion is facing us less than 10 years away.

This excessive spending is going to drive the national debt to record levels and continue to exacerbate the inflation crisis that everybody in America is feeling. The devaluation of our currency because of excessive spending all

ties together. The average family of four is spending \$1,300 more a month to afford the same goods and services as compared to January of 2021, which amounts to \$16,000 lost to devaluation of the currency because of what we are doing with excessive spending. We can fix this.

I will add one more little tidbit to this. According to Zillow, Americans are having to earn \$106,000 to be able to afford a home. That is an 80 percent increase, according to Zillow, from what they saw in 2020, which was \$59,000 in 2020.

How can we, in good conscience, continue to contribute to this economic crisis by excessive spending being felt around the country.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support returning to pre-COVID on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchanges account funds people-to-people engagement, which supports our country's foreign policy objectives. These programs foster mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries and promote peace and understanding. Lord knows we need this.

They allow us to promote our values of democracy, freedom of the press, and civic participation, as well as promote dialogue, collaboration, and the sharing of diverse perspectives, especially for the cultivation of the next generation of global leaders. These programs also help us understand those who may or may not share our values, but we at least have an opportunity to engage.

One of our best-known programs is the Fulbright Program. Each year, over 13,000 United States students and scholars submit an application for the Fulbright Program. This program also leverages over \$100 million from partner governments, who see a value in supporting their students coming to the United States.

These students will be future presidents, generals, scientists, and writers of partner nations in the future. In fact, leaders in more than 120 countries around the world in both government and business were exposed to American culture and values through State-sponsored exchanges.

This amendment threatens the Fulbright Program, as well as hundreds of other professional and academic exchanges that expose U.S. citizens to the rest of the world and the rest of the world to the United States and to our ideals. What is wrong with that? I think the world needs this at this point.

It doesn't make any sense to cut these programs. These programs are some of the best diplomatic investments that we make.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, returning back to pre-COVID spending levels, I have to ask the question to any colleague, whether it be Democrat or Republican: Was not the amount of government spending pre-COVID in 2019 enough? There is an old saying that however much government you want is how much government you have to be willing to pay for.

The problem is with Congress. We are deficit spending because we are not willing to make cuts. We are not willing to make prioritization occur to be able to afford these programs. We are passing the tab on to our kids and our grandkids. Our housing costs and inflation are the result of this.

Mr. Chairman, this is pre-COVID spending levels, and I encourage my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, once again, I am urging opposition to this amendment because it is just an example of what I said earlier in terms of withdrawing from the rest of the world. Our young people, people who want to engage with the world to make this world a better place, deserve to be able to do that.

This cut takes us back to, I think, the levels at 2019. That is unacceptable.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 47, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$139,575,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would eliminate funding

for the Global Environment Facility at the World Bank, saving American taxpayers nearly \$140 million.

This amendment represents a roughly 0.3-percent reduction in spending for the bill overall. The Global Environment Facility is an international fund under the World Bank, which uses donor countries' money to pay for climate agenda projects in developing countries. The United States' contribution to this fund is \$140 million for fiscal year 2025.

Proponents of global climate initiatives often use phrases like "shared global responsibility" to sell programs that cost taxpayers millions and give up American sovereignty to unelected bureaucrats. However, this funding has nothing to do with responsibilities at all.

This year's roughly \$140 million donation to the GEF is over \$10 million more than China's, the world's largest polluter. China has contributed, during the entire 33-year lifetime of the program, less than this year's singular allocation by the United States.

Meanwhile, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Federal deficit is going to be \$1.9 trillion for fiscal year 2024. That is 27 percent greater than CBO projected at the beginning of this year, a \$400 billion change in a matter of months.

Where is the responsibility to American taxpayers? As Members of Congress, our responsibility is to those taxpayers. We should not be forcing and punting the price tag for this to our kids and our grandkids. We should not be sending millions of dollars overseas when we cannot get our fiscal house in order.

The Trump administration's budget request for fiscal year 2020 rightly asked for no funding for the Global Environment Facility. Under President Trump, the U.S. withdrew from the one-sided Paris climate accord and became a net energy exporter for the first time in over 70 years.

The Trump administration recognized that American strength and prosperity are advanced by supporting pro-growth policies, cutting spending and regulations, and unleashing American energy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to follow the example of that administration and vote "yes" on this amendment. The U.S. Government should not send one more taxpayer dollar to unelected bureaucrats in support of other countries' climate agendas, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Once again, we are retreating from the world, and this amendment, again, makes that point. It would eliminate the United States' contribution to the Global Environment Facility.

Now, the Global Environment Facility is a multilateral trust fund that provides grant-based funding to developing countries to address global environmental challenges. These are some of the most vulnerable countries in the world.

The Global Environment Facility fund benefits the U.S. economy and the environment by addressing problems that affect our domestic health, safety, and prosperity, such as by protecting tropical forests, reducing transboundary pollutants, and combating illegal wildlife tracking, which I know is a concern of both sides of the aisle and Members on both sides of the aisle.

Every one of our districts has been challenged by severe drought, rainfall, storms, and heat. We are continuing to spend more and more on humanitarian needs caused by these disasters, both domestically and abroad. We need to get ahead of these crises. Helping communities cope, especially those with the least means to do so, is both moral and smart.

Why are we demonizing these programs and cutting ourselves off from these valuable tools? These are not problems anyone can solve alone. We must work with others, which makes cooperation and our multilateral tools, such as the Global Environment Facility, real. Cuts will disrupt and dismantle what we are trying to accomplish in this world, and that is to make sure that our children have a future on this planet.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully disagree. We are not retreating on the world stage. What we are trying to do is get our fiscal house in order so that America can cheat history as a republic that can outlast most democracies. I will contend we are not a democracy. We are, specifically, a republic. We are cheating history if we can get our fiscal house in order and continue this great experiment.

Retreating on the world stage is what I am afraid is going to happen. We are about to run out of the funds to be able to continue this great experiment in self-governance.

I would ask Members to consider that Chairman ARRINGTON of the Budget Committee sent some of us this story from the Asia Times, and it is called: "U.S. Debt Moving Toward \$50 Trillion Isn't Whole Story." This is the Asian perspective about what they are looking at in America as us heading toward a sovereign debt crisis and us losing the reserve world currency.

□ 1745

We are up against a great threat. I am greatly concerned about the future of this country. We are not retreating. We are trying to strengthen. There is an old African proverb: If there is no enemy on the inside, the enemy on the outside can do you no harm. We have to get strong within.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I must say that if Republicans really want to get our fiscal house in order, then they would be the first to repeal these terrible Trump tax cuts that have created an even bigger hole in our fiscal house.

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

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$16,366,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment would return funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace back to fiscal year '19 funding levels. In doing so, this amendment would save \$16.3 million.

This amendment, again, returns spending for this specific agency back to pre-COVID spending levels. To be clear, this is a modest proposal in the context of the overall spending of the bill.

This amendment would reduce spending in the bill by 0.03 percent. That is less than half a percent of the top line for this bill.

Side note for all of us who have paid attention to the numbers: Post-COVID, our discretionary budget overall is up 30 percent. That is of note.

Why go back to pre-COVID spending levels? If you look at the inflationary index, if you look at what has happened with the housing prices, going back to pre-COVID has a lot of net positives in terms of our Federal outlays.

Year after year, the Federal Government continues to outpace spending and outpace revenues. It outpaces the growth of our economy. In a recent report, the Congressional Budget Office estimated the Federal deficit for 2024 is going to reach \$1.9 trillion.

The COVID-era spending spree drastically accelerated the growth of our national debt. In the next decade, the CBO expects the Federal deficit to grow to \$2.9 trillion. That is a \$3 trillion annual deficit.

We didn't get to \$1 trillion in gross national debt until 1980. 200 years of governance and in 1980, we reached \$1 trillion. Within 10 years, we are headed to be three times that in annual deficit debt spending when it took us almost 250 years as a Nation to get to \$1 trillion.

This is going to be a cumulative sovereign debt crisis. Today, we are at \$34.5 trillion, and it is just going to tick up.

As a result, the current state of our national debt means that the Federal Government will require that every taxpayer give up \$267,000 to pay off your share of this balance. The growth of this debt is causing a corresponding increase in the amount of interest payments due each year, which are threatening to crowd out critical spending on national defense, contributing toward the severe inflation crisis.

Mr. Chair, I call on my colleagues to get serious about the massive debt. Let's return so many of these programs back to fiscal year '19 pre-COVID spending levels.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Now, the United States Institute of Peace, that is p-e-a-c-e, or USIP, is one of the best tools the United States has to bring people together to prevent wars. Government officials, civil society practitioners, and defense experts creatively solve our world's problems and our world's thorniest issues.

Congress created the United States Institute of Peace in 1984. Again, I will spell it, p-e-a-c-e. Some Members don't even like to use the term "peace." We created it in 1984. It applies practical solutions directly in conflict zones and provides analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace, p-e-a-c-e.

USIP has specialized teams of mediators, trainers, and others in some of the world's most dangerous places and works to equip communities with the skills necessary to prevent or resolve their own violent conflicts before they threaten the United States.

It is in our own national security interest not to cut programs that cut the budget of the United States Institute of P-e-a-c-e.

The USIP works on the ground with local partners on the root causes of conflict that all too frequently result in America's military gains or diplomatic development investments going to waste.

In a world that grows more dangerous and complex every day with

wars and rumors of wars, we need the services and the creative thinking of the United Institute of P-e-a-c-e.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I hope that you all will begin to use the word "peace" a little bit more because I think your children and grandchildren would be grateful.

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

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, peace through strength is something that many of us believe in. It is the concern over the lack of our economic prowess, the lack of our strength why this amendment is before this body.

Again, was there not enough government spending in 2019? Returning back to 2019 pre-COVID spending levels is what this does. It would save us \$16 million.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to put the best, long-term interests of our Nation ahead of short-term policy concerns or policy considerations or parochial considerations. It is the long-term longevity that has to rule the day.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, it doesn't make any sense to support this amendment, cutting resources for the United Institute of Peace, p-e-a-c-e, while we increase funding for the Department of Defense where we know there is over \$200 billion in waste, fraud, and abuse.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BURLISON). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Setareh Sieg, Special Assistant to the Director of Programming at Voice of America, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, a couple of weeks ago, the House Foreign Affairs Committee released a report on the U.S. Global Agency for Global Media's failure to vet its staff properly. Specifically, one of its executives, Setareh Sieg, lied on her resume, misused taxpayer dollars, and reportedly committed workplace misconduct.

Ms. Sieg was fired under the Trump administration, then rehired under the Biden administration, under suspicious circumstances, mind you.

Whistleblowers contacted the Foreign Affairs Committee requesting an investigation into Sieg, which the committee launched in 2021.

Among other things, the report stated she lied about having a Ph.D. on her resume and played favorites with overtime. She reportedly hired a senior official based on favoritism.

I learned about Ms. Sieg's actions a year ago. I tried to cut her salary in last year's appropriations bill. She was fired by the Trump administration, then the Biden administration, of course, hired her back, despite multiple reports of misconduct.

This is not the transparency, Mr. Chair, that Americans deserve from our government. She doesn't deserve a salary and she should be removed from this position immediately.

Mr. Chair, I have a 17-year-old daughter, and I tell her continuously: Baby, you play by the rules. You work hard. You tell the truth. You will be rewarded for that. Then I go home and tell her: No, I was wrong. You don't play by the rules. You lie about who you are. You mistreat people. You get rewarded by this government.

Mr. Chair, that is wrong and that needs to be changed. I urge all my colleagues to vote for this amendment to reduce Ms. Sieg's salary to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Quite frankly, it is despicable to target dedicated public servants and threaten their livelihoods.

Public servants doing their job and carrying out the policies of this administration or any administration that they serve should be commended, not demonized.

Our government is dependent on being able to attract the best talent to bring their skills to public service, especially when, in most cases, they could earn much more in the private sector. Who is going to be willing to do that if their names can be dragged through the political mud?

The subject of this amendment has been a public servant at USAGM for nearly 25 years speaking truth to Iranians and promoting the democratic values of American society.

This is a personnel matter and should be dealt with as such. It is not for appropriations. If you have an issue with the policy, let's discuss that, not penalize public servants who are representing the administration that they serve and have dedicated their careers to the United States.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BOST). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fund the United States Agency for Global Media.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

□ 1800

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment to withhold funding from the United States Agency for Global Media. This agency has misused taxpayer money and also failed properly to vet its own staff.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, is the policy of this great Nation to misuse taxpayer money and fail to properly vet its own staff that is allowed to lie on their resumes?

Back in January 2021, it was recommended the agency suspend one of its executives, Setareh Sieg, following an investigation regarding her professional behavior.

The investigation concluded that Ms. Sieg lied on her resume. She lied. She misused taxpayer dollars for personal expenses and provided lavish contracts for friends. Is this the policy of this country, Mr. Chairman, I ask you?

However, just weeks later, and just hours after President Biden was sworn into office, guess what? Ms. Sieg was reinstated to her previous position without loss of pay or seniority.

The United States Agency for Global Media should be focused on its mission

to inform and engage with people around the world in support of freedom and democracy, not a policy of allowing its employees to lie on their resumes, Mr. Chairman. Instead, they are playing political games and misusing our taxpayer dollars.

I recommend we withhold funding until a time when the U.S. Agency for Global Media can prove it is capable of removing employees that have deceitful and irresponsible work histories and is capable of properly vetting its own staff.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Let me just start by saying if we are really talking about misusing taxpayer money, remember that the Pentagon has flunked six audits.

This amendment prohibits any funding from going to the U.S. Agency for Global Media, or USAGM. USAGM informs, engages, and connects people around the world, giving them an opportunity for independent media that may not be available in their own country.

At a time when more democracies are declining and even sliding into autocracies than any other point in the last century, we cannot afford to cut USAGM programs.

Funding for these programs targets programming in the languages of Iran, Russia, the PRC, and other authoritarian States to push back on false narratives about American policies that these adversaries are spreading and builds the capabilities that USAGM needs to deliver content to its global audience quickly and reliably.

One of the organizations that USAGM oversees, Voices of America, has an audience of more than 358 million people around the world.

Their trusted and objective news is translated into 48 languages in order to share American stories and perspectives that locals would not otherwise have access to.

Another organization, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, provides uncensored news in countries where free press is threatened and disinformation is pervasive.

These programs are key to outcompeting China and combating Russian disinformation. They are key to our success on the global stage.

USAGM's open technology fund provides a range of tools to help audiences overcome internal restrictions, especially in countries like Iran where the internet can be a lifeline.

Through its grantees and Federal agencies, USAGM is reaching more than 420 million people weekly, and the great majority of those audiences have reported that they find the information they receive to be trustworthy.

USAGM deserves our continued support, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this shortsighted amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, at the inception of these wonderful organizations that my colleague across the aisle described, I would say they probably were very effective. I would say now they have very little effect.

I can't imagine somebody in one of these countries turning on the radio and deciding, hey, I am not going to go down this path anymore because somebody from another country is on the radio telling me to do otherwise.

I find the policy that we have of promoting people who lie and who mistreat others because of political power or their connections very offensive, and that is exactly why Americans do not trust this town.

They do not trust Congress. They do not trust government because they see people continuously getting ahead in life that cheat, lie, and do things that are inappropriate.

Things that we would not allow in our own homes, in our own businesses, in our churches or our places of worship we sure as heck shouldn't allow in the seat of this government, and this continues.

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

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

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL LIMITATION PROVISION

SEC. 9001. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your service to our great country in the Marine Corps. I should have said that earlier.

I offer this amendment to prohibit any funding for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate. This is just another group of unelected bureaucrats making decisions for the American people with no input from Congress, no

input from the people's House, Mr. Chairman.

President Biden promised to be the most transparent President in history, and he is about as transparent as a brick wall. He promised honesty and accountability for the American people, and he has not delivered.

This special envoy is the opposite of transparency, Mr. Chairman. We have requested the names of the office staff as well as their titles and amount of their salaries. We are trying to do our jobs and conduct oversight over the executive branch's operations, but we have not received one bit of information from them.

If the executive branch wants to make climate decisions, it must come through Congress first. John Kerry used to be in charge of this office. When I asked him how much his climate treaties were going to cost the American people, he responded with one word: Trillions, Mr. Chairman.

This is completely unacceptable. We are \$32 trillion in debt. Every hundred days, we add another trillion dollars to our debt load. We have no plan to pay it back.

It is misuse of Americans' hard-earned dollars to push this administration's political agendas, and it is putting Americans out of work.

This office of unelected bureaucrats operates like a bunch of climate dictators, and it must not receive any funding from Congress.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Climate change has resulted in lives upended in Texas, Florida, and Oklahoma, and has led to extreme heat across the entire Northeast just last week.

The climate crisis poses threats to the stability of countries, heightens social and political tensions, and adversely affects food prices and availability. This is according to our own military.

The need for foreign assistance will only increase if we do not address the significant driver of crises around the world.

No country can solve the climate crisis alone. This requires a multilateral effort. Our climate envoy is lending his energy and talents and collaborating with other countries to address these concerns. His relationships with foreign leaders are a benefit to the United States and our efforts.

I would think we would want to thank him for doing this. Again, we should be thanking people who are serving the American people, not demonizing them for it.

Funding the Special Presidential Envoy and his office is a requirement if we are to protect national security, strengthen the economy, and leave be-

hind a safer planet for our children and grandchildren.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I can remember in 1977 there was a TV show I used to like. It was called "In Search of . . ."

That year I remember very well because I had to go to school at Bearden Junior High School on Saturdays because of snow days. We used up all of our snow days.

The show "In Search of . . ." had one episode that was: "In Search of . . . The Coming Ice Age," and that was the talk. We are going into an ice age. Then it was acid rain. Then it was global warming.

All these reactionary things that happen to us, all they end up doing is costing us more money and making some advisory group, a bunch of fat cats, rich.

Every time we put these environmental regulations on this great country, these unelected bureaucrats get out here and get together, and then they figure out what we are going to do, and guess what? We are the only dadgum country in the world that follows them.

We cut a deal with China. They don't honor it. In China, for instance, when they put a new coal-fired plant together, it is our 1950s technology. We follow the rules. No one else does.

These unelected bureaucrats fly around in their big jets, they look down their noses at us, and we have to suffer the consequences.

Let's talk about the reality here. This is just another boondoggle so we can run for reelection and scare people.

The water that we drink and the air that we breathe now is cleaner and safer than it ever has been in my lifetime. Those are the facts.

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

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

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the World Economic Forum.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman

from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment to prohibit funding for the World Economic Forum.

Every year, the World Economic Forum hosts its annual luxury conference in Davos where CEOs, world leaders, and other globalists take their private jets to some ski town in Switzerland to discuss carbon emissions, which is ironic, erasing borders of our nations, and other high-minded ideas like encouraging a transition to eating insects because the Earth is "running out of protein."

The founder of the World Economic Forum, Klaus Schwab, says it provides a platform for high-powered leaders to "shape global, regional, and industry agendas."

All that really means is bigger governments, more taxes and spending, more surveillance of citizens, and more open borders.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Schwab was the guy pushing for "the great reset" to "reshape the world." When Klaus Schwab says things like "You will own nothing, and you will be happy," we should take him at his word.

When globalist elites get together to talk about their plans for world domination, we should not ignore them. We definitely should not be sending them our U.S. taxpayer dollars to legitimize their efforts.

If these Marxist hypocrites want to get together on their own dime, so be it. Since 2023, the State Department has funneled nearly 60 million taxpayer dollars to the World Economic Forum.

This amendment would simply prohibit the State Department from funneling any money from U.S. taxpayers to the World Economic Forum.

No matter how much they talk about "protecting liberal democracy," these people, the globalists, are the problem.

If we are truly going to represent Americans, and if we are truly going to stand for our national sovereignty and the freedom to govern ourselves, then we need to stop legitimizing these globalists with our money.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which would prohibit any funding to the World Economic Forum, which we don't fund.

The reality is that no funds from this bill go to the World Economic Forum. Therefore, this amendment would establish another prohibition for no reason.

This is the appropriations process, a process that historically focused on making things happen rather than making prohibitions on things that are not being done, just in case you all didn't know.

I will tell you that this is really quite amazing to me that we could prohibit funding for something we don't fund.

Since this is my last appropriations process, I cannot be more disheartened with what is happening to the essential work of this committee when we start defunding what we don't fund.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1815

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman says that there is nothing in this that sends money, yet since 2013, the State Department has funneled nearly \$60 million to the World Economic Forum's efforts. It can't be both. Even if it is the case, then this amendment shouldn't worry anyone. It is belt and suspenders.

At the end of the day, when the American people are \$34 trillion in debt—that is over \$250,000 per taxpayer that they owe as their share of the national debt—we should not be taking out more debt to send to these globalists and fund their agenda.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is mind-boggling. I guess, once again, we are doing something that does not make any sense in this process.

The other point I think I would like to make in closing is that, once again, this is something that will be supposedly defunded that we don't fund that has to do with the world. It has to do with retreating from the world in terms of just the agenda of the Republicans.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I hope that Members will look at how they are manipulating and misrepresenting this appropriations process because when we start defunding what we don't fund, that is very disingenuous and misleading to the public.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, it is a fact that, since 2013, we have funneled nearly \$60 million to the efforts of this globalist elite organization. I don't think that the taxpayers of the United States should foot the bill for their agenda, which I think is an un-American agenda.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any major rule under subparagraph (A) of section 804(2) of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Representative CAMMACK's amendment, which would restrict funds at the Department of State from being used to finalize any rules and regulations with an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

Under the Biden administration, hundreds of billions of dollars in regulatory costs have fallen on the American people with no input from Congress—once again, unelected bureaucrats.

Biden's State Department is pursuing radical climate initiatives abroad funded by American tax dollars—again, none of our business.

A 2021 Department memo directed funding away from carbon-intensive initiatives overseas, threatening projects with national security implications, Mr. Chair. Now, taxpayer dollars are being used to subsidize clean energy initiatives abroad while our own electricity prices are still outpacing inflation.

We should not allow unelected bureaucrats to impose regulatory costs behind closed doors. Our Nation needs major regulatory reform, and this amendment is a crucial step forward to a more transparent and accountable government.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to restore congressional oversight over burdensome executive actions and require that any major rule be approved by Congress before taking effect.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Let me say a couple of things about any new rule. Any new rule being proposed by a government agency is required to assess the potential costs and benefits of such a rule change and submit it to OMB.

In some cases, it may make sense to pursue such a rule. In many cases, the

benefits will outweigh the costs, and the rulemaking process is designed to make these decisions in a clear and transparent manner.

A blanket prohibition, such as this amendment, just aims at tying an administration's hands while carrying out the laws that Congress enacted.

For the State and Foreign Operations bill, the State Department has advised that they have only pursued one rule recently that would be considered significant. That was to increase the consular fee structure. The consular operation of the State Department is self-funding through fees, so it is important that those fees reflect the costs of passports, visas, and other consular documents.

Congress delegates rulemaking authority to government agencies and has oversight over them. Congress also has the ability to disapprove of a rule through the Congressional Review Act. This amendment is overly broad and unnecessary.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the TechCamp public diplomacy program of the Bureau of Educational & Cultural Affairs.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 13 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations bill.

This amendment prohibits funds for the TechCamp public diplomacy program within the State Department's

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

If you believe its website, the TechCamp “creates connections, sparks innovation, and empowers civil society to solve the world’s most pressing challenges through technology.”

In reality, the actual purpose of the TechCamp program is to spread progressive ideology around the world. What is even more shocking is that the TechCamp is linked to Anatoly Bondarenko, and he is a trainer for the taxpayer-funded program. Bondarenko is a founder of the Texty.org.UA, which placed me and 116 Representatives on a hit list for not supporting Ukraine.

Americans should not have to fund efforts to propagandize foreign countries with progressive ideology. Neither should they have to fund programs that have taxpayer-funded organizations that create hit lists that potentially threaten the security of American leaders.

Let’s defund the wasteful TechCamp program. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which seeks to cut all funding for the TechCamp public diplomacy program.

TechCamp is designed to support good governance and mitigate violent extremism. Through TechCamp workshops, the State Department connects private-sector technology experts with key populations—journalists, non-governmental organizations, and civil society advocates—to explore and apply innovative tech solutions to global issues. TechCamp also boosts U.S. economic engagement around the globe by highlighting the United States’ technical and private-sector innovation.

I understand that attention to this program has increased after a former participant was involved in activity that some Members take exception to. There are thousands of participants from more than 110 countries making an impact through this program. An effective foreign policy tool should not be disposed of because of the actions of one participant a decade after they left the program.

This past year, one TechCamp in Nepal funded a digital outreach campaign for the management of antimicrobial resistance. Another in Kazakhstan educates people in Central Asian countries on how to protect themselves from Russian propaganda and fact-check information as well as develop cybersecurity skills in women in the region through online webinars. These are not programs we should be cutting.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I find this priceless, that it is hindering violent extremism. I just indicated that over 100 of my colleagues were listed on a hit list. Talk about extremism. That is the key component of this.

If everybody has to suffer, I don’t think that we will have any problems when we hang these people out to dry that have actually abused this program, and maybe we will have some more civil society in that regard.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, once again, I ask everybody to vote for this amendment because it is hypocrisy at its finest. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to approve Foreign Military Sales authorized under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 14 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations bill.

My amendment prohibits funds for foreign military sales to Ukraine. The Foreign Military Sales, or FMS, Program is a form of security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act.

As of June 7, the United States has spent nearly \$600 million in active government-to-government sales cases with Ukraine under the FMS Program. The United States should not approve of foreign military sales to authoritarian foreign countries like Ukraine.

Ukraine has arrested priests, raided a monastery, suspended 11 opposition po-

litical parties, and consolidated all television platforms into a single state channel. The country does not even allow Presidential elections.

Even more shocking is that the FMS Program may be used to supply Ukraine with American weapons that can be used to strike inside Russia.

Last May, the State Department approved a possible emergency foreign military sale to Ukraine of High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems, or HIMARS. Concerningly, just last month, an American-supplied HIMARS rocket system was reportedly likely used in an attack inside of Russia. I, for one, would rather not have American weapons being used on the territory of a country we are not even at war with.

President Eisenhower once said: “A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment.”

We cannot keep the peace when the weapons of our military establishment are being wielded against a third party, against another great power. If you truly support global democracy and liberty, end the foreign military sales to Ukraine.

Mr. Chair, I ask that my colleagues vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, we use the term “my friend” all the time here, but I will tell you that the gentleman from Arizona and I are friends. I have great respect for him, but I do have to claim the time in opposition.

Congress recently provided \$1.6 billion in foreign military financing for Ukraine—not in this bill; that was already done—and other countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

□ 1830

While foreign military financing funds in this bill are not designated for Ukraine—there aren’t any—let me tell you why I still respectfully have to stand in opposition.

I think this sends a pretty bad message during a time of active war. I think it would be a monumental mistake, potentially emboldening our enemies, including Russia, and send a dangerous signal of United States’ weakness, something that, unfortunately, this administration does every single day, and a lack of resolve to others around the world, including potentially Communist China and other adversaries.

I will also note that House Republicans successfully secured language in the fiscal year 2024 State and Foreign Operations bill that brings unprecedented transparency and oversight requirements on all assistance going to Ukraine, which I think is a very important thing to do, and I think all of us agree with that.

I want to repeat: There are no FMF funds in this bill for Ukraine. The only FMF we have in this bill goes to other key partners, and I mentioned that, like Taiwan.

I think that a prohibition potentially sends a very bad message. There are no funds, but I think this would send a very bad message.

I have great respect for somebody who actually is a friend of mine. We are good friends, but I respectfully have to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, yes, we are very good friends.

I will tell you once again, saying this out loud and putting it in writing is very important, because this is going to go to the Senate, and the Senate is going to have an objective. When you put something down on a piece of paper, they are going to have to take notice of this. From that standpoint, that is why I want this in this bill. It may not have a place yet in this bill, but the Senate also has to know the intentions of this House. The House has its own independent inclinations.

I have got to tell you: We are a third party in an unending war. You have got to be kidding me. I thought we were the only ones who could declare war, the House, the Congress. I have to object to my dear friend and say, listen, I would like this to be put in there.

Mr. Chair, I would ask everybody to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack in Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine and its neighbors but to the world, including our own country.

If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other unprovoked attacks are inevitable. Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Entire cities have been demolished, women and girls are being sexually abused by Russian soldiers, and children are being kidnapped.

Hospitals and schools, which should be safe havens, are being intentionally attacked. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country.

I have visited Ukraine, and I immediately recognized the love of the Ukrainian people for their country and their democracy. Since the war broke out, I have been to Poland, and I met with Ukrainians to hear firsthand about the dire situations they face amidst Russian aggression. I have talked to civil society organizations funded by the United States who, facing danger and violence, are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, women and children. I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment.

Mr. Chair, we must be able to ensure that Ukraine has the funding and support it needs to defend itself and that vulnerable people continue to receive lifesaving assistance.

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

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

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 15 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

Amendment No. 15 prohibits funds for the Bilateral Security Agreement between the United States of America and Ukraine. The Bilateral Security Agreement between the United States and Ukraine was signed this month by Joe Biden and Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

The agreement erroneously implies that Ukraine is a democracy, despite being an authoritarian country that does not even allow Presidential elections.

The agreement also reaffirms that "Ukraine's future is in NATO," even though the prospect of Ukraine joining NATO is one reason the Russian-Ukraine conflict escalated, on top of other things.

While war hawks and neocons are further provoking conflict with Russia, they are also cheapening their golden calf, NATO, by advocating for Ukraine's admission into the alliance.

The agreement further states: "It is the policy of the United States to support providing sustainable levels of security assistance for Ukraine in sup-

port of the objectives outlined in the Bilateral Security Agreement and associated implementation arrangements."

By putting pen to paper on an executive agreement, Joe Biden is doubling down on billions more of future taxpayers' support for Ukraine. The United States has given \$175 billion in emergency support to Ukraine so far while the invasion along our southern border goes ignored by this administration.

When is enough enough? Only Congress should have the power of the purse.

Under the National Emergency Act, we see that the President and the executive branch actually share that power with us. We should not be strong-armed by an executive who wants to drag America into another forever war. Let's put this administration in check.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which is an attack on our commitment to strengthen our security and economic cooperation with Ukraine, as well as to pursue accountability for Russia's actions there, by prohibiting funds for implementing the Bilateral Security Agreement recently signed between the United States and Ukraine.

No specific funds are committed through the security agreement, but the signal this amendment sends to our Ukrainian partners is damaging.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, there is a great message that this sends. It says this is the time for peace.

When are we going to stop these forever wars? Why don't we get out on top of this aspect and really come clean with the American people?

How do wars even start? Does anybody say that Russian President Putin actually went to the U.N. twice to say: Listen, there was an invasion in my country where 14,000 of my citizens were killed?

I have no fond respect for Vladimir Putin, but he has a right to protect his people. I say that this sends a very clear message that it is time for peace. In fact, I was one of those people who actually offered that. The Cactus League in Arizona is a great time to have people out in Arizona to watch baseball games, and you can talk peace afterward. It is time for peace, not war.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I ask everybody to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the U.S. Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 16 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

My amendment prohibits funds for the Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery. Think about that: Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery.

The purpose of the Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery is to work with various actors to "help forge Ukraine's future as a prosperous, secure, European democracy." A European democracy, that is pretty interesting.

It is a slap in the face of hardworking Americans that we are wasting taxpayer dollars to pay for this Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery, but there is no such position for America's economic recovery that has been so ravaged by this administration's Bidenflation.

Our national debt is approaching \$35 trillion, with \$1 trillion being added to that debt every 100 days. The national debt is the leading cause of Bidenflation, the downgrade in credit rating, and overall poor economy.

Since this administration took office, the price index for food consumed at home increased by 21 percent. Energy prices have shot up by more than a third since Biden assumed office.

The U.S. economy is hurting, and American families are struggling. While Americans find it difficult to afford energy and healthy food because of this administration's disastrous domestic economic policies, this administration is giving Ukraine a blank check. This is unacceptable.

Let's defund the wasteful Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic

Recovery and commit to putting America first.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "yes" vote on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment prevents the United States Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery from helping forge Ukraine's future as a prosperous, secure, European democracy and accelerate Ukraine's economic transformation. This position is key to ensuring that Ukraine not only survives but thrives, standing on its own.

The Ukrainian people are defending their country from the front line to the assembly line. Their ability to emerge from this conflict depends on their economic resilience.

A Coca-Cola bottling plant outside of Kyiv, the largest in Europe, was shelled, and many of the plant's 1,600 workers fought not only to liberate it but to get it back up and running. Eighty-four percent of American companies in Ukraine are back up and running.

Ukraine's economic recovery is not just key to the stability of Europe but also dinner tables around the world. In January of 2024, the Black Sea corridor brought more than 8.7 million tons of Ukrainian grain to global markets feeding much of the world.

Ukraine and its people have not given up on their aspirations. The Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery is doing critical work to ensure Ukraine can see economic success and not be dependent on donor assistance. This should be supported, not demagogued.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1845

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, European democracy: There is an oxymoron right there.

How about Europe handling this person?

How can there be economic recovery in Ukraine when we can't even do it here at home?

That is sick. That is absolutely sick. Our taxpayer dollars, \$36 trillion, how well are we going to have the establishment in this world bearing \$36 trillion in debt, soon to be \$50 trillion?

I find this unacceptable that this should be flying right through because this is unbelievable. We are in a proxy war that we never condoned.

We are over here funneling money right and left, and we can't even support our southern border?

Give me a break. Give me a break. Give the American taxpayers a break.

It is time for us to get serious about this. It is time for peace. It is time for us to show our power in the fact that

we can mitigate peace, and everybody can honor their promises to each other.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider Amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ The salary of Samantha Power, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment reduces the salary of Samantha Power, the administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to \$1.

Samantha Power is a globalist left-wing activist who uses government positions to force the regime's views on the American people and the rest of the world.

When Samantha Power took office in 2021, she set three priorities for USAID in her New Vision for Global Development: one, broadening the coalition by increasing the number and diversity of voices at USAID; two, focusing assistance more on the voices and needs of the most marginalized; and, three, making aid more responsive by better incorporating the perspectives of those on the ground.

Under Samantha Power, USAID has focused on food security in response to the Ukraine war, climate change, democracy, and governance.

Also under Samantha Power, USAID has installed diversity, equity, and inclusion advisers in all bureaus, offices,

and overseas missions and has created an agencywide dashboard and DEI scorecards to track staff compliance with the administration's DEI directives.

These blatantly political scorecards demand ideological conformity and should have no place in the government workplace or elsewhere.

Furthermore, Samantha Power has repeatedly met with influential leftwing foundations while serving in the role.

According to nearly 700 pages of internal calendar entries obtained by FOX News, Power met with George Soros' Open Society Foundation multiple times. Of course, she did. She also has met with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation at least five times. She also held meetings with several other powerful groups like the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Power's intimate association with these entities exemplifies how the Biden administration and its officials and agencies keep close contact with leftwing outside groups who help execute extreme policy initiatives.

When Samantha Power served as Obama's ambassador to the United Nations, she made hundreds of requests to intelligence agencies to unmask names associated with the 2016 Trump campaign in order to support the Russia hoax narrative. For her activism, the Biden administration granted Samantha Power a permanent seat on the National Security Council, a more prominent role than the USAID administrator she has had under previous administrations.

A person who abuses her position in government to meddle in democratic elections should be nowhere near public office. Instead of fulfilling her role as an administrator, Samantha Power is focused on imposing a leftwing agenda throughout the entire U.S. Government and its proxies around the world.

My amendment will ensure that she is held accountable and that the American people no longer have to fund her salary.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. This amendment seeks to punish Administrator Power, likely due to differences of opinion with the amendment's sponsor.

Given the administrator covers all worldwide issues, it is natural that differing opinions would arise. However, we cannot decide to defund the salary of the leadership of a United States Government agency simply because a Member of Congress does not agree with all the positions the administration takes on issues pertaining to foreign affairs.

Administrator Power is a patriot. She cares about inclusion. She wants

diversity, equity, and inclusion reflected as a policy in the State Department so that the State Department and countries reflect the diversity not only of our own country but throughout the world. It means people like myself would be part of this program. Her career has been very distinguished, serving as our ambassador to the United Nations. She is a Pulitzer Prize-winning author. I think we should thank Samantha Power for trying to make sure that our USAID is inclusive and that it reflects our democracy.

If my colleagues want to debate the merits of our foreign policy, then let's do it. However, it is beneath this body to really take on a public servant for just doing their job.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for assistance to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would ensure that no additional funding is appropriated for Ukraine through the State Department. To date, Congress has appropriated \$174.2 billion in emergency supplemental funding. Of this amount, about \$8 billion of which 33 percent has been provided through the Department of State and USAID, and there is virtually no oversight to tell the American people how much of their money is going where.

We know the money goes to humanitarian and economic assistance and other nonmilitary assistance, but there is much fraud and abuse suspected and widely reported.

The economic support fund for Ukraine's Government goes toward

providing food, energy, and healthcare services for the people of Ukraine. It is also used to counter Russian disinformation and supporting small- and medium-sized agribusinesses and natural gas purchases by Ukraine.

According to some reports, Ukraine has actually been purchasing Russian natural gas from third parties during the war. It seems counterintuitive for the U.S. to sanction Russian oil and then send taxpayer dollars to Ukraine only for them to turn around and use the money to buy Russian oil.

USAID provides direct budget support to the Ukrainian Government through three trust funds: the multidonor trust fund, the single donor trust fund, and public expenditures for administrative capacity endurance.

This budget support funds the salaries of healthcare workers, first responders, school employees, and assistance for pensioners and internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

While our southern border is being invaded daily, Joe Biden cares more about protecting the borders of Ukraine than the country he swore to protect.

About one-half of Americans think the U.S. is spending too much money helping Ukraine according to the most recent AP poll. According to a recent CBS poll, over 60 percent of Republicans do not support additional aid to Ukraine, and even one in four Democrats don't support it anymore. After all, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt, but Joe Biden doesn't care about what Americans on either side of the political spectrum think. Joe Biden and his family have profited so much off of Ukraine's corruption that he must think it is only fair to return the favor.

It is truly disturbing to watch American taxpayer dollars go down the drain or, actually, should we say in foreigners' pockets for foreign purposes that are not our own. Nevertheless, President Biden is beholden to a foreign government.

My amendment will ensure that no American taxpayer money is sent to continue an endless failed war in that corrupt country which is murdering an unknown amount of Ukrainian men.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine and its neighbors but to the world.

If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other unprovoked attacks are inevitable.

Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Entire cities

have been demolished, women and girls are being sexually abused by Russian soldiers, and children are being kidnapped. Hospitals and schools which should be safe havens are being intentionally attacked. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country.

As I have said earlier, I have visited Ukraine, and I immediately recognized the love of the Ukrainian people for their country and their democracy.

Since the war broke out, I have met with Ukrainians in Poland to hear firsthand the dire situation that they face amidst Russian aggression. I have talked to civil society organizations funded by the United States who are facing danger and violence. They are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, and women and children. I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment.

However, we must continue to ensure that Ukraine has the funding and support it needs to defend itself and that vulnerable people continue to receive lifesaving assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, hearing my colleague across the aisle talking about the rape and murder of women, I remind everyone that American women and children are being raped and murdered by illegal alien monsters that this Biden administration is allowing into the country, releasing into our country and paying for them to travel via buses and planes to all 50 States.

If this United States House of Representatives should care about any women, girls, and children being raped and murdered, it should be American women, girls, and children, but this body cares most about Ukraine.

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I remind everyone that, just recently, a Ukrainian group called Texty published a list of Ukrainian enemies that includes almost 400 Americans, including Republican U.S. lawmakers, conservative influencers and media groups, and antiwar activists.

This group receives money from the U.S. State Department through a program called TechCamp. So the State Department is funding a group called Texty that has published a Ukrainian kill list, basically, and that involves American lawmakers and conservative influencers and media groups. It is unbelievable that American taxpayers would be used for this.

This is outrageous, Mr. Chair. I ask the House to vote in favor of my amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, support for Ukraine is in the interests of the United States.

Also, we have to deplore women being raped and children being kidnapped anywhere in the world, including in Ukraine.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. OBERNOLTE). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the United States Agency for International Development.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt thanks to the decisions made here in Washington, D.C.

My amendment would prohibit \$1.6 billion of funding for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID, which sends billions of American taxpayer dollars every single year to foreign nations across the world.

USAID was responsible for the management of more than \$40 billion in combined annual appropriations in fiscal year 2022, representing more than one-third of the funds provided in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act.

Imagine if this money went to Americans, who, by the way, are paying for it, instead of foreign countries. Maybe we could solve some of the problems we have here at home.

That year, USAID provided assistance to over 130 foreign countries. The top countries that received money from most to least were Ukraine, Ethiopia, Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, Afghanistan, the Congo, Syria, and Sudan.

Among the wasteful things USAID has funded in recent years—under

Samantha Power's tenure, by the way—are programs like \$385 million DREAMS Initiative—Determined Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe—a program under PEPFAR which aims to reduce rates of HIV among adolescent girls around the world. We certainly care about girls around the world, but we really care about our American taxpayers helping Americans at home.

DREAMS has provided millions of girls with family planning counseling, contraceptives, and referrals. In 2022, more than 275,000 sex workers and many others around the world received HIV medication from USAID.

Again, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt, and 300 Americans die every single day from fentanyl poisoning.

USAID also implements programs that identify and respond to the unique needs of women, men, girls, boys, and those of other gender identities—by the way, there aren't any; there are only two—of all ages and abilities, and in all their diversity, so they can equally access and use HIV prevention and treatment services, protect themselves and practice healthy behaviors, exercise their rights, and live free from violence, stigma, and discrimination.

I think Americans here would like to live free from violence, but again, our border is overrun.

Since 2014, USAID has led the coordination and implementation of PEPFAR's Sustainable Financing Initiative. PEPFAR, by the way, is receiving over \$5 billion in funding from the American people.

With investments of \$48 million, the USAID-led SFI generated more than \$361 million of domestic resources across 16 countries and two regional programs over 6 years. In Tanzania, USAID helped access \$7.8 million in private-sector financing for private clinics. This investment resulted in a 35 percent increase in HIV testing, with over 10,000 patients tested and 100 percent of positive patients linked to care. In Nigeria, USAID engaged in private pharmacies to provide HIV treatment.

Meanwhile, the fentanyl drug crisis continues to rage across America, but we continue to fund USAID with billions of dollars to address AIDS and other diseases all over the world.

We should be caring about Americans, and we should be funding treatments for Americans here at home from a weapon of mass destruction that is murdering Americans every single day.

American taxpayers are funding this, and American taxpayers want their problems solved. They want Americans protected. They want to feel safe and secure at home, not to be the piggy bank of the world, which is what USAID is.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The United States Agency for International Development is essential to global stability, asserting United States leadership and foreign policy influence, and advancing security and prosperity worldwide.

USAID is the leader of the United States' global humanitarian and development work, ensuring strong stewardship and accountability of U.S. tax dollars and making tangible improvements in the lives of millions of people all around the world.

This amendment would force USAID to close all of its missions and terminate its programs overseas. It is highly ironic that the Department of Defense, which this Congress cannot seem to give enough money to, would be the first people to decry the loss of these programs in building security and stability around the world.

Without USAID, millions of children with malaria would go untreated, and hundreds of thousands of people would die of tuberculosis. Without USAID, millions of the most vulnerable people in the world would be hungrier as well as lose access to quality education and clean water.

USAID teams are working day and night to address catastrophic humanitarian crises in Gaza, Ukraine, Sudan, and beyond. Continued battering from a growing number of natural disasters during this particularly strong El Nino has led to a number of people requiring humanitarian assistance, increasing by nearly a third from \$274 million in 2022 to \$363 million at the end of 2023.

With regard to PEPFAR, yes, I was the author of PEPFAR and worked with Republicans, primarily President Bush, to make sure that the United States was on the right side of history by just basically saving lives. We have saved over 25 million lives thanks to PEPFAR.

I think that is a real testament to how it was in the past in this House of Representatives, where Democrats and Republicans worked together to save lives. I am very proud of that effort, and I know that this amendment would harm that effort to achieve an AIDS-free generation by 2030. It is harmful.

We must not reduce our development and humanitarian efforts. We wouldn't be able to counter the PRC's or Russia's influence. What we are doing is opening the door for their expanded global influence, if that is all my colleagues care about.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Georgia has 30 seconds remaining.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I also would like to tell the House that USAID has been an arm of the Democratic Party. Ninety-six percent of all

political contributions from USAID employees go to Democratic Party candidates or PACs.

Also, just months before the national elections, over 1,000 USAID staff issued a statement echoing Democratic talking points.

Here is the issue: Our government is not a charity. The American people are the most generous people in the world, sending unknown amounts of money constantly to every cause to save people's lives.

I urge the House to pass my amendment, support our America. America First.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I realize the United States is not a charity, but I believe there are many in this country who believe we are our brothers' keepers, our sisters' keepers, and we have a duty to those less fortunate.

In fact, USAID is providing remarkable humanitarian assistance to those who need the United States' generosity and support.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide funding to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 21 to H.R. 8771, which blocks funds for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, or FAO.

The FAO exists within the U.N. system as a specialized agency. It has 194 member states, and it has a mission to improve food quality and combat hunger in over 130 countries.

This sounds like a good cause, so why my amendment. Simply, FAO is the current target of the Chinese Communist Party influence strategy within the multilateral system, facilitated by FAO Director General Qu Dongyu, a Chinese citizen and former Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the CCP.

It is no secret that the CCP is waging a multilateral influence operation with the intent to undermine the U.S. as a world power while reorienting the global system in its favor. Seeking to advance this cause by gaining legitimacy inside the U.N., the CCP is targeting elections for leadership positions within these specialized agencies, then seeking to shift its policies in the CCP's favor.

Over the course of the last 12 years, China has run the World Health Organization, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, and now the FAO. In 2020, China nearly succeeded in its bid to lead the World Intellectual Property Organization.

All of these organizations coordinated major sectors crucial for development in modern life, yet I am concerned that the State Department is not taking these threats seriously and only engages with countering Chinese ascensions to these leadership positions when elections get down to the wire or if there is media scrutiny.

It is time to step up and counter CCP influence. It starts by engaging with agencies to prevent CCP control.

The U.S. contributes 22 percent of the FAO's regular budget compared to China's 12 percent. If we are going to foot the bill at international organizations, we should not do so at the expense of promoting the CCP.

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

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Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which would prohibit funding to the Food and Agriculture Organization because the agency head is a citizen of the People's Republic of China.

The FAO deputy director general is a U.S. citizen, and there are numerous Americans in high-level positions across FAO, all elevating the United States' priorities and interests. Americans have always held one of these three deputy director general positions.

There are 735 million people who face hunger worldwide. The United States' support to the FAO in 2022 provided assistance to 30 million people in places like Ukraine, Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia, and Afghanistan to address food insecurity, famine, and drought.

FAO is also aggressively pursuing partnerships with American private-sector companies, working with Google on monitoring natural resources, Mars, Inc. on antimicrobial resistance mitigation, and others on agribusiness.

FAO collaborates with the United States land grant universities on agricultural technology programs, such as with Penn State on their desert locust early-warning system and Mississippi State University on a reference center for antimicrobial resistance and aquaculture biosecurity.

This amendment is another example of approaching the world as black and white. The FAO director general was reelected last summer unopposed by the FAO membership.

The United States pulling out from an organization that we have an interest in is only detrimental to us. Our ability to improve the operations of multilateral institutions and make sure their stances reflect our values hinges on the United States being an active, participating member of the organization.

While I agree that reform should be considered regarding appointments at the U.N., this is not the way to go about such a change. This amendment would reduce U.S. engagement in a United Nations agency based on where a leader is from.

We need to pay our dues, contribute to U.N. agencies, and be an active participant. You don't have a say in what happens at the table if you are not at the table.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for bringing this important amendment to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, the CCP's influence at the FAO is real. It is dramatic, and it is real, as the gentlewoman mentioned in her opening statement. I think she did a great job explaining it.

If there is a change in leadership in that organization, maybe we can start supporting this organization, but there have to be consequences.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to my colleague for bringing this important amendment. I strongly support it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, how can we counter CCP influence if we pull out of these organizations? We also agree that the United States should be more serious about leadership, but we have to be there to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, for my colleagues who may share my concern about CCP influence but are concerned about not supporting the FAO mission, I would also note that Director Dongyu's tenure has been marked with criticism, including from U.N. officials, for mismanaging the agency

and failing to properly respond to global food shortages.

A December 2022 Politico article, interviewing more than a dozen U.N. officials and diplomats, highlighted these concerns. These officials criticized the top-down authoritarian management of the FAO, saying, "It is not him. It is China," and, "I am not convinced he would make a single decision without first checking it with the capital," referring to China.

It is a matter of fact that the invasion of Ukraine, a major food exporter, further contributed to food shortages, especially for Ukraine's trading partners. U.N. officials criticized the FAO for refusing to realize this reality, even though it falls directly within its jurisdiction. The concern got so bad that U.S. and EU officials had to force an emergency meeting of the FAO council.

Under his watch, the priorities of the collective FAO have been sidelined for the director general's priorities, which the West has warned are similar to China's Global Development Initiative.

I would also note that, according to the base text of this bill, there is precedent for such a policy, as section 7048 restricts funds for a specialized agency chaired or presided over by a country which supports international terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the International Organization for Migration for support of activities in countries and areas of the Western Hemisphere.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 22 to

H.R. 8771, which prohibits funding for the United Nations' International Organization for Immigration, or IOM, activities in the Western Hemisphere.

What is at stake with this amendment is twofold: ending the channels connecting U.S. taxpayer dollars to activities facilitating mass migration to the southern border and reclaiming Congress' control over the allocation of funding.

The underlying bill allocates \$2.4 billion for migration and refugee assistance to carry out sections 2(a) and 2(b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, which allow for membership and contributions for IOM and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. Congress broadly allocates this pot of money for these purposes, and then the State Department and USAID have the discretion to allocate these funds as they see fit.

While this process alone should raise concern about the appropriations authority, we should be even more concerned that this system is helping the IOM, which is facilitating mass illegal migration, creating the crisis at our southern border.

We have uncovered the fact that the IOM is using contributions from countries, including the United States, to lobby the Biden administration to repeal and replace policies that secure the southern border and also engage in activities providing assistance that facilitates mass migration to that same border.

Shortly after President Biden took office, IOM issued a statement in support of his executive orders, which set this administration off on its destructive border and immigration agenda. The IOM has also risen in support of the Biden administration's creation of unlawful parole categories, the kind this body impeached Secretary Mayorkas for, and continued to criticize the U.S. for keeping title 42 restrictions in place.

The IOM also pressured the Biden administration to end the remain in Mexico policy, which it considers "inhumane and against international law."

Of the most concern is how U.S. taxpayer dollars provided to the IOM are then being provided directly to illegal migrants, facilitating the mass migration to our southern border, causing this problem.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Both the Department of State and USAID rely on IOM's expertise as an implementing partner to support the United States' foreign policy priorities worldwide, including strengthening border security, countering trafficking

in persons, combating the smuggling of migrants, providing humanitarian and emergency relief, and assisting involuntary repatriation.

State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration has funded the IOM to support migrants who have experienced violence, exploitation, and/or abuse, and includes victims of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated children. IOM does not facilitate, assist, or encourage illegal or mass migration in any way, period.

By supporting the humanitarian needs of migrants, such as basic sanitation, healthcare, and food, it makes migrants less likely to resort to harmful coping strategies, such as child labor, family separation, or forced marriage.

This amendment would prevent support for IOM programming in Haiti, where it is the only agency providing emergency relief to returned Haitian migrants.

More people are on the move globally, 117 million, than at any point in human history, and most of those displaced are taking refuge in neighboring low-income countries.

IOM supports the stability of our neighbors and partners that are struggling to host a larger number of refugees. The infrastructure—shelter, water, sanitation, health, and education—of these states is overwhelmed. This aid relieves the strain and advances our national security interests. Left unaddressed, the strain will feed instability and trigger more violence in these regions.

It is in the United States' interests that these vulnerable people are cared for and hosting countries are willing to continue to receive them.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, to add insult to injury, U.S. dollars provided to the U.N. are also sent to NGOs that use these funds to provide cash, debit cards, food, clothing, medical treatment, shelter, and even "humanitarian transportation" to U.S.-bound illegal immigrants in Latin American nations and Mexico. In short, U.S. taxpayer dollars are being sent over our borders to the IOM, which is then using them to facilitate the crisis at our border.

The IOM is using U.S. taxpayer dollars to push our government to lower its border security policies and then aiding in programs rushing illegal migrants to the border, overwhelming the system in place and helping to facilitate the crisis we are facing.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not harm the United States' ability to help refugees if it so desires.

First, it keeps in place U.S. funding for IOM activities in other regions where there are refugee crises. It simply blocks U.S. funding for activities in the Western Hemisphere that are harming our own border security.

Second, if the United States wants to provide refugee services, it should do so directly and not rely on international organizations to administer these services.

To the extent that the U.S. does want to engage with international organizations, this does not mean it should not review how its funds are used and whether the organization is operating in the best interests of the United States. In this instance, the IOM is not, and the U.S. should not be complicit in bad policies that harm our country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for any official document, statement, or other communication that refers to the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party by the title of "President".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, spokespeople across the United States Government routinely refer to Xi Jinping as President of China. The only problem is he is not the President. He holds a number of titles in the Communist Party. They include three jobs. First, he is general secretary of the Communist Party; second, he is chairman of the Central Military Commission; and, third, he is state chairman, which is a ceremonial position.

Mr. Chairman, I include two articles in the RECORD to describe this in more detail.

[From CNN, Sept. 2020]

US LAWMAKERS WANT TO STOP CALLING XI JINPING A PRESIDENT. BUT WILL HE CARE?

(By Jessie Yeung)

Chinese leader Xi Jinping holds so many titles that he has earned himself a nickname: the "Chairman of Everything."

Since taking office in 2012, he has become head of not only the state, the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and the armed forces, as is normal for the country's leader—but also of multiple new party supercommittees, prompting speculation from international commentators that he is less of a president and more of an autocrat.

Now a new bill in the United States Congress wants to strip Xi of the title "President," which most Western governments and English-language news organizations—including CNN—refer to him by.

The bill, called the "Name the Enemy Act," was introduced to the House of Representatives on August 7 by Republican Rep. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania. It would prohibit the federal government from creating or disseminating any documents that "refer to the head of state of the People's Republic of China as anything other than General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, or alternatively, as General Secretary," according to a draft of the bill.

"The leadership of the People's Republic of China has gone unchallenged in its perverse pursuits of human rights abuses across decades," the bill reads. "Addressing the head of state of the People's Republic of China as a 'President' grants the incorrect assumption that the people of the state, via democratic means, have readily legitimized the leader who rules them."

Xi's titles have been a topic of controversy and some confusion. None of his official Chinese titles include the word "president," or translate to it—but all Chinese leaders since the 1980s, when the country began to open up its economy, have had that official English title in China.

Perry isn't the first to call for a change in designation; for years, critics have argued that this split in Xi's Chinese and English titles allows him to project an image of openness and representative leadership to the international community that is at odds with his authoritarian style and consolidation of power at home.

"China is not a democracy, and its citizens have no right to vote, assemble, or speak freely, said the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission, a US government panel, in a 2019 report to Congress. "Giving General Secretary Xi the unearned title of 'President' lends a veneer of democratic legitimacy to the CCP and Xi's authoritarian rule."

A QUICK HISTORY

Xi is known by three main titles in Chinese.

As State Chairman (*guojia zhuxi*), he is the head of state; as Chairman of the Central Military Commission (*zhongyang junwei zhuxi*), he is the commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army (PLA); and as General Secretary of the CCP (*zong shuji*), he is head of China's ruling (and effectively only) political party.

These titles are used depending on context; the military title is used when Xi is dealing with PLA matters, for instance.

In English-language government communications and state-run media, however, Xi is referred to as the President—but that wasn't always the case.

The country's 1954 constitution, which was adopted several years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, refers to the

Chinese leader as “Chairman” in its original English translation.

Mao Zedong was the first to hold this position. In 1975, he pushed through a new constitution that emphasized the Communist Party’s authority over the state’s, by eliminating the State Chairman office entirely and granting sweeping new powers to the Party Chairman instead.

It wasn’t until 1982, under a new leader pushing to open China to the world, that another constitution was introduced. It reversed many of Mao’s changes by re-establishing the State Chairman’s office, re-branding the Party Chairman as General Secretary—and introducing the new official English translation of “President,” which has since been used for each successive leader.

The word “president” has Latin roots that mean “to sit before,” which is why it was initially used for heads of colleges or committee leaders. Its meaning doesn’t inherently have anything to do with elections or democracy; but the United States was the first country to use the word as a title for the head of a republic, and other countries followed suit.

The 1980s were a time of sweeping reform and globalization in China, as then-leader Deng Xiaoping loosened government control over the economy and certain personal freedoms.

The newly adopted English title of “President” reflected this spirit of opening up and increased international diplomacy. It also put distance between the country’s new leadership and Mao’s authoritarian regime, during which up to 45 million people starved to death, and inched closer to how other modern countries referred to their leaders.

The shift indicated “kind of an external alignment with international practices,” said Janny Leung, a professor of linguistics at Hong Kong University’s School of English, in contrast to Soviet-era Chinese titles which “have a strong Communist historical association.”

Even the state-run paper China Daily said in 2009 that the new title was introduced because “the heads of state in the world’s republic countries are all called President in English.”

Some Western newspapers adopted the term president immediately, while others continued using “leader of the Communist Party.”

But as China prepared to join the World Trade Organization in the late 1990s, which was taken as a sign that it was tracking towards a more democratic future, the use of “Chinese President” as a title became more widespread.

INTERNATIONAL PUSHBACK

China looks very different today than during Deng’s era. It has cemented its position as a world leader, and its GDP has jumped from \$150 billion in 1978 to \$14 trillion last year, becoming the world’s second-largest economy.

The country’s leadership and political landscape have also transformed. Whereas Deng, and other officials of his time, carefully stepped away from the Mao era, Xi has worked to increase Communist Party control over nearly all aspects of society, drawing parallels between his and Mao’s governing style.

In 2016, Xi was named “the core of the Chinese Communist Party”—cementing his position above his peers and demonstrating his grip on power. The title was originally granted to Mao, then to Deng and Jiang Zemin, Deng’s handpicked successor.

A year later, his name and political ideology, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, often

simply known as “Xi Jinping Thought,” was formally written into the Communist Party constitution—an echo of “Mao Zedong Thought.” No other sitting Chinese leader has had their names enshrined in the party constitution this way; “Deng Xiaoping Theory” was added to the party constitution after Deng’s death.

The most stunning move came in 2018, when the country’s constitution was amended to abolish presidential term limits—leaving Xi free to serve indefinitely as China’s head of state.

At the time, the CPP justified the change as necessary to align the presidency with Xi’s two other, more powerful, posts—heads of the party and the military—which have no term limits.

Xi’s tightening grip and crackdown on dissent have prompted some journalists, policy experts, and others in the West to urge dropping the English title “President,” arguing that it doesn’t accurately represent the nature of his leadership. Instead, they say, foreign media and governments should adopt the literal translated version of Xi’s Chinese titles, which better reflect his role.

And in its 2019 report to Congress, the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission announced it would begin referring to Xi using “the title by which he derives his authority: General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.”

A ‘WAR OF WORDS’

Perry’s bill comes as relations between China and the US continue to hit new lows. In recent months, the countries have blamed each other over the spread of Covid-19, and closed a pair of consulates over a worsening national security spat. US authorities have taken aim at several Chinese tech firms and threatened to ban the popular apps TikTok and WeChat.

This rise in tensions has been reflected in how top US officials refer to Xi.

In the past two months alone, FBI Director Christopher Wray, US Attorney General William Barr, National Security Advisor Robert O’Brien and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo have all referred to Xi by the title of General Secretary in speeches and statements—a clear departure from the White House’s previous practice of referring to the Chinese leader as “President Xi.”

Pompeo has also taken steps to distinguish the CCP from its citizens in recent criticism, saying in July that the Chinese people “are completely distinct from the Chinese Communist Party”—rhetoric that Xi has bristled at, and that experts say is designed to further delegitimize the CCP by driving a wedge between the party and those it supposedly represents.

As the latest push to officially change Xi’s title, the “Name The Enemy Act” is more of a political statement than a linguistic adjustment, said Leung, the Hong Kong University professor.

After all, she said, there are plenty of authoritarian countries that use terms associated with democracy—for instance, North Korea’s official name is Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. And Russian leader Vladimir Putin is still referred to as “President,” even though opposition figures and critics have accused the country’s elections as being “fake.”

The move to strip Xi of his title of President is a “war of words—a way to diminish the legitimacy of the CCP in this current US-China tension,” Leung said.

“If a foreign country then tells China, ‘No we’re not going to use your official name,’ it just causes China to lose face, regardless of what the term means,” she added. “If that’s the term they choose and if you are denying or (refusing) to acknowledge it, I think that itself challenges the face of the country.”

It’s unclear how likely the bill is to pass; though it has four other Republican cosponsors, there are also only a few months left in this congressional session. If it isn’t signed into law by the session’s end in January, it’ll have to be scrapped and later re-introduced.

The power of such a law, however, rests on one thing: the assumption that Xi still wants to be called President. Some experts argue he might, instead, prefer to revive the retired title of Party Chairman, last held by Mao.

“This year we can see a lot of steps (by Xi) in preparation for the coming 20th Party Congress (scheduled for 2022), but also we could see such change in the English title of Chairman,” said Wu Qiang, a political commentator in Beijing. “The title of Chairman means the top, absolute top, absolute authority. The totalitarian title for the leader of the Party.”

If Xi brings the title back, it would be his most significant step in following Mao’s legacy, Wu Qiang added—a sign that “he wants to turn back to the Maoist era.”

And adopting the term “Chairman” could help Xi consolidate even more power, said Leung—perhaps turning him, literally, into the Chairman of Everything.

OPINION IT’S TIME TO STOP CALLING XI JINPING THE ‘PRESIDENT’ OF CHINA

(By Katherine Wilhelm)

In Chinese philosophy we find the concept of “rectifying names” (zheng ming). Confucius taught that failing to call things by their proper names is a failure to recognize reality, which leads to social and moral disorder.

He was right. One excellent case in point: what to call Xi Jinping.

This week, as the world’s media are following the Chinese Communist Party’s 20th National Congress reporters have been referring to Xi almost universally as China’s “president.” But that’s misleading. The congress is likely to give Xi an unusual third five-year term as the leader of the Communist Party. We know the title he holds as party leader: general secretary. And we also know that his immense power as the paramount leader of China derives from this party position, not from his concurrent position as head of state. So why on earth do we persist in calling him “president” instead of “general secretary”?

The position that we have come to call “president” in English is actually styled “state chairman” (guojia zhuxi) in the Chinese constitution. Mao Zedong held the same post for five years in the 1950s but gave it up because he was bored by the paperwork. The next “state chairman” was Liu Shaoqi, who died in detention during the Cultural Revolution, a year after being stripped of all his titles for alleged disloyalty to Mao.

The position fell into disuse but was revived in the 1982 constitution, with fewer powers. In a reflection of the party’s post-Mao backlash against excessive concentration of power, the chairmanship was held by a series of respected veteran members of the party politburo. In 1993, when China was trying to overcome the brief international chill caused by the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, then-party General Secretary Jiang Zemin grabbed the post, and it’s been held concurrently by the party general secretary ever since.

It is generally believed that CCP leaders find the title of president useful when dealing with foreign countries. They can meet as peers with other heads of state rather than with the heads of other countries’ ruling parties—who might not be the same person.

Indeed, the title was so valuable to Xi that in 2018, he had the constitution amended to remove the two-consecutive-term limit on

the presidency. Everyone in China immediately understood this as a signal that Xi intended to remain party general secretary for more than two terms. The general secretary position had no such term limit.

The state post holds no charm of its own for an ambitious politician. Mao, not one to share power, was happy to give it up—perhaps because its powers are mostly ceremonial. We never see photos of Xi sitting in a presidential office doing presidential things. It's not clear that there even is a presidential office per se, with its own staff. The only time we hear from Xi as president is when he signs one-sentence orders proclaiming new laws that have been approved by the National People's Congress, appoints new ambassadors who have already been approved by the NPC, or takes similar ministerial actions. Virtually all of the powers conferred on the president by the constitution are shared with the NPC or its standing committee. Only the pomp and circumstance of international travel as head of state belong to Xi alone.

Foreign offices and media seem to assume that no harm comes from referring to the CCP general secretary almost exclusively by his state title. But the practice generates a lot of unnecessary confusion about how China's political system works. Ultimate power in China is held by the Communist Party, with state officials operating solely as its agents. Indeed, under Xi, the party has boldly stepped out of the shadows, issuing more and more policy documents jointly with government bodies or entirely in its own name. When we insist on using Xi's state title while ignoring his party title, we participate in a charade that pretends important decisions in China are made by the apparatus of the state, instead of by the party.

In China's own media, Xi is almost always identified as the party general secretary. Let's follow their example and ditch the word "president."

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, calling the state chairman a President helps the Communist Party offer a more presentable face to the world, and it hides the party's iron fist in a velvet glove of ceremonial title.

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It sows confusion about Communist China's Government, presenting it akin to democracy instead of an authoritarian police state.

We should stop playing by the rules Beijing's propaganda would have us do as to Xi and give him his actual titles. I urge my colleagues to do so.

I might note, Mr. Chair, that, in fact, many people that I don't particularly agree with, including President Bashar al-Assad and others, have the title, but if China doesn't give itself the title and rather he is the head of the Communist Party, we should continue to call him that and not erroneously make him look like a democratic leader.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which prohibits funding for materials that refer to the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party by the title "President."

The United States House of Representatives does not get to pick what other countries call their head of state. This is not a serious policy.

In the United States of America, we should not resort to pettiness, and we should treat others with respect, even when we have vehement disagreements. This is how you solve problems.

I must reflect on the fact that this is the appropriations process, a process that is derived by the United States Constitution. It is a privilege to serve in this House and on the Appropriations Committee.

This amendment does not meet the stature of this process.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman from California, who I greatly admire is, in fact, in this case, wrong. She is making a mistake that I hope to correct in this debate.

Xi Jinping is not the President. That is not the title that their government gives him. As I said in my opening remarks and I will clarify, President Bashar al-Assad of Syria is a President. That is the title his country gives him. The President of Egypt is a President. There are plenty of Presidents.

We would not call Bibi Netanyahu President when he is the Prime Minister, and, of course, we would call the President of Israel President.

I am only making the clear point that Xi Jinping has three titles, none of which includes, in any reasonable translation, the word "President." He is the head of state. He is the chairman of his party. He is the chairman of, in fact, his military.

As a member of Foreign Affairs, it is an important technical correction. I am in earnest agreeing with my friend, the gentlewoman from California, that we should not arbitrarily refuse to take any title given by their country. China could call him President if they wanted to; they do not.

My amendment only says we need to stop changing his title. When the gentlewoman says that we shouldn't arbitrarily or in a petty way change a title, I agree. The title should be one of those three titles or, of course, he is the head of state and that can be used.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, first of all, let me just say, we should allow the State Department to manage protocol. We don't need a funding prohibition.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, in closing, I completely agree that the State Department should have reasonable diplomatic ability, but it has become a problem of a misstatement. As I said earlier, Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu should not be referred to as President even if the State Department wants to. They have both a President and a Prime Minister, as does France.

It is important that titles reflect what, in fact, their titles are. The head of China has three titles. If they want to give him a fourth, they may, but until they do, I believe it is completely inappropriate to call a rose by any other name than the one that, in fact, the rose possesses.

Mr. Chair, I close by urging passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the implementation or negotiations toward an extension of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Protocol Between the United States of America and China.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, my amendment simply recognizes that over the last half-century things have changed.

When I was a young private, Richard Nixon opened up the gate to China. A matter of less than a decade later, Jimmy Carter added them to the Science and Technology Agreement, recognizing that this emerging country needed our help, and that as we spread them and push them away from the Soviet Union, that this was one more way to work together.

I commend what those men, those Presidents, did during their decades, but in the six decades since that time, things have changed. The fact is, China isn't just a competitor; they are, in fact, the world's greatest thief of technology, and cooperation simply leads to greater espionage and theft.

For that reason, it is time to end our agreement that gives them one-way access to our technology. Simply put, we can no longer support the stealing of technology. In the words of Vladimir Lenin: "The capitalists will sell us the rope with which we will hang them." That has not changed.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This Science and Technology Agreement, or STA, with the PRC was extended for 6 months in March and it does not commit us to a permanent agreement. The extension will allow the administration time to amend and strengthen the terms of the STA. Without the STA, the United States would lose valuable insight into China's technical advances.

Additionally, many scientific STA outcomes have been deeply beneficial to the United States and the rest of the world. This includes determining the importance of folic acid supplementation in preventing birth defects and decreasing China's air pollution, which blows across the Pacific contributing to our West Coast's air pollution.

Opponents of this agreement cite concerns that the PRC would exploit civilian research partnerships for military purposes. However, all legitimate concerns about information sharing can be addressed through modifications to the STA rather than eliminating it entirely.

This is being actively negotiated now, and we need to give negotiators a chance to come to a stronger agreement.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, my friend, the gentlewoman from California, knows that the acid rain that falls on California and throughout the United States comes from the knowing and willful burning of coal with no scrubbers in China.

They don't need technology agreements to fix that. The technology exists. They need a will to do it.

If we are going to talk about what we would get in the way of air quality, the answer is, we are not getting air quality because they simply won't make those expenses. That is a sadly hollow reason to continue it.

Additionally, there are subagreements within the STA. Those do not go away. Some of the things that were cited, if they are appropriate, would continue.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, for all of us who serve on the Science Committee, there is no greater investment that we have made around the world than the one we made in CERN. The one in that supercollider; the one that gave us the PET scan, which gave us a lot of other technology that made us understand after the atomic age began what a proton was, how an electron worked, and these particle beams have been huge.

It has been something to which we have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars a year asking only that our scientists be able to study with the others.

I was just in CERN. The scientists there, who are of one world as any sci-

entist you would find, both Americans and Europeans and others, they were in shock because many of their colleagues had just returned from China where they found that the entire design for the future particle collider which is going to be built in North Dakota had been stolen in its entirety. Every part of that sensitive information had been taken to China.

When they went there, the most galling thing they could see was the Chinese bragging about having it, that they were going to get it built first and that people would have to come to them years before it would be available in the United States.

We have been in a science cooperation that included the Chinese at every step. It is time to recognize that we have gotten little from them except lies about the origin of COVID. We have, in fact, been lied to by them and theft is systemic. We cannot and should no longer enter into those kinds of agreements.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, I urge passage of this simple but important amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,000,000)".

Page 34, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chair, today, I rise in support of my amendment to increase funding for the Peace Corps. This investment is a commitment to our Nation's values and our role on the global stage, and we should not back away from it.

The Peace Corps represents the best of America. It embodies our spirit and our generosity. It helps build communities across the globe and exposes them to the good that America does in the world. These initiatives are more crucial than ever in today's world where American soft power, which the Peace Corps is a projection of, must be at the forefront of the pushback against authoritarian countries like Russia and China.

As we consider the challenges and opportunities before us, let us come together to ensure the Peace Corps is equipped to continue its mission. Sup-

porting this amendment means supporting sustained American leadership and goodwill across the globe.

Thousands of Americans serve in the Peace Corps every year and reducing their funding would prevent them from accomplishing their critical mission. I have heard from many constituents about their personal experiences with the Peace Corps and they can tell you, as good as anyone, how impactful serving has been and how many volunteers go on to incredible careers in public service.

I ask my colleagues to stand together to fund this vital program for the next generation of Americans and enhance our Nation's legacy of making a positive impact worldwide.

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

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Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is the only amendment that I will reluctantly oppose. This amendment seeks to increase funding to the Peace Corps to the fiscal year 2024 level.

I do agree with the premise that the Peace Corps should receive additional funding in this bill. The reality is that there is not enough funding for the offset where the gentleman is identifying this money, and that is the State Department diplomatic programs. It is already \$1 billion below the fiscal year 2024 level.

This amendment highlights that the allocation for this bill is just simply too low. We cannot expect to address the variety of global challenges to foster peace and support our diplomatic efforts with the 12 percent decrease in the top line of this bill.

I support the mission of the Peace Corps fully. They are our best diplomats. I commend all of the volunteers who serve our country.

I was recently in Africa on a bipartisan delegation, and we met with many Peace Corps members. They are serving this country, and they are helping in so many ways in the most vulnerable places on the planet. I thank them for that.

This amendment, though, is just robbing Peter to pay Paul. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, again, reluctantly.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chairman, I respect my colleague across the aisle, but to my knowledge, my colleagues across the aisle never offered an amendment to increase funding for the Peace Corps, and this is an amendment that is before us to do just that.

We are constrained by the Fiscal Responsibility Act. We are trying to stay within the confines of the law and make sure that our spending is in line with the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

If my colleague agrees with me that we need to increase funding for the Peace Corps, I can't understand why we would be opposed to an amendment that would do just that.

Yes, we all think every program is vital. Yes, we would love to see it at every level we would like to raise it to.

This is an amendment that increases spending for the Peace Corps. If you agree with that, even if it is not up to the level you would like, I am not sure why you would oppose it.

At the end of the day, this is an amendment that I believe all of my colleagues should support, and I think it is unfortunate that my colleagues across the aisle would oppose it simply because it doesn't go high enough. It is still higher than is in the base text.

If you believe in the mission of the Peace Corps, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me just say once again that taking \$1 billion from our State Department diplomatic programs is wrong. That is why I oppose this amendment.

I think we need to increase funding for the Peace Corps, but, also, we need the State Department diplomatic programs to support the infrastructure and to support our diplomats.

Why in the world would we take \$1 billion from our diplomats? I, again, believe that we should increase funding for both. Here we are faced with a 12 percent cut, so no way.

Again, I reluctantly oppose this. If we could find a new offset that is not going to take money away from our diplomatic programs, a billion dollars, then we could talk.

At this point, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chairman, we are supporting a critical program while staying within the confines of the Fiscal Responsibility Act, which this body, this Congress, and this President agreed to.

That is what we are seeking to do while supporting the critical mission of the Peace Corps. That is why I encourage all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and ask for a "no" vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. MACE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or otherwise be made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to ensure that no funds in the Department of State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill from being obligated, expended, or otherwise made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR.

In 2022, the United States contributed a total of \$2.2 billion to the UNHCR, which accounts for approximately 40 percent of total funding.

You might think that given America's outsized role in funding of the UNHCR that it might work to serve in the national interests of the United States. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

Like many international institutions, including the International Organization for Migration, which we debated earlier, the UNHCR has become hostile to American sovereignty and undermined our border security.

UNHCR's 2018 report, which the Trump administration wisely voted against, emphasized a need to limit detention of migrants that arrive at our borders, which is inconsistent with Federal law and inconsistent with our national interests. We need to be detaining more illegal aliens that arrive at our border, not less.

In 2021, in the thick of COVID-19, the UNHCR was actively lobbying the United States to terminate title 42, which allowed the U.S. to expel migrants back to Mexico or their country of origin. This is one of the most important tools to stem the tide of illegal immigration.

While Americans were stuck in their homes under onerous pandemic restrictions, UNHCR wanted to fling American borders wide open to illegal aliens.

In perhaps the most egregious misuse of taxpayer dollars, UNHCR and other international entities hand out cash, debit cards, and other funds for lodging, movement, and other expenses to migrants in South and Latin America bound for the United States.

These migrants receive cards with hundreds of dollars on them, funding migrants from throughout the world to travel to our southern border.

U.N. documents say the money can be handed out as cash in envelopes and transferred to bank accounts for lodging assistance and even for transportation costs to move migrant caravans.

In one Mexican town on the road to the United States, UNHCR was doling out \$400 payments every 15 days to migrants, funded on the backs of American taxpayers. These funds are unrestricted and unconditional and can be used for any purpose.

America is experiencing the worst crisis at our southern border in our Nation's history, and these policies UNHCR is advocating and the cash payments they are handing out to migrants are only making the problem worse.

They call these payments cash-based intervention. My amendment ensures that we give the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees a cash-based intervention by cutting off Federal funding.

We cannot continue to fund the invasion of our own country, and I strongly urge the passage of my amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would zero out funding for the United Nations' Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, which is a global organization established after World War II to help people who lost their homes.

They work in 136 countries to provide lifesaving assistance, including shelter, food, water, and medical care for people forced to flee conflict and persecution, many of whom have nobody left to turn to.

Just last week, the United States recognized World Refugee Day, reaffirming our tradition as a beacon of hope for refugees and persecuted people around the globe.

In the United States, refugees contributed almost \$124 billion to the growth of the United States' economy from 2005 to 2019.

According to UNHCR, the overall forced displacement rose to 120 million in May 2024 and reflects the 12th year of a consecutive increase.

At this level, the global displaced population is the equivalent of the 12th largest country in the world, which is about the size of Japan.

Responsibility sharing is essential to meet humanitarian needs so that all people can live with hope and dignity.

No single country can respond alone, and no country is untouched by the impacts of forced displacement. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, we should not be paying people to come here illegally. This is not part of the founding of our Nation.

If we are going to talk about growing our economy, and I think a lot of us know that there is a lot of value there, then we should be talking about work visas and other programs, not using taxpayer dollars to pay illegals to come here in caravans illegally across our southern border.

Let's face it. A Nation without borders is not a Nation at all. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, UNHCR advocates for the rights of refugees. They do not advocate on any country's immigration policies.

UNHCR also does not support economic migrants, only those that have applied for asylum.

Mr. Chairman, as I close, I must say some of these amendments tonight are just downright mean-spirited. I ask for a “no” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. MACE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 33, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000,000)”.

Page 39, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, in 2022, over 100,000 Americans lost their lives due to drug overdoses with nearly 70 percent of those fatal overdoses being due to synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

The fentanyl trafficked across our southern border has turned every town into a border town. In South Carolina in 2022, we lost 2,296 lives due to drug overdoses with 1,660 of those due to fentanyl.

With deadly fentanyl taking the lives of so many Americans, I was distressed when reviewing the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill to find out we were spending more to subsidize migrants and refugees from other countries than we were spending on combating international narcotics trafficking.

My amendment would simply transfer \$500 million from the migration and refugee assistance account to the international narcotics control and law enforcement account.

This would provide law enforcement with much-needed resources to combat the deadly scourge of fentanyl trafficking.

Fentanyl is a nationwide problem that requires a truly international approach. The primary source of fentanyl killing American citizens is from China. This fentanyl is brought by international drug cartels, trafficked into the United States through the southern border, and distributed into each and every one of our communities.

This is a chemical attack on our Nation to weaken our society and kill our young people. It is critical that we bolster funding to combat international narcotics trafficking.

Further, this additional funding is necessary to combat Mexican drug cartels who are seeing soaring profits under the Biden administration.

According to a House Budget Committee report, the cartels are bringing in \$30 million a day, or nearly \$1 billion every month or more from their human and drug trafficking operations.

The amount of human suffering taking place at the hands of these criminal cartels is heartbreaking. Criminal cartels who control our border force migrants, including women and children, into indentured servitude, sex slavery, drug trafficking, and worse to pay their way into the United States.

□ 2000

On the path to the border, there are rape trees where cartel members will hang the underwear of women and girls they have raped and abused on their journey to America.

Studies estimate approximately 60 percent of unaccompanied minors are exploited through child pornography, sex abuse, and drug trafficking by the cartels on their journey to the United States. This cruel reality is enabled by the Federal funds that go to entities that fuel cash payments to migrants. Not only are Biden’s open-border policies enabling this human suffering, taxpayers are funding it.

It is critical that we put people over politics, citizens over cartels, and pass this amendment to bolster law enforcement and counternarcotics operations to put an end to the cartels’ cruelty.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The Migration and Refugee Assistance account supports protection and assistance to ease the suffering of those that had to leave everything behind to become a refugee. Again, it is hard to describe the meanness in these amendments. The funding also contributes to broader USG and international efforts to resolve conflicts that cause displacement and provide solutions for people and families that cannot return home.

This humanitarian aid saves lives and upholds the dignity of tens of mil-

lions of forcibly displaced and crisis-affected people, including refugees, victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants.

One in every 69 people, or 1.5 percent of the entire world’s population, is now forcibly displaced. This is nearly double the 1 in 125 people who were displaced a decade ago. What does it mean for the United States to turn its back on these people?

Almost 11 million Sudanese remain uprooted. I visited Sudan this spring, and these people have been uprooted by violence over and over and over and over. Almost 14 million people have fled a brutal regime in Syria and exist only tenuously in neighboring countries like Lebanon, Turkiye, Jordan, and Egypt.

By cutting this assistance, nations hosting these refugees will not accept growing refugee populations in their countries, potentially destabilizing regions and threatening global stability and security.

Should we be spending more in other areas of this bill? Absolutely, which is why the 12 percent proposed cut is irresponsible and does not come anywhere near meeting the needs of the United States. The Migration and Refugee account is already facing a \$725 million cut.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, protecting America and her citizens isn’t mean. It simply means that we are putting our Nation and her people first, as we should, because we have sworn an oath to our Constitution. Putting our citizens and our Nation’s sovereignty above any other is what we should be doing right now to combat what Joe Biden and his administration have done to the United States of America.

We are literally using taxpayer dollars, paying people to come here illegally who are then infiltrating into our communities, who are raping women and killing children.

We read story after story on the news of violence happening in our communities, fentanyl drug overdoses. In fact, 10 years ago, I didn’t even know what fentanyl was; but, in fact, last year I knew two people personally who died of a fentanyl overdose.

Joe Biden and his administration are allowing this to happen right in every one of our communities today, and we have to put an end to it. That means moving money around, cutting funding to the programs that are allowing this to happen, and stop funding what is coming across our southern border.

If we really, truly care about America, then put your money where your mouth is and protect her citizens.

When we talk about threatening security, the videos this week of southern California where Gavin Newsom said he was going to send the Guard down to the border because, by golly, he was going to protect the State of California. The next day there was a

video of hundreds and hundreds of Chinese nationals coming into southern California illegally. It is just completely absurd, and this body needs to do something about it.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 38 will not be offered.

The Chair understands amendment No. 39 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. MOSKOWITZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Department of State to cite statistics obtained from the Gaza Health Ministry.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MOSKOWITZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in support of my amendment to the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 2025 limiting the use of unverified statistics from the Gaza Ministry of Health. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This amendment prohibits the State Department from using the statistics obtained from the Gaza Health Ministry, which is often the only information available about what is happening on the ground in Gaza. As much as we wish there were other sources, this ministry is the only official source for Gaza casualties and is the de facto authority there.

Israel has sealed Gaza’s borders, barring foreign journalists and others who could offer this reporting. The journalists and medical professionals who are there are unable to account for all of the bodies trapped under rubble and discovered in mass graves.

The United Nations and other international institutions and experts as well as the Palestinian authorities in the West Bank say this ministry has made a good faith effort to account for the dead under the most difficult conditions. Their figures have been found to be credible in the past, holding up to United Nations scrutiny, independent investigations, and even Israel’s tallies.

When new information comes to light, as with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance a few weeks ago, they are made. In order for the State Department to do its job effectively, it needs to work with real-time information. This amendment would severely inhibit the United States Government’s ability to assess the situation.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, my amendment does not deny the tragedy that is going on in Gaza due to Hamas’ horrific attack on Israel on October 7, but at the end of the day, the Gaza Ministry of Health is the Hamas Ministry of Health.

The idea that the United States Government would rely on a terrorist organization for statistics, for data that is being utilized, there are better ways to do this. We could work with our international partners and the U.N.

By the way, the U.N., which was relying on Hamas, the Gaza Ministry of Health, if you will, lowered their numbers just a couple weeks ago by a significant amount, thousands, in fact. I believe that the United States should stop relying on a terrorist organization for information.

Remember, it is Hamas’ goal to sell propaganda to the American people, to sell propaganda to the world, and the idea that we would participate in it because there are no other credible sources—Hamas is not a credible source. Since when is Hamas credible?

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues, Representatives WILSON of South Carolina, LAWLER, GOTTHEIMER, and MILLER of West Virginia, for supporting my amendment.

As I have said, this amendment will prohibit the State Department from using unverified statistics provided by Hamas-run Gaza Ministry of Health. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I thank my good colleague from California for yielding me time.

I want to say how absolutely unconscionable it is that my colleagues are offering an amendment to prevent our U.S. Government from even citing the Palestinian death toll.

Since 1948, Mr. Chair, there has been a coordinated effort, especially in this Chamber, to dehumanize Palestinians and erase Palestinians from existence. The ethnic cleansing of Palestinians did not end in 1948.

Today, Mr. Chair, we are recognizing the Israeli apartheid government carry out a genocide in Gaza in real time. This amendment is an attempt to hide it.

Let me remind you all of the words of the Israeli Defense Minister who said: “We are imposing a complete siege on Gaza. No electricity, no food, no water, no fuel. Everything is closed. We are fighting human animals.”

They don’t even see Palestinians as human beings, Mr. Chair. Here we are, my colleagues wanting to prohibit our own U.S. officials from even citing the Palestinian death toll.

Let me read into the RECORD the latest casualties of Palestinians killed: 37,718 Palestinians, including more than 15,000 Palestinian children. More than 86,377 Palestinians have been injured. Six children, Mr. Chair, are killed in Gaza every single hour.

Palestinians are not just numbers. Behind these numbers are real people—mothers, fathers, sons, daughters—who have had their lives stolen from them and their families torn apart, and we should not be trying to hide it. These are innocent children and babies who have been bombed in their tents, burned alive, dismembered, and deliberately starved to death.

Where is our shared humanity in this Chamber?

There is so much anti-Palestinian racism in this Chamber that my colleagues don’t even want to acknowledge that Palestinians exist at all, not when they are alive and now not even when they are dead. It is absolutely disgusting. This is genocide denial.

Mr. Chair, I know the majority of this Chamber doesn’t believe Palestinians should live or exist, but I won’t remain silent as the only Palestinian

American serving in Congress, while folks attempt to even erase those who were killed with our own weapons.

If I may later, at the appropriate time, I will submit for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the list of Palestinians killed in Gaza. Mr. Chair, it is important to note this for everyone here. The list is so long that I can't even submit it because of the text limit. That is how many have been killed in Gaza, and now we are going to try to hide it.

I include in the RECORD a link to the list of those killed in Gaza.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/681084315/List-of-Martyrs-in-Gaza-as-October-26-2023-as-reported-by-the-Gaza-Ministry-of-Health>

Mr. Chair, I rise asking all of us, please, don't erase them. They have a right to be acknowledged as being killed. They are dead.

What more do you want from the people in Palestine?

□ 2015

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that Amendment No. 47 will not be offered.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT KENNEDY SANDERS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and service of Sergeant Kennedy Sanders from Waycross, Georgia.

Sergeant Sanders was one of three soldiers who tragically died during a drone strike in Jordan at only 24 years old. This Sunday, June 30, would have been her 25th birthday.

Her obituary reads: "Her commitment to duty and love for her country were evident in every action, making her a true jewel among us. Verse 25 of Proverbs 31 describes the virtuous woman's attire as 'strength and honor,' and Sanders wore these virtues with grace and resilience."

Her grandfather, who is also a veteran, spoke about the importance of Memorial Day in honoring those who sacrificed their lives for our country.

He spoke so highly of her character as a remarkable and fearless leader.

Sometimes we take our freedom for granted, but in these solemn moments, we must remember to be eternally thankful for those who dedicate their lives to serving our Nation.

Kennedy Sanders was and still is a leader and a hero. She gave the ultimate sacrifice for her country, and we will never forget that.

PRIORITIZING BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we must prioritize border security.

After visiting the border three times since taking office, it was indeed an eye-opening experience. Border Patrol agents face severe staff shortages, often working long hours, pulled from their families, and need better infrastructure.

Border communities need more resources, and the increasing influx of fentanyl across the country poses a significant threat to public health. We must stop drug cartels.

Our southern border is critical to our national security. I remain dedicated to taking a collaborative approach to address comprehensive immigration reform and securing the southern border. I am willing to work closely with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to bring about positive change for the people of eastern North Carolina and the entire Nation.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1240. An act to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 27, 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-4609. A letter from the Executive Director for Workforce Diversity and Inclusion, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,

transmitting the Office's fiscal year 2023 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4610. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; KY; Updates to Attainment Status Designations [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0253; FRL-11850-02-R4] received June 3, 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-4611. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks, and Coke Oven Batteries; Residual Risk and Technology Review, and Periodic Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0085, EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0051; FRL-8471-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV19) received June 3, 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-4612. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-029 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4613. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-016 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4614. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 24-011, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4615. A letter from the DEIA/EEO Officer, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2023 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, Sec. 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4616. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status With Critical Habitat for Guadalupe Fatmucket, Texas Fatmucket, Guadalupe Orb, Texas Pimpleback, Balcones Spike, and False Spike, and Threatened Species Status With Section 4(d) Rule and Critical Habitat for Texas Fawnsfoot [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2019-0061; FXES1111090FEDR-245-FF09E21000] (RIN: 1018-BD16) received June 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4617. A letter from the Administrative Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's correcting amendments — American Indian Probate Regulations; Corrections [BIA-2019-0006; 234A2100DD/AACK001030/A0A501010.999900] (RIN: 1094-AA55) received June 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 Natural Resources.

EC-4618. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation

Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Rates VA Pays for Special Modes of Transportation; Delay of Effective Date (RIN: 2900-AS03) received June 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 Veterans' Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. McCLELLAN:

H.R. 8837. A bill to require the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop celestial time standardization to support future operations and infrastructure on and around the Moon and other celestial bodies other than Earth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 8838. A bill to prohibit agencies from taking certain action relating to social media companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 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. CARAVEO (for herself, Mr. CISCOMANI, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 8839. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance to States on best practices for screening and treatment of congenital syphilis under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

H.R. 8840. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to modify the rules with respect to the consideration in the House of Representatives of any resolution providing for an adjournment period of more than three calendar days until the House of Representatives has approved annual appropriation bills, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. EMMER, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 8841. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Center Street East in Roseau, Minnesota, as the "Floyd B. Olson Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. AMO, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 8842. A bill to ensure that the background check system used for firearms purchases denies a firearm to a person prohibited from possessing a firearm by a lawful court order governing the pretrial release of the person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself and Ms. BARRAGAN):

H.R. 8843. A bill to amend the Visit America Act to promote music tourism, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mr. BACON, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 8844. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to enhance direct certification under the school lunch program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 8845. A bill to support democracy and the rule of law in Georgia, 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. NUNN of Iowa (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 8846. A bill to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters relating to severe storms, straight-line winds, and tornadoes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. BARR, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 8847. A bill to require the inclusion of the Ministry of Public Security's Institute of Forensic Science of China on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRUJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 8848. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the importation of affordable and safe drugs by wholesale distributors, pharmacies, and individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 8849. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the national and local coverage determination processes under the Medicare program; 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 Mr. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. VAN ORDEN):

H.R. 8850. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to set maximum monthly allowances for milk under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 8851. A bill to require U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to facilitate naturalization services for noncitizen veterans who have been removed from the United States or are inadmissible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 8852. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to provide

for environmental infrastructure in East Point, Georgia; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 8853. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to increase funding for stormwater management for Atlanta, Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H. Res. 1322. A resolution electing a Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H. Res. 1323. A resolution rejecting the United Nations decision to place the Israel Defense Force on a list of child's rights abusers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GRUJALVA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BALINT, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. NADLER):

H. Res. 1324. A resolution condemning Uganda's undemocratic human rights regression; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XIII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. McCLELLAN:

H.R. 8837.

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

Article I, Section 8, U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Space

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 8838.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Additionally, the First Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of speech, provides the basis for this legislation aimed at protecting free speech rights in the digital age.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit federal agencies from taking certain actions relating to social media companies that could infringe upon First Amendment rights, including directing or encouraging content moderation, and to establish safeguards against government overreach in online speech regulation.

By Ms. CARAVEO:

H.R. 8839.

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 require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance to States on best practices for screening and treatment of congenital syphilis under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

By Mr. EDWARDS:
H.R. 8840.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 5, Clause 2
Provides that each house of Congress "may determine the Rules of its Proceedings."
The single subject of this legislation is:
Amends the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to modify the rules with respect to the consideration in the House of Representatives of any resolution or motion providing for an adjournment period of more than three calendar days without a pro forma session or seven calendar days without a voting session until the House has approved annual appropriations bills.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:
H.R. 8841.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Renaming the Roseau Post Office.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:
H.R. 8842.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution for the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:
A bill to ensure that the background check system used for firearms purchases denies a firearm to a person prohibited from possessing a firearm by a lawful court order governing the pretrial release of the person.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:
H.R. 8843.
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:
Commerce

By Mrs. HAYES:
H.R. 8844.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill extends eligibility for the National School Lunch Program and school breakfast program of the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. KEATING:
H.R. 8845.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
A bill to support democracy and the rule of law in Georgia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:
H.R. 8846.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill excludes from taxpayer gross income, for income tax purposes, any amount received by an individual taxpayer as compensation for expenses or losses incurred from severe storms, straight-line winds, and tornadoes.

By Mr. OGLES:
H.R. 8847.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require the inclusion of the Ministry of Public Security's Institute of Forensic Science of China on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 8848.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:
To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the importation of affordable and safe drugs by wholesale distributors, pharmacies, and individuals.

By Mr. SMUCKER:
H.R. 8849.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:
This legislation amends title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the national and local coverage determination processes under the Medicare program.

By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 8850.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To return the maximum monthly allowance of milk available for families utilizing the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to previous levels.

By Mr. VARGAS:
H.R. 8851.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to facilitate naturalization services for noncitizen veterans who have been removed from the United States or are inadmissible.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:
H.R. 8852.
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:
To improve the Army Corps of Engineers' ability to assist the City of East Point, Georgia's water infrastructure needs.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:
H.R. 8853.
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:
To improve the Army Corps of Engineers' ability to assist the City of Atlanta, Georgia's water infrastructure needs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

- H.R. 34: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
- H.R. 35: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
- H.R. 38: Mr. BEAN of Florida.
- H.R. 53: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 234: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
- H.R. 396: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina and Ms. SCHRIER.
- H.R. 435: Mr. CLOUD.
- H.R. 570: Mr. CLOUD.
- H.R. 782: Mrs. PELTOLA.
- H.R. 809: Mr. VAN DREW.
- H.R. 856: Mr. SABLAN.
- H.R. 866: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 883: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 885: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
- H.R. 932: Mr. MILLS.
- H.R. 1015: Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. BALINT, and Ms. PLASKETT.
- H.R. 1088: Ms. SALAZAR.
- H.R. 1092: Mr. BALDERSON.
- H.R. 1222: Ms. SHERRILL and Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 1255: Mr. KHANNA.
- H.R. 1320: Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.R. 1351: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 1359: Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 1477: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
- H.R. 1507: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
- H.R. 1572: Mr. FROST and Mrs. BICE.
- H.R. 1626: Mr. LANDSMAN.
- H.R. 1638: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 1691: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 1692: Mr. MORELLE.
- H.R. 1705: Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 1719: Mr. NEAL.
- H.R. 1737: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.R. 1764: Mr. DELUZIO.
- H.R. 1785: Mr. STAUBER.
- H.R. 1787: Mr. MULLIN.
- H.R. 1831: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 1838: Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.R. 2400: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
- H.R. 2407: Mr. VASQUEZ.
- H.R. 2567: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 2584: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
- H.R. 2642: Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 2757: Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 2802: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 2880: Mr. GROTHMAN.
- H.R. 2923: Mr. ROUZER and Ms. SLOTKIN.
- H.R. 2941: Mr. SMUCKER.
- H.R. 2955: Mr. GARBARINO.
- H.R. 3014: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
- H.R. 3018: Ms. PETTERSEN and Mr. COURTNEY.
- H.R. 3024: Mr. POCAN and Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.R. 3036: Mr. HORSFORD.
- H.R. 3074: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
- H.R. 3096: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 3225: Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 3240: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 3265: Ms. TOKUDA.
- H.R. 3411: Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 3432: Ms. CARAVEO and Mr. LAWLER.
- H.R. 3470: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 3507: Mr. SIMPSON.
- H.R. 3583: Ms. OMAR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. RASKIN, and Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 3592: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H.R. 3601: Mr. LEVIN.
- H.R. 3649: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 3670: Mrs. LUNA.
- H.R. 3702: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
- H.R. 3725: Mr. LEVIN.
- H.R. 3808: Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 3875: Ms. PETTERSEN.

- H.R. 3876: Mr. CAREY and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
- H.R. 3882: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. MEUSER.
- H.R. 3940: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.R. 4137: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
- H.R. 4184: Mrs. TRAHAN and Ms. WEXTON.
- H.R. 4263: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. FLOOD.
- H.R. 4273: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 4301: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 4302: Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 4303: Mr. GOMEZ.
- H.R. 4326: Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 4363: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
- H.R. 4384: Mr. TRONE and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
- H.R. 4438: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 4534: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 4602: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 4758: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
- H.R. 4769: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Mr. NEAL.
- H.R. 4845: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 4867: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
- H.R. 4896: Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.R. 4929: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 4963: Mr. SUOZZI.
- H.R. 4966: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
- H.R. 4978: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 4987: Mr. PALLONE.
- H.R. 5003: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
- H.R. 5010: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 5017: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 5020: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 5037: Mr. CARSON.
- H.R. 5077: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 5104: Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H.R. 5134: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
- H.R. 5155: Mr. LEVIN.
- H.R. 5163: Mr. LANDSMAN.
- H.R. 5397: Mr. HERN.
- H.R. 5414: Mr. PETERS and Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.R. 5530: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. SORENSEN.
- H.R. 5532: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 5561: Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Ms. TENNEY.
- H.R. 5564: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
- H.R. 5625: Mr. MOONEY and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 5699: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WILD, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BUDZINSKI, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
- H.R. 5759: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 5819: Ms. MENG and Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 5830: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
- H.R. 5950: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 5995: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
- H.R. 6244: Mr. MORAN.
- H.R. 6327: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 6373: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 6377: Mr. MCGARVEY.
- H.R. 6381: Mr. DESAULNIER.
- H.R. 6404: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 6430: Mr. MEUSER.
- H.R. 6484: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 6507: Mrs. BICE and Mrs. LUNA.
- H.R. 6608: Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 6612: Mr. ROUZER.
- H.R. 6640: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. DEGETTE.
- H.R. 6654: Mr. EVANS.
- H.R. 6672: Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
- H.R. 6743: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. CARAVEO, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
- H.R. 6751: Mr. AMO and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
- H.R. 6780: Mr. MAGAZINER and Mr. DESAULNIER.
- H.R. 6828: Mr. TONKO.
- H.R. 6887: Ms. TENNEY.
- H.R. 6928: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 6931: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 6946: Mr. LANDSMAN.
- H.R. 6957: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 7025: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 7054: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 7087: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 7132: Mr. PETERS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MAGAZINER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 7165: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. KEATING.
- H.R. 7213: Mr. MOORE of Utah, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 7222: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 7225: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 7227: Mr. FLOOD, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. OWENS.
- H.R. 7257: Mr. KENNEDY.
- H.R. 7258: Mr. COSTA and Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 7274: Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 7297: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
- H.R. 7300: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 7342: Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 7361: Mrs. CAMMACK.
- H.R. 7378: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
- H.R. 7438: Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio.
- H.R. 7450: Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
- H.R. 7539: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 7577: Ms. PETERSEN and Mr. ROUZER.
- H.R. 7661: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 7703: Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 7770: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mrs. HINSON.
- H.R. 7790: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 7808: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 7825: Ms. LOFGREN and Mrs. SYKES.
- H.R. 7914: Ms. MENG.
- H.R. 8004: Mrs. TRAHAN.
- H.R. 8018: Mr. VAN DREW.
- H.R. 8025: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 8041: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
- H.R. 8061: Ms. DE LA CRUZ and Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 8075: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 8167: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
- H.R. 8168: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
- H.R. 8231: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 8247: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
- H.R. 8301: Mr. MRVAN.
- H.R. 8304: Mr. ROUZER.
- H.R. 8307: Ms. ADAMS and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
- H.R. 8334: Mr. GROTHMAN.
- H.R. 8353: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 8358: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
- H.R. 8371: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 8407: Mr. RUIZ and Ms. BONAMICI.
- H.R. 8411: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey and Mr. ROUZER.
- H.R. 8426: Mr. CASE, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. DELBENE.
- H.R. 8442: Ms. JACOBS.
- H.R. 8545: Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. AMO.
- H.R. 8560: Mr. MRVAN.
- H.R. 8565: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 8568: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
- H.R. 8639: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 8641: Mr. KILEY.
- H.R. 8659: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
- H.R. 8667: Ms. SLOTKIN.
- H.R. 8679: Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 8683: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Mr. LAWLER.
- H.R. 8693: Mr. DONALDS.
- H.R. 8702: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 8704: Mr. FRY.
- H.R. 8706: Mr. OWENS, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 8734: Mr. JAMES and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
- H.R. 8758: Ms. ROSS, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 8764: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.R. 8768: Ms. BONAMICI.
- H.R. 8778: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. MOYLAN.
- H.R. 8784: Mr. OWENS and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H.R. 8785: Mr. COLLINS.
- H.R. 8788: Mr. HUFFMAN.
- H.R. 8796: Ms. ROSS.
- H.R. 8801: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
- H.R. 8821: Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H.R. 8825: Ms. BROWN.
- H.R. 8827: Mr. TORRES of New York.
- H.R. 8828: Mr. TRONE and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
- H.R. 8830: Ms. ROSS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 8834: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.J. Res. 72: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.J. Res. 76: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. MAGAZINER.
- H.J. Res. 117: Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. BOST, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
- H.J. Res. 123: Mr. FRY.
- H.J. Res. 133: Mr. FRY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. DUNCAN.
- H.J. Res. 138: Mrs. CAMMACK.
- H.J. Res. 140: Mr. BARR and Mr. FITZGERALD.
- H.J. Res. 141: Mr. BARR and Mr. FITZGERALD.
- H.J. Res. 142: Mr. BARR, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. LAWLER.
- H.J. Res. 143: Mr. BARR and Mr. FITZGERALD.
- H.J. Res. 147: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. ISSA.
- H.J. Res. 152: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
- H.J. Res. 160: Mr. TIFFANY.
- H.J. Res. 168: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H. Res. 269: Mr. RUIZ.
- H. Res. 387: Mr. TRONE.
- H. Res. 439: Ms. LEE of California.
- H. Res. 561: Ms. OMAR and Ms. DELBENE.
- H. Res. 1012: Ms. CHU.
- H. Res. 1180: Mr. COSTA.
- H. Res. 1206: Mr. SORENSEN.
- H. Res. 1225: Mr. TRONE.
- H. Res. 1279: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H. Res. 1286: Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. LAWLER.
- H. Res. 1317: Mr. CARL, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.