

reach for our servicemembers, in particular, for the over 2 million people who are stationed in States where they have little to no access to abortion.

Even more appalling, this amendment would force a servicemember who was raped by one of her own colleagues or superiors to travel at their own expense to terminate a resulting pregnancy.

Our servicemembers fight for our country every day. As lawmakers, we should be prepared to fight to protect their freedoms, not voting to take their freedoms away.

Mr. Chair, I urge objection to this amendment, the Jackson No. 5 amendment, and all of these extreme amendments which are taking us away from the critical functions we should be providing.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, in closing, we are endowed by our Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Life. I can't help but notice the focus of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle of terminating life.

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

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, what this amendment before us says, it says you cannot teach that the Constitution is a racist document.

As Mrs. MCCLELLAN pointed out, the Constitution says that Black people are three-fifths of a person. The problem here is that we are not allowing with this amendment to have an honest discussion. Within the military, within society as a whole, you can't have a functioning unit, a functioning institution if you don't understand this history properly.

This amendment requires us to literally whitewash history. If you are a Black person thinking about serving in the military, and you know that is the military you are walking into, you are going to be worried about it.

What DEI does is it gives an opportunity to assure people that they will be treated equally, assurance that they are needed precisely because of amendments like this.

Our country has a rich and complicated history. A lot of it is very good, but we need to be honest about what it is if we are going to recruit from the diverse population that we need to recruit from.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. 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 question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. 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.

□ 1700

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 118-142 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment no. 27 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment no. 28 by Ms. TLAIB of Michigan.

Amendment no. 5 by Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

Amendment no. 10 by Mr. ROSENDALE of Montana.

Amendment no. 20 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment no. 21 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment no. 22 by Mr. GAETZ of Florida.

Amendment no. 23 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment no. 24 by Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

Amendment no. 25 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

Amendment no. 30 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

Amendment no. 31 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 27, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 198, noes 217, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

AYES—198

Adams	Boyle (PA)	Casas
Aguilar	Brown	Casten
Allred	Brownley	Castro (FL)
Auchincloss	Buck	Castro (TX)
Balint	Budzinski	Cherfilus-
Beatty	Bush	McCormick
Bera	Caraveo	Chu
Beyer	Carbajal	Clark (MA)
Blumenauer	Cardenas	Clarke (NY)
Blunt Rochester	Carson	Cleaver
Bonamici	Carter (LA)	Clyburn
Bowman	Cartwright	Cohen

Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Ramirez
Correa	Khanna	Raskin
Courtney	Kildee	Ross
Craig	Kilmer	Ruiz
Crockett	Kim (NJ)	Ruppersberger
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Sablan
Cuellar	Kuster	Salinas
Dauids (KS)	Landsman	Sánchez
Davis (IL)	Larsen (WA)	Santos
Davis (NC)	Larson (CT)	Sarbames
Dean (PA)	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
DeGette	Lee (PA)	Schakowsky
DeLauro	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
DelBene	Levin	Schneider
DeSaulnier	Lieu	Scholten
Dingell	Lofgren	Schrier
Doggett	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Magaziner	Scott, David
Espallat	Manning	Sewell
Fletcher	Massie	Sherman
Foster	Matsui	Sherrill
Foushee	McBath	Slotkin
Frankel, Lois	McClellan	Smith (WA)
Frost	McCollum	Sorensen
Garamendi	McGarvey	Soto
Garcia (IL)	McGovern	Spanberger
Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Stansbury
Garcia, Robert	Menendez	Stanton
Golden (ME)	Meng	Stevens
Goldman (NY)	Mfume	Strickland
Gomez	Moore (WI)	Swalwell
Gonzalez,	Morelle	Sykes
Vicente	Mirvan	Takano
Green, Al (TX)	Mullin	Thanedar
Grijalva	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Harder (CA)	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Hayes	Neal	Titus
Higgins (NY)	Neguse	Tlaib
Himes	Norcross	Tokuda
Horsford	Norton	Tonko
Houlahan	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Hoyer	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Hoyle (OR)	Pappas	Trahan
Huffman	Pascrell	Trone
Ivey	Payne	Underwood
Jackson (IL)	Pelosi	Vargas
Jackson (NC)	Peters	Vasquez
Jackson Lee	Petterson	Veasey
Jacobs	Phillips	Velázquez
Jayapal	Pingree	Waters
Jeffries	Plaskett	Watson Coleman
Johnson (GA)	Pocan	Wild
Kamlager-Dove	Porter	Williams (GA)
Kaptur	Pressley	Wilson (FL)
Keating	Quigley	

NOES—217

Aderholt	Crenshaw	Griffith
Alford	Curtis	Grothman
Allen	D'Esposito	Guest
Amodei	Davidson	Guthrie
Arrington	De La Cruz	Hageman
Babin	Deluzio	Harris
Bacon	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Balderson	Donalds	Higgins (LA)
Banks	Duarte	Hill
Bean (FL)	Dunn (FL)	Hinson
Bentz	Edwards	Houchin
Bergman	Ellzey	Hudson
Biggs	Emmer	Huizenga
Bilirakis	Estes	Hunt
Bishop (GA)	Ezell	Issa
Bishop (NC)	Fallon	Jackson (TX)
Boebert	Feenstra	James
Bost	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Brecheen	Finstad	Johnson (OH)
Buchanan	Fischbach	Johnson (SD)
Bucshon	Fitzgerald	Jordan
Burchett	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (PA)
Burgess	Fleischmann	Kean (NJ)
Burlison	Flood	Kelly (MS)
Calvert	Fox	Kiggans (VA)
Carey	Fry	Kiley
Carl	Fulcher	Kustoff
Carter (GA)	Gaetz	LaHood
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	LaLota
Case	Garbarino	LaMalfa
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Mike	Lamborn
Ciscomani	Gimenez	Langworthy
Cline	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Cloud	Good (VA)	LaTurner
Clyde	Gooden (TX)	Lawler
Cole	Gosar	Lee (FL)
Collins	Gottheimer	Lee (NV)
Comer	Granger	Lesko
Costa	Graves (LA)	Letlow
Crane	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk
Crawford	Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer

Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norman

Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Ruthford
Ryan
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz

Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—24

Armstrong
Barr
Barragán
Bice
Cammack
Duncan
Eshoo
Evans

Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallego
González-Colón
Greene (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Lucas

Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Peltola
Radewagen
Rose
Thompson (PA)
Wexton
Williams (NY)

□ 1722

Messrs. KEAN of New Jersey, COMER, SIMPSON, Ms. SALAZAR, Messrs. BUCHANAN, MIKE GARCIA of California, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. LESKO, Messrs. MOSKOWITZ, DELUZIO, and MURPHY and changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. IVEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BERA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CARBAJAL changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I was unable to be present for rollcall No. 298 due to the limited voting window made available for members. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall No. 298.

Stated against:

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 298.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WOMACK). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 28, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 160, noes 266, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

AYES—160

Adams
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Casten
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Foster
Foushee
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)

Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Houlahan
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Matsui
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas

Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Soto
Stansbury
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—266

Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecht
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert

Cammack
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte

Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elizy
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Good (VA)

Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer

Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Plaskett
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy

Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Torres (NY)
Trone
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (KY)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—13

Chavez-DeRemer
Emmer
Evans
Gallego
Hoyle (OR)

Jackson Lee
Kelly (PA)
Mullin
Peltola
Radewagen

Rogers (KY)
Wexton
Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1725

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 5, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON), 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 221, noes 213, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

AYES—221

Aderholt	Gallagher	Miller (WV)
Alford	Garbarino	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Mills
Amodei	Gimenez	Molinaro
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Arrington	González-Colón	Mooney
Babin	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gosar	Moran
Balderson	Granger	Moylan
Banks	Graves (LA)	Murphy
Barr	Graves (MO)	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Newhouse
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bergman	Griffith	Nunn (IA)
Bice	Grothman	Obernolte
Biggs	Guest	Ogles
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Owens
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Palmer
Boebert	Harris	Pence
Bost	Harshbarger	Perry
Brecheen	Hern	Pfluger
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Buck	Hill	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Burlison	Huizenga	Rose
Calvert	Hunt	Rosendale
Cammack	Issa	Rouzer
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Carl	James	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Santos
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Ciscomani	Jordan	Schweikert
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Self
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Sessions
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (MO)
Comer	Kiley	Smith (NE)
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kustoff	Smucker
Crenshaw	LaHood	Spartz
Cuellar	LaLota	Stauber
Curtis	LaMalfa	Steel
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Stefanik
Davidson	Langworthy	Steil
De La Cruz	Latta	Steube
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Strong
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Tenney
Duncan	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Tiffany
Edwards	Loudermilk	Timmons
Ellzey	Lucas	Turner
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Estes	Luna	Van Drew
Ezell	Luttrell	Van Dwyne
Fallon	Mace	Van Orden
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Wagner
Ferguson	Mann	Walberg
Finstad	Massie	Waltz
Fischbach	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McCaul	Wenstrup
Flood	McClain	Westerman
Fox	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Franklin, C.	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Scott	McHenry	Wittman
Fry	Meuser	Womack
Fulcher	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Gaetz	Miller (OH)	Zinke

NOES—213

Adams	Brownley	Chu
Aguilar	Budzinski	Clark (MA)
Allred	Bush	Clarke (NY)
Auchincloss	Caraveo	Cleaver
Balint	Carbajal	Clyburn
Barragán	Cárdenas	Cohen
Beatty	Carson	Connolly
Bera	Carter (LA)	Correa
Beyer	Cartwright	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Casar	Courtney
Blumenauer	Case	Craig
Blunt Rochester	Casten	Crockett
Bonamici	Castor (FL)	Crow
Bowman	Castro (TX)	Davids (KS)
Boyle (PA)	Cherfilus-	Davis (IL)
Brown	McCormick	Davis (NC)

Dean (PA)	Kuster	Raskin
DeGette	Landsman	Ross
DeLauro	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
DelBene	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Deluzio	Lee (CA)	Ryan
DeSaulnier	Lee (NV)	Sablan
Dingell	Lee (PA)	Salinas
Doggett	Leger Fernandez	Sánchez
Duarte	Levin	Sarbanes
Escobar	Lieu	Scanlon
Eshoo	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Españalat	Lynch	Schiff
Fitzpatrick	Magaziner	Schneider
Fletcher	Manning	Scholten
Foster	Matsui	Schrier
Foushee	McBath	Scott (VA)
Frankel, Lois	McClellan	Scott, David
Frost	McCollum	Sewell
Garamendi	McGarvey	Sherman
Garcia (IL)	McGovern	Sherrill
Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Slotkin
Garcia, Robert	Menendez	Smith (WA)
Golden (ME)	Meng	Sorensen
Goldman (NY)	Mfume	Soto
Gomez	Moore (WI)	Spanberger
Gonzalez,	Morelle	Stansbury
Vicente	Moskowitz	Stanton
Gottheimer	Moulton	Stevens
Green, Al (TX)	Mrvan	Strickland
Grijalva	Mullin	Swalwell
Harder (CA)	Nadler	Sykes
Hayes	Napolitano	Takano
Higgins (NY)	Neal	Thanedar
Himes	Neguse	Thompson (CA)
Horsford	Nickel	Thompson (MS)
Houlahan	Norcross	Titus
Hoyer	Norton	Tlaib
Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez	Tokuda
Huffman	Omar	Tonko
Ivey	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Jackson (IL)	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Jackson (NC)	Pappas	Trahan
Jackson Lee	Pascarell	Trone
Jacobs	Payne	Underwood
Jayapal	Pelosi	Vargas
Jeffries	Perez	Vasquez
Johnson (GA)	Peters	Veasey
Kamlager-Dove	Petterson	Velázquez
Kaptur	Phillips	Wasserman
Keating	Pingree	Schultz
Kelly (IL)	Plaskett	Waters
Khanna	Pocan	Watson Coleman
Kildee	Porter	Wexton
Kilmer	Pressley	Wild
Kim (NJ)	Quigley	Williams (GA)
Krishnamoorthi	Ramirez	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Evans Kelly (PA) Radewagen
Gallego Peltola Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1729

Mr. CUELLAR changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 10, printed in House Report 118-142 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 222, noes 211, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—222

Aderholt	Gallagher	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Garbarino	Mills
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Amodei	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Arrington	González-Colón	Moore (AL)
Babin	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moran
Baird	Gosar	Moylan
Balderson	Granger	Murphy
Banks	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Barr	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Norman
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Griffith	Obernolte
Bice	Grothman	Ogles
Biggs	Guest	Owens
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Pence
Boebert	Harris	Perry
Bost	Harshbarger	Pfluger
Brecheen	Hern	Posey
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Buck	Hill	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hudson	Rose
Burlison	Huizenga	Rosendale
Calvert	Hunt	Rouzer
Cammack	Issa	Roy
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carl	James	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Santos
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Self
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Simpson
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smucker
Crawford	Kustoff	Spartz
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stauber
Cuellar	LaLota	Steel
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stefanik
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Steil
Davidson	Langworthy	Steube
De La Cruz	Latta	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Strong
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Tenney
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Lesko	Tiffany
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Timmons
Edwards	Loudermilk	Turner
Ellzey	Lucas	Valadao
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Estes	Luna	Van Dwyne
Ezell	Luttrell	Van Orden
Fallon	Mace	Wagner
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Walberg
Ferguson	Mann	Waltz
Finstad	Massie	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	Mast	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	McCarthy	Wenstrup
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Westerman
Fleischmann	McClain	Williams (TX)
Flood	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Fox	McCormick	Wittman
Franklin, C.	McHenry	Womack
Scott	Meuser	Yakym
Fry	Miller (IL)	Zinke
Fulcher	Miller (OH)	
Gaetz	Miller (WV)	

NOES—211

Adams	Brown	Chu
Aguilar	Brownley	Clark (MA)
Allred	Budzinski	Clarke (NY)
Auchincloss	Bush	Cleaver
Balint	Caraveo	Clyburn
Barragán	Carbajal	Cohen
Beatty	Cárdenas	Connolly
Bera	Carson	Correa
Beyer	Carter (LA)	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Cartwright	Courtney
Blumenauer	Casar	Craig
Blunt Rochester	Case	Crockett
Bonamici	Casten	Crow
Bowman	Castor (FL)	Davids (KS)
Boyle (PA)	Castro (TX)	Davis (IL)

Davis (NC)	Kuster	Raskin	[Roll No. 302]	Espallat	Lieu	Sablan
Dean (PA)	Landsman	Ross		Fletcher	Lofgren	Salinas
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz	AYES—222	Foster	Lynch	Sánchez
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger		Foushee	Magaziner	Sarbanes
DelBene	Lee (CA)	Ryan	Gallagher	Frankel, Lois	Manning	Scanlon
Deluzio	Lee (NV)	Sablan	Garcia, Mike	Frost	Matsui	Schakowsky
DeSaulnier	Lee (PA)	Salinas	Gimenez	Garamendi	McBath	Schiff
Dingell	Leger Fernandez	Sánchez	Gonzales, Tony	Garcia (IL)	McClellan	Schneider
Doggett	Levin	Sarbanes	González-Colón	Garcia (TX)	McCollum	Scholten
Duarte	Lieu	Scanlon	Good (VA)	Garcia, Robert	McGarvey	Schrier
Escobar	Lofgren	Schakowsky	Gooden (TX)	Golden (ME)	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Lynch	Schiff	Gosar	Goldman (NY)	Meeks	Scott, David
Espallat	Magaziner	Schneider	Granger	Gomez	Menendez	Sewell
Fletcher	Manning	Scholten	Graves (LA)	Gonzalez,	Meng	Sherman
Foster	Matsui	Schrier	Graves (MO)	Vicente	Mfume	Sherrill
Foushee	McBath	Scott (VA)	Green (TN)	Gottheimer	Moore (WI)	Slotkin
Frankel, Lois	McClellan	Scott, David	Greene (GA)	Green, Al (TX)	Morelle	Smith (WA)
Frost	McCollum	Sewell	Griffith	Grijalva	Moskowitz	Sorensen
Garamendi	McGarvey	Sherman	Grothman	Harder (CA)	Moulton	Soto
Garcia (IL)	McGovern	Sherrill	Guest	Hayes	Mrvan	Spanberger
Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Slotkin	Owens	Higgins (NY)	Mullin	Stansbury
Garcia, Robert	Menendez	Smith (WA)	Palmer	Himes	Nadler	Stanton
Golden (ME)	Meng	Sorensen	Pence	Horsford	Napolitano	Stevens
Goldman (NY)	Mfume	Soto	Perry	Houlahan	Neal	Strickland
Gomez	Moore (WI)	Spanberger	Pfluger	Hoyer	Neguse	Swalwell
Gonzalez,	Morelle	Stansbury	Posay	Hoyle (OR)	Nickel	Sykes
Vicente	Moskowitz	Stanton	Reschenthaler	Huffman	Norcross	Takano
Gottheimer	Moulton	Stevens	Rodgers (WA)	Ivey	Norton	Thanedar
Green, Al (TX)	Mrvan	Strickland	Rogers (AL)	Jackson (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (CA)
Grijalva	Mullin	Swalwell	Rogers (KY)	Jackson (NC)	Omar	Thompson (MS)
Harder (CA)	Nadler	Sykes	Rose	Jackson Lee	Pallone	Titus
Hayes	Napolitano	Takano	Rosendale	Jacobs	Panetta	Tlaib
Higgins (NY)	Neal	Thanedar	Rouzer	Jayapal	Pappas	Tokuda
Himes	Neguse	Thompson (CA)	Roy	Jeffries	Pascrell	Tonko
Horsford	Nickel	Thompson (MS)	Rutherford	Johnson (GA)	Payne	Torres (CA)
Houlahan	Norcross	Titus	Salazar	Kamlager-Dove	Pelosi	Torres (NY)
Hoyer	Norton	Tlaib	Santos	Kaptur	Perez	Trahan
Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez	Tokuda	Scalise	Keating	Peters	Trone
Huffman	Omar	Tonko	Schweikert	Kelly (IL)	Pettersen	Underwood
Ivey	Pallone	Torres (CA)	Scott, Austin	Khanna	Phillips	Vargas
Jackson (IL)	Panetta	Torres (NY)	Self	Kildee	Pingree	Vasquez
Jackson (NC)	Pappas	Trahan	Sessions	Kilmer	Plaskett	Veasey
Jackson Lee	Pascrell	Trone	Simpson	Kim (NJ)	Pocan	Velázquez
Jacobs	Payne	Underwood	Smith (MO)	Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Wasserman
Jayapal	Pelosi	Vargas	Smith (NE)	Landsman	Pressley	Wasserman
Jeffries	Perez	Vasquez	Smith (NJ)	Larsen (WA)	Quigley	Schultz
Johnson (GA)	Peters	Veasey	Smucker	Larson (CT)	Ramirez	Waters
Kamlager-Dove	Pettersen	Velázquez	Startz	Lee (CA)	Raskin	Watson Coleman
Kaptur	Phillips	Wasserman	Staubert	Lee (NV)	Ross	Wexton
Keating	Pingree	Schultz	Steel	Lee (PA)	Ruiz	Wild
Kelly (IL)	Plaskett	Waters	Stefanik	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Khanna	Pocan	Watson Coleman	Steil	Levin	Ryan	Wilson (FL)
Kildee	Porter	Wexton	Steube			
Kilmer	Pressley	Wild	Stewart			
Kim (NJ)	Quigley	Williams (GA)	Strong			
Krishnamoorthi	Ramirez	Wilson (FL)	Tenney			
			Thompson (PA)			
			Tiffany			
			Timmons			
			Turner			
			Valadao			
			Van Drew			
			Van Duyne			
			Van Orden			
			Wagner			
			Walberg			
			Waltz			
			Weber (TX)			
			Webster (FL)			
			Wenstrup			
			Westerman			
			Williams (TX)			
			Wilson (SC)			
			Wittman			
			Womack			
			Yakym			
			Zinke			

NOT VOTING—7

Cherfilus- Gallego Radewagen
McCormick Kelly (PA) Williams (NY)
Evans Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1732

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 20, printed in
House Report 118-142 offered by the
gentleman from South Carolina (Mr.
NORMAN), 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 222, noes 210,
not voting 8, as follows:

Aderholt	Gallagher	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Garbarino	Mills
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Amodei	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Arrington	González-Colón	Moore (AL)
Babin	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moran
Baird	Gosar	Moylan
Balderson	Granger	Murphy
Banks	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Barr	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Norman
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Griffith	Obenoltz
Bice	Grothman	Ogles
Biggs	Guest	Owens
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Pence
Boebert	Harris	Perry
Bost	Harshbarger	Pfluger
Brecheen	Hern	Posay
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Hill	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Burlison	Hudson	Rose
Calvert	Huizenga	Rosendale
Cammack	Hunt	Rouzer
Carey	Issa	Roy
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	James	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Santos
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Ciscomani	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Cline	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Self
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Cole	Kean (NJ)	Simpson
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Crane	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Startz
Crenshaw	LaHood	Staubert
Cuellar	LaLota	Steel
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stefanik
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Steil
Davidson	Langworthy	Steube
De La Cruz	Latta	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Strong
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Tenney
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Duarte	Lesko	Tiffany
Duncan	Letlow	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Turner
Edwards	Lucas	Valadao
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Emmer	Luna	Van Duyne
Estes	Luttrell	Van Orden
Ezell	Mace	Wagner
Fallon	Malliotakis	Walberg
Feenstra	Mann	Waltz
Ferguson	Massie	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Mast	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	McCarthy	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	McCauley	Westerman
Fitzpatrick	McClain	Williams (TX)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Flood	McCormick	Wittman
Fox	McHenry	Womack
Franklin, C.	Meuser	Yakym
Scott	Miller (IL)	Zinke
Fry	Miller (OH)	
Fulcher	Miller (WV)	
Gaetz		

NOES—210

Adams	Bush	Correa
Agullar	Caraveo	Costa
Allred	Carbajal	Courtney
Auchincloss	Cárdenas	Craig
Balint	Carson	Crockett
Barragán	Carter (LA)	Crow
Beatty	Cartwright	Davis (KS)
Bera	Casas	Davis (IL)
Beyer	Case	Davis (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Dean (PA)
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bonamici	Chu	DelBene
Bowman	Clark (MA)	Deluzio
Boyle (PA)	Clarke (NY)	DeSaulnier
Brown	Cleaver	Dingell
Brownley	Clyburn	Doggett
Buck	Cohen	Escobar
Budzinski	Connolly	Eshoo

NOT VOTING—8

Cherfilus- Gallego Peltola
McCormick Kelly (PA) Radewagen
Evans Kuster Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1735

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall
No. 302.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 21, printed in
House Report 118-142 offered by the
gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms.
GREENE), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
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 device, and there were—ayes 89, noes 341, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—89

Alford	Fischbach	Miller (WV)
Arrington	Fitzgerald	Mills
Babin	Franklin, C.	Moolenaar
Balderson	Scott	Mooney
Banks	Fry	Moore (AL)
Bean (FL)	Fulcher	Moran
Biggs	Gaetz	Murphy
Bilirakis	Good (VA)	Nehls
Bishop (NC)	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Boebert	Gosar	Ogles
Brecheen	Granger	Perry
Burchett	Greene (GA)	Pfluger
Burgess	Guest	Posey
Burlison	Hageman	Reschenthaler
Cammack	Harshbarger	Rosendale
Carl	Hern	Roy
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Santos
Cloud	Houchin	Self
Collins	Hunt	Smith (MO)
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Staubert
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Stefanik
Crawford	Jordan	Steube
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Stewart
Donalds	LaMalfa	Tiffany
Duncan	Luna	Timmons
Edwards	Luttrell	Van Drew
Estes	Mann	Van Dwyne
Ezell	Massie	Weber (TX)
Fallon	McClain	Williams (TX)
Finstad	Miller (IL)	Zinke

NOES—341

Adams	Costa	Griffith
Aderholt	Courtney	Grijalva
Aguilar	Craig	Grothman
Allen	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Allred	Crockett	Harder (CA)
Amodei	Crow	Harris
Armstrong	Cuellar	Hayes
Auchincloss	Curtis	Higgins (NY)
Bacon	D'Eposito	Hill
Baird	Davids (KS)	Himes
Balint	Davis (IL)	Hinson
Barr	Davis (NC)	Horsford
Barragán	Dean (PA)	Houlahan
Beatty	DeGette	Hoyer
Bentz	DeLauro	Hoyle (OR)
Bera	DelBene	Hudson
Bergman	Deluzio	Huffman
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Huizenga
Bice	DesJarlais	Issa
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Ivey
Blumenauer	Dingell	Jackson (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Jackson (NC)
Bonamici	Duarte	Jackson Lee
Bost	Dunn (FL)	Jacobs
Bowman	Ellzey	James
Boyle (PA)	Emmer	Jayapal
Brown	Escobar	Jeffries
Brownley	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Buchanan	Espallat	Johnson (OH)
Buck	Feenstra	Johnson (SD)
Bucshon	Ferguson	Joyce (OH)
Budzinski	Fitzpatrick	Kamlager-Dove
Bush	Fleischmann	Kaptur
Calvert	Fletcher	Kean (NJ)
Caraveo	Flood	Keating
Carbajal	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Cárdenas	Foushee	Kelly (MS)
Carey	Fox	Khanna
Carson	Frankel, Lois	Kiggans (VA)
Carter (GA)	Frost	Kildee
Carter (LA)	Gallagher	Kiley
Carter (TX)	Garamendi	Kilmer
Cartwright	Garbarino	Kim (CA)
Casar	Garcia (IL)	Kim (NJ)
Case	Garcia (TX)	Krishnamoorthi
Casten	Garcia, Mike	Kuster
Castor (FL)	Garcia, Robert	Kustoff
Castro (TX)	Jimenez	LaHood
Chavez-DeRemer	Golden (ME)	LaLota
Chu	Goldman (NY)	Lamborn
Ciscomani	Gomez	Landsman
Clark (MA)	Gonzales, Tony	Langworthy
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez,	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Vicente	Larson (CT)
Clyburn	González-Colón	Latta
Clyde	Gottheimer	LaTurner
Cohen	Graves (LA)	Lawler
Cole	Graves (MO)	Lee (CA)
Connolly	Green (TN)	Lee (FL)
Correa	Green, Al (TX)	Lee (NV)

Lee (PA)	Pallone	Sorensen
Leger Fernandez	Palmer	Soto
Lesko	Panetta	Spanberger
Letlow	Pappas	Spartz
Levin	Pascarell	Stansbury
Lieu	Payne	Stanton
Lofgren	Pelosi	Steel
Loudermilk	Pence	Steil
Lucas	Perez	Stevens
Luetkemeyer	Peters	Strickland
Lynch	Pettersen	Strong
Mace	Phillips	Swallow
Magaziner	Pingree	Sykes
Malliotakis	Plaskett	Takano
Manning	Pocan	Tenney
Mast	Porter	Thanedar
Matsui	Pressley	Thompson (CA)
McBath	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
McCaul	Ramirez	Thompson (PA)
McClellan	Raskin	Titus
McClintock	Rodgers (WA)	Tlaib
McCollum	Rogers (AL)	Tokuda
McCormick	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
Rose	Ross	Torres (CA)
McGovern	Rouzer	Torres (NY)
McHenry	Ruiz	Trahan
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Trone
Menendez	Rutherford	Turner
Meng	Ryan	Underwood
Meuser	Sablan	Valadao
Mfume	Salazar	Van Orden
Miller (OH)	Salinas	Vargas
Miller-Meeks	Sánchez	Vasquez
Molinaro	Sarbanes	Veasey
Moore (UT)	Scalise	Velázquez
Moore (WI)	Scanlon	Wagner
Morelle	Schakowsky	Walberg
Moskowitz	Schiff	Waltz
Moulton	Schneider	Wasserman
Moylan	Scholten	Schultz
Mrvan	Schrier	Baird
Mullin	Schwartz	Balint
Nadler	Scott (VA)	Barr
Napolitano	Scott, Austin	Barragán
Neal	Scott, David	Beatty
Neguse	Sessions	Bentz
Newhouse	Sewell	Bera
Nickel	Sherman	Bergman
Norcross	Sherrill	Beyer
Norton	Slotkin	Bice
Nunn (IA)	Smith (NE)	Bishop (GA)
Obernolte	Smith (NJ)	Blumenauer
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)	Blunt Rochester
Omar	Smucker	Bonamici
Owens		Bost

NOT VOTING—9

Cherfilus-	Gallego	Simpson
McCormick	Kelly (PA)	Williams (NY)
De La Cruz	Peltola	
Evans	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1738

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 22, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 70, noes 358, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—70

Babin	Finstad	Massie
Balderson	Fischbach	McClain
Banks	Franklin, C.	Meuser
Bean (FL)	Scott	Miller (IL)
Biggs	Fry	Miller (WV)
Bilirakis	Fulcher	Mills
Bishop (NC)	Gaetz	Moolenaar
Boebert	Good (VA)	Mooney
Brecheen	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Burchett	Gosar	Nehls
Burgess	Greene (GA)	Norman
Burlison	Hageman	Ogles
Cammack	Harshbarger	Perry
Carl	Hern	Reschenthaler
Cline	Houchin	Rosendale
Cloud	Hunt	Roy
Collins	Jackson (TX)	Self
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Staubert
Crane	Jordan	Steube
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Tiffany
Donalds	LaMalfa	Van Drew
Duncan	Luna	Weber (TX)
Ezell	Luttrell	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Mann	

NOES—358

Adams	D'Eposito	Houlahan
Aderholt	Davids (KS)	Hoyer
Aguilar	Davis (IL)	Hoyle (OR)
Alford	Davis (NC)	Hudson
Allen	De La Cruz	Huffman
Allred	Dean (PA)	Huizenga
Amodei	DeGette	Issa
Armstrong	DeLauro	Ivey
Arrington	DelBene	Jackson (IL)
Auchincloss	Deluzio	Jackson (NC)
Bacon	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Baird	DesJarlais	Jacobs
Balint	Diaz-Balart	James
Barr	Dingell	Jayapal
Barragán	Doggett	Jeffries
Beatty	Duarte	Johnson (GA)
Bentz	Dunn (FL)	Johnson (OH)
Bera	Edwards	Johnson (SD)
Bergman	Ellzey	Joyce (OH)
Beyer	Emmer	Kamlager-Dove
Bice	Escobar	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Kean (NJ)
Blumenauer	Espallat	Keating
Blunt Rochester	Estes	Kelly (IL)
Bonamici	Feenstra	Kelly (MS)
Bost	Ferguson	Khanna
Bowman	Fitzgerald	Kiggans (VA)
Boyle (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Brown	Fleischmann	Kiley
Brownley	Fletcher	Kilmer
Buchanan	Flood	Kim (CA)
Buck	Foster	Kim (NJ)
Bucshon	Foushee	Krishnamoorthi
Budzinski	Fox	Kuster
Bush	Frankel, Lois	Kustoff
Calvert	Frost	LaHood
Caraveo	Gallagher	LaLota
Carbajal	Garamendi	Lamborn
Carey	Garbarino	Landsman
Carson	Garcia (IL)	Langworthy
Carter (GA)	Garcia (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Carter (LA)	Garcia, Mike	Larson (CT)
Carter (TX)	Garcia, Robert	Latta
Cartwright	Jimenez	LaTurner
Casar	Golden (ME)	Lawler
Case	Goldman (NY)	Lee (CA)
Casten	Gomez	Lee (FL)
Castor (FL)	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (NV)
Castro (TX)	Gonzalez,	Lee (PA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Vicente	Leger Fernandez
Chu	González-Colón	Lesko
Ciscomani	Gottheimer	Letlow
Clark (MA)	Granger	Levin
Clarke (NY)	Graves (LA)	Lieu
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Lofgren
Clyburn	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Clyde	Green, Al (TX)	Lucas
Cohen	Griffith	Luetkemeyer
Cole	Grijalva	Lynch
Connolly	Grothman	Mace
Correa	Correa	Magaziner
Costa	Courtney	Malliotakis
Craig	Harris	Manning
Crawford	Hayes	Mast
Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)	Matsui
Crockett	Higgins (NY)	McBath
Crow	Hill	McCaul
Cuellar	Himes	McClellan
Curtis	Hinson	McClintock
	Horsford	McCollum

McCormick Porter
McGarvey Posey
McGovern Pressley
McHenry Quigley
Meeks Ramirez
Menendez Raskin
Meng Rodgers (WA)
Mfume Rogers (AL)
Miller (OH) Rogers (KY)
Miller-Meeks Rose
Molinaro Ross
Moore (UT) Rouzer
Moore (WI) Ruiz
Moran Ruppertsberger
Morelle Rutherford
Moskowitz Ryan
Moulton Sablan
Moylan Salazar
Mrvan Salinas
Mullin Sánchez
Murphy Santos
Nadler Sarbanes
Napolitano Scalise
Neal Scanlon
Neguse Schakowsky
Newhouse Schiff
Nickel Schneider
Norcross Scholten
Norton Schrier
Nunn (IA) Schweikert
Oberholte Scott (VA)
Ocasio-Cortez Scott, Austin
Omar Scott, David
Owens Sewell
Pallone Sherman
Palmer Sherrill
Panetta Simpson
Pappas Slotkin
Pascrell Smith (NE)
Payne Smith (NJ)
Pelosi Smith (WA)
Pence Smucker
Perez Sorensen
Peters Soto
Pettersen Spanberger
Pfluger Spartz
Phillips Stansbury
Pingree Stanton
Plaskett Steel
Pocan Stefanik

NOT VOTING—11

Cárdenas Gallego
Cherfilus- Harder (CA)
McCormick Kelly (PA)
Evans Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1740

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 304,
I mistakenly voted “aye” when I intended to
vote “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF
GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 23, printed in
House Report 118-142 offered by the
gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms.
GREENE), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
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 95, noes 332,

answered “present” 2, not voting 10, as
follows:

[Roll No. 305]

AYES—95

Armstrong Franklin, C.
Arrington Scott
Babin Gaetz
Balderson Garcia, Mike
Banks Good (VA)
Bean (FL) Gooden (TX)
Biggs Gosar
Bishop (NC) Graves (LA)
Boebert Green (TN)
Bost Greene (GA)
Brecheen Grothman
Buck Guest
Burchett Hageman
Burgess Harshbarger
Burlison Hern
Cammack Higgins (LA)
Cline Houchin
Cloud Hunt
Collins Jackson (TX)
Comer Jordan
Crane Joyce (PA)
Crawford LaLota
Davidson LaMalfa
Donalds Langworthy
Duncan LaTurner
Emmer Lesko
Estes Loudermilk
Ezell Luna
Fallon Luttrell
Finstad Mace
Fischbach Mann
Fitzgerald Massie

NOES—332

Adams Correa
Aderholt Costa
Aguilar Courtney
Alford Craig
Allen Crenshaw
Allred Crockett
Amodei Crow
Auchincloss Cuellar
Bacon Curtis
Baird D’Esposito
Balint Davids (KS)
Barr Davis (IL)
Barragán Davis (NC)
Beatty De La Cruz
Bentz Dean (PA)
Bera DeGette
Bergman DeLauro
Beyer DelBene
Bice Deluzio
Bilirakis DeSaulnier
Bishop (GA) DesJarlais
Blumenauer Diaz-Balart
Blunt Rochester Dingell
Bonamici Doggett
Bowman Duarte
Boyle (PA) Dunn (FL)
Brown Edwards
Brownley Ellzey
Buchanan Escobar
Bucshon Eshoo
Budzinski Espallat
Bush Ferguson
Calvert Fitzpatrick
Caraveo Fleischmann
Carbajal Fletcher
Cárdenas Flood
Carey Foster
Carl Foushee
Carson Foss
Carter (GA) Frankel, Lois
Carter (LA) Frost
Carter (TX) Fry
Cartwright Fulcher
Casar Gallagher
Case Garamendi
Casten Garbarino
Castor (FL) García (IL)
Castro (TX) García (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer García, Robert
Chu Gimenez
Ciscomani Golden (ME)
Clark (MA) Goldman (NY)
Clarke (NY) Gomez
Cleaver Gonzales, Tony
Clyburn Gonzalez,
Clyde Vicente
Cohen González-Colón
Cole Gottheimer
Connolly Granger

Lee (PA) Pappas
Leger Fernandez Pascrell
Letlow Payne
Levin Pelosi
Lieu Pence
Lofgren Perez
Lucas Peters
Luetkemeyer Pettersen
Lynch Phillips
Magaziner Pingree
Malliotakis Plaskett
Manning Pocan
Matsui Porter
Gosar Swallow
Mooney Pressley
Moore (AL) Quigley
McClain Ramirez
McClellan Raskin
McCollum Rodgers (WA)
McGarvey Rogers (AL)
McGovern Rogers (KY)
McHenry Rose
Meeks Ross
Menendez Rouzer
Meng Ruiz
Meuser Ruppertsberger
Mfume Rutherford
Miller-Meeks Ryan
Molinaro Sablan
Moore (UT) Salazar
Moore (WI) Salinas
Moran Sánchez
Morelle Sarbanes
Moskowitz Scalise
Moulton Scanlon
Moylan Schakowsky
Mrvan Schiff
Mullin Schneider
Nadler Scholten
Napolitano Schrier
Neal Scott (VA)
Neguse Scott, Austin
Newhouse Scott, David
Nickel Sessions
Norcross Sewell
Norton Sherman
Oberman Sherrill
Ocasio-Cortez Simpson
Omar Slotkin
Owens Smith (NE)
Pallone Smith (NJ)
Palmer Smith (WA)
Panetta Smucker
Sorensen

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

McCormick Murphy

NOT VOTING—10

Cherfilus- Gallego
McCormick Kelly (PA)
Evans Ogles
Feenstra Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1744

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No.
305, I mistakenly voted “present” when I in-
tended to vote “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 24, printed in
House Report 118-142 offered by the
gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON),
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed 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 device, and there were—ayes 129, noes 301, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

AYES—129

Armstrong	Gaetz	Miller (IL)
Babin	Good (VA)	Miller (OH)
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)
Banks	Gosar	Mills
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Moolenaar
Bice	Greene (GA)	Mooney
Biggs	Griffith	Moore (AL)
Bilirakis	Grothman	Moran
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Murphy
Boebert	Hageman	Nehls
Brecheen	Harris	Norman
Buck	Harshbarger	Nunn (IA)
Bucshon	Hern	Obernolte
Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Ogles
Burgess	Houchin	Palmer
Burlison	Huizenga	Perry
Cammack	Hunt	Pfluger
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Posey
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Reschenthaler
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Roy
Clyde	Jordan	Santos
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Self
Crane	Kustoff	Stauber
Crawford	LaLota	Steil
Curtis	LaMalfa	Steube
Davidson	Langworthy	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Tenney
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Duncan	Lesko	Timmons
Ellzey	Letlow	Van Drew
Emmer	Loudermilk	Van Duyn
Estes	Luna	Van Orden
Ezell	Luttrell	Waltz
Fallon	Mace	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	Malliotakis	Webster (FL)
Finstad	Mann	Wenstrup
Fischbach	Massie	Westerman
Fitzgerald	Mast	Williams (TX)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Wittman
Scott	McClintock	Zinke
Fry	McHenry	
Fulcher	Meuser	

NOES—301

Adams	Castor (FL)	Fletcher
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Flood
Aguilar	Chavez-DeRemer	Foster
Alford	Chu	Foushee
Allen	Ciscomani	Fox
Allred	Clarke (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Amodei	Clarke (NY)	Frost
Arrington	Cleaver	Gallagher
Auchincloss	Clyburn	Garamendi
Bacon	Cohen	Garbarino
Baird	Cole	Garcia (IL)
Balint	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Barr	Correa	Garcia, Mike
Barragan	Costa	Garcia, Robert
Beatty	Courtney	Gimenez
Bentz	Craig	Golden (ME)
Bera	Crenshaw	Goldman (NY)
Bergman	Crockett	Gomez
Beyer	Crow	Gonzales, Tony
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Gonzalez,
Blumenauer	D'Esposito	Vicente
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	González-Colón
Bonamici	Davis (IL)	Gottheimer
Bost	Davis (NC)	Graves (LA)
Bowman	De La Cruz	Graves (MO)
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Green, Al (TX)
Brown	DeGette	Grijalva
Brownley	DeLauro	Guthrie
Buchanan	DelBene	Harder (CA)
Budzinski	Deluzio	Hayes
Bush	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Calvert	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Caraveo	Dingell	Himes
Carbajal	Doggett	Hinson
Cárdenas	Duarte	Horsford
Carey	Dunn (FL)	Houlihan
Carson	Edwards	Hoyer
Carter (GA)	Escobar	Hoyle (OR)
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Hudson
Carter (TX)	Espallat	Huffman
Cartwright	Feenstra	Issa
Casar	Fitzpatrick	Ivey
Case	Fleischmann	Jackson (IL)
Casten		

Jackson (NC)	Moskowitz	Scott, Austin
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Scott, David
Jacobs	Moylan	Sessions
James	Mrvan	Sewell
Jayapal	Mullin	Sherman
Jeffries	Nadler	Sherrill
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Simpson
Joyce (OH)	Neal	Slotkin
Kamlager-Dove	Neguse	Smith (NE)
Kaptur	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)
Kean (NJ)	Nickel	Smith (WA)
Keating	Norcross	Smucker
Kelly (IL)	Norton	Sorensen
Khanna	Ocasio-Cortez	Soto
Kiggans (VA)	Omar	Spanberger
Kildee	Owens	Spartz
Kiley	Pallone	Stansbury
Kilmer	Panetta	Stanton
Moran	Pappas	Steel
Kim (CA)	Pascrell	Stefanik
Kim (NJ)	Payne	Stevens
Krishnamoorthi	Pelosi	Strickland
Kuster	Pence	Strong
LaHood	Perez	Swalwell
Lamborn	Peters	Sykes
Landsman	Pettersen	Takano
Larsen (WA)	Phillips	Thanedar
Larson (CT)	Pingree	Thompson (CA)
Latta	Plaskett	Thompson (MS)
Lawler	Pocan	Thompson (PA)
Lee (CA)	Porter	Titus
Lee (NV)	Pressley	Tlaib
Lee (PA)	Quigley	Tokuda
Leger Fernandez	Ramirez	Tonko
Levin	Raskin	Torres (CA)
Lieu	Rodgers (WA)	Torres (NY)
Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Trahan
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Trone
Luetkemeyer	Rose	Turner
Lynch	Ross	Underwood
Magaziner	Rouzer	Valadao
Manning	Ruiz	Vargas
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Vasquez
McBath	Rutherford	Veasey
McCaul	Ryan	Velazquez
McClellan	Sablan	Wagner
McCollum	Salazar	Walberg
McCormick	Salinas	Wasserman
McGarvey	Sánchez	Schultz
McGovern	Sarbanes	Waters
Meeks	Scalise	Watson Coleman
Menendez	Scanlon	Wexton
Meng	Schakowsky	Wild
Mfume	Schiff	Williams (GA)
Miller-Meeks	Schneider	Wilson (FL)
Molinaro	Scholten	Wilson (SC)
Moore (UT)	Schrier	Womack
Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)	Yakym
Morelle		

NOT VOTING—9

Cherfilus-	Granger	Smith (MO)
McCormick	Kelly (PA)	Williams (NY)
Evans	Peltola	
Gallego	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1748

Mr. STRONG changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 25, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 71, noes 360, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—71

Babin	Finstad	Massie
Balderson	Fischbach	Miller (IL)
Biggs	Fry	Miller (WV)
Bilirakis	Gaetz	Mills
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)	Mooney
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Bost	Gosar	Nehls
Brecheen	Greene (GA)	Norman
Burchett	Grothman	Ogles
Burgess	Guest	Perry
Burlison	Hageman	Posey
Cammack	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Carl	Hern	Rosendale
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Cloud	Houchin	Self
Collins	Hunt	Stauber
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Steube
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Tiffany
Davidson	Jordan	Van Drew
Donalds	Joyce (PA)	Weber (TX)
Duarte	LaMalfa	Webster (FL)
Duncan	Luna	Williams (TX)
Ezell	Luttrell	Zinke
Fallon	Mann	

NOES—360

Adams	Costa	Granger
Aderholt	Courtney	Graves (LA)
Aguilar	Craig	Graves (MO)
Alford	Crawford	Green (TN)
Allen	Crenshaw	Green, Al (TX)
Allred	Crockett	Griffith
Amodei	Crow	Grijalva
Armstrong	Cuellar	Guthrie
Arrington	Curtis	Harder (CA)
Auchincloss	D'Esposito	Harris
Bacon	Davids (KS)	Hayes
Baird	Davis (IL)	Higgins (NY)
Balint	Davis (NC)	Hill
Banks	De La Cruz	Himes
Barr	Dean (PA)	Hinson
Barragan	DeGette	Horsford
Bean (FL)	DeLauro	Houlihan
Beatty	DelBene	Hoyer
Bentz	Deluzio	Hoyle (OR)
Bera	DeSaulnier	Hudson
Bergman	DesJarlais	Huffman
Beyer	Diaz-Balart	Huizenga
Bice	Dingell	Issa
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Ivey
Blumenauer	Dunn (FL)	Jackson (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Edwards	Jackson (NC)
Bonamici	Ellzey	Jackson Lee
Bowman	Emmer	Jacobs
Boyle (PA)	Escobar	James
Brown	Eshoo	Jayapal
Brownley	Espallat	Jeffries
Buchanan	Estes	Johnson (GA)
Buck	Feenstra	Johnson (OH)
Bucshon	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)
Budzinski	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Bush	Fitzpatrick	Kamlager-Dove
Calvert	Fleischmann	Kaptur
Caraveo	Fletcher	Kean (NJ)
Carbajal	Flood	Keating
Cárdenas	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Carey	Foushee	Kelly (MS)
Carson	Fox	Khanna
Carter (GA)	Frankel, Lois	Kiggans (VA)
Carter (LA)	Franklin, C.	Kildee
Carter (TX)	Scott	Kiley
Cartwright	Frost	Kilmer
Casar	Fulcher	Kim (CA)
Case	Gallagher	Kim (NJ)
Casten	Garamendi	Krishnamoorthi
Castor (FL)	Garbarino	Kuster
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Kustoff
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia (TX)	LaHood
Chu	Garcia, Mike	LaLota
Ciscomani	Garcia, Robert	Lamborn
Clark (MA)	Gimenez	Landsman
Clarke (NY)	Golden (ME)	Langworthy
Cleaver	Goldman (NY)	Larsen (WA)
Clyburn	Gomez	Larson (CT)
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Cohen	Gonzalez,	LaTurner
Connolly	González-Colón	Lawler
Correa	Gottheimer	Lee (CA)
		Lee (FL)

Lee (NV) Omar Smith (WA)
 Lee (PA) Owens Smucker
 Leger Fernandez Pallone Sorensen
 Lesko Palmer Soto
 Letlow Panetta Spanberger
 Levin Pappas Spartz
 Lieu Pascrell Stansbury
 Lofgren Payne Stanton
 Loudermilk Pelosi Steel
 Lucas Pence Stefanik
 Luetkemeyer Perez Steil
 Lynch Peters Stevens
 Mace Pettersen Stewart
 Magaziner Pfluger Strickland
 Malliotakis Phillips Strong
 Manning Pingree Swalwell
 Mast Plaskett Takano
 Matsui Pocan Tenney
 McBath Porter Thanedar
 McCaul Pressley Thompson (CA)
 McClain Quigley Thompson (MS)
 McClellan Ramirez Thompson (PA)
 McClintock Raskin Timmons
 McCollum Rodgers (WA)
 McCormick Rogers (AL)
 McGarvey Rogers (KY)
 McGovern Rose
 McHenry Ross
 Meeks Rouzer
 Menendez Ruiz
 Meng Ruppersberger
 Meuser Rutherford
 Mfume Ryan
 Miller (OH) Sablan
 Miller-Meeks Salazar
 Molinaro Salinas
 Moolenaar Sanchez
 Moore (UT) Santos
 Moore (WI) Sarbanes
 Moran Scalise
 Morelle Scanlon
 Moskowitz Schakowsky
 Moulton Schiff
 Moylan Schneider
 Mrvan Scholten
 Mullin Schrier
 Murphy Schweikert
 Nadler Scott (VA)
 Napolitano Scott, Austin
 Neal Scott, David
 Neguse Sessions
 Newhouse Sewell
 Nickel Sherman
 Norcross Sherrill
 Norton Simpson
 Nunn (IA) Slotkin
 Obernolte Smith (NE)
 Ocasio-Cortez Smith (NJ)

NOT VOTING—8

Cherfilus- Gallego Radewagen
 McCormick Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)
 Evans Peltola Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1751

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 30, printed in
 House Report 118-142 offered by the
 gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on
 which further proceedings were post-
 poned and on which the noes 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 217, noes 212,
 not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]

AYES—217

Aderholt Gallagher Miller-Meeks
 Alfond Garbarino Mills
 Alford Garcia, Mike Molinaro
 Amodei Gimenez Moolenaar
 Armstrong González-Colón Mooney
 Arrington Good (VA) Moore (AL)
 Babin Gooden (TX) Moore (UT)
 Bacon Gosar Moran
 Baird Granger Moylan
 Balderson Graves (LA) Murphy
 Banks Graves (MO) Nehls
 Barr Green (TN) Newhouse
 Bean (FL) Greene (GA) Norman
 Bentz Griffith Nunn (IA)
 Bergman Grothman Obernolte
 Bice Guest Ogles
 Biggs Guthrie Owens
 Bilirakis Hageman Palmer
 Bishop (NC) Harris Pence
 Boebert Harshbarger Perry
 Bost Hern Pfluger
 Brecheen Higgins (LA) Posey
 Buchanan Hill Reschenthaler
 Buck Hinson Rodgers (WA)
 Bucshon Houchin Rogers (AL)
 Burchett Hudson Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Huizenga Rose
 Burlison Hunt Rosendale
 Calvert Issa Rouzer
 Cammack Jackson (TX) Roy
 Carey James Rutherford
 Carl Johnson (LA) Salazar
 Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Santos
 Carter (TX) Johnson (SD) Scalise
 Ciscomani Jordan Schweikert
 Cline Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
 Cloud Joyce (PA) Self
 Clyde Kean (NJ) Sessions
 Cole Kelly (MS) Simpson
 Collins Kiggans (VA) Smith (NE)
 Comer Kiley Smith (NJ)
 Crane Kim (CA) Smucker
 Crawford Kustoff Spartz
 Crenshaw LaHood Stauber
 Curtis LaLota Steel
 D'Esposito LaMalfa Stefanik
 Davidson Lamborn Steil
 De La Cruz Langworthy
 DesJarlais Latta
 Diaz-Balart LaTurner
 Donalds Lawler
 Duarte Lee (FL)
 Duncan Lesko
 Dunn (FL) Letlow
 Edwards Loudermilk
 Ellzey Lucas
 Emmer Luetkemeyer
 Estes Luna
 Ezell Luttrell
 Fallon Mace
 Feenstra Malliotakis
 Ferguson Mann
 Finstad Massie
 Fischbach Mast
 Fitzgerald McCaul
 Fleischmann McClain
 Flood McClintock
 Foxx McCormick
 Franklin, C. McHenry
 Scott Meuser
 Fry Miller (IL)
 Fulcher Miller (OH)
 Gaetz Miller (WV)

NOES—212

Adams Budzinski Cleaver
 Aguilar Bush Clyburn
 Allred Caraveo Cohen
 Auchincloss Carbajal Connolly
 Balint Cárdenas Correa
 Barragán Carson Costa
 Beatty Carter (LA) Courtney
 Bera Cartwright Craig
 Beyer Casar Crockett
 Bishop (GA) Case Crow
 Blumenauer Casten Cuellar
 Blunt Rochester Castor (FL)
 Bonamici Castro (TX) Davids (KS)
 Bowman Chavez-DeRemer Davis (IL)
 Boyle (PA) Chu Davis (NC)
 Brown Clark (MA) Dean (PA)
 Brownley Clarke (NY) DeGette
 DeLauro

DelBene Larson (CT)
 Deluzio Lee (CA)
 DeSaulnier Lee (NV)
 Dingell Lee (PA)
 Doggett Leger Fernandez
 Escobar Levin
 Eshoo Lieu
 Espallat Lofgren
 Fitzpatrick Lynch
 Fletcher Magaziner
 Foster Manning
 Foushee Matsui
 Frankel, Lois McBath
 Frost McClellan
 Garamendi McCollum
 Garcia (IL) McGarvey
 Garcia (TX) McGovern
 Garcia, Robert Meeks
 Golden (ME) Menendez
 Goldman (NY) Meng
 Gomez Mfume
 Gonzalez, Moore (WI)
 Vicente Morelle
 Gottheimer Moskowit
 Green, Al (TX) Moulton
 Grijalva Mrvan
 Harder (CA) Mullin
 Hayes Nadler
 Higgins (NY) Napolitano
 Himes Neal
 Horsford Neguse
 Houlahan Nickel
 Hoyer Norcross
 Hoyle (OR) Norton
 Huffman Ocasio-Cortez
 Ivey Omar
 Jackson (IL) Pallone
 Jackson (NC) Panetta
 Jackson Lee Pappas
 Jacobs Pascrell
 Jayapal Payne
 Jeffries Pelosi
 Johnson (GA) Perez
 Kamlager-Dove Peters
 Kaptur Petterson
 Keating Phillips
 Kelly (IL) Pingree
 Khanna Plaskett
 Kildee Pocan
 Kilmer Porter
 Kim (NJ) Pressley
 Krishnamoorthi Quigley
 Kuster Ramirez
 Landsman Raskin
 Larsen (WA) Ross
 Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Cherfilus- Gonzales, Tony Smith (MO)
 McCormick Kelly (PA) Wexton
 Evans Peltola Williams (NY)
 Gallego Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1754

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Chair, I regret that I was
 not able to be present for rollcall Nos. 298,
 299, and 308 on the Blumenauer, Tlaib, and
 Roy amendments to H.R. 2670. Had I been
 present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall
 No. 298, “no” on rollcall No. 299, and “no” on
 rollcall No. 308.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 31, printed in
 House Report 118-142 offered by the
 gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on
 which further proceedings were post-
 poned and on which the noes 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 device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 201, answered “present” 1, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

AYES—227

Aderholt	Gaetz	Mills
Alford	Gallagher	Molinaro
Allen	Garbarino	Moolenaar
Amodeli	Garcia, Mike	Mooney
Armstrong	Jimenez	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Golden (ME)	Moore (UT)
Auchincloss	González-Colón	Moran
Babin	Good (VA)	Moulton
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moylan
Baird	Gosar	Murphy
Balderson	Granger	Nehls
Banks	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Barr	Graves (MO)	Nickel
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Norman
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Griffith	Obernolte
Bice	Grothman	Ogles
Biggs	Guest	Owens
Billrakis	Guthrie	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Pappas
Boebert	Harris	Pence
Bost	Harshbarger	Perez
Brecheen	Hern	Perry
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Buck	Hill	Posey
Bucshon	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Houchin	Rodgers (WA)
Burgess	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Burlison	Huizenga	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Hunt	Rose
Cammack	Issa	Rosendale
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Rouzer
Carl	James	Roy
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Salazar
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Santos
Ciscomani	Jordan	Scalise
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Schrier
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Scott, Austin
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Self
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Sessions
Comer	Kiley	Simpson
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	LaHood	Smucker
Cuellar	LaLota	Spartz
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stauber
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Steel
Davidson	Langworthy	Stefanik
Davis (NC)	Latta	Steil
De La Cruz	LaTurner	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Stewart
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Strong
Duarte	Lesko	Tenney
Duncan	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Edwards	Lucas	Timmons
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Turner
Emmer	Luna	Valadao
Estes	Luttrell	Van Drew
Ezell	Mace	Van Dwyne
Fallon	Malliotakis	Van Orden
Feenstra	Mann	Wagner
Ferguson	Massie	Walberg
Finstad	Mast	Waltz
Fischbach	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McCormick	Westerman
Flood	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Foxx	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Fry	Miller (OH)	Womack
Fulcher	Miller (WV)	Yakym
	Miller-Meeks	Zinke

NOES—201

Adams	Beatty	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Bera	Bonamici
Allred	Beyer	Bowman
Balint	Bishop (GA)	Brown
Barragán	Blumenauer	Brownley

Budzinski	Huffman	Pingree
Bush	Ivey	Plaskett
Caraveo	Jackson (IL)	Pocan
Carbajal	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Carson	Jacobs	Quigley
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Ramirez
Cartwright	Jeffries	Raskin
Casar	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Case	Kamlager-Dove	Ruiz
Casten	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sablan
Chu	Khan	Salinas
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Sánchez
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Kim (NJ)	Scanlon
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Cohen	Kuster	Schiff
Connolly	Landsman	Schneider
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Costa	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Craig	Lee (NV)	Sewell
Crockett	Lee (PA)	Sherman
Crow	Leger Fernandez	Sherrill
David (KS)	Levin	Slotkin
Davis (IL)	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Dean (PA)	Lofgren	Sorensen
DeGette	Lynch	Soto
DeLauro	Magaziner	Spanberger
DelBene	Manning	Stansbury
Deluzio	Matsui	Stanton
DeSaulnier	McBath	Stevens
Dingell	McClellan	Strickland
Doggett	McCollum	Swalwell
Escobar	McGarvey	Sykes
Eshoo	McGovern	Takano
Espallat	Meeks	Thanedar
Fletcher	Menendez	Thompson (CA)
Foster	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Foushee	Mfume	Titus
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Tlaib
Frost	Morelle	Tokuda
Garamendi	Moskowitz	Tonko
Garcia (IL)	Mrvan	Torres (CA)
Garcia (TX)	Mullin	Torres (NY)
Garcia, Robert	Nadler	Trahan
Goldman (NY)	Napolitano	Trone
Gomez	Neal	Underwood
Gonzalez,	Neguse	Vargas
Vicente	Norcross	Vasquez
Gottheimer	Norton	Veasey
Green, Al (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Velázquez
Grijalva	Omar	Wasserman
Harder (CA)	Pallone	Schultz
Hayes	Panetta	Waters
Higgins (NY)	Pascrell	Watson Coleman
Himes	Payne	Wexton
Horsford	Pelosi	Wild
Houlihan	Peters	Williams (GA)
Hoyer	Pettersen	Wilson (FL)
Hoyle (OR)	Phillips	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Boyle (PA)

NOT VOTING—10

Cherfilus-	Gallego	Radewagen
McCormick	Gonzales, Tony	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Kelly (PA)	Williams (NY)
Evans	Peltola	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1757

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 5 ____ . PROTECTION OF IDEOLOGICAL FREEDOM.

Section 2001 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(C) PROTECTION OF IDEOLOGICAL FREEDOM.—(1) No employee of the Department of Defense or of a military department, including any member of the armed forces, may compel, teach, instruct, or train any member of the armed forces, whether serving on active duty, serving in a reserve component, attending a military service academy, or attending a course conducted by a military department pursuant to a Reserve Officer Corps Training program, to believe any of the politically-based concepts referred to in paragraph (4).

“(2) No employee of the Department of Defense or of a military department, including any member of the armed forces may be compelled to declare a belief in, or adherence to, or participate in training or education of any kind that promotes any of the politically-based concepts referred to in paragraph (4) a condition of recruitment, retention, promotion, transfer, assignment, or other favorable personnel action.

“(3) The Department of Defense and the military departments may not promote race-based or ideological concepts that promote the differential treatment of any individual or groups of individuals based on race, color, sex, or national origin, including any of politically-based concepts referred to in paragraph (4).

“(4) A politically-based concept referred to in this paragraph is any of the following:

“(A) Members of one race, color, sex, or national origin are morally superior to members of another race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(B) An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously.

“(C) An individual's moral character or status as either privileged or oppressed is necessarily determined by his or her race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(D) Members of one race, color, sex, or national origin cannot and should not attempt to treat others without respect to race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(E) An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, bears responsibility for, or should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment because of, actions committed in the past by other members of the same race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(F) An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment to achieve diversity, equity, or inclusion.

“(G) An individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(H) Such virtues as merit, excellence, hard work, fairness, neutrality, objectivity, and racial colorblindness are racist or sexist, or were created by members of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin to oppress members of another race, color, sex, or national origin.

“(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as compelling any individual to believe or refrain from believing in any politically-based concept referred to in paragraph (4) in their private and personal capacity.”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, today, I rise before you with a critical amendment that remedies the harm imposed by political and military leaders who emphasize social justice, progressive dogma, and climate issues against the dedicated men and women of our Armed Forces, who joined to defend our country.

My amendment specifically prohibits DOD from considering race, gender, religion, or political affiliations, or any other ideological concepts as the sole basis for recruitment, training, education, promotion, or retention decisions.

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, this week, Republicans are choosing MAGA extremism over our military, over women's health rights, and over diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Our military, Mr. Chairman, was founded to fight for the freedom of all our citizens. House Republicans have threatened democracy with these divisive amendments, setting us back in history far before civil rights and taking us back to slavery. The very fabric of our country stands on equal rights, freedoms, and the decisions of all our citizens.

They are divisive amendments using the defense bill to undermine the freedom for us to learn about one another, for us to hire one another, and for us to understand our cultures.

It would bring us together if we did DEI. Even your own chairman of the Financial Services Committee said that we would include diversity and inclusion in our committees because we are stronger when we are together.

Democrats have long advocated for more rights, not for less, for more access for those marginalized, and for more freedom for those who are considered citizens of our beloved country.

Mr. Chairman, this is wrong, and we are better than that. It is very difficult as a Black woman for me to stand on this House floor and have my colleagues say that there is no value and no need for diversity, equity, and inclusion.

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

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I think it is interesting that my colleague talks about the divisiveness of this amendment. It is not divisive at all. What is divisive is how the military is becoming a political and social experiment.

I don't know how many people over there or how many other people in this Chamber served in the military, but I happened to join the Navy the week after 9/11. I can tell you this, Mr. Chair: I served with all sorts of people from all over the country of multiple colors.

Do you know what, Mr. Chair? The people whom I served with were there

not because of what race they were. They were there because they passed the standards. They were there because they were the best of the best.

Do you know what, Mr. Chair? That made me feel really safe when we were going into the most dangerous parts of the world.

That is what we need to continue. We need to have a military that continues to be the strongest military in the world because of standards and because the people whom we have there are the best of the best.

The military was never intended to be inclusive. Its strength is not its diversity. Its strength is its standards. Diversity can be a great thing, but that should not be our focus.

I can tell you right now that you can keep playing around with these games of diversity, equity, and inclusion, but there are some real threats out there, and if we keep messing around and keep lowering our standards, it is not going to be good.

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

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to these amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act, which aren't designed to protect our national security or support the men and women in uniform who protect our freedoms.

These amendments are anti-diversity and anti-freedom. They hurt women and restrict access to necessary abortion care. They are homophobic. They censor servicemembers. They deny the existence of trans people. They needlessly undermine our military's readiness and effectiveness. They even attack our domestic film industry.

Further, these amendments seek to interfere with international collaboration on research by targeting Asian researchers and scientists and then peddle conspiracy theories about COVID-19.

As chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I have to underscore how these amendments open the door to more hate, violence, and profiling of Asian Americans, especially after 3 years of increased anti-Asian hate.

Ultimately, what was a bipartisan bill in committee has become a vehicle for MAGA Republican extremism.

Vote "no."

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chair, the gentleman from Arizona has it absolutely right. When I was in the military as a physician, what you wanted when you were injured in battle, Mr. Chair, was the best person taking care of you with the greatest skill. You didn't care what the color of their skin was. You didn't

care what their religion was. You didn't care what their background was. You wanted a highly trained individual who was going to keep our fighting force healthy.

Mr. Chair, that is why we need this amendment, to protect our men and women serving this country. This has nothing to do with other amendments. It is about having a fighting force that is the best in the world.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER).

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment and to the amendments that this body has debated here today and what they have done to this traditionally bipartisan process, and, more importantly, what they do to the members of our armed services, especially our women in uniform.

In 2021, women made up more than 17 percent of our Active-Duty force, 231,000 members, and 21 percent of our National Guard and Reserves. More than 23,000 of them are stationed in Texas.

Every day, the women of the United States military fight for our freedom, yet, today, House Republicans are asking these women to fight for your freedom while they just voted to take away theirs.

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio has 1 minute remaining.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, in closing, let me just say that this is difficult today, but let me assure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that we are not playing games. Let me assure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that we take this very seriously and very personally.

Let me assure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that when we use a defense bill, when we use our military—I am old enough to remember when Black officers and when women were not allowed to serve—you are setting us back on this floor on both sides of the aisle.

We have people of color, people who have served, women who have served on this side of the aisle, and to use it to deny women rights to their reproductive rights, to use this as an excuse in a political maneuver, we are so serious that this has become something that is very difficult for us to stand on this floor and work with you and look at you for something that is so appalling.

The ACTING Chair. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Members are again reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1815

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, that was unbelievably inspiring. My amendment has nothing to do with whether or not * * * Black people or anybody can

serve. Okay. It has nothing to do with the color of your skin, any of that stuff.

What we want to preserve and maintain is the fact that our military does not become a social experiment. We want the best of the best. We want to have standards that guide who is in what unit, and what they do.

And I am going to tell you guys right now the Russians, the Chinese, the Iranians, the North Koreans, they are not doing this because they want the strongest military possible. I hope my colleagues on the other side can understand what we are doing.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I was asking to be recognized to have the words colored people—

The Acting CHAIR. For what purpose does the gentlewoman seek recognition?

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I would like to be recognized to have the words colored people stricken from the RECORD. I find it offensive and very inappropriate.

The Acting CHAIR. Is the gentlewoman asking for unanimous consent to take down the words?

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Chair, I am asking for unanimous consent to take down the words of referring to me or any of my colleagues as colored people.

The Acting CHAIR. For what purpose does the gentleman from Arizona seek recognition?

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, can I amend my comments to people of color?

Mrs. BEATTY. I have asked unanimous consent, Mr. Chair, to have the words stricken. I didn't ask for an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there unanimous consent to have the words withdrawn?

Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. CRANE. 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. CRANE).

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

Mrs. BEATTY. 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. 33 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in House Report 118-142.

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 subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5. ELIMINATION OF OFFICES OF DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION AND PERSONNEL OF SUCH OFFICES.

Every office of the Armed Forces and of the Department of Defense established to

promote diversity, equity, and inclusion is eliminated and the employment of all personnel of such offices is terminated.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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, again, I cannot believe we are sitting here debating this issue with all of the problems this country has. The fact that we are taking up this much time is bizarre to me.

The overview of this amendment is the fact that the military's sole purpose is to provide for the defense of our Nation. Our military's focus should be the protection of the American people and our freedoms, not liberals' feelings.

Therefore, my amendment would eliminate any offices of diversity, equity, and inclusion in the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense.

We should be spending our hard-earned tax dollars to focus on diversity of ideas. We should be focused on diversity of ideas and opinions, not races and genders. DEI programs tend to be ineffective, and the cost to the taxpayer is spending more money that we don't have.

To sum this up, a woke military is a weak military. The fact is that woke ideology undermines military readiness in various ways. It undermines cohesiveness by emphasizing differences based on race, ethnicity, and sex.

It undermines leadership authority by introducing questions about whether promotion is based on merit or quota requirements.

It leads to military personnel serving in specialties and areas for which they are not qualified or ready. It takes time and resources away from training activities and weapons development that contribute to the readiness.

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

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

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, I don't get this whole woke reference, but I am definitely awake after what I have heard on this floor today.

During our markup, we heard repeatedly that the PRC and Russia—even today we heard it—they aren't spending their troops' time on DEI. I absolutely agree with you. They aren't.

The strongest military possible, the one we aim to be, the one we are, is a diverse, equitable, and inclusive one.

When you compare our military with those of our competitors, what is immediately striking is the diversity of our servicemembers.

Studies have long shown and demonstrated that diversity helps organizations out-innovate, outperform, out-strategize, outmaneuver others.

Our diversity is our strength. Our commitment to equality, to exclusive-

ness, that is what makes us Americans. It is why we have the very best military in the world.

Some House Republicans insist on peddling a false choice between DEI and readiness. Why are they so keen on emulating and becoming more like the PRC, more like Russia?

Eliminating DEI won't help our military compete more effectively with the PRC. It will, however, undermine the innovative thinking, the cultural competency, the inclusive institutional cultures, the qualitative edge, our ability to win if we need to be agile and ready and lethal.

This amendment to terminate DEI offices and personnel and all of the insidious DEI-related amendments we have had to hear and will hear tonight by my Republican colleagues aren't just harmful to our national security—they are a major threat.

It is time we set aside the political games that we are seeing and get serious about our national security and stand by our servicemen and -women of all backgrounds who have given up so much in defense of our country and to keep all of us safe.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

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

I would ask my friend and colleague from South Carolina, does he believe his amendment is intended to impact uniformed personnel who work in these offices?

Mr. NORMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. It is not.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. It is not?

Mr. NORMAN. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. It is not. That is what I was hoping to hear.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, this is not about taking away anybody's career. This is not about trying to harm people.

The brave men and women who serve in our military do it because they are a family, and the whole point of this bill, this amendment, is to get the recruiting where it needs to be. We are 30 percent down.

As of today, we have spent \$1.4 billion on an equity action plan, and nobody has any idea where that money is going. It is high time that we just cut it out and get back to what the military is supposed to do, which is to protect this Nation.

As Eli Crane said, who has been on the front lines, this country is in trouble. This country has other Nations that want to do harm to us. By eliminating this, we will take the first step in hopefully getting safety back at the forefront.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, it is obvious to me that the Republican majority doesn't understand what diversity, equity, and inclusion is, so I am going to attempt to explain it this way.

We need to be intentional in recruiting from populations that have been historically discriminated against.

I will use myself as an example. I grew up in a neighborhood that was 95 percent White. My friends were White. My family was White. I moved into a responsible position. I started to hire people.

Typically, you either hire people you know, or you hire people who you know know. That is where you get it. I looked around, and I was hiring a bunch of White people, all right. That is who I knew.

What I did is I affirmatively reached out to groups that worked with Black people or Hispanic people or gay people. When I had openings, I said, okay, who have you got? I don't have those relationships, and I built those relationships.

That is what diversity, equity and inclusion is, and it is sorely needed in a country that at least until about 30 or 40 years ago was really racist, okay.

To correct that, we have to work with communities, diverse communities, to make sure that we recruit the people diversely.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. We are not missing our recruitment goals because we are trying to expand the people we are recruiting.

We are missing our recruitment goals primarily because of COVID, and also, by the way, because a lot of Republicans are running around talking about how terribly weak our military is. If they would stop spreading that message, maybe people would believe in our military and join.

That is what DEI is. Eliminating it is a huge mistake.

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina has 2 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Chair, I would say we do have a difference of opinion on what diversity is. I believe diversity is diversity of new ideas. Diversity is not based on your race or your ethnicity.

That is where we are in this country now. We hire the finest to go into the military not because of the color of their skin and really not because of their sexual preference.

This is just continuing to try to claim everyone is victimized in this country. Well, I am sorry. It is time for us to put the priorities in place.

This administration has been more divisive and is more concerned about ensuring cadets use the right pronouns. How stupid is that? How uncaring is that about the men that are serving?

This administration is more concerned about the government forcing our military to take shots. That is not their role. That is why some of the recruiting is down.

Yes, it is down. We are weak. Why do you think China is doing what they are doing? Why do you think Russia is doing what they are doing?

This would have never happened under a strong administration led by Donald Trump, and to this administration, you don't keep peace by weakness.

The purpose of my amendment will strengthen the military, and that is my first and number one goal, which is the security of this country.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. McCLELLAN).

Mrs. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment. First, let me just say, our diversity is our strength. The diversity of this country is our strength. The diversity of our military is our strength.

I keep hearing the other side of the aisle say that DEI and critical race theory is about assigning characteristics to people based on the color of their skin.

That is not what DEI or critical race theory are. What they are, are a recognition that for 350 years, from the founding of this country in Jamestown through the civil rights movement, that our laws, our social mores assumed different characteristics based on the color of your skin and made Black people second-class citizens.

DEI is designed to address that and to ensure that our military, which kept my uncles from serving in combat because of the color of their skin, to make sure their children and grandchildren want to serve in that military because it is a welcoming and inclusive place.

□ 1830

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), my good friend.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, I hear nonsense. I call it nonsense.

Our strength is not in our diversity. Our strength is in our unity. We take diverse ideas, diverse talents, and we put them together. With an offensive football team, where you have all different types and sizes of people with speeds and talents, they all come together as a team. They all start to play at the same time.

The same thing for our military. We have the Navajo Code Talkers. They weren't worried about what color or gender or whatever they were.

We have all sorts of people coming together as a team. Our military is forced together in recruiting and in training to become a team. You don't worry about what everybody looks like and this and that or the other.

That is what we have when we have unity, not diversity, which is divisive.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, in closing, I just have one question to ask: What about us scares you?

My grandfather, my father-in-law, and my brother all fought and risked their lives for this country. Yet, the sacrifices made by so many who feel marginalized, our communities of color, simply pale in comparison to the hate and fear that drives this obsession with DEI.

First and foremost, we just heard that under a strong administration like the Trump administration, you would not have this. However, DEI is not new. In 2020, the Trump administration established a Defense Board and a Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion to increase diversity and ensure equitable opportunity across all ranks.

If you want to be more like China, if you want to be more like Russia, keep this up. I don't want to be like them. DEI is necessary.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. 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 South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in House Report 118-142.

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 subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. PROHIBITION ON DISPLAY OF UNAPPROVED FLAGS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense may display a flag other than an approved flag in any work place, common access area, or public area of the Department of Defense.

(b) APPROVED FLAG.—In this section, the term "approved flag" means any of the following:

(1) The American flag.

(2) The flag of a State or of the District of Columbia.

(3) A military service flag.

(4) A General Officer flag.

(5) A Presidentially-appointed Senate-confirmed civilian flag.

(6) A Senior Executive Service and Military department specific flag.

(7) A POW/MIA flag.

(8) The flags of another country that is an ally or partner of the United States or for official protocol purposes.

(9) The flag of an organization in which the United States is a member.

(10) A ceremonial, command, unit, or branch flag or guidon

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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, what my amendment does is codify the Trump administration's guidance to prohibit the display of unapproved flags.

My amendment prohibits any member of the Armed Forces or civilian employees of the Department of Defense from displaying a flag other than an approved flag in a workplace, a public area, a training facility, or other areas owned or leased by the Department of Defense.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Instead of debating the very many pressing national security issues that our country faces, my Republican colleagues are, unfortunately, using this amendment and many others to continue their needless crusade against the LGBTQ+ community.

It goes without saying that regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, the servicemembers and civilian employees who work at the Department of Defense provide a great sacrifice and great service to our great Nation. With this amendment, my Republican colleagues are once again attempting to erase and censor the LGBTQ+ community in our Armed Forces and in those workplaces.

For 17 years, Don't Ask, Don't Tell prohibited servicemembers from being openly themselves without the threat of being discharged. I served during this time. Since its repeal, our country has made significant strides to acceptance in our Armed Forces and in the DOD.

With this amendment, anti-equality lawmakers are attempting to take us backward by prohibiting servicemembers and DOD employees from displaying the Pride flag, a symbol of strength and acceptance of the LGBT community, individuals, and the many ongoing challenges that continue to be faced by that community.

Regardless of whether you are a servicemember serving overseas or a civilian employee working at the Pentagon, all of our servicemembers and defense employees should have the opportunity to celebrate their identity and their

truth, and this amendment would take that away.

With the enactment of the Respect for Marriage Act, we saw possibilities for progress when both Democrats and Republicans came together in support of the LGBTQ community, yet instead of embracing this bipartisanship and progress, with this amendment, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are espousing an anti-equality and anti-trans agenda.

At a time when the LGBTQ+ community is facing a deluge of attacks in States across our Nation, now more than ever, we must come together in support of that community, their heroes, and those who honorably serve our country.

Once again, I stand here as a veteran, the mother of a gay daughter, an ally to LGBTQ servicemembers and DOD employees, and in strong opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, let me reiterate, flags mean something. We wear flags on our sleeves. We honor it prominently on parade fields. We carry it in combat. We drape it over the coffins of those who have given their lives for this Nation.

Approved flags include the American flag; the flag of a State or the District of Columbia; a general officer flag; a presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed civilian flag; a Senior Executive Service and military department-specific flag; a POW-MIA flag; the flag of another country that is an ally or a partner of the United States or for official protocol purposes; the flag of an organization in which the United States is a member; a ceremonial, command, unit, or branch flag or guidon.

In the words of former Secretary of the Army Mark Esper: "Flags are powerful symbols, particularly in the military community, for whom flags embody common mission, common histories, and the special, timeless bond of warriors."

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 34.

I rise today on behalf of the servicemembers and their families who make innumerable sacrifices for our country and our freedoms, yet today, there are efforts underfoot to deny them their own.

Healthcare is a human right, yet today there are deep disparities that create barriers to access to care, including today's amendments, which will only deepen those gaps.

This is especially true when it comes to abortion care and reproductive healthcare. There has been a daily assault on access to regular and routine care.

In addition to full-spectrum reproductive care being an essential human

right, it is also a readiness imperative for our military. If you care about the fitness of our military, then part of that readiness imperative includes access to the full spectrum of reproductive care. This is a human right. You should not have to forfeit your right to medical care when you enlist to serve your nation.

Due to the massive restrictions to abortion care enacted at the State level, for many of our military families on base, they cannot receive the care they need, and they must navigate onerous travel to get basic healthcare. This includes in instances of being raped by a fellow soldier or a superior.

My colleagues across the aisle are trying to trap pregnant servicemembers and deny them the care that they seek. This is dystopian, but unfortunately, it is all too real. Since draconian and cruel abortion bans have been enacted across our country, pregnant people have been denied care, and the outcomes have been debilitating and devastating.

People have been denied miscarriage treatment and care for ectopic pregnancies. Mothers have lost their ability to have a child because of convoluted laws that delayed or denied the urgent abortion care they sought, resulting in lasting health issues and infertility.

It is unconscionable that this military bill will become yet another blunt instrument to deny women and families across the Nation their bodily autonomy. This is not the type of exceptionalism that we should be leading in this country.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania has 30 seconds remaining.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I will just sum this up: Flags have meaning. Flags have purpose. Flags are a symbol of a great nation, as America is. Flags mean something. It is not something to be flippant about. It is not something to take lightly.

To my friends on the other side of the aisle, this amendment has nothing to do with medical service. It has nothing to do with a lot of things that have been brought up. This is about having the Department of Defense approve flags before they go up, pure and simple. Nothing else.

I would just say that, as we debate this, I am still amazed that we are spending the time here. I think the diversion that the left wants to provide in the House is to try to move the ball and get the American public off the real problems that we are facing, which are a weakness that we have now under

this administration, which is a denial of where we are as a country.

It is time to take our country back. It boils down to one issue. We are going to preserve our freedom, and we are going to fight for it. A flag represents that.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

We agree that we should not be spending our time and wasting our time on this issue. We agree that flags have purpose and flags have meaning. We agree that we should be flying properly approved flags.

However, what we don't agree on is that we should be taking our Nation back. This is all of our Nation, not just for some.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. 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 South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN BOOKS IN SCHOOLS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense Education Activity may be obligated or expended to purchase or maintain in a school library any book that contains pornographic material or espouses radical gender ideology.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise in favor of my amendment, which prohibits Department of Defense Education Activity schools from purchasing and having pornographic and radical gender ideology books in their libraries.

The Department of Defense Education Activity services over 66,000 military-connected children in the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle will mischaracterize this amendment as extreme. All the while, the Biden administration has spent the last 2 years promoting radical gender ideology to impressionable young children in K-12 schools throughout our country, including our military schools. Now that is extreme.

Speaking as the mother of four boys, enough is enough. I don't send my boys to school to receive indoctrination from the woke mob or to be sexualized by groomers. The same can be said for our servicemembers who are also parents that send their children to DoDEA schools.

I will take some time to discuss the books that have been found in DoDEA libraries that contain explicit sexual details not appropriate for children.

□ 1845

One book titled, "All Boys Aren't Blue," published in April 2022 is a book included in DoDEA libraries. It is described as a nonfiction "manifesto" by George Johnson that includes lines with sexually explicit content. The book describes oral sex, ejaculation, anal sex, pornography, and masturbation.

Another book, "This Book Is Gay," also included in DoDEA libraries, discusses the casual hookup site "Grindr" and includes detailed information on how to have gay anal sex. This book includes details about sex parties, orgies, and sex toys.

Another book, "Gender Queer," by Maia Kobabe, again included in DoDEA libraries, contains explicit imagery of oral sex.

"Middle School Is a Drag" by Greg Howard, included in DoDEA libraries, is about a 12-year-old boy who starts a talent agency business for child drag queen performers. One of the kids he signs is an 8th-grader named "Mistress of Madness and Mayhem."

I see some folks getting uncomfortable in this room right now, and I would agree that this is very uncomfortable, especially for our children in K-12 schools.

Another book that is found, "Some Girls Bind" by Rory James, included in DoDEA libraries, explores the journey of a character who questions whether she is "genderqueer." The teen binds her breasts every day "to feel more like herself." Chest binding is associated with some medical risks, which can be permanent.

"Julian is a Mermaid," found in DoDEA elementary school libraries, describes a boy who wants to become a mermaid. During the book, the boy repeatedly strips down to his underwear. Later he puts on lipstick and dons a headdress. He is then given costume jewelry before being taken to the NYC Mermaid Parade where he can freely express himself.

Here is the bottom line: Let's stop grooming our children, including our military kids. It is gross. It is wrong. I am here to take a stand against it, and

I urge my colleagues to pass my amendment to protect our military children from obscene content they should not be exposed to.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this harmful and very misguided amendment; and let's do start with the facts.

This amendment, dare I say, is a naked attempt at discrimination, an attempt to ban books such as those who depict families with two moms or two dads. To block those stories is to block the story of my own daughter and her wife, as an example.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle like to say that they are for individual rights and freedom, but it is perhaps more accurate to say that some of them want the individual right to deny other people and other families their rights and freedoms, as well.

The Federal Government does not and should not get to choose what my children or my daughter's children read.

As a parent myself, I also have children, and a former teacher, I believe that the beauty of books is in its ability to expose us to worlds and ideas that are outside of our own. Our schools should be focused on creating environments that support every student, all students, and not censoring their individual experiences.

Here is where we clearly do agree. Parents across the country want their children to learn in safe and affirming environments, which is why I am also in vehement opposition and, frankly, quite disgusted by some nonstop attempts that seem to be coming from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to label content that they don't like as pornography, as a shield that, frankly, in my opinion is hiding blatant bigotry.

So I rise on behalf of my daughter and the LGBTQ+ people whose experiences must be told. This bill, this amendment doesn't stop with LGBTQ+ people or servicemembers. This amendment also yields other harmful consequences.

How the text is currently written would allow for further draconian and out-of-touch interpretations that could ban books simply like Judy Blume's, one that we have probably all read, those of us of a certain age and gender, "Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret." or other stories that teach young people about puberty, their bodies, or contain information about health and sexual education.

America is a country of freedom of speech and freedom of ideas, and yet my colleagues across the aisle want to ban books that enable the next generation to thrive.

So today I rise, dare I say, to allow people to be able to choose what they

read to their children, or what their children read.

As a child in DoDEA schools, I actually got to be exposed to this exact situation where I had the opportunity to read a lot when I was growing up in Defense Department schools, and I can't imagine a world where my parents didn't have the ability or the authority to decide what it was that I was going to be able to read.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this very harmful amendment and against all efforts that politicize military and hurt military readiness and national security.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I would say that allowing these books in our DoDEA schools is what is harmful. Saying that I am characterizing this as pornography, no, I am saying exactly what it is.

As a mom, I am not allowed to show my children triple-X-rated videos, nor would I. That is illegal. They have to be 18 to watch this. We have ratings on things.

I am simply saying do not allow this in our children's schools. This is something that is harmful. It is grooming our children and indoctrinating them, and I urge adoption of this amendment to put an end to it in our military schools.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES), my colleague.

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Chair, I didn't come to Congress to play politics. I came here to put the needs of Ohio's 13th Congressional District first, not to vote on bogus, oppressive, extreme, barbaric, erroneous, ridiculous, time-wasting amendments like this one.

Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for my colleagues who are choosing to play partisan games with our national security by including amendments that would strip lifesaving reproductive healthcare away from our women in uniform.

This is nothing more than the latest attempt by House Republicans to advance their extreme agenda taking us backward by punishing women and banning abortion nationwide.

As the vice chair of the Bipartisan Women's Caucus, we just recently honored and recognized our women in uniform, but today we are dishonoring those women.

Our military was founded to protect our freedoms. Politicians should not be making healthcare decisions for any woman, but especially not for our women in uniform who serve us each and every day.

I cannot support any legislation that impedes on a woman's freedom to make

decisions about her healthcare, even if it is no longer constitutionally protected.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, I would just urge my colleagues please to vote against this harmful amendment and other amendments that are similarly working very much to destroy and distract from what I think is really important, which is the national security of our Nation.

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

The Acting CHAIR. All time is expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 36 will not be offered.

The Chair understand that amendment No. 37 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 38 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 39 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 7. STUDY AND REPORT ON HEALTH CONDITIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DEVELOPED AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to assess and evaluate any health conditions arising in members of the Armed Forces after one year after receiving the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, and each of the two years thereafter.

(b) STUDY PARAMETERS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) disaggregate data collected by—
(A) vaccine type and manufacturer;
(B) age group at the time such first dose was administered, including—

(i) individuals who have attained 18 years of age but who have not yet attained 30 years of age;

(ii) individuals who have attained 30 years of age but who have not yet attained 40 years of age;

(iii) individuals who have attained 40 years of age but who have not yet attained 50 years of age;

(iv) individuals who have attained 50 years of age but who have not yet attained 60 years of age; and

(v) individuals who are 60 years of age or older; and

(C) health condition developed after receiving such first dose, regardless of whether the condition is attributable to the receipt of such first dose; and

(2) assess the prevalence of each such health condition—

(A) by each age group specified in paragraph (1)(B) among the unvaccinated population; and

(B) among each such age group for each of the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and each year thereafter for the subsequent four years, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the results of each study conducted under subsection (a).

(d) COVID-19 VACCINE DEFINED.—The term “COVID-19 vaccine” means a vaccine licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) or authorized for emergency use under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3) for immunization against the virus responsible for COVID-19.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, the amendment I have introduced, amendment No. 40, simply requires that the Department of Defense study and report the health conditions arising in members of the Armed Forces after administration of the COVID-19 vaccine.

We have important voids in the data collected afterwards. We moved development of this vaccine at warp speed, and the Department of Defense mandated that members get the vaccine, so we have a great ability to study these members.

They have very consistent health checkups. They have very consistent requirements for predeployment, postdeployment, during deployment. There are lots of ways to capture data in the military population, and, frankly, it is overwhelmingly young, fit, healthy people that make up our military, so the study could be very important.

It would be important to understand any long-term effects or healthcare needs in the vaccinated population, and we could learn from that process to develop future considerations, whether it is risk assessments as we mandate vaccines, or how to combat future health emergencies more effectively.

The Biden administration forced our men and women in uniform to take this vaccine without really knowing the full effects which would have been great to know in advance. But given the pandemic, they made a decision that the risk was too great. Lots of us disagreed with that risk assessment. That is all past.

At this point, we simply want to study how did it turn out? What were the effects? What have been the results? That is all the study does.

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Hampshire is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, and to all of the amendments that have been added to this bill as a Christmas tree and a mockery of the men and women who serve in our military. I am opposed to making this bill into a vehicle for perpetuating the culture wars of this extreme majority.

In particular, I am opposed to the amendment that would attempt to enact an extreme, anti-choice agenda, to ban abortion nationwide, and to interfere with the healthcare of women in our military who are serving in a post-Dobbs era when their efforts to provide for their family, to create a family, and to have the full range of reproductive health will be compromised.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I am inquiring as to whether the gentlewoman is actually opposed to my amendment. For her to qualify as an opponent of my amendment she would have to speak in opposition to the amendment; what it does.

My amendment does nothing about abortion. It simply requires a study of COVID-19.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend.

Does the gentlewoman from New Hampshire claim the time in opposition to amendment No. 40?

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I am opposed to amendment No. 40. I am speaking in opposition to all of the amendments that have been added.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY), my colleague.

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Chair, this year marks 50 years since our country stopped drafting citizens into service and began instituting an all-volunteer force. Unfortunately, today's military is facing significant recruitment challenges. That can be detrimental to the security of our great Nation.

Seeking to limit the reproductive rights and freedom of America's servicewomen only exacerbates the issue. Why would a woman who takes an oath to defend our Nation do so when House Republicans stand in this Chamber attacking their bodily autonomy?

Today, women make up about 20 percent of our Armed Forces, and our military is stronger because of their contribution. It is important to note that servicewomen experience higher unintended pregnancy rates than their civilian counterparts, largely due to limited access to contraceptive services and the inexcusable high degree of sexual assault.

□ 1900

It is an appalling reality that nearly one in four female servicemembers have reported sexual harassment during their careers. That my Republican colleagues would force a woman raped by her superior to pay for her own travel to access abortion care is beyond appalling.

This amendment is a shameful politicization of our military, and it is using our servicemembers as pawns in an ideological debate.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I must say that I consider the opposition to this amendment, which no one raised an objection to the actual amendment that I am offering, dilatory. I think it could be objected to by the Chair and gavelled down, and we could just call the question, unless they are actually opposed to the amendment.

They are debating something that my amendment doesn't do. It simply requires a study on the results of COVID-19. It doesn't say what the outcome has to be. It just says to study it, to come back to us and tell us: How did it turn out for the people who got vaccinated? Do they have any other health problems? Do they have better health? What is the outcome as a result of these folks being vaccinated?

I just want a study of the vaccinated population. It is a very simple amendment. We are considering hundreds of amendments, so if the other side is simply looking for a way to filibuster and delay, I would appreciate them not doing it on this amendment and staying to the rules of the House. If they have an objection, then state it, but they object to something else and are using the time inappropriately in my consideration.

I ask for the consideration of the Chair.

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I am opposed to the amendment that has been offered, but I want to get back to the crux of the matter of the Christmas tree of cultural war issues that has been added to this bill to the detriment of our servicemembers.

My own father fought in World War II. He was a hero. He was shot down in the Battle of the Bulge, and he served for 6 months in a German prison camp. I have the utmost respect for those who are serving our country and keeping us safe, but the amendments that have been passed in this Chamber today are putting the lives of our servicemembers at risk.

I have a very brief story from a constituent just this week who was pregnant and very much wanted to carry to birth. She lost that baby at 20 weeks. It was tragic. What was even more tragic in a post-Dobbs era was that she could not get the healthcare that she needed for herself, for her family, and she was forced to travel out of State. She was forced to get care that would save her life, and that is my point about how horrific we are.

We are in a state in this country where my colleagues across the aisle would put servicemembers at risk who could have been raped and molested by members of the military, and we know that to be a very significant risk.

Now, servicemembers would not be able to travel to get the healthcare they need for a pregnancy that they very much wanted.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SORENSEN).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New Hampshire has 30 seconds remaining.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SORENSEN).

Mr. SORENSEN. Mr. Chair, today, extremists have put our national security at risk with this partisan National Defense Authorization Act.

I was pleased to work across the aisle with Congressman LAHOOD to try to save the 182nd Airlift Wing in Peoria, Illinois. We should be focused on these bipartisan issues, not the extremists who have added amendments that have nothing to do with national defense and security, including the extreme restriction on abortion access, which threatens women servicemembers' ability to make their own healthcare decisions. We need a clean and bipartisan NDAA.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I haven't heard an objection to this amendment. I hope we can agree to move forward and conduct the study. We just want to know what the health effects were on the vaccinated population in the military so that next time we can make a better risk assessment and hopefully get it right.

We will learn a lot from the military population that can surely help the rest of the country because they have much more consistent access to healthcare, much more consistent required checkups. I think the dataset can be very good. I hope we can get this study done.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this good amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 10 . AVAILABILITY OF EXCESS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTROLLED PROPERTY FOR TRANSFER TO FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES.

Section 2576a(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D);

(2) by inserting "(1)" before "The Secretary"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) The Secretary shall make available for transfer under this section all excess controlled property of the Department of Defense, other than the types of property referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1)."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to allow the Department of Defense excess property 1033 program to be administered as intended by Congress to assist State and local law enforcement agencies.

For more than 25 years, this program has often allowed cash-strapped local law enforcement jurisdictions to get the equipment they need to help our communities stay safe at a low cost. I am proud this amendment is supported by the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Sheriffs' Association, and the Florida Police Benevolent Association.

Through the 1033 program, the Defense Logistics Agency transfers unneeded excess military property to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies. This property ranges from helicopters and vehicles to computers and medical supplies. This program has been crucial in allowing State and local law enforcement to acquire items needed for search and rescue operations, disaster response, active-shooter situations, and other situations with equipment they otherwise could not afford.

The 1033 program is not militarization of the police but an important tool in protecting our communities.

Last May, President Biden issued an executive order titled: "Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety."

Despite what its title indicates, this executive order actually jeopardizes our public safety by effectively eliminating law enforcement's access to this vital surplus equipment. The EO institutes onerous reporting requirements and gives President Biden's politicized Department of Justice veto power over lawful transfers of equipment.

This effort is a continuation of the Obama administration's policies that discount the critical needs of police officers in the interests of political optics, often for the far left's defund the police movement.

This amendment is simple. It rolls back this misguided EO. It requires the Secretary of Defense to make all excess equipment meeting the definition of controlled property available for transfer through the 1033 program.

This is important. Congress has prohibited the transfer of bayonets, grenades, weaponized tracked combat vehicles, and weaponized drones under the program. President Biden, however, overruled congressional intent by implementing this executive order unilaterally barring additional items from the 1033 program.

The program was authorized by Congress to keep our communities safe

from violent criminals and help local law enforcement respond to natural disasters. Contrary to the narrative on the other side of the aisle, access to this equipment is vital to these law enforcement agencies' ability to protect our communities. There are countless examples in which this now-prohibited equipment proved vital for law enforcement.

Our State and local law enforcement put their lives on the line to keep us safe. Their jobs are tough enough. We cannot seek to demonize them, defund them, or certainly deprive them of the equipment they need.

This amendment doesn't fully address many of the burdensome paperwork and regulations that President Biden has placed on the program. It is a good first step to get them the equipment they need as Congress intended.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. The 1033 program has been around for 30-plus years. It has been an open conduit through which armaments directly from battlefields have flowed directly into the hands of State, local, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

This equipment has operated to militarize police departments without civilian authority. The 1033 program operates such that a law enforcement agency, even a school law enforcement agency or university law enforcement agency can just simply petition the Defense Logistics Agency for whatever equipment is listed on the website.

They can order it. As long as they can pay for the transportation of it to their location, they can get the equipment without any civilian oversight authority approving it.

The rules of the 1033 program require that, once the law enforcement agency takes possession of the equipment, that it be placed into service within 1 year of its acquisition or else it has to be returned. That is a recipe for law enforcement agencies to acquire military-grade weaponry without county commission or city council approval.

They get it and must put it into use within a year of their receipt of it. That means that untrained police officers using military equipment against civilians without civilian authority approval. That is a pipeline that needs to be shut down. After President Obama shut the pipeline down to a great extent, President Trump reopened it, and now President Biden has shut it down.

Now, we have this amendment that seeks to open it to even more militarized equipment than was allowed in the first place.

If you want large-caliber, .50-caliber weaponry from the battlefields of Afghanistan and Iraq to flow to your neighborhood, then you support this amendment.

If you want large-caliber weaponry, artillery, mortar rounds, if you want that coming onto your property, into your community, then vote for this amendment.

If you want weaponized drones from the battlefield to flow to your community without your Representatives' knowledge or consent, then vote for this amendment.

If you want flamethrowers, if you want missiles, if you want all kinds of equipment that this amendment opens the door to to come to your community, then be in favor of this amendment. I stand opposed to it.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. CROCKETT).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. CROCKETT).

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Chair, it must be nice to perch yourself upon privilege. The vast majority of my colleagues across the aisle have never had to have "the talk."

In fact, most of them may not even know what "the talk" is, but let's talk about it. I am going to talk to you about my life experiences as a civil rights lawyer and urge that we legislate from a place of compassion instead of a conspiratorial, sunken place.

Let's talk about these weapons. Let's talk about the fact that in the summer of 2021 when George Floyd was killed, I represented over 600 protesters pro bono. Unfortunately, these were people who believe in the Constitution and understand that there is more than one amendment besides just the Second Amendment. They were actually exercising their freedoms under the First Amendment, but instead what happened is that they ended up becoming victimized.

□ 1915

Let me tell you, when I am talking about this, I am not talking about conjecture. I am talking about what is real. You can Google Brandon Saenz, a 26-year-old who had his eye shot out.

Let me be clear. You can be injured, and it not necessarily be a firearm. Honestly, if my colleagues really care about making sure that we are going to be safe in our streets—

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

Ms. CROCKETT. Then maybe we will get some gun reform—

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

Ms. CROCKETT. And stop going after women's reproductive rights, because if you believe in freedom, then kids should be able to go to school and know that they will be safe.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Florida for

bringing this important amendment, and I appreciate him allowing me to speak for a moment to support the amendment.

This amendment would prohibit the Biden administration from unilaterally issuing any restrictions on the 1033 program, which allows police departments across the country to have access to lifesaving military surplus equipment.

It is imperative that our Federal, State, and local law enforcement maintain access to this equipment used to protect and save the lives of Americans, especially in circumstances of terrorist attacks, search and rescue operations, natural disasters or, yes, riots in our cities.

The Obama and Biden administrations put restrictions on the 1033 program that helps police departments across the country. Their antipolice action would limit the ability for police departments to obtain equipment needed for border security, counterdrug operations, and more.

In a time when morale is low in police departments across the Nation, thanks to antipolice riots and calls to defund the police from my friends across the aisle, we must take every action possible to ensure our law enforcement officers have the tools they need to keep themselves and our communities safe, essentially to do their jobs.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to support the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has the only time remaining.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Chair, we talk a lot about misinformation. There are no instances of artillery, missiles, flamethrowers, or anything else that has been said about this being passed on to law enforcement that is prohibited by Congress, and this amendment would not change that.

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. WALTZ).

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

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

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

The Chair understands amendment No. 42 will not be offered.

The Chair understands amendment No. 43 will not be offered.

The Chair understands amendment No. 44 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ REPORT ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 1003 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-525; 63 Stat. 2241)—

(A) expresses that due to threats that are ever-changing, Congress must be informed with respect to allied contributions to the common defense to properly assess the readiness of the United States and the countries described in subsection (b)(2) for threats; and

(B) requires that the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress an annual report on the contributions of allies to the common defense;

(2) the threats facing the United States—

(A) extend beyond the global war on terror; and

(B) include near-peer threats; and

(3) the President should seek from each country described in subsection (b)(2) acceptance of international security responsibilities and agreements to make contributions to the common defense in accordance with the collective defense agreements or treaties to which such country is a party.

(b) REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, each year, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a description of—

(A) the annual defense spending by each country described in paragraph (2), including available data on nominal budget figures and defense spending as a percentage of the gross domestic products of each such country for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted;

(B) the activities of each such country to contribute to military or stability operations in which the Armed Forces of the United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party;

(C) any limitations placed by any such country on the use of such contributions; and

(D) any actions undertaken by the United States or by other countries to minimize such limitations.

(2) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The countries described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Each member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Each member country of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

(C) Each country party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), done at Rio de Janeiro September 2, 1947, and entered into force December 3, 1948 (TIAS 1838).

(D) Australia.

(E) Japan.

(F) New Zealand.

(G) The Philippines.

(H) South Korea.

(I) Thailand.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) AVAILABILITY.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available on request to any Member of Congress.

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, this amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report on allied contributions to defense spending.

The 1985 NDAA established an annual report from the Department of Defense on allied contributions to our common defense with the initial focus on NATO. Of course, the Cold War was going on then, but that continued until 2004. The DOD stopped producing this report as the Pentagon's priorities shifted to the global war on terror.

Nevertheless, the report is an important one. NATO allies have an obligation to provide their own defense. We don't want there to be some misunderstanding that NATO membership has somehow bought war insurance and that America will either fight or fund your war. We will help you fight and win a war under article 5 and only then if Congress authorizes combat.

We might authorize spending, we might authorize combat, but Congress is the body that declares our wars. We can do that better when we know whether our allies are promoting their own defense. If they are shortchanging their own defense, we might feel differently about the vulnerability.

Weakness invites aggression. Unfortunately, many of our allies have invited that aggression. As Donald Trump cautioned Germany, as an example, you shouldn't be doing business with Russia. Look how it turned out. Now, this isn't simply the fault of Germany underfunding their defense or becoming totally dependent upon Russia. Russia took advantage of it, but Germany was naive enough to fall victim to it. It hasn't hurt Germany as directly as it has hurt Ukraine, but it all works together.

Ukraine is not a NATO ally, but they are an ally. They are clearly paying a high cost for their own defense. Could we have worked differently and prevented this combat?

Let us look at other areas around the world. As we look at our allies, whether it is Israel as an ally, Taiwan as an ally, our NATO allies, or others around the world, I think it is important that this report gets produced and we understand it.

I think it is also important that, if appropriate, we share it in public so that our adversaries know that we have

a very strong collective defense and a strong commitment. If we don't hold people accountable for it, we will inherently be weak, because their intelligence service will know. It motivates our allies to do the right thing.

Since 2006, the majority of our NATO allies have consistently failed to meet their 2 percent GDP defense commitment. Even as a war is taking place in their own backyard, the United States remains the largest contributor to the war in Ukraine.

The U.S. should not continue to subsidize the defense of NATO member countries who choose not to invest in themselves.

Good data makes for good legislation, and this report would supply Congress with valuable information that is needed to make sound policy decisions that put America first.

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

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

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

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

I think it is important to point out in this amendment that our allies have very much stepped up in the war in Ukraine. This was about a week ago now. The stats may be a little bit different. The United States actually ranks 13th in terms of percentage of GDP that we have committed to help Ukraine. That means of our 53 partners, 12 others have been doing more than we have.

My biggest concern about this amendment is twofold. One, it undermines that level of support and seems to imply that our allies are not doing that. Second, along with several other amendments here, it can be interpreted as being anti-NATO. I am worried more about the other amendments than I am worried about this one, but make no mistake about it, the NATO alliance has served the United States' interests very, very well for its—quick math off the top of my head—roughly 75-plus years of existence, and we should not be undermining that.

This particular amendment, not as problematic, but the idea that our allies are not contributing or the idea that the U.S. doesn't benefit from our contribution, I think, is mistaken, based on our place in the world.

Right now, as we look to confront Russia and China, nothing is more important than our allies and partners. We need to work with them to build the coalition that is going to be able to stand up for a rules-based international order and for the peaceful resolution of our differences. I do not wish to undermine those alliances, and I hope we do remember the contributions of our allies.

That is basically all I have to say about this. I don't think I have any speakers.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, the gentleman didn't raise an objection to understanding how much they are contributing. He implies he already knows. The world doesn't know, and I certainly don't get access to all of that information.

I do know they are paying for their own defense, and some of them quite a lot. I do know that they have helped in the war in Ukraine, and they have certainly taken on a heavy burden with refugees. All of that is different in different places around the world.

Our allies stating how much they contribute certainly helps us make policy. I hope all my colleagues will see through this as an attempt to avoid accountability for our allies. We shouldn't underappreciate them, but we shouldn't cover for them either. We should hold them accountable, and the American people should know they are stepping up, they are doing really well.

You can state it in percentage of GDP. That is the obligation, 2 percent of their GDP, and yet the biggest countries with the biggest resources with very little debt, I might add, aren't paying their defense.

In our case, we are borrowing from China to defend our country and, frankly, to defend lots of them and people that aren't even part of our NATO alliance.

It is important that we pass this and we study it. Whether this amendment passes or not, we need to know it, and we need to hold them accountable for their failure to honor their obligations.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. ALFORD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. ALFORD. 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 40, line 22, insert "or the Air Force Reserve" after "Air National Guard".

Page 41, line 3, insert "and the Commander of the Air Force Reserve" after "National Guard".

Page 41, line 5, insert "and the Air Force Reserve" after "National Guard".

Page 41, line 9, insert "and the Air Force Reserve" after "Air National Guard".

Page 41, line 15, insert "and the Air Force Reserve" after "Air National Guard".

Page 42, line 22, insert "and the Air Force Reserve" after "Guard".

Page 43, line 4, insert "and the Air Force Reserve" after "Guard".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chair, I offer this amendment to simply add "Air Force

Reserve" in addition to "Air National Guard" to Mr. BACON's language that he secured in our National Defense Authorization Act that directs the Secretary of the Air Force to not terminate fighter flying missions until the Secretary submits a modernization plan to the Armed Services Committee with options for replacement of aircraft with more capable aircraft. This is important not to just my district at Whiteman Air Force Base and the 442nd Fighter Wing but at several bases across our great Nation.

As A-10s and other platforms are retired, we must ensure that our Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units have follow-on missions. This amendment will help provide clarity to Congress and Reserve and National Guard units on how the Air Force will modernize and replace our fighter squadrons.

I think we all know that the world is changing. Our platforms are changing. The A-10 is a very lethal aircraft, as we have seen for the last 30 years.

The 442nd at Whiteman Air Force Base, the men and women there have served proudly. I feel they and others deserve security in knowing that a replacement is going to be there at Whiteman Air Force Base, that they have some answers and security from the Secretary until those final decisions of modernization are made.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment. I hope it gets bipartisan support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, this is part of a troubling battle that we have frequently on the Armed Services Committee.

As the military, whether it is the Air Force or some other branch, is trying to move forward, they discontinue different programs. There are always people who like those programs, and we step in and block it and make it difficult for the military to make the decisions they need to make.

At this particular moment in history, this is enormously important, because innovation, new weapons technology, is absolutely crucial. Our information systems, just to give one example, are not where they need to be in order to manage all of the information that is now flowing, make sure that it is protected, and it gets to who needs to get it in real time.

We need to upgrade all of those systems. We need to improve our unmanned systems, drones, develop counter-drone technology, missiles, and counter-missile technology. All of that is dependent upon new, innovative technologies that we need to adopt and implement.

That costs money if we can't discontinue previous programs. We have held onto many, many programs way

past the point at which they are actually useful, because it impacted somebody's district somewhere. That is always going to be the case. I am basically opposed to us stepping in and blocking these things and tying the hands of the military to upgrade and innovate in the way that they need. I am in opposition to this.

□ 1930

Mr. Chairman, I also want to explain something just quickly. I am going to yield to Ms. FRANKEL in a minute. She is not going to talk about this. She is going to talk about something else. For everyone's information, she can do that. Basically, it is your time and you can talk about whatever you want. I think you can stand up and mumble gibberish for 2 minutes if you are so inclined. You have 2 minutes do it, it is their time, not related to this, but it is still a perfectly lawful way to handle this.

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am eager to hear what Ms. FRANKEL has to say not related to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for his hard work and dedication in crafting this bipartisan NDAA.

This amendment is not intended to block in any way the modernization. We know that the A-10 is the legacy aircraft. A lot of people love the A-10, and it has performed well in battle. It has seen effective lethality in several theatres of battle.

The people who operate out of the 442nd have a deep love of their fighter mission. They have a deep passion for continuing that mission. They know that new platforms are coming.

Whiteman Air Force Base is going to be home of the new B-21 stealth bomber. There are going to be complementary aircraft and programs to that. They know that. They know the world is changing and that the pacing threat from Communist China has really changed how we view warfare and deterrence. They get that.

We owe it to them, and they deserve a little security because it is very easy for them to pick up now and leave and go into the private sector. There is too much talent in the 442nd and other fighter squadrons to not have that security. That is all we are asking for in this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is a little security. We are asking for a little appreciation and a little respect for the hardworking men and women who have dedicated their lives in service to America.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chairman, my, my, my, the Republican attacks on abortion never seem to end, and now they are targeting the service-women in the military.

After that extreme decision by the Supreme Court overturning *Roe v.*

Wade, half of the States in our country are banning or severely restricting access to legal abortion. Take a look at this poster and this map. The dark-shaded States are where these abortion restrictions are now in place. Look at those black dots. Those are the over 500 military bases in our country. Many of them are in States that now ban or restrict abortion.

Mr. Chairman, that is why, last year, the Department of Defense established travel transportation allowances for servicemembers and dependents who need to travel to access abortion. Shamelessly, the Republicans are now seeking to block this effort.

Our servicemembers leave their homes, their families, their friends, and are willing to risk their lives to serve our Nation. They train hard. They have dreams. They have goals. We trust them with Black Hawks, intelligence operations, and special ops. We should trust them with their own healthcare decisions, including when it comes to deciding whether to start or grow a family.

Mr. Chairman, they stand for our freedom; it is time to stand for theirs.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. 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. ALFORD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in the House Report 118-142.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ . LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS RELATED TO OPERATIONS OF COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 may be used to operate the commission on the naming of items of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any other person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America established pursuant to section 370 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to the NDAA, which would simply block funds from being made available to the Naming Commission established by Congress just a few years ago.

The intent of that commission was to try to rewrite our Nation's history by

changing the names of our famous military bases and forts, tearing down statues, and even putting blankets over monuments with names not deemed worthy of remembrance by some. What a tragedy.

You only have to look outside my district at the famous Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia, which has recently been desecrated by the removal of once famous beautiful monuments.

This effort to remove statues and rename bases encourages an endless cycle of renaming institutions, buildings, and cities across the country under the destructive ruse of political wokeness.

Historical sites are healthy environments to observe varied perspectives of historical events, engage diverse viewpoints, and inspire robust conversation as we remember our Nation's history. We should protect American memorials to preserve and remember our history.

It has been said that those who do not remember history are condemned to repeat it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to consider the precedent being set by this arbitrary effort to rewrite our Nation's history.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment to preserve our history and fight these reckless efforts to destroy our country, our Founders, and our history.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, and I yield myself 2 minutes.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is my favorite amendment. It sort of drives home the point.

When we talk about history, you have to understand the history of how these bases were named. We had the Civil War. We got rid of slavery. We tried Reconstruction. Reconstruction did not go well.

Then there was a concerted movement in this country to make sure that we continued to establish white supremacy as the way we were going to approach this country. A lot of fascinating books have actually been written about this. It was a very well-coordinated effort.

There was an effort to rename all these bases after people from the Confederate war to celebrate white supremacy. The Ku Klux Klan grew up all over the place. I can't remember the name of the guy, but a guy from my area just wrote a fascinating book about the Ku Klux Klan taking over the State of Indiana and the battle and fight that went into that.

All of these bases that are named for our history, as you describe it, are monuments to white supremacy. If you don't support white supremacy, or if, God forbid, you are Black and not White, and you are going to serve at a base that is a monument, historically

it is exactly why it was named that. It was named that as part of an overall concerted effort to establish white supremacy. But we are just going to let that go.

That is the kind of thing that undermines good order and discipline in the military. This is the kind of thing that makes people who aren't White feel like they are not included.

I do not believe for 1 second that the United States of America is an essentially racist country or that white supremacy is currently the policy that we are trying to advance. What I cannot understand is why so many people serving in this body don't want to stand up for that basic principle and want to continue to celebrate the worst parts of our history instead of the best parts.

These monuments are supposed to reflect our values. This is not a value we should be reflecting. Oh, by the way, this is why we still need diversity, equity, and inclusion programs, to try to educate people on these very fundamental facts that they ought to know.

Please, if you supported all the others, please oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Virginia for yielding. I urge adoption of this amendment. I will remind people that this commission was established for the purpose of renaming our major military installations that had been named after Confederate officers. That mission is complete.

There is no reason for us to continue to spend funding on this commission to hunt for things to do. We were told it was going to cost only a million dollars, but they have gone over \$30 million. We need to just let them complete their job, which they have done. Stop this funding and adopt this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a favorable vote on my colleague's amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. McCLELLAN).

Mrs. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to personalize the remarks alluded to by our ranking member because I was born Black in Virginia, and I was raised there.

I represent the former capital of the Confederacy. My entire family was raised in the former Confederacy. For my entire life I have lived in the shadow of Robert E. Lee and his fellow Confederate generals. He was a looming presence in my hometown of Petersburg where the former Fort Lee sits.

He was a looming presence in my neighborhood. I want to talk about the monument that the gentleman from Virginia alluded to. One of the largest monuments to General Lee stood for 130 years around the corner from my

house, which is ironic because General Lee himself did not believe monuments to Confederate generals should be erected because he recognized that countries where there is a civil war, monuments to the losing side help to foster wounds that haven't healed. That is exactly what happened in this country.

That monument, and many others, were put up as part of a backlash for the social, political, and economic gains of formerly enslaved people during Reconstruction. Another wave of monuments were put up as backlash to Brown v. Board of Education and the gains of the civil rights movement.

When that monument came down, I felt a weight off of my shoulders that I didn't know I was carrying. It was the burden of having to drive past a man who fought against the country he swore to serve to keep my ancestors enslaved. He owned people who could have been my ancestors and was documented to be horrifically cruel to them.

We are trying to recruit a diverse armed services. We need to recruit the sons and daughters and granddaughters of the descendants of slaves. Having them walk into a building on a base named for their former oppressors is not going to create a welcoming environment.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. The true history of America is that no nation in the history of the world has rescued more people, freed more people, fed more people, ministered to more people, and, yes, evangelized more people around the globe.

No nation in the history of the world has been more welcoming to people from all nationalities, all races, all ethnicities, and given more opportunity, more upward mobility to people of all races, all ethnicities, and all nationalities.

No nation in the history of the world did as the United States did just some 85 years after declaring our independence, where the Nation went to war with itself where the majority population suffered great loss of blood and treasure to free the minority population. No nation in the history of the world has it happened like it has happened in the United States of America.

It was our Founding documents and principles that provided the framework for us to realize our ideals of all men being created equal, endowed by our Creator by unalienable rights.

The United States is unique among the nations of the world. Our history is worth preserving. It is worth protecting. It is worth remembering. It is worth honoring. It is worth learning and growing from.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I believe we have the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, it is time to defund this Naming Com-

mission. It is time for us to move past these efforts to change our history. It is time for us to preserve our history and our Founders and the principles of our Nation, and to defund the Naming Commission.

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

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Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I actually agree with what the gentleman has listed in terms of what this great country has done.

What is beyond belief is why in the name of God would we choose to celebrate the particular aspects of our history that don't reflect those values that the gentleman just explained.

I want to talk about all the great things that the United States of America has done. I don't want to talk about our history of white supremacy. I want to understand it and make sure that we don't ever repeat it.

I have an enormous amount of respect for the chairman of the committee, but I want to make sure everyone understands what we are voting on here. This is to prohibit the use of Federal funds to carry out the recommendations of the base naming commission.

So to say, "They are done. It doesn't really matter. This is going to block what they did. This is going to stop the ability to change those names," this commission was passed on a bipartisan basis to make sure that this is implemented. This amendment would gut that and go against that bipartisan agreement and the work that they have done.

Please understand what you are doing. As I said earlier, it is something we should not be doing.

Mr. Chair, I urge 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 Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in House Report 118-142.

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 subtitle C of title XVIII, add the following:

SEC. 1. PROHIBITION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2364), 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 to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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, I rise today to address the House about our National Defense Authorization Act. I want to remind the House that the National Defense Authorization Act is to fund the Department of Defense, whose mission is stated on their website. That says that their mission is to deter war and protect our Nation's national security interests.

My amendment is to stop cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology from being sold or transferred to Ukraine. Cluster bombs are brutal and inhumane weapons that cause lasting harm to civilians in areas where they are used.

When a cluster bomb is deployed, it launches multiple different submunitions, which are smaller bombs, in all different directions. The impact radius of cluster bombs varies but can be as high as several football fields. This causes more widespread destruction, imposing a greater risk to civilian areas, which kills lives. It doesn't save lives.

Also, this is an escalation in war. It doesn't deter war.

The dud rate varies per bomb, and the dud rate is very important. They can typically be anywhere between 2 percent and as high as 40 percent. These bombs are very unreliable, which makes them very dangerous.

Congress even passed a law in 2009 that says the U.S. cannot deploy or transfer cluster munitions with a dud rate higher than 1 percent, but the President can sign a waiver to bypass this restriction.

The Biden administration says that they will not deliver cluster bombs to Ukraine with a dud rate higher than 2.35 percent. Again, the dud rate is known to be anywhere between 2 percent and as high as 40 percent, which means we do not know.

Also, over 120 countries are party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions banning the use, production, transfer, and stockpiling of these weapons, including most of the U.S.'s NATO allies, which is extremely important. I remind the House that Ukraine is not a NATO member nation.

What is next? Chemical or biological weapons? Nuclear weapons?

Again, this is an escalation of war that does not belong in our Nation's funding bill for the Department of Defense.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chair, the reality is that Ukraine needs these munitions. Until the West can meet the full demands of the war in Ukraine, these munitions will fill the gaps and ensure a successful Ukrainian counteroffensive and ensure that the Ukrainians are not defenseless.

The goal is to give Ukraine the tools it needs to end this war quickly. A protracted war will cost more lives and allow Putin to commit more war crimes.

Mr. Chair, I was in Bucha and stood where some of these crimes were committed. Ultimately, this amendment was not introduced out of concern for civilians. No. This amendment exists because a very few Members across the aisle don't seem to mind if the Russians win, and then we would see democracy fall and authoritarianism rise.

To ensure a Ukrainian victory, we must continue to make these very tough decisions that will end this war and ultimately save lives.

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS).

Ms. JACOBS. Mr. Chair, cluster munitions maim and kill indiscriminately, and they often fail to explode on impact, leaving communities littered with dangerous, unexploded land mines for years if not decades. Cleaning them up is expensive, dangerous, and takes a long time.

Despite claims about the dud rates, we know that when actually used in war, these weapons are unpredictable and kill more civilians than anticipated. That is why I am opposed to sending cluster munitions to Ukraine.

Unlike some of my Republican colleagues, I am a strong supporter of Ukraine. My bipartisan amendment would have banned the transfer of all cluster munitions to any country, and my amendment would have garnered strong support across both parties.

It is clear that this amendment is not about cluster munitions at all. It is about opposing any support to Ukraine.

We shouldn't be transferring cluster munitions at all, and the U.S. should join 123 other countries in banning this weapon once and for all and protecting the children who are maimed and killed by these horrific weapons.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. As a 31-year Army veteran myself and a very grateful dad of four sons who served in Iraq, Egypt, and Afghanistan, I want to reestablish peace through

strength as developed by President Ronald Reagan.

We must support Ukraine to end criminal Putin's war of aggression as quickly as possible and stop the carnage with Putin's mass murder of innocent civilians.

Putin's forces are bombing civilians, kidnapping children to Russia, raping and torturing, and have mined a nuclear plant and blown up a dam. In light of Ukraine's ongoing counteroffensive, which is pitting Ukrainian defenders against dug-in Russian soldiers, cluster munitions are an effective new weapon for Ukraine's arsenal.

These weapons will be effective against fortified Russian trenches and concentrated troops of Putin's soldiers who are being sacrificed to death by Putin for his own personal gain of oil, money, and power.

The Wall Street Journal has editorialized that Biden is right on cluster bombs for Ukraine. Cluster bombs are an antipersonnel weapon that ejects multiple bomblets over a large area. They can be very effective to promote the Ukrainian cause.

Ukraine is not seeking to use these bombs against civilians. There is a moral distinction between Russia's aggression and Ukraine's use of cluster bombs for defense. Those best suited to make the tradeoff between risks are the Ukrainians whose lives are on the line every day.

Mr. Chair, I urge opposition to the amendment.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, it is worth acknowledging the great bipartisan work on this issue with my colleague, Ms. JACOBS, and my colleague, Mr. MCGOVERN, who have been speaking on these issues with clarity for some time.

The opponents of the amendment made the principal argument that we have to do anything for Ukraine to win the war. Why not just send the nukes? If the standard is we will do anything for Ukraine to win, then send them tactical nuclear weapons.

Of course, we are not going to do that, which means there has to be a line somewhere. I would hope that we could draw that line somewhere on the humane side of the cluster bomb question.

These bombs are indiscriminate. For goodness' sake, we are still cleaning up cluster bombs in Laos because civilians are being killed.

When my colleagues say, well, civilians won't be killed, tell that to the people in the places where cluster munitions have been deployed, and people are still being killed because that is, in fact, the case.

It is also an argument that has been made that Ukrainians are only going to use this in their own country. How depraved to use these bombs in your own country? That is not a reason to vote against the amendment. It is the reason to vote for it.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Crow).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Chair, I fully support Ukraine in its existential fight for freedom and democracy. I have also spent years in this Chamber addressing the issue of civilian casualties. In fact, I am one of the founding co-chairs of the Protection of Civilians in Conflict Caucus. Why? Because I spent the formative years of my life in Afghanistan seeing the horrific results of war, including cluster munitions.

However, there are times in this Chamber when a measure doesn't do what we think it does, when it, in fact, does the opposite.

This measure will not stop the use of clusters in Ukraine. I have written to the administration. I have asked for clarity. I have asked for assurances and mitigation measures, and I will continue to do that.

What this measure will do is play right into pro-Russian and pro-Putin propaganda. It will be twisted and contorted by nefarious actors who say that America doesn't support Ukraine and that Democrats don't support Ukraine. That is not where we need to be because that is the history of this bill. That is the history of many of those who are supporting this bill and who have originated this bill. That is the context from which this bill originates.

That is not where progressive, pro-Ukrainian Members should be.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure vociferously.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I urge the House to pass this amendment. Our National Defense Authorization Act is for the funding of the Department of Defense. It is for our Nation, for the United States of America, and there should be no funding for a foreign war. There should be no weapons sent that increase war.

As a matter of fact, it leaves bombs behind for generations to come. That hurts the Ukrainian people.

For anyone to say that this must be done to help the Ukrainian people doesn't care about the innocent Ukrainian lives that will be killed for years to come from these cluster munitions.

Mr. Chair, I urge the House to pass my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, we hear a lot about humanity here. Let's put the facts in front of that. The Ukrainians are firing as many artillery shells in 2 days as we produce in a month. They will run out. They will be defenseless.

If you are now suddenly worried about civilians, Mr. Chair, watch what Putin has already done: raped, murdered, and tortured innocent civilians, targeted civilians. If there are no artillery shells to defend them, then he will go unabated. Then you will see inhumanity that we have not seen since the Second World War.

Mr. Chair, vote against 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.

Mr. QUIGLEY. 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.

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AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CURTIS). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 49 printed in House Report 118-142.

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:

Page 251, line 6, after the period insert the following: "Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government of the House of Representatives a report containing all documents from the Group. The report required under the preceding sentence shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment 49, which would require that all documents and correspondence of the Countering Extremism Working Group are provided to the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government and the Committee on Armed Services.

I am offering this amendment to build upon a larger concept and theme within the House NDAA this year, ending the politicization and weaponization of the DOD.

I am proud to stand with my colleagues here in the House and fight for an NDAA which is focused on warfighting, readiness, and lethality and for an NDAA which conducts meaningful oversight into the political issues which have infiltrated the DOD in recent years.

Through our work on the Judiciary Committee and on the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, we have discovered that rampant abuse of power is not confined to one agency or department, nor is it limited to one subject area.

In the wake of a partisan political persecution spurred by the events on January 6, extremism or domestic violence extremism has been mis-

construed to include a wider group of individuals to serve as a predicate for State surveillance, invasion of privacy, and in some instances, deprivation of rights.

We first uncovered this within the DOJ with the padding of DVE crime statistics, which was done to support the political statements of policymakers.

In my first 7 months in Congress, I have had the opportunity to uncover some of these abuses. However, there are some legacy issues which date back to before my time in Congress, to a time when true oversight for the purpose of the protection of the rights of Americans took a back seat to the politicization agenda of some influential leaders on the other side of the aisle.

One such issue was other potential abuses of extremism in the government, including in the DOD Countering Extremism Working Group.

My amendment would ensure that both committees receive documentation from the DOD about the work done in the Countering Extremism Working Group so we can provide proper oversight.

I hope there is nothing there. I hope we find that the DOD abused no serviceman or -woman's rights and that this was an exercise in legitimately protecting their own force.

Without confirming this through the evidence, I cannot trust that the Biden administration and the DOD Under Secretary Austin did the right thing simply because they have failed to earn the trust of the American people due to routine exposure of wrongdoing and abuse.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, there are a lot of buzz words, complicated sub-working groups and weaponization and all of this sort of language that may hide what is happening here, but I want to be crystal clear about what this amendment does.

As someone who served in uniform proudly in two combat deployments, this weakens our military. It weakens our national security because it essentially tries to sweep back under the rug what is a growing, more dramatic problem of extremism of many kinds within our Department of Defense, something that has had bipartisan agreement.

Rather than keeping that bipartisan, sober tenor to the debate, this amendment hypocritically, in my opinion, actually politicizes it by referring it to, unfortunately, a subcommittee that is, I think, broadly known to operate in that way.

Let's be clear about what is happening in our Department of Defense.

Bias, discrimination, hate, and extremism threaten the safety of all communities and institutions, and our military is no exception.

I think we can all agree that one extremist in the ranks is one too many. The U.S. intelligence community's annual threat assessment once again concluded transnational racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists continue to pose the most lethal threat to U.S. persons and interests and a significant threat to a number of U.S. allies and partners.

The Countering Extremism Working Group has functioned exactly as intended. It should continue its work to ensure that extremism has no place in our military. They are doing good, necessary work.

We must continue to, as Members of Congress and Americans, hold the principle that this work should be non-partisan. It should not be under the sort of heated politicized rhetoric that I fear this amendment would put it under.

I stand in strong opposition and encourage my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, this bill is nothing more than related to transparency and oversight. We have had FBI whistleblowers who have testified before the judiciary and the select committee as to how the FBI is padding its DVE statistics.

We want to ensure that the Countering Extremism Working Group is not just another way in which our government has been weaponized against the American people.

What I cannot understand is why any Democrat would oppose transparency and good government. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, this is not a Democrat or Republican thing. This is about the American people having pride in and sending the message to all members, the millions of members in the Department of Defense, that we are proud of them, we support them, we support the work that our Department of Defense is doing, and we are not intending to politicize it in the way that this amendment does.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, again, this bill is about transparency and oversight. We all support our troops. This isn't about not supporting our troops. This is about ensuring that the Countering Extremism Working Group has not been politicized; nothing more and nothing less.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, what is clear when you see how this weaponization of the Federal Government subcommittee has operated, sadly, to me as someone who loves our country, it has become a deeply partisan body. With all due respect to my colleague, I don't agree with her characterization in any way.

The other piece here that is not being spoken about, anti-Semitism and vio-

lent White nationalism are on the rise in the Department of Defense, and this working group is directly focused on countering that.

Politicizing that work undercuts that important work, puts our troops at risk, and puts our national security at risk.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I would note for the record that the gentleman on the other side just slandered the men and women in service, in uniform, by making the accusations that he has.

Again, what I am talking about here is simply providing us with the documentation. This isn't about interfering in the work that the working group has done. It is simply to oversee and make sure that that particular working group is not being weaponized against our men and women in service.

As I said, we may not find anything at all. They may have done exactly what they were required to do, but at the same time, there is nothing wrong with this body overseeing and ensuring that these types of groups are operating the way that they should.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close and wrap this up.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the word of the day is transparency. Any group that is within the Department of Defense we should have oversight of, and that is all that this bill does.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, in brief, while I understand the spirit of what my colleague is saying, there has to be reasonable lines at which we cannot say there is unlimited resources to dedicate to unlimited oversight of every conspiracy theory that may be out there.

I would reassert in closing, dealing with extremism cannot be about political or ideological litmus tests but practical threats to the operations and values of our military.

Mr. Chair, 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.

Mr. RYAN. 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. 50 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 217.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

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

Mr. Chair, my amendment strikes section 217 which authorizes funds to NATO for the joint fund established for the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic Initiative with the acronym DIANA.

NATO has suffered from major mission creep and bureaucratic bloat while separate entities like DIANA are tied closely to the innovation fund that was to launch in NATO in 2022.

There are 22 allies listed as participants, and the United States isn't one of them. Meanwhile, there are numerous countries that are participating in this fund; Germany, Türkiye, Italy, Spain, et cetera, who already do not meet their 2 percent GDP commitment to fund their own defense.

Why would we expect them to contribute fully to DIANA when they won't contribute the basic amount to their own defense, which is NATO's purpose, to defend. It is a defensive alliance.

We have colleagues who support a new strategic purpose for NATO. It doesn't need a new strategic purpose. It isn't even accomplishing its own purpose to focus on its own defense.

You have countries like Germany who have literally no debt. There is very little debt in their country. Meanwhile, the United States is borrowing money to fund things like this.

We could fund it for our own country, but I don't know that we need to fund it on behalf of NATO. This program adds one more financial burden to the United States within NATO while European countries take a free ride off our efforts.

There is no focus from the United States Government to make these countries pay for the commitments they made as part of being members of the NATO alliance.

Since 2006, they have all avoided their basic financial responsibility. There is no reason to expand the financial obligations within NATO until they follow through and honor their commitments.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the ranking member of our Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

This is a poorly conceived and ill-intentioned attempt to kill the United States' support for the Defence Innovation Accelerator of the North Atlantic program, otherwise known as DIANA, which is a cooperative NATO effort to outsmart and out-innovate our adversaries.

The DIANA program was set up by NATO as an effort to spur increased defense research and development funding to rapidly adapt to a new era of strategic competition by bringing key defensive experts together with the NATO alliances, leading entrepreneurs, and academic researchers.

The DIANA initiative is specifically designed to leverage breaking developments and critical advances and next-generation defense capabilities such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, hypersonics, space domain, as well as advanced materials and manufacturing sciences for the benefit of all NATO allies.

With U.S. adversaries such as Russia in its brutal, unprovoked war of aggression in Ukraine and our global competition with China where China in its efforts to outpace the United States in technological superiority and undermine international norms and freedoms continue their malign efforts, it is more important than ever that we work closely with our NATO allies to out-innovate and out-compete at the leading edge of defense technology.

Eliminating funding from the DIANA program is precisely the opposite of what we should be doing—the opposite. We should be working together with our NATO allies in a collective way. Therefore, I encourage all Members to oppose this amendment.

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Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I agree that we should be working collaboratively with our NATO allies. In fact, we do.

I was fortunate to get to serve in Germany at a time when the Cold War was at its height. I saw the wall fall while I was there, and I got to see people rushing to our side. They were not asking for more government. They were asking for more freedom.

Germany is reunified, things we never thought we would see, but they are also spending their money on all sorts of things except their own defense. Now, they spend something. They are helpful. I don't want to underappreciate the good things they do, but we shouldn't continue funding initiatives together unless they honor their commitment.

In fact, only 7 countries out of these 23 countries are paying 2 percent of their GDP. If we don't hold them accountable, why are they going to step up? They are not. Meanwhile, we are bankrupting our own country, making us weaker, less free, less safe, more

burdened by debt, and we are not holding our allies accountable for paying their fair share.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. LARSEN).

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic and ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic helps the United States and its NATO allies counter Russia and China through the accelerated development of innovative technologies to defend the U.S. and our NATO allies.

These innovative technologies include artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and hypersonic missiles and defense, all valuable tools to give the U.S. and its NATO allies leverage over Russia and China.

Continued U.S. leadership and collaboration with NATO allies on emerging technologies will lead to greater innovation and ensure the U.S. will have a direct influence on the modernization of the NATO alliance.

Earlier this year, an American was elected chair of the board of the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic, and two Americans currently serve on the board. The U.S. will lead this new, necessary NATO national security effort, and Americans will continue to work alongside its allies to build a stronger alliance and a safer world.

In addition, the language that is in the underlying bill is actually the language to authorize the U.S. to begin funding its part. That is why the U.S. doesn't currently fund its part. We had to write legislation to get the U.S., the DOD, to get its authorization to fund its part in DIANA.

In addition to that, in the next 5 years, the U.S. commitment is about \$47 million, while NATO allies will contribute about \$1.1 billion, so I would say we are going to get our money's worth, Mr. Chair.

The U.S. must continue to support the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort, support U.S. participation in NATO, and to oppose this amendment.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, this is an important signal to send to all our allies. We are, indeed, your allies, but we are not going to fund or fight your wars. You are not buying insurance for America to carry the load. We are a participant. We would love a collaborative relationship. The idea that they are doing something better in DIANA is encouraging, but they are not honoring the fundamental nature of the agreement, and that is a problem. We

have to hold them accountable for doing just that. I don't understand why my colleagues object to doing that.

I understand people are passionate about the DIANA program, and that is why I hope they are passionate about it. You have something maybe they care about. I don't know. We have got to send the message that you can't just underinvest in your own defense and count on America to bail you out.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, with respect to my colleague and alum of a United States military academy, I respectfully disagree. I think at this moment when our allies and our entire alliance is engaged in direct hot war is a moment where we have to have our allies' backs, where we have to lead by assuming some risk and hoping and pushing and nudging our allies to follow.

I do respect the spirit of what my colleague is saying, but in the heat of battle is not the time to question our allies or to back away from our allies. In fact, as my colleagues have said, it is the moment to lean in and strengthen our alliance, bolster our alliance, bolster innovation, and bring to bear the resources of the DIANA effort.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, it is precisely the time to lean in and have your allies' back. If our allies won't do that now, when will they do it? There is a war on their borders, and they will not invest at the levels they have committed to as part of the treaty.

If they won't do it now, when will they? How do we not hold them accountable for this?

We have no defined mission, we have no accountability, no defined strategy. We just have an open checkbook. How in the world does this encourage a stronger alliance? It doesn't.

I ask my colleagues to please support this amendment. Please hold our NATO allies accountable for doing what they said they would do.

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

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

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

Mr. RYAN. 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 Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer amendment No. 51 as the designee for Mr. ROY.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____ SENSE OF CONGRESS ON BURDEN SHARING WITHIN NATO.

Congress—

(1) recognizes that the 2014 Wales Summit Defense Spending Benchmark ensures the NATO Alliance can maintain the best common defense to safeguard its members in the event a mutual military response is warranted;

(2) asserts that for far too long the majority of NATO member countries have relied on the financial contributions and military capabilities of the United States and have failed to fully invest in their own defense;

(3) praises Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the United Kingdom for meeting the minimum 2 percent GDP defense spending obligations in 2022;

(4) denounces Croatia, France, Slovakia, Romania, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Albania, Bulgaria, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Portugal, Turkey, Montenegro, Czech Republic, Canada, Slovenia, Belgium, Spain, and Luxembourg's failure to meet the minimum 2 percent GDP defense spending obligation in 2022 and strongly urges these nations to fulfill the commitment they pledged to meet;

(5) maintains that European countries in NATO should be chiefly responsible for safeguarding the European continent and should not delay in meeting the 2 percent defense spending obligations;

(6) expresses that the United States should not continue subsidizing NATO member countries who choose not to invest in their own defense by meeting the 2014 Wales Summit Defense Spending Benchmark; and

(7) calls on NATO leaders to make the 2 percent defense spending pledge binding for all NATO member countries at the Vilnius Summit

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, this amendment expresses a sense of Congress. This doesn't even have teeth on it. It just asks nicely, please, NATO allies, would you contribute the amount that you said you would, please? It is a kind ask. It is a sense of Congress that you should do what you said you would do.

NATO countries who choose not to invest in their own defense, specifically meeting the 2014 Wales Summit Defense Spending Benchmark, better known as the 2 percent GDP commitment, should be held accountable for that. That is all it is saying, you should actually do what you said you would do.

In 2006, NATO defense ministers agreed to annually commit a minimum

of 2 percent of their Nation's GDP on their own defense. According to NATO, this spending threshold "serves as an indicator of a country's political will to contribute to NATO's common defense. . . ."

In 2014, the NATO alliance adopted the "defense investment pledge." At that time, only 3 of NATO's 28 NATO member countries were meeting their 2 percent defense spending commitment. At that time, the NATO alliance issued the statement: We agree to reverse the trend of declining defense budgets, to make the most effective use of our funds, and to further a more balanced sharing of costs and responsibilities. Our overall security and defense depend both on how much we spend and how we spend it.

They recognized the problem, and they committed to change course back in 2014. The Senate ratified this pledge in 2014 with a "yes" vote 97-2.

In 2022, NATO's annual report showed that only 7 of now 30 NATO member countries meet the 2 percent GDP defense spending level. Numerous NATO member countries use the United States security umbrella to evade their financial commitments to their own defense.

There is a war raging on their borders, and they are still not stepping up. If not now, when? This amendment that I am offering now on behalf of Mr. ROY that I have cosponsored doesn't cut anything. It just says, it is a sense of Congress that you should do what you said you would do. It is a sense of what the Senate said 97-2 when they ratified it that, yeah, we agree with this pledge.

The United States is doing it. Why in the world shouldn't our own countrymen expect the members of their alliance to do what they said they would do as a part of the alliance?

Failing to do this makes our alliance weaker, it makes our alliance less secure, and it sets a horrible standard for any future ally.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chairman, this week, NATO leaders held a summit in Lithuania to discuss, address, and prepare for the alliance's future. It was done with the United States at the table, leading the efforts to galvanize ambitions in the face of multiple threats, most notably those related to Russia's unjust and tragic war against Ukraine.

In Lithuania, allies agreed to continue to ramp up support for Ukraine and use the 2 percent of GDP amount as a floor. Some of our strongest allies in the alliance are set to move even be-

yond that threshold in the coming years. We have not seen NATO stronger, NATO working closer together, NATO speaking together.

Now, I know that the former President thought that NATO had outlived its usefulness and that we should not be a part of it. This amendment would lend itself to that type of mentality. We know that the strength of NATO is its unity. We know that what Mr. Putin was after was to divide NATO. We don't need to utilize any language or have any language that would accelerate that thought.

What we need to do is to make sure that we continue with the spirit of what took place at the NATO summit. The language of this amendment seeks to create disunity at a time when NATO's unity is being actively tested by Vladimir Putin. So, no, we should not agree to denounce our allies in the NDAA, as this amendment does. We should not look to reignite some of the disunity and disruption that previous America First policies promoted.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. As I said, we should not look to reignite some of the disunity and disruption that America First or America only promoted. We don't need to call out in an amendment our strongest of allies. This amendment calls out and criticizes and denounces Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Denmark, France, and many others in the middle of war.

I surely would not want to be fighting a war in a bunker saying we are allies and then someone is denouncing me. That is not the way allies stick together and fight an unjust war that is currently taking place in Ukraine where you have Russia taking land from a sovereign country.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I would just point out that Ukraine is not a member of NATO. I know some of my colleagues want to make them that, maybe so that we could already go to war with a country that would inherently involve Article V, or they would be admitted today because they are in a state of war today. However, they are not, so we aren't having NATO allies in bunkers right now hunkered down and having allies call them out.

□ 2030

The surest way to wind up there is to continue to under-invest in our defense, and that is exactly what more than 75 percent of our NATO allies are doing. They said they would invest in their defense and they are not doing it.

Do they have no shame? They expect us to carry the load? Are we going to fight and fund their wars?

I mean, we did help a lot in World War I. We helped a lot in World War II. There were a lot of people that fought and died, not just Americans, to get there. But America is a great ally, and

we are simply asking that they too become great allies. That is all this amendment does. It doesn't cut funding. It doesn't bail on them.

It simply says, we expect you to do what you said you would do. We are just calling it out. You are not doing it. Please do it.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I remind my colleagues that the word, as my colleague from New York has said, the word "denounces" is a strong word especially to use in the heat of battle and the heat of an unprecedented and unjust war.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, what NATO has done when they have seen the taking of property from a sovereign country is stick together. The one thing that Mr. Putin did think would happen was that we would be divided. That has not happened, and NATO has been stronger because they see the inhumanity and the criminal activity that is now taking place by Vladimir Putin. One voice, standing together, to stop that.

While it is the Ukrainian people who are fighting, it is the allies in NATO who are giving the ammunition that is necessary to win. But for that, this war would have been over in 2 weeks or less. It is that unity that has continued until Ukraine will win this fight. We must stand together, not giving any weakness of disunity.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment doesn't deal with Ukraine, it deals with NATO. It doesn't say anything bad. It denounces people that don't do what they said.

I denounce people that don't keep their word. Shame on you. You said you would do something, and you didn't do it. You should be held accountable for that. That is all we are saying.

Seventy-five percent of NATO countries, the biggest, strongest, biggest economies, they are the ones that are underinvesting. There are some heroes out there like Poland or Estonia that are spending more than their share of their GDP. But the biggest, wealthiest countries in Europe are underinvesting, and it is time to hold them accountable.

I urge our colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, again, in closing, I reiterate the points of Mr. MEEKS. At the moment when NATO is headed in the right direction, when we are seeing the greatest strength, unity, cohesion, results, and success, back to the founding charter of the organization, now is not the time to take steps backwards and denounce our allies.

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

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

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

Mr. RYAN. 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 Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 52 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle G of title V the following new section:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FUNDS FOR TRAINING ON DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended for training on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, there is a time in every debate where everything has been said but not yet by everyone and that may be where we are in the DEI debate. But what I bring to the House now is the most fulsome amendment to completely remove DEI from the DOD.

Even if my amendment doesn't pass, I want my colleagues to know that this NDAA, in the base bill, takes a meat cleaver to DEI. The amendments that we have adopted in the last round of voting have certainly ensured that DEI, regardless of the passage or not of my amendment, will not be a principal feature of our military service if this bill becomes law, and that would be a great thing for our military.

That said, it is important to note that in the name of DEI our military has done some pretty strange things. Secretary Austin, in his first act, ordered a 24-hour stand-down so that everyone could reflect on their extremism.

The reality is even majority-minority units in the military found this divisive. They complained to my office and certainly it did not create a more lethal force.

Also, in the name of DEI, we have hired some rather strange people in the government. There is one DEI officer named Kelisa Wing and she actually, if you can believe this, worked in the DEI's Department at DoDEA, the education system within DOD. She put out the following inclusive tweet:

"I'm so exhausted at these white folx in these PD [professional development] sessions this lady actually had the

CAUDAacity to say that black people can be racist too . . . I had to stop the session and give Karen the BUSINESS . . ."

This was the person that we had hired to create a more inclusive environment, and I think it is indicative of the inherently divisive culture that has permeated radical racial ideology. My amendment gives us the opportunity to pull it up by the root, and I hope my colleagues support it.

I would add this final point before yielding back. We have standards in the military that allow the military to expel racists and white supremacists completely in the absence of DEI programs. We have had those standards in the military for quite some time.

So even if my amendment were to become law, I don't want anyone in the body to think that we would be stuck with people in the military that didn't meet longstanding preexisting standards of personal conduct.

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

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chair, the previous speaker, the maker of this amendment, talked about being exhausting. This issue that he has brought before this body and the committee is exhausting.

Just this week, the sponsor of this amendment called diversity, equity, and inclusion in the military a "failed experiment." He has called it cancerous.

Just this week, a Senator from Alabama stated that it was his opinion that white nationalists are not necessarily racist and refused to denounce white nationalists serving in the military; all of this with the backdrop of the same Senator holding up hundreds of military nominations, which is actively hurting our national security, something that this NDAA bill would address.

To what end? The U.S. Marine Corps does not have a confirmed commandant, as we speak.

Yet, just an hour ago, on this very floor, one of the Members on the other side of this body said that his amendment had nothing to do, whether colored people or Black people can serve.

Mr. Chairman, these comments show exactly why we need diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives. Every day our military grows more diverse, more and more reflecting the diversity of our Nation.

This amendment does nothing to address the recruitment shortfalls that our services are facing and, instead, it will only make it more difficult to recruit Americans of diverse backgrounds representing the true makeup of our Nation.

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

Mr. HORSFORD. What are you so afraid of? Why do you keep bringing these divisive issues to the body of this floor. You are out of order. You are exhausting.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is out of order. The gentleman is no longer recognized. The gentleman is no longer recognized.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, excuse me. I demand a ruling on my point of order.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GAETZ. Excuse me. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized.

Mr. GAETZ. No, Mr. Chairman, I made a point of order. You have to rule on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GAETZ. The gentleman has an obligation to address the Chair, not other Members. He did not do that. He was out of order, violating the decorum of the House.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has not stated a timely point of order.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GAETZ. Parliamentary inquiry then. I seek recognition to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GAETZ. What is the parliamentary mechanism that requires an individual to address the Chair because if it is not that, we can address each other, let's do that for the rest of the debate.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will not engage in this dialogue. Would the gentleman like to be recognized for his time?

Mr. GAETZ. I want to be recognized for a parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is not recognized. Would you like to—

Mr. GAETZ. I am not recognized for a parliamentary inquiry? I am not recognized for a parliamentary inquiry?

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will not engage with the gentleman.

Mr. GAETZ. I have a parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. GAETZ. Parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. GAETZ. Will the Chair—will the Chair encourage Members to address the Chair and rather than one another?

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GAETZ. Very well. I seek recognition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for his amendment.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, the childish antics that we just observed indicate that we have got a lot of work to

do both in this House and the military, not to have radical, racial ideology governing our discourse and governing the policy choices that we make in these bills.

The policy choice that my amendment seeks to make ensures that we do not have the cancer of DEI harming our military.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA).

Mrs. LUNA. Mr. Chair, I would just like to remind people that whether you are White, Black, Brown, we all bleed the same, so to have this completely divisive ideology being pushed, to have Members from across the aisle making it about race when some of these Members have not even served, it is completely to me, not only a foreign ideology, but I would like to remind people when you are getting shot at, okay, when my husband was shot in Afghanistan, do you think he was sitting there asking what color the person that was evacuating him was?

Do you think he was sitting there wondering about diversity, equity, and inclusion? No. The only thing he cared about was making sure that someone who was evacuating him knew how to do their job. That is what the military needs to be focusing on.

So to have it about race just goes to show that maybe more Members, maybe more Members across the aisle need to be serving in our military because that is not something that we focus on. What we focus on is mission readiness. That is what it is all about.

I don't care if you guys think that I am racist. I am a minority woman. Maybe I am the wrong color of minority for you, but I am a minority woman.

I support this for those reasons because I have lost friends.

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I reserve and I thank the Chair for that acknowledgement.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA).

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, you know, it has been said once already on this floor, but I don't think it can be said enough. If we ever, ever needed a reason to support DEI training, you need look no further than the debates, the antics that we have seen on this floor today, the childish, yes, actions that we have heard from the other side.

In fact, from the backwards, racially insensitive comments spoken on this floor, it seems DEI training would be good right here in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Chair, we have spent hours in markup already debating DEI, but apparently it wasn't enough. So here we are again forced to debate yet another bad amendment.

Never mind that 40 percent of our servicemembers identify as members of

minority groups, or that 42 percent of servicemembers of color turn down assignments because of concerns about racism and discrimination that they have experienced.

Never mind that almost half of all servicemembers in a recent survey said they have been the subject of racial slurs or jokes in their communities.

To say that we do not need DEI is to say racism and discrimination does not exist in our military and in our society.

For the sponsor of this amendment to be proud of taking a meat cleaver to DEI flies in the face of all Americans and the diversity that we represent.

What this reckless amendment and this obsession over DEI really exposes is a callous disregard for these servicemembers and their experiences. They deserve better. America is better than this, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no."

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Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I can answer the gentlewoman's question. If her question is, when will we stop debating DEI, the answer is when we get rid of DEI in the military. We will be here fighting this fight each and every day because what fashions itself as an inclusive ideology is, in fact, inherently divisive and harmful.

I acknowledge that we have many minorities that serve in our military, and we are so grateful for their patriotism, but it is the very minority groups, it is the very minority servicemembers in my district, who come and complain about these initiatives.

This isn't an affront to our servicemembers. It is something we are doing for our servicemembers.

Do you know what they really complain about? A lot of this DEI training takes away from their jumps, their live fire time, their time in the cockpit.

We need to spend more time ensuring that we can protect the homeland and less time on pronoun training and the rest of this nonsense.

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

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Virginia has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chair, I think this debate today demonstrates exactly why diversity, equity, and inclusion are necessary, not only in the military, but we probably need some training here in this body.

I am going to limit my remarks to the armed services. I want to break down what DEI training actually is because most of the comments I have heard today are not an accurate definition of what DEI is. I am going to take those words one at a time.

Diversity training and diversity efforts recognize that we need to have a military, servicemembers, and an officer corps that reflects the diversity of

the country that they protect. For a wide variety of reasons, it doesn't.

We need to recognize that our diversity is our strength and that our unity is our power, but we can only have unity when we recognize and respect the diversity of this country and the people who serve.

Equity recognizes that despite the fact the first casualty of the Revolutionary War was a Black man, Black men weren't allowed to serve in the military until the Civil War. Until 1948, the service was segregated and Black men like my uncles were not allowed combat duty. My uncles were only allowed to cook when they served during World War II.

My uncles brought back home stories of the names they were called, of the threats they received, not from the enemy but from their fellow servicemen. Their children and grandchildren, who heard those stories, didn't want to serve in a military that was unwelcoming to them.

Inclusion means we are creating an atmosphere and a workplace that is inclusive of the full diversity of everyone who serves.

Mr. Chair, whether we like it or not, the history of this country is complicated. The history of this country is rooted in the original sin of slavery and 100 years of Jim Crow when Black Americans were treated as second citizens, if they were treated as citizens at all.

We have to teach that history, and most of the amendments we have seen today have either tried to whitewash that history or ignore that it ever happened. We cannot do it. I urge the body to reject 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 Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

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

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. 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.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 53 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 54 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 55 printed in House Report 118-142.

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:

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVIII insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 FOR DEFENSE-RELATED OPERATIONS.

(a) EXCLUSION OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS AS CRITICAL HABITAT.—Section 4(a)(3)(B) of the

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(a)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B)(i) The Secretary shall not designate as critical habitat—

“(I) any military installation or a State-owned National Guard installation, or any portion thereof, as such terms are defined in section 100 of the Sikes Act; or

“(II) any other lands, waters, or geographical area that is otherwise designated for use by the Secretary of Defense including by any contractor of the Department of Defense, if the Secretary of Defense determines in writing and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior that such area is necessary for military training, weapons testing, or any other reason determined appropriate by such Secretary of Defense.

“(ii) The Secretary of Defense shall not be required to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, under section 7(a)(2) of this Act with respect to agency action, regardless of whether the area described in clause (i) is subject to an integrated natural resources management plan prepared under section 101 of the Sikes Act.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT FOR DEFENSE-RELATED OPERATIONS.—Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) EXCLUSION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE-RELATED OPERATIONS.—

“(1) EXCLUSIONS.—The prohibitions under section 9 shall not apply with respect to military personnel engaged in a national defense-related operation, unless such prohibited act is the purpose of such operation.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection—

“(A) The term ‘national defense-related operation’ means—

“(i) research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems;

“(ii) the training of members of the Armed Forces in the use and handling of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems;

“(iii) general training and military preparedness; or

“(iv) any action or duty that the Secretary of Defense determines necessary to support the Department of Defense in its mission.

“(B) The term ‘military personnel’ means—

“(i) a member of the Armed Forces; and

“(ii) a civilian employee or contractor (including a subcontractor at any tier) of the—

“(I) Department of Defense (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality of the Department); or

“(II) any other Federal agency, or any provisional authority, to the extent such employment relates to supporting the mission of the Department of Defense overseas.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of my amendment, which exempts defense-related activities from the Endangered Species Act.

This amendment would end the Endangered Species Act application in areas used for national defense-related operations and prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from designating areas necessary for military operations as crucial habitats.

I have been listening to my colleagues now for quite a while this afternoon and this evening on both sides. Where there was comity and concord, it was always arguing over how much we need to be ready and prepared. I will give you an example of what is happening here, the Yuma Proving Ground and the Barry M. Goldwater Range, where you can fire live fire missiles, are booked literally months, almost a year, in advance. Why? It is one of the most remote areas in the country that allows us to do it, but can we do it all the time? No. They are closed at least 12 percent of the time. That means contractors and the military can't complete their mission and prepare for their mission.

Why is that? Compliance with environmental laws has created restrictions on how DOD manages plants and conducts training exercises on its installations, not just at YPG or at Goldwater.

According to DOD, 85 percent of Army installations have threatened or endangered species present. Two million acres of Army training and testing lands have training restrictions in place related to ESA compliance requirements. These restrictions hinder our readiness and our mission.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this is an extreme solution in search of a problem that does not exist. The Department of Defense is not asking for this huge loophole from the Endangered Species Act. They have never asked for this, and they don't need it.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the Endangered Species Act. Since its enactment, the ESA has provided that all agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense, should conserve threatened and endangered species.

This amendment undermines that commitment, essentially writing the Department of Defense out of the ESA. It broadly excludes all DOD activities, including activities of defense contractors, from ESA requirements.

It also constrains other Federal agencies from designating critical habitat, one of the most essential tools under the Endangered Species Act. This is habitat that is necessary for the recovery of an endangered or threatened species.

There is zero evidence that the ESA is negatively impacting military activities. In fact, in many cases, setting aside areas around military bases for conservation actually helps the military by limiting other types of development and uses around essential military areas.

Further, the Department of Defense already has a lot of flexibility on how they can comply with the ESA.

We are in the midst of a biodiversity crisis, and the Endangered Species Act continues to be an essential, visionary, and critical tool for keeping species from going extinct. It is a sad testimony to the extremism of the House Republican majority that they are turning this historically bipartisan NDAA into a bonfire of hate, bigotry, and ignorance, and this amendment throws another log on that fire by trying to use NDAA to gut one of our most vital and essential environmental laws.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this terrible amendment.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, to oppose this amendment is an example of hate, bigotry, and ignorance. This is a long-standing issue, and you stand there and have the audacity to say there is zero evidence.

Explain then why officials have to report that on the Goldwater Range they had to cancel 8 percent of their F-16 training exercises. What is this for? It is for the Sonoran pronghorn, which doesn't inhabit that range? It inhabits the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge in the Cabeza Prieta Refuge.

However, anytime that pronghorn gets within 3 miles of this massive range that we have expended—by the way, you all just voted to give Mr. GRIJALVA from Arizona more money to expand and improve that. Guess what? It won't be able to be used a significant portion of the time.

If biologists determine that the Sonoran pronghorn is present within 3 miles of the training range, they shut it down.

We can't bomb in certain places. We can't test missiles in certain places. Why? For the acuna cactus.

I am telling you, when you say this isn't necessary, it is necessary. It is not extremist to say we need to help get our military ready in one of the most unique training ranges in the country, the Goldwater Range off Luke Air Force Base and the Yuma Proving Ground.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, as co-chair of the Endangered Species Caucus, I rise today in strong opposition to amendment No. 55 of the National Defense Authorization Act offered by Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

We are facing a biodiversity crisis in America and around the world. We should be discussing how better to protect our Nation's wildlife instead of these unconscionable, extreme, MAGA Republican attack on efforts to protect our endangered species.

As my friend Mr. HUFFMAN said, this is one of the most successful bills in American history, and this is an absolutely baseless attack on the Endangered Species Act that the Department

of Defense has not asked for. No colonels, no generals, no admirals, no captains have said that they have trouble fulfilling their mission because of the Endangered Species Act.

The Department of Defense already has a strong natural resources program. They work very closely with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and they have been part of delisting many of the species earlier listed, including, most importantly, the American bald eagle.

In the midst of a biodiversity crisis, we need an ESA that remains strong. We need all Federal agencies, especially the Department of Defense, to continue to collaborate with each other to protect our endangered wildlife.

Actions to protect these species do not hinder our national security. Managing endangered species in balance with their mission is something that the Department of Defense already does very well.

By the way, the Goldwater Range is actually managed not by the Endangered Species Act but by the Department of Defense's own resource management plan.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this unwanted, unnecessary, and destructive amendment.

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I think that it is interesting when we talk about protecting wildlife. How about protecting the homeland? How about protecting our military by allowing them to be ready and prepared? How about protecting the development of new military capabilities through the research and development that goes through both the Barry M. Goldwater Range, which, by the way, is impacted by the ESA, and also the Kofa range. That is why DOD responds.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of this amendment. I think it is necessary if you want to keep advocating for preparation, which everybody has been talking about. That is the only thing everybody has been in harmony about until you get to this. Then we are told that if you want that, somehow you are a bigot, somehow you are ignorant.

That is audacious, offensive, and childish, and it doesn't warrant the worthiness of the debate that should be going on about a real issue.

If you want to talk about it, let's talk about it, but you don't need to throw out ad hominem attacks. That is really a shame.

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.

Mr. RYAN. 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.

□ 2100

AMENDMENT NO. 56. OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. PERRY. 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 appropriate place in subtitle B of title XII:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR AND REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE TALIBAN.

(a) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 may be used to provide any kind of support to the Taliban or any Taliban affiliate, including financial, humanitarian, or materiel assistance.

(b) PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS.—Any sanctions, financial or otherwise, imposed by the United States against the Taliban or any Taliban affiliate on or before August 18, 2021, may not be waived or in any way mitigated except by enactment of a law after the date of the enactment of this Act specifically providing for such waiver or mitigation.

(c) AFFILIATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “affiliate”—

(1) has the meaning given such term in section 230.405 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act);

(2) means a person that is closely associated with another person typically in a dependent or subordinate manner; or

(3) means a person that has a common purpose or shared characteristics with another person.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, for nearly two decades, brave American servicemembers gave their blood, sweat, tears, and many made the ultimate sacrifice, to the U.S. mission in Afghanistan, fighting terror and ensuring our national security. In a few short days of abject incompetence from President Biden and his administration, those gains were erased.

After 3 long years, the Biden administration has yet to take any accountability for its despicable withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan. I still struggle to grasp the level of abdication of leadership and sheer dereliction of duty that occurred in Afghanistan on that day.

To this very day, it should infuriate every single American to see the hateful and terrorizing Taliban regime regain control of Kabul once again, tout our American weapons, aircraft, and machinery in a mockery of our longstanding fight for the freedom of Afghanistan.

While the underlying bill does have a section prohibiting the transport of currency to the Taliban, which I applaud, by the way, this amendment goes further by prohibiting any funding to the Taliban.

I mean, truth is actually stranger than fiction. We fought these people for 20 years. In their mind, we surrendered. In the world's mind, we walked out, abandoned the fight that Americans gave their blood, sweat, and tears for, and now we are paying them. It would be some kind of clown show if it weren't so sad.

I ask my fellow colleagues to support this amendment to refuse any kind of support to this hideous regime, especially since the special inspector for Afghanistan reconstruction recently confirmed to the Oversight Committee that he cannot assure that American taxpayer dollars are not going to fund the Taliban.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. This ties the administration's hands in how it can best support the people of Afghanistan living under Taliban rule. It prohibits the use of any funds authorized via this bill to be used, even tangentially, to aid in our support of the millions of Afghan women and girls suffering under Taliban rule or to those Afghans living in poverty and in need of humanitarian relief.

The administration already jumps through many hoops to ensure that aid is not moving through Taliban hands. This amendment also removes the President's ability to issue waivers or licenses to allow for humanitarian need. This amendment counters our own interests to prevent humanitarian crises, to assist with detained Americans, and to continue our ongoing work to relocate all those Afghan allies who worked alongside the United States over the course of our 20-year war in Afghanistan.

The amendment strives to be tough on the Taliban without any regard for the Afghan people, which will just embolden the Taliban and create further discord and distrust between the United States and Afghanistan.

The amendment is a red herring. The bogeyman word in this amendment is the Taliban. What this amendment does is ties the hands of the administration by requiring sanction mitigation to go through Congress. That is the job for the administration. With the dysfunction of this Congress, you should not even ask us to put toilet paper in the bathroom. This amendment would make that humanitarian aid illegal and people would die.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA).

Mrs. LUNA. Mr. Chair, I couldn't help but pull out my pocket Constitution, and I couldn't seem to find anywhere in here where it says we need to fund programs for humanitarian aid for women and children in Afghanistan. I just wanted to point that out.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, the text is not in the Constitution; it is in the bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I can't say it any better than my colleague said it, so I will primarily associate myself with her remarks.

The bottom line is, we have interests in Afghanistan. She mentioned a lot of the humanitarian interests. There are also national security interests. ISIS is present in Afghanistan. We have considerable concern about what they might do in terms of posing a transnational threat. We have taken strikes against there.

There are many conceivable situations where we might need to work with Afghanistan in focusing on this issue, on humanitarian needs or national security needs. If it requires Congress to do it, it ties the hands of the President to basically be able to implement the policies that we will need to protect our interests. There is no need to have this requirement.

Mr. Chair, I join my colleague in urging a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I remind everybody that this is the National Defense Authorization Act. It has to do with the military. If you want to keep spending money and sending money to Afghanistan, God bless you. Then do it in State and Foreign Ops or do it in Intel. Do it somewhere other than in the National Defense Authorization Act.

This is about the defense of our country, about what is important to us and our military, not spending money in Afghanistan that should be spent on troops from the United States.

Yes, we absolutely do want to tie the hands of this Commander in Chief. He has absolutely no clue what he is doing. He is the one that walked out of the battle, gave everything to Afghanistan, gave everything to the Taliban, gave premier weaponry to the number one terrorist organization on the planet.

You want to send them more money? If you want to do that, you can vote for that, but don't do it in the National Defense Authorization Act. People wear the uniform with the flag on their shoulder in defense of this country, in defense of our ideals, not so that you can spend money on whatever quixotic crusade that you are on in Afghanistan that you have already failed at and now you are trying to make amends for.

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

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, let's be clear. There is no money in the authorizing bill for Afghanistan, so the gentleman's worries are misplaced. In fact, if he wasn't bringing up this amendment, we wouldn't even be talking about it. So that last little bit there was completely wrong, totally confusing, some big, impassioned plea about how dare we pass an authorizing act that funds the Taliban.

I assure all Members there is no money in this bill for funding the Taliban. This amendment has got nothing to do with the authorizing bill. It goes way beyond that. We are not doing what the sponsor of this amendment just said we are doing.

I don't know. Maybe he wishes to withdraw the amendment at this point since it is pointless to his argument, but I just want to be clear to the Members who will have to vote on this, it is not in the bill. This amendment has nothing to do with that.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, let me speak to that. If there is no funding in here and no authorization for spending any American tax dollars in Afghanistan, then you certainly won't mind an amendment that does nothing.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, this prohibits the President from funding anything, including all of that other stuff, so it goes beyond what is in the bill. He implied that in the bill we are funding this. The executive branch is a different thing. His amendment would prohibit the administration from doing anything. That is the objection to it.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, reclaiming my time.

I don't think the American people trust this President to spend any of their money in Afghanistan on the Taliban. This is about the Taliban and spending tax dollars.

People get up in the morning, while it is still dark out, and they pack their lunchbox. They don't even see their kids before they go to school, and they go out to work to make a living and pay their taxes. They dutifully do that. They want to support their country, including the national security of their country.

I bet this is what they don't want to do: Spend their hard-earned tax dollars on the Taliban to persecute women and children and not let them go to school

and hang up their adversaries on poles and crucify them and all of those kinds of things. That is what they don't want to pay for. They don't trust this President to make the right decision, because the last time he had the opportunity to do that, he screwed it up.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chair, the last election proved that the majority of the people did trust the President. They voted for him.

I just restate that we don't send money to the Taliban. We send money to USAID and charitable organizations. They use the money to help the people directly.

This amendment would make that work, that very important critical, diplomatic, strategic work illegal, and then people would die. They would die with that red blood.

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

□ 2110

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, that money is being spent right now on the Taliban and people are dying. Americans don't want this blood on their hands. They don't want to spend their tax money on the Taliban. Yet, 20 years to defeat the Taliban, and they walked away.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1 minute and 15 seconds remaining.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Chairman, I want to say how important it is to read bills and to read amendments. Once again, this amendment removes the President's ability to issue waivers or licenses to allow for humanitarian need.

This amendment counters our own interests to prevent humanitarian crises, to assist with detained Americans, and to continue our ongoing work to relocate all of those Afghan allies who worked alongside the United States over the course of our 20-year war in Afghanistan. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 57 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 58 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have got an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 28. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR USE OF SUSTAINABLE BUILDING MATERIALS IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 may be obligated or expended for the promotion of, or preference for, sustainable building materials (including low-embodied or no-carbon concrete or asphalt) or "net-zero emissions" in military construction.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply prohibits the obligation of funds for promotion of, or preference for, sustainable building materials, including low-embodied concrete or asphalt, or net-zero emissions in military construction.

Let me be clear: this does not prohibit the use of those materials. You can still use them. It ensures a fair playing field for all types of construction materials, including ones that we have a long history of knowing about and knowing what their integrity is without the government's thumb on the scale.

We don't need the government's thumb on the scale. We know what works, and we don't need to be experimenting with things that might be unsafe.

The Biden administration is already demanding so-called green concrete and asphalt standards across the whole of government. They have committed to a governmentwide effort to buy clean, including through construction materials. I don't know, buy clean? I don't know what you think is dirty about concrete, it comes out of the ground, there is aggregate in it—Portland cement.

I don't know what is unclear about stick-built construction made of wood grown all across the country. Hopefully, it is grown across this country and not coming from China.

Despite GSA issuing the first nationwide green concrete and asphalt standards, according to their 2022 sustainability plan, environmentally preferable paving hasn't saved any money at the initial six job sites.

Furthermore, it is unclear whether the technical changes in concrete mixtures, in other words, replacing Portland cement with things like fly ash and hemp, are durable enough for any and all scenarios.

Even the loudest voices advocating these technologies worldwide acknowledge the inability for the free market to adopt these technologies on its own.

I am going to quote the World Economic Forum because we love them so much, they are for America. In their 2023 report, it said: "It is a chicken and egg situation: If . . . firms and their clients as well as policymakers don't prioritize"—put their thumb on the scale for—"the use of low-carbon concrete in buildings and infrastructure projects, many manufacturers will be loath to allocate capital expenditures for materials production. And until low-carbon cement and concrete products are produced at greater scale, their availability and cost will be a concern for the industry."

You know what the answer is?

The Federal Government is going to demand it. That is the answer.

Again, if green construction materials somehow become more cost effective than traditional building materials, they will be used in private and public projects alike.

I am going to give you a scenario in my hometown where they used fly ash underneath the asphalt at new government construction. After about 6 months, when the asphalt on top of it all cracked because it was expanding and contracting due to heat and moisture, they tore it all back out and put the old stuff in that works.

I am not saying that we shouldn't endeavor to find new things that are better. What I am saying is that the market will figure these things out without the Federal Government forcing us to accept things that we don't know about, cost more, and we are unsure about the long term viability.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, that was a most interesting argument presented by our colleague.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from California. I support the gentleman's intentions, but I have concerns with the impacts if this amendment were enacted as written.

Lumber is a sustainable building product. Innovative timber products are currently being used in military construction projects throughout the country. I don't think anyone wants to limit the use of these timber products.

The American Wood Council and the Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association are opposed to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment doesn't prohibit the use of any of this material—not what the chairman said and not what my friend from California is going to state. It

doesn't prohibit any of that. All we are saying is that the Federal Government shouldn't put its thumb on the scale and demand and require that we use these products. The market will work it out. The engineers will work it out.

The sustainability over time of using these products will ensure the cost effectiveness and the integrity of the construction. We can't wait, we are going to force this on everybody whether they want it or not, and when it fails, they are going to come back to this place and say: Well, we need more money to fix these things that we screwed up 10 years ago by using this stuff that wasn't ready for prime time. I am going to remind you when the time comes because I am going to be voting against all that funding.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the point of all this is whether or not sustainability should be an objective that we work toward in our building materials. What this amendment does is it undermines the ability to get to that goal of sustainability.

Now, sustainability can mean a lot of different things. Mr. ROGERS focused on the aspect of how timber can be used. There is an aspect of sustainability that focuses on whether or not what you are building will enable us to sustain the planet. It is sort of widely accepted that the way we are using carbon-emitting—all kinds of different issues—is jeopardizing the health of the planet long term. That is something that we ought to think about and we ought to be concerned about.

If this amendment passes, you are putting your thumb on the scale in a different way, saying the sustainability isn't important, you are going to focus on other issues.

□ 2120

Actually, Mr. GARAMENDI is very good on other issues. As the chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee, he always pointed out: Don't look at the up-front cost. Look at the sustainability costs.

What does it cost to maintain what you are doing? What is the long-term cost going to be?

The market may be very good at figuring out what is going to be cheapest right now today in this second, but then we pay over the long term.

This amendment basically guts our ability to contemplate that long term, to contemplate what sustainability would look like and what those long-term costs are.

It is good to be on the same side as the chairman on an amendment. I am with him. We should reject this amendment. Please vote "no."

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

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chair, I am curious here about the history of the United States Government putting its finger on the scale. Let's think for a moment about the way in which the railroad industry was created in the United States. We are talking not only a finger, a thumb, but the extraordinary weight of the Federal Government creating it.

Let's talk about nuclear energy. Let's talk about aircraft. Let's talk about the airline industry.

When we talk about anything in modern America today, in one way or another, the Federal Government led and caused in part, together with the private sector, for the industry to develop.

What we are doing here in the NDAA is to set out a mechanism using the military to bring into the economy new technologies that are sustainable and that reduce greenhouse gases.

If you want to buy steel from several American steel companies, this amendment would make it impossible for the military to buy that steel because they are using sustainable methods of creating the steel.

Throughout the entire system, we find the military moving toward sustainability, reducing costs, and, I might add here, maintaining the standard that is necessary for that particular steel structure. It could be sustainable, using hydrogen rather than coal to create the steel. It could be wood, cross-laminated wood products, which previously were not used by the military because they weren't considered. What we have done is to say consider using these sustainable materials.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I know my good friend is from California so I have to restate things over and over again, but this prohibits the obligation of the preference—the preference—for sustainable building materials. It does not prohibit the use of these materials. They can be used. It just doesn't say that the government is going to put its thumb on the scale.

By the way, all we are doing in this NDAA without this amendment is saying the taxpayers are going to bear the burden. You folks up there are going to bear the burden of seeing if this stuff works, how long it works, and how expensive it is.

The railroads, yes, absolutely, because there wasn't a railroad. Nuclear energy did not exist without the government. That is a little different from things that already exist and things that already work.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chair, it is always interesting to listen to my colleague, and I often find that he is incorrect, Mr. Chairman. However, let's consider for a moment what we really have here.

We have an entirely new system being developed within the United States and really around the world, and that is new materials that are being developed every day.

This amendment would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the military to engage in the purchase of these new materials. It is, in fact, the military that has throughout the history of the United States brought into the American economy new systems and new materials. We can go through a long list of those, but I won't spend all my time to do that.

What I will simply say is that what we are doing with the NDAA is to make sure that we have resiliency and that we are reducing the impact of carbon in our society and in the climate of this world. We are also requiring that those new materials meet the highest standards used in all of the United States.

I am afraid that I am out of time. We will continue this in the back room.

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

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

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in House Report 118-142.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 227. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 for the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation may be obligated or expended for projects involving electric vehicles, electric vehicle charging, or photovoltaic technology.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment prohibits the use of research development, testing, and evaluation funding for electric vehicles, electric vehicle charging, and photovoltaic technology in the NDAA.

For the past decade, the Department of Defense RDT&E funding has been

squandered on wasteful, ineffective green technologies at the expense of enhanced readiness and lethality.

This misguided push by the left and this administration has only worsened this misallocation of resources in their dangerous efforts to force the American people to abandon the forms of energy and transportation that allow for our prosperity and security.

This effort has now moved in a dangerous direction toward the procurement of electric tactical vehicles without regard to the numerous drawbacks of EVs compared to the internal combustion engine vehicles.

What happens when the batteries die on the battlefield and our soldiers, sailors, and marines are stuck for hours while the battery is recharging in a sandstorm? How does prioritizing the green energy cult over the safety and lethality of our warfighters promote our national security?

More concerning, the component minerals necessary for these technologies are almost entirely controlled by our enemies in Beijing. That is great. The supply chain for our military comes from China, giving our literal enemies complete control over our military supply chains and our ability to disrupt the defense of our Nation.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, prohibiting funds for electric vehicles, electric chargers, and photovoltaic technology?

Over the past 4 years, every Army and every Marine Corps uniformed officer who testified before our Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee has been crystal clear: electrification of combat and tactical vehicles has tremendous operating promise and value. That is what they, the experts, tell us.

This capability is needed sooner rather than later.

In every meeting I have had with military leaders on electrification, they talk about electric vehicle operational value, that this is a proven tactical capability that will make our ground forces more mobile, lethal, and survivable.

This is about fighting and winning. This is not a climate issue. This is about giving our warfighters the best equipment.

Mr. Chair, when you walk down the street, do you hear those electric cars? No, you don't. That is exactly why they want this. It is because they are quiet. They don't put out the heat signature of combustion engines.

This isn't made up accidentally. This is the testimony from military leaders over the last 4 years, starting with the Trump administration and now continuing with the Biden administration.

This is important. Our military leaders say they support electrification. It

is not for climate change. It is about operational value for our warfighters.

It is insane that we want to take away from our warfighters a vehicle that can be safe to sneak up on somebody, not to say: Hey, I am here, folks.

By the way, they charge. That is great. Mr. Chair, do you know what happens to vehicles? They run out of gas. The very first prisoner of war during the Iraqi invasion was from a fuel truck that made a wrong turn.

We understand those challenges, but this is about giving our warfighters what they need, the operational need, the equipment. Not to mention that by pulling down photovoltaic, we are shutting down any satellite in the future because, do you know what, Mr. Chair? They don't have extension cords in space. They need solar panels, and you are trying to shut it down. It is unbelievable.

Mr. Chair, I urge so strongly the opposition to this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

□ 2130

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

As someone who did serve and did use the vehicles for over 3 decades, I rose from the bottom to the general ranks, so I would say at some level, when you are a GO, you are in top leadership.

Not one person in those over 3½ decades ever told me—not one—we are not going to be able to win this fight without an electric tactical vehicle. Not one.

As for the first prisoner in Iraq who made a wrong turn driving a fuel truck, it wasn't because they ran out of fuel. It was because they made a wrong turn. I know where the wrong turn was made because I served in Diwaniyah. It has nothing to do with the issue at hand.

The issue at hand is that we shouldn't be spending our R&D money from the military on things that can be bought off the shelf once they are proven.

If the military does want to buy this stuff, let the contractors prove it to them so that the taxpayers don't have to pay for all the failures along the way, and even more importantly, so the servicemembers in contact don't have to pay with their lives for the failures along the way.

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

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would just remind everybody that we used to ride horses into battle. It doesn't make them wrong, but I don't think they work too well today. There are certainly plenty.

Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the Department of Defense from spending any

research and development funding on solar cells and other technologies on Earth or in orbit.

Most people who know me know that I spend a lot of time on national security space. Mr. Chair, 100 percent of our U.S. satellites, both government and commercial, rely on secure communications. Missile warning and global positioning are powered by solar cells.

Ending research and development on cutting-edge solar technology does not advance national defense. In fact, it would limit our ability to confront China in space as they seek to challenge our superiority.

I agree that DOD shouldn't waste time on fake green initiatives, but advancing key space capabilities with these technologies makes our military more lethal. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chairman's remarks, and I certainly live better because satellites exist in space. Unfortunately, I have to live with the fact that the satellites in space are powered by Chinese-made solar panels.

When the chairman can tell me that the solar panels are all going to be made in America without slave labor from the Congo or from East Turkestan, then maybe this wouldn't be germane, but I don't think we should be dependent on our enemy for our power or our satellites.

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

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, I remind everybody that we do not allow Chinese-made solar panels on our satellites, and that facts do count.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I really would just associate myself with Chairman ROGERS' remarks. These technologies are crucially important to developing the capabilities that we need to be able to compete with China, deter our adversaries, and have a strong military.

I understand that there are controversial decisions that are made; what is the right technology going forward? We will never be perfect about this. We have gone through this in DOD in many instances.

Gosh, we spent a lot of money on the F-35 that didn't quite work out. We spent a lot of money on a lot of different programs that didn't work out perfectly.

Targeting electric, solar, new green energy I realize is being done because of the politics around it, but I would hope that we could put aside those political debates on that to recognize the crucial need that we have for these technologies in the military.

If the gentleman's amendment passes, I guess we would have to take down the satellites. I mean, how is this going to work, exactly? This is a really, really bad idea, and I hope we will vote "no."

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would just remind everybody, this is an operational need that came from the experts, those who testified before our committee over the last 4 years, that they want this, they need this, and they understand.

It is a proven technology to give our warfighters that tactical equipment that they need, and I strongly urge opposition to 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was rejected.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 60 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk; No. 61, oddly enough.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 10 ____ . REPORT AND TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on certain Department of Defense actions during the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan and the subsequent noncombatant evacuation operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report described in subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A discussion of the strategy that led to the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, including—

(A) the anticipated effect of withdrawal on potential operations in the final phase of the overall withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces and persons from Afghanistan;

(B) the extent to which considerations of the timing of such withdrawal were incorporated into such strategy in light of—

(i) the impending collapse of the Afghan National Army; and

(ii) the potential need for noncombatant evacuation operations to evacuate citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States and individuals potentially eligible for special immigrant visas;

(C) a description of how such strategy included plans for contingencies arising from operational constraints at the Hamid Karzai International Airport; and

(D) a description of how such strategy accounted for the risk of jailed ISIS-K fighters, or any other combatants or terrorists, being released from Bagram.

(2) A summary of the information known about the Abbey Gate suicide-bomber, including a description of what was known before the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan and what is known now, including information on—

(A) the suicide bomber;

(B) known threats to Hamid Karzai International Airport and actions taken to mitigate or respond to the threat; and

(C) actions taken to retaliate for the bombing.

(3) In consultation with the Secretary of State, an analysis of persons not employed by the United States Government who were evacuated in the airlift from Hamid Karzai International Airport, including—

(A) the number of such persons;

(B) the percentage of such persons whose biometrics were recorded;

(C) the percentage of such persons who were checked against appropriate databases and terror watch lists;

(D) a description of the vetting process for such persons, including the percentage of such persons who had legitimate and accurate government documentation and the process by which such documentation was verified;

(E) a description of the procedures applied to such persons who failed entry vetting criteria, including—

(i) how many such persons are no longer under United States or partner government supervision;

(ii) where such persons have been housed since the evacuation; and

(iii) plans for the future care, release, or incarceration of such persons; and

(F) a description of the procedures for individuals who passed vetting procedures, including—

(i) the number of such persons who have been brought to the United States; and

(ii) the number of such persons awaiting resettlement and plans for resettlement of such persons.

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

(d) PUBLICATION.—The report described in subsection (a) shall be published on a publicly available Department of Defense internet website.

(e) TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall transmit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate copies of all documents (including all records, communications, correspondence (including email), messages (including text and instant messages), transcripts, summaries, agendas, written agreements, notes, memoranda, diplomatic cables, reports, legal opinions, analytical products, briefing materials, intelligence assessments, white papers, non-papers, meeting readouts, and other materials, regardless of electronic or physical format), both classified and unclassified, in the possession of the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of State that refer or relate to—

(1) the decision to withdraw the Armed Forces from Bagram Airfield, including the decision to withdraw without notifying the Afghan Government;

(2) the decision to rely on Hamid Karzai International Airport for operations following the withdrawal from Bagram Airfield;

(3) the transfer, and potential escape, of prisoners held at Bagram Airfield;

(4) the Abbey Gate suicide-bomber, including referring and relating to actions taken to mitigate or respond to the threat to operations at Hamid Karzai International Airport and actions taken to retaliate for the bombing;

(5) the consequences of air lifting large numbers of persons with unknown backgrounds and intentions out of Afghanistan; and

(6) communications with nongovernmental groups of United States persons attempting to extract persons from Afghanistan, including those that refer or relate to—

(A) the lists of persons delivered to the Department of State by Operation Pineapple Express;

(B) attempts by United States Government personnel to prevent or assist such groups in the movement of persons within, into, or out of Afghanistan, including between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif, between Kabul and the borders of Afghanistan, between Kabul and to airstrips in neighboring countries, and within Kabul to the Hamid Karzai International Airport;

(C) any monetary support the United States Government considered offering; and

(D) whether there were intelligence or surveillance activities directed at those groups, and the purpose and extent of such activities.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment and believe it will help the Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees in their ongoing investigations of the war in Afghanistan.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. CROW. Mr. Chairman, I do a lot of good work with my friend from California, and we have agreed before, but I have to vehemently disagree with him on this particular amendment.

It is framed as an Afghanistan oversight amendment, an issue that is very important to me and which I have worked very hard on over the last couple of years, both before the withdrawal from Afghanistan and after the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

It lists a number of efforts and a number of data points and information and documents that it wants the government to turn over.

If only somebody had thought of this before. If only we thought about doing oversight of Afghanistan before; like maybe the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, SIGAR, or maybe the Abbey Gate investigation, or maybe the thousands of documents that CENTCOM already has on its website, or maybe the Oversight and Accountability Subcommittee that Foreign Affairs actually just created that I am the ranking member of, or maybe the DOD, State Department, and CIA after-action reviews that exist, or maybe the General Accountability Office investigations, or maybe the IG investigations, or maybe the bipartisan Afghanistan War Commission

that we have supported that has eight Democrats and eight Republicans that many of my friends on the opposite side of the aisle won't even agree to fund now, or maybe the 20 pieces of legislation that I and others have supported to make sure that we learn lessons and do this right, or maybe the Afghan Allies Protection Act that I am moving forward to do right by our SIVs, or maybe the Afghan Adjustment Act to make sure that we are helping those Afghans that we evacuated.

I could go on and on about all the efforts that I have worked on, and others have worked on that I would fully support and hope that you would do the same, but this is just a political effort, right?

There is all this other stuff going on that I support that are good, bipartisan efforts. This is duplicative which makes it gratuitously political, and I urge my colleagues not to support this measure.

□ 2140

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

I wish my colleague had stayed for a little longer because I would like to change his mind as to why I am doing it, what I am doing, and what the purpose would be.

My office has been in pretty constant contact with many of the families—more than 10 of them—of the 13 who lost their lives in the withdrawal from Afghanistan. Many of the individuals, the family members have asked specific questions that have never been answered, and they continue to want to have specific questions answered, particularly and including, obviously, individuals, what we knew about them, how they came to be released, a lot of the activities that went on.

Now, some of it will have to be transmitted on a classified basis, but most of it can be given to the committees of jurisdiction openly.

Those families, the families of the 13 and the families of all of the others who have lost their lives, deserve closure. I believe that although the special IG and lots of other organizations have done a lot of good work, much of it is not yet available to Congress, and as a result, not available to the families or to the American people.

For that reason, I crafted this multipage amendment specifically and narrowly to ask for information that to a great extent has not yet been granted, which the Department of Defense has.

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

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

The gentleman's amendment requires the DOD to generate a report and provide all documentation to Congress on the decision to withdraw from Afghanistan, the attack at Abbey Gate, in coordination with State, provide the number and immigration status of

those evacuated from Afghanistan, and U.S. support or interference with non-governmental groups assisting with the evacuation.

There is nothing particularly narrowly crafted about this. It is very broad. The larger problem, this is all information, as Mr. CROW indicated, that has been turned over repeatedly to multiple different commissions and multiple different entities.

I do not doubt that the families still have questions. To the extent they have questions, we should try to answer them. Those questions are not going to be answered in the documentation that the gentleman is asking for, and I know this because these documents have already been turned over, already been made available; and as the gentleman just said, the families still have questions. I completely respect that. We should find ways to answer those questions.

This amendment isn't going to do that. It is not going to answer those questions. It is simply asking for documentation that has already been provided in multiple forums. I will grant you that it depends on the forum, but we have got the inspector general. Mr. CROW went through the list of all the different people who have seen this.

And remember, right now, the Republican-led House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is not being remotely shy about pursuing this information, is leading an investigation on precisely that issue. Therefore, this is duplicative and will not answer the questions that the gentleman just raised, so I don't support this amendment. I agree with Mr. CROW that there is no apparent purpose for it. This information has been provided, and if we pass this amendment, it implies that it hasn't. That is wrong, dishonest, and we shouldn't do it.

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

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

I wish that the gentleman would come with me. On Monday night, I will have more than two dozen of the family members for dinner after votes, and you are invited. My treat.

The fact is, those unanswered questions are not because voluminous documents haven't been requested, and in some cases, many have been received. It is because when committees ask—and I have plenty of experience on oversight. When committees ask, they get told we will provide you such information as is appropriate to your request and we determine should be granted. That is short of when you pass a law.

The weight of this amendment in this act will, in fact, have a weight of law for compliance. That is a weight of law which is higher than a committee requesting or even a committee subpoena. That is the reason that this is different.

This will ensure that if someone says, look, we have already granted it

all, they can either push a button and duplicate it, they can give us stacks from other reports or, in fact, they can look one more time for the information we have been asking for and be more complete, compliant with a law that will ultimately be signed by the President.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds. The weight of law is important if the information hasn't been turned over. That is what the weight of law does. It compels them to do it.

Again, I will emphasize, the answers that the gentleman seeks—and I applaud you for having those conversations with the victims. I hope you can answer those questions. I hope somebody can, but this amendment does not advance that conversation at all.

I appreciate the fact that the gentleman has had some time to talk about this very important issue, but the amendment is simply seeking information that has already been provided.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself an additional 15 seconds.

As far as the opportunity to have it again, as I understand it, that subcommittee on Foreign Affairs is still going. They are very, very far from done, so those questions have a very obvious forum and multiple other forums in which to continue to answer those questions.

Again, this amendment implies the Department of Defense is withholding something. They are not.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me tell a quick story. Some years ago, we subpoenaed information from the Department of Justice. The Attorney General himself, then Eric Holder, came before me both in committee and personally up to and including the moment in which he was held in contempt, met with us in the Speaker's office, and assured us that if we would just take the 279 pages that was fully meeting all of our requests and accept that as a complete record and be done with it, that he would give them to us. Otherwise, he would withhold them.

We held him in contempt. We went to court, and many months later, Amy Berman Jackson, a Federal judge, said: Let me see the documents you are withholding, and all of them that you are claiming the executive privilege. All of them that, in fact, are responsive to his request.

We received thousands of pages that never went to Amy Berman Jackson because they had no merit. Then we received more than 10,000 more pages that did go through a review process; 279, 2,000, 10,000. The fact is, it is not new for administrations to give you some documents and not look thoroughly until there is a compelling law.

I do not want to go back through the process of going to a Federal judge or holding someone in contempt. This is a way to ensure that they either comply or honestly tell us they have already complied. I cannot take the word this lightly of any administration. I have been down that road before.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to Mr. CROW.

Mr. CROW. My friend from California, I will always accept an offer to meet with our families of the fallen. I served in Afghanistan, as you know, and some of my friends and people that I served with made the ultimate sacrifice, but this is not the way to advance this mission and get this done.

As the ranking member of the Oversight and Accountability Subcommittee, I will work with you to do it the right way.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, 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. 62 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 62 printed in House Report 118-142.

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:

Page 531, after line 11, add the following:

(c) REPEAL OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OVERSIGHT OF DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Section 554 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 10 U.S.C. 141 note) is repealed.

(d) PROHIBITION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION POSITIONS; HIRING FREEZE.—On or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense may not—

(1) establish any new positions within the Department of Defense with responsibility for matters relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion; or

(2) fill any vacancies in positions in the Department with responsibility for such matters.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, 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 urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment to eliminate the diversity and inclusion deputy inspector general to prohibit the establishment of new diversity, equity, and inclusion positions within the DOD and to prohibit the Secretary from filling any vacancies for DEI positions.

For years, the left has forced radical and unpopular ideas into our very institutions that are under the cover of DEI policies.

□ 2150

DEI initiatives and policies are not about making everyone feel like they belong. It is a smokescreen. Instead of uniting us, it is about dividing us. It is about dividing our country into separate groups that are based on identity, and conforming to a radical agenda that replaces our shared American identity instead with a tribalism, with a tribal collectivism.

And you know what? It is a disgrace to our political and military leaders who have allowed this to occur in the Department of Defense. You see, the DOD's mission is not that. Its mission, instead, is to provide the military forces that are needed to deter war and ensure the Nation's security.

Dividing our troops and the DOD employees by race and identity does nothing but distract from the mission of addressing real and imminent threats to the U.S. national security. In reality, woke indoctrination serves as only one of these very threats.

DEI in the military breeds hostility among the enlisted by focusing on identity-driven grievances instead of bringing people together, instead of unity. It undermines that shared American identity and a patriotic love of country that compelled our dedicated servicemembers to join in the first place.

The U.S. military is one of our last great merit-based institutions that is still standing. Millions of selfless patriots serve our country, but their service is exploited by the wokeness and the religion of DEI.

Instead of judging our servicemembers based on merit, they are judged by identity. Instead of having a unified body of men and women who are ready to defend our Nation, we have a group of people who are fragmented into the belief of their gender identities.

Instead of men and women in the armed services being trained in readiness, their time is wasted learning whatever new woke ideology comes out of leftist universities. This is not acceptable, and we have to stop this madness before it is too late. That is why I filed this amendment.

This amendment repeals the DEI inspector general at the DOD and prohibits the establishment of new DEI positions. Specifically, it prohibits the Secretary from establishing any new DEI positions at the DOD.

The DOD will not be able to fill any DEI vacancies that might come up. This amendment simply eliminates these unnecessary taxpayer-funded positions, and that is it.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. STRICKLAND).

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, this amendment will eliminate the inspec-

tor general position responsible for overseeing diversity and inclusion efforts in the military.

My colleagues across the aisle must understand the full purpose of this office. Number one, it is tasked with supporting effective, evidence-based programs on diversity and inclusion. Number two, it is responsible for responding to extremism and criminal gang activity within our Department of Defense.

This amendment eliminates the investigators who are responsible for weeding out criminal efforts in our government, the same investigators who keep our military accountable to the people we serve.

Mr. Chair, is it my colleagues' intent to support these criminal activities? Because eliminating the deputy inspector position is exactly the message this sends to our department and the American people.

Researchers at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism looked at three decades of extremist attacks in the U.S., and they found that a military background is the most commonly shared characteristic among extremists who committed or plotted mass casualty attacks from 1990 through 2022.

Offenders with military backgrounds were 2½ times more likely to be classified as a mass fatality perpetrator than extremists who don't serve in the Armed Forces.

Through December 2021, 120 individuals with U.S. military backgrounds were identified as participants in the violent failed coup on January 6.

This is unacceptable. For our safety, for the security of our military, the U.S. must make it a priority to root out extremism in our Armed Forces. Eliminating this office and deputy inspector general sets us back.

The NDAA that we passed out of committee was broadly supported in a bipartisan manner. This suite of amendments attacking DEI and validating extremism, undermines our safety and our security.

Instead of putting housing, childcare, military families and their needs first, my friends across the aisle are choosing to fail them. I strongly oppose this amendment.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from the great State of Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, earlier today the ranking member of the House Rules Committee accused me of offering a racist amendment. It was racist and that was because it said that we shouldn't have policies under DEI encouraging that any race is inherently superior or inferior to any other race, color, or national origin; the United States being a fundamentally racist country, the Declaration of Independence or Constitution of the United States are fundamentally racist documents; an individual's moral character or worth is determined by the individual's race, color, or national origin; an

individual, by virtue of the individual's race is inherently racist or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously; or that an individual, because of the individual's race, bears responsibility for the actions committed by other members of the individual's race, color, or national origin.

The fact is we have DEI positions like that held by Kelisa Wing where she talked about "CAUDacity" to say that Black people can be racist too. That is what is happening. We are inculcating racist positions at the Department of Defense.

I support my friend's amendment to strike these racist positions. The Department of Defense should be colorblind so we can defend the United States of America instead of having social engineering experiments that are wrapped in a uniform.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Like so many of the Republican amendments that were shockingly made in order, this is yet another tragic attempt to gut DOD of any efforts to increase diversity and decrease extremism.

Let me be clear: This provision will only hurt our national security and readiness. Some 41 percent of our military members are minorities, and that number will continue to grow. So it is unbelievable to me why my colleagues across the aisle are so opposed to ensuring that nearly half of our servicemen and -women feel seen, heard, and supported as they defend our country.

As we continue to face recruitment and retention challenges, we should be using every tool in the toolbox to recruit the best and the brightest. That means recruiting people of diverse backgrounds.

As a Black woman standing before you today, hear me when I say that this amendment is as harmful as it is hurtful.

We simply should not have to defend why diversity is our Nation's strength and yet, here we are. It is maddening, and it is dangerous.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. STRICKLAND).

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, Congress must support an inspector general position that ensures military equal opportunity programs work and sounds the alarm when extremism takes root in our military.

What we are seeing here today is a small group of MAGA extremists holding the NDAA hostage in their efforts to politicize the Department.

I urge my moderate colleagues across the aisle who don't want to fire criminal investigators, who don't want to tell our servicemembers that they

don't belong, who don't want to leave military families high and dry to please vote "no" on this amendment. Use your conscience.

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

I think there is a fundamental misunderstanding of what DEI is, and there are certainly examples and there are many anecdotes of bad DEI, of DEI that goes too far in the opposite direction, as has been described over and over and over again.

But the basic idea that we need to make sure that our military is inclusive and focus on diversity and equity, as we have argued throughout the day today is inarguable.

There is a history of racism. There is a history of sexism. There is a history of bigotry.

□ 2200

As was pointed out, we wouldn't even allow trans or gay people to serve in many instances. Now that we have allowed Black people to serve in the military, they are not getting promoted at the same level.

If we are going to recruit from the diverse population that we have in this country, we have to at least focus on it. If folks want to focus on some minor bad aspect of it, we can talk about that, but what you are doing is you are completely eliminating like 10 times—talk about shooting a dead horse. We have now shot this thing like 15 times in the course of the day. You are completely eliminating any consideration of this Nation's history and how we are going to recruit and retain members of the military.

These amendments are terrible ideas for the national security of this country, and I, once again, urge a "no" vote on 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 Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be 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 House Report 118-142 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. CRANE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 33 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 34 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 35 by Mrs. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 41 by Mr. WALTZ of Florida.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

Amendment No. 48 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 49 by Ms. HAGEMAN of Wyoming.

Amendment No. 50 by Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

Amendment No. 51 by Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

Amendment No. 52 by Mr. GAETZ of Florida.

Amendment No. 55 by Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

Amendment No. 56 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 62 by Mr. BURLISON of Missouri.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 32, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE), 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 214, noes 210, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 310]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Collins	Gooden (TX)
Alford	Comer	Gosar
Allen	Crane	Granger
Amodei	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Armstrong	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Arrington	D'Esposito	Green (TN)
Babin	Davidson	Greene (GA)
Bacon	De La Cruz	Griffith
Baird	DesJarlais	Grothman
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Guest
Banks	Donalds	Guthrie
Barr	Duarte	Hageman
Bean (FL)	Duncan	Harris
Bentz	Dunn (FL)	Harshbarger
Bergman	Edwards	Hern
Bice	Ellzey	Higgins (LA)
Biggs	Emmer	Hill
Bilirakis	Estes	Hinson
Bishop (NC)	Ezell	Houchin
Boebert	Fallon	Hudson
Bost	Feenstra	Huizenga
Brecheen	Ferguson	Hunt
Buchanan	Finstad	Issa
Buck	Fischbach	Jackson (TX)
Bucshon	Fitzgerald	James
Burchett	Fleischmann	Johnson (LA)
Burgess	Flood	Johnson (OH)
Burlison	Fox	Johns (SD)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Jordan
Cammack	Scott	Joyce (OH)
Carey	Fry	Joyce (PA)
Carl	Fulcher	Kean (NJ)
Carter (GA)	Gaetz	Kelly (MS)
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	Kiggans (VA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Mike	Kiley
Ciscomani	Gimenez	Kim (CA)
Cline	Golden (ME)	Kustoff
Cloud	Gonzales, Tony	LaHood
Clyde	González-Colón	LaLota
Cole	Good (VA)	LaMalfa

Adams	Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)
Aguiar	Morelle	Morelle
Allred	Frost	Moskowitz
Auchincloss	Garamendi	Moulton
Balint	Garcia (IL)	Mryan
Barragán	Garcia (TX)	Mullin
Beatty	Garcia, Robert	Nadler
Bera	Golden (ME)	Napolitano
Beyer	Goldman (NY)	Neal
Bishop (GA)	Gomez	Neguse
Blumenauer	Gonzalez,	Nickel
Blunt Rochester	Vicente	Norcross
Bonamici	Gottheimer	Norton
Bowman	Green, Al (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Boyle (PA)	Grijalva	Pallone
Brown	Harder (CA)	Panetta
Brownley	Hayes	Pappas
Budzinski	Higgins (NY)	Pascarell
Bush	Himes	Payne
Caraveo	Horsford	Pelosi
Carbajal	Houllahan	Peters
Cárdenas	Hoyer	Pettersen
Carson	Hoyle (OR)	Phillips
Carter (LA)	Huffman	Pingree
Cartwright	Ivey	Plaskett
Casar	Jackson (IL)	Pocan
Case	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Casten	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Castor (FL)	Jacobs	Quigley
Castro (TX)	Jayapal	Ramirez
Cherfilus-	Jeffries	Raskin
McCormick	Kamlager-Dove	Ross
Chu	Kaptur	Ruiz
Clark (MA)	Keating	Ruppersberger
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Cleaver	Khanna	Sablan
Clyburn	Kildee	Salinas
Cohen	Kilmer	Sánchez
Connolly	Kim (NJ)	Sarbanes
Correa	Krishnamoorthi	Scanlon
Costa	Kuster	Schakowsky
Courtney	Landsman	Schiff
Craig	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Crockett	Costa	Scholten
Crow	Courtney	Schrier
Cuellar	Craig	Scott (VA)
Davids (KS)	Crockett	Scott, David
Davis (IL)	Crow	Sewell
Davis (NC)	Cuellar	Sherman
Dean (PA)	Davids (KS)	Sherrill
DeGette	Davis (IL)	Slotkin
DeLauro	Davis (NC)	Smith (WA)
DeBene	DeGette	Sorensen
Deluzio	DeLauro	Soto
DeSaulnier	DeBene	Spanberger
Dingell	Deluzio	Stansbury
Doggett	Dingell	Stanton
Escobar	Doggett	Stevens
Eshoo	Escobar	Strickland
Espallat	Eshoo	Swalwell
Fitzpatrick	Espallat	Sykes
Fletcher	Fitzpatrick	Takano
Foster	Fletcher	Thanedar
Foushee	Foster	
Frankel, Lois		

Thompson (CA)	Trahan	Wasserman
Thompson (MS)	Trone	Schultz
Titus	Turner	Waters
Tlaib	Underwood	Watson Coleman
Tokuda	Vargas	Wexton
Tonko	Vasquez	Wild
Torres (CA)	Veasey	Williams (GA)
Torres (NY)	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Evans	Peltola	Williams (NY)
Gallego	Radewagen	
Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2229

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. WOMACK) having assumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, 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. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 583, the votes cast by the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive on a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated 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 ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SMITH of Washington. 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 214, noes 213, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Biggs	Carl
Alford	Bilirakis	Carter (GA)
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Carter (TX)
Amodi	Boebert	Ciscomani
Armstrong	Bost	Cline
Arrington	Brecheen	Cloud
Babin	Buchanan	Clyde
Baird	Buck	Cole
Balderson	Bucshon	Collins
Banks	Burchett	Comer
Barr	Burgess	Crane
Bean (FL)	Burlison	Crawford
Bentz	Calvert	Crenshaw
Bergman	Cammack	Curtis
Bice	Carey	D'Esposito

Davidson	James	Ogles
De La Cruz	Johnson (LA)	Owens
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Palmer
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)	Pence
Donalds	Jordan	Perry
Duarte	Joyce (OH)	Pfluger
Estes	Joyce (PA)	Posey
Duncan	Kean (NJ)	Reschenthaler
Dunn (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Rodgers (WA)
Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Elizy	Kiley	Rogers (KY)
Emmer	Kim (CA)	Rose
Ezell	Kustoff	Rosendale
Fallon	LaHood	Rouzer
Feenstra	LaLota	Roy
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Rutherford
Finstad	Lamborn	Salazar
Fischbach	Langworthy	Santos
Fitzgerald	Latta	Scalise
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Schweikert
Flood	Lawler	Scott, Austin
Fox	Lee (FL)	Self
Franklin, C.	Lesko	Sessions
Scott	Letlow	Simpson
Fry	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)
Fulcher	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Smucker
Gallagher	Luna	Spartz
Garbarino	Luttrell	Staubert
Garcia, Mike	Mace	Steel
Giemenz	Malliotakis	Stefanik
Gonzales, Tony	Mann	Steil
Good (VA)	Massie	Steube
Gooden (TX)	Mast	Stewart
Gosar	McCaul	Strong
Granger	McClain	Tenney
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Thompson (PA)
Graves (MO)	McCormick	Tiffany
Green (TN)	McHenry	Timmons
Greene (GA)	Meuser	Valadao
Griffith	Miller (IL)	Van Drew
Grothman	Miller (OH)	Van Dwyne
Guest	Miller (WV)	Van Orden
Guthrie	Miller-Meeks	Wagner
Hageman	Mills	Walberg
Harris	Molinaro	Walsh
Harshbarger	Moolenaar	Waltz
Hern	Mooney	Weber (TX)
Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)	Webster (FL)
Hill	Moore (UT)	Wenstrup
Hinson	Moran	Westerman
Houchin	Murphy	Williams (TX)
Hudson	Nehls	Wilson (SC)
Huizenga	Newhouse	Wittman
Hunt	Norman	Womack
Hunt	Nunn (IA)	Yakym
Issa	Obernolte	Zinke
Jackson (TX)		

NOES—213

Adams	Connolly	Harder (CA)
Aguilar	Correa	Hayes
Alfred	Costa	Higgins (NY)
Auchincloss	Courtney	Himes
Bacon	Craig	Horsford
Balint	Crockett	Houlahan
Barragán	Crow	Hoyer
Beatty	Cuellar	Hoyle (OR)
Bera	Dauids (KS)	Huffman
Beyer	Davis (IL)	Ivey
Bishop (GA)	Davis (NC)	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Dean (PA)	Jackson (NC)
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Bonamici	DeLauro	Jacobs
Bowman	DelBene	Jayapal
Boyle (PA)	Deluzio	Jeffries
Brown	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Brownley	Dingell	Kamlager-Dove
Budzinski	Doggett	Kaptur
Bush	Escobar	Keating
Caraveo	Eshoo	Kelly (IL)
Carbajal	Españillat	Khanna
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Carson	Fletcher	Kilmer
Carter (LA)	Foster	Kim (NJ)
Cartwright	Foushee	Krishnamoorthi
Casar	Frankel, Lois	Kuster
Case	Frost	Landsman
Casten	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Castro (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Lee (CA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Robert	Lee (NV)
Cherfilus-	Golden (ME)	Lee (PA)
McCormick	Goldman (NY)	Leger Fernandez
Chu	Gomez	Levin
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez,	Lieu
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	Lofgren
Cleaver	Gottheimer	Lynch
Clyburn	Green, Al (TX)	Magaziner
Cohen	Grijalva	Manning

Matsui	Pettersen	Stansbury
McBath	Phillips	Stanton
McClellan	Pingree	Stevens
McCollum	Pocan	Strickland
McGarvey	Porter	Swalwell
McGovern	Pressley	Sykes
Meeks	Quigley	Takano
Menendez	Ramirez	Thanedar
Meng	Raskin	Thompson (CA)
Mfume	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Moore (WI)	Ruiz	Titus
Morelle	Ruppersberger	Tlaib
Moskowitz	Ryan	Tokuda
Moulton	Salinas	Tonko
Mrvan	Sánchez	Torres (CA)
Mullin	Sarbanes	Torres (NY)
Nadler	Scanlon	Trahan
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Trone
Neal	Schiff	Turner
Neguse	Schneider	Underwood
Nickel	Scholten	Vargas
Norcross	Schrier	Vasquez
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Omar	Scott, David	Velázquez
Pallone	Sewell	Wasserman
Panetta	Sherman	Schultz
Pappas	Sherrill	Waters
Pascrell	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Payne	Smith (WA)	Wexton
Pelosi	Sorensen	Wild
Perez	Soto	Williams (GA)
Peters	Spanberger	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Evans	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Gallego	Peltola	Williams (NY)

□ 2238

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CURTIS). Pursuant to clause 6(h) of rule XVIII, the committee will resume its sitting.

□ 2244

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2670), to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. WOMACK 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 South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) 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. 34 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 34, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), 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 218, noes 213, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 313]

AYES—218

Aderholt	Fulcher	Miller (WV)
Alford	Gaetz	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gallagher	Mills
Amodei	Garbarino	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Garcia, Mike	Mooney
Arrington	Jimenez	Moore (AL)
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (UT)
Bacon	González-Colón	Moran
Baird	Good (VA)	Moylan
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Murphy
Banks	Gosar	Nehls
Barr	Granger	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Graves (LA)	Norman
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Green (TN)	Oberholte
Bice	Greene (GA)	Ogles
Biggs	Griffith	Owens
Bilirakis	Grothman	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Pence
Boebert	Guthrie	Perry
Bost	Hageman	Pfuger
Brecheen	Harris	Posey
Buchanan	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Buck	Hern	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hinson	Rose
Burlison	Houchin	Rosendale
Calvert	Hudson	Rouzer
Cammack	Huizenga	Roy
Carey	Hunt	Rutherford
Carl	Issa	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Jackson (TX)	Santos
Carter (TX)	James	Scalise
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Self
Cloud	Jordan	Sessions
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Simpson
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Slotkin
Collins	Kean (NJ)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Kiggans (VA)	Smucker
Crawford	Kiley	Spartz
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Stauber
Curtis	Kustoff	Steel
D'Esposito	LaHood	Stefanik
Davidson	LaLota	Steil
Davis (NC)	LaMalfa	Steube
De La Cruz	Lamborn	Stewart
DesJarlais	Langworthy	Strong
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Tenney
Donalds	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Duncan	Lesko	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Turner
Edwards	Loudermilk	Valadao
Ellzey	Lucas	Van Drew
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Dyne
Estes	Luna	Van Orden
Ezell	Luttrell	Wagner
Fallon	Mace	Walberg
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Waltz
Ferguson	Mann	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Massie	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	Mast	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	McCaul	Westerman
Fleischmann	McClain	Williams (TX)
Flood	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	McCormick	Wittman
Franklin, C.	Meuser	Womack
Scott	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fry	Miller (OH)	Zinke

NOES—213

Adams	Bishop (GA)	Bush
Aguilar	Blumenauer	Caraveo
Allred	Blunt Rochester	Carbajal
Auchincloss	Bonamici	Cárdenas
Balint	Bowman	Carson
Barragán	Boyle (PA)	Carter (LA)
Beatty	Brown	Cartwright
Bera	Brownley	Cassar
Beyer	Budzinski	Case

Casten	Jacobs	Phillips
Castor (FL)	Jayapal	Pingree
Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Plaskett
Cherfilus-	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
McCormick	Kamlager-Dove	Porter
Chu	Kaptur	Pressley
Clark (MA)	Keating	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Ramirez
Cleaver	Khanna	Raskin
Clyburn	Kildee	Ross
Cohen	Kilmer	Ruiz
Connolly	Kim (NJ)	Ruppersberger
Correa	Krishnamoorthi	Ryan
Costa	Kuster	Sablan
Courtney	Landisman	Salinas
Craig	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Crockett	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Crow	Lawler	Scanlon
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davids (KS)	Lee (NV)	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Lee (PA)	Schneider
Dean (PA)	Leger Fernandez	Scholten
DeGette	Levin	Schrier
DeLauro	Lieu	Scott (VA)
DelBene	Lofgren	Scott, David
Deluzio	Lynch	Sewell
DeSaulnier	Magaziner	Sherman
Dingell	Manning	Sherrill
Doggett	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Escobar	McBath	Sorensen
Eshoo	McClellan	Soto
Espallat	McCollum	Spanberger
Fitzpatrick	McGarvey	Stansbury
Fletcher	McGovern	Stanton
Foster	Meeks	Stevens
Foushee	Menendez	Strickland
Frankel, Lois	Meng	Swalwell
Frost	Mfume	Sykes
Garamendi	Molinaro	Takano
Garcia (IL)	Moore (WI)	Thanedar
Garcia (TX)	Morelle	Thompson (CA)
Garcia, Robert	Moskowitz	Thompson (MS)
Golden (ME)	Moulton	Titus
Goldman (NY)	M Ryan	Tlaib
Gomez	Mullin	Tokuda
Gonzalez,	Nadler	Tonko
Vicente	Napolitano	Torres (CA)
Gottheimer	Neal	Torres (NY)
Green, Al (TX)	Neguse	Trahan
James	Nickel	Trone
Grijalva	Norcross	Underwood
Harder (CA)	Norton	Vargas
Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez	Vasquez
Higgins (NY)	Omar	Veasey
Himes	Pallone	Velázquez
Horsford	Panetta	Wasserman
Houlahan	Pappas	Schultz
Hoyer	Pascrell	Waters
Hoyle (OR)	Payne	Watson Coleman
Huffman	Pelosi	Wexton
Ivey	Perez	Wild
Jackson (IL)	Peters	Williams (GA)
Jackson (NC)	Pettersen	Wilson (FL)
Jackson Lee		

NOT VOTING—8

Evans	McHenry	Smith (MO)
Gallego	Peltola	Williams (NY)
Kelly (PA)	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2243

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 35, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), 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 222, noes 209, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 314]

AYES—222

Aderholt	Fulcher	Miller (WV)
Alford	Gaetz	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gallagher	Mills
Amodei	Garbarino	Molinaro
Armstrong	Garcia, Mike	Moolenaar
Arrington	Jimenez	Mooney
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Bacon	González-Colón	Moore (UT)
Baird	Good (VA)	Moran
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Moylan
Banks	Gosar	Murphy
Barr	Granger	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Norman
Bergman	Green (TN)	Nunn (IA)
Bice	Greene (GA)	Oberholte
Biggs	Griffith	Ogles
Bilirakis	Grothman	Owens
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Palmer
Boebert	Guthrie	Pence
Bost	Hageman	Perry
Brecheen	Harris	Pfuger
Buchanan	Harshbarger	Posey
Buck	Hern	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Hill	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Hinson	Rogers (KY)
Burlison	Houchin	Rose
Calvert	Hudson	Rosendale
Cammack	Huizenga	Rouzer
Carey	Hunt	Roy
Carl	Issa	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Jackson (TX)	Salazar
Carter (TX)	James	Santos
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (LA)	Scalise
Ciscomani	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Jordan	Self
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Collins	Kean (NJ)	Slotkin
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Crane	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kiley	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Spartz
Curtis	Kustoff	Stauber
D'Esposito	LaHood	Steel
Davidson	LaLota	Stefanik
Davis (NC)	LaMalfa	Steil
De La Cruz	Lamborn	Steube
DesJarlais	Langworthy	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Strong
Donalds	LaTurner	Tenney
Duarte	Lawler	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Dunn (FL)	Lesko	Timmons
Edwards	Letlow	Turner
Ellzey	Loudermilk	Valadao
Emmer	Lucas	Van Drew
Estes	Luetkemeyer	Van Dyne
Ezell	Luna	Van Orden
Fallon	Luttrell	Wagner
Feenstra	Mace	Walberg
Ferguson	Malliotakis	Waltz
Finstad	Mann	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	Massie	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	Mast	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McCaul	Westerman
Flood	McClain	Williams (TX)
Foxx	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	McCormick	Wittman
Scott	Meuser	Womack
Fry	Miller (IL)	Yakym
	Miller (OH)	Zinke

NOES—209

Adams	Blunt Rochester	Carson
Aguilar	Bonamici	Carter (LA)
Allred	Bowman	Cartwright
Auchincloss	Boyle (PA)	Cassar
Balint	Brown	Case
Barragán	Brownley	Casten
Beatty	Budzinski	Castor (FL)
Bera	Bush	Castro (TX)
Beyer	Caraveo	Cherfilus-
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	McCormick
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Chu

Clark (MA) Kelly (IL) Quigley
 Clarke (NY) Khanna Ramirez
 Cleaver Kildee Raskin
 Clyburn Kilmer Ross
 Cohen Kim (NJ) Ruiz
 Connolly Krishnamoorthi Ruppertsberger
 Correa Kuster Ryan
 Costa Landsman Sablan
 Courtney Larsen (WA) Salinas
 Craig Larson (CT) Sánchez
 Crockett Lee (CA) Sarbanes
 Crow Lee (NV) Scanlon
 Davids (KS) Lee (PA) Schiff
 Davis (IL) Leger Fernandez Schneider
 Dean (PA) Levin Scholten
 DeGette Lieu Schrier
 DeLauro Lofgren Scott (VA)
 DelBene Lynch Schrier
 Deluzio Magaziner Scott, David
 DeSaulnier Manning Sewell
 Dingell Matsui Sherman
 Doggett McBath Sherrill
 Escobar McClellan Slotkin
 Eshoo McCollum Smith (WA)
 Espallat McGarvey Smith (WA)
 Fletcher McGovern Sorensen
 Foster Meeks Spanberger
 Foushee Menendez Stansbury
 Frankel, Lois Meng Stanton
 Frost Mfume Stevens
 Garamendi Moore (WI) Strickland
 Garcia (IL) Morelle Swalwell
 Garcia (TX) Moskowitz Sykes
 Garcia, Robert Moulton Takano
 Golden (ME) Mrvan Thaneadar
 Goldman (NY) Mullin Thompson (CA)
 Gomez Nadler Thompson (MS)
 Gottheimer Napolitano Titus
 Green, Al (TX) Neal Tlaib
 Grijalva Neguse Tokuda
 Harder (CA) Nickel Torrence
 Hayes Norcross Torres (CA)
 Higgins (NY) Norton Trahan
 Himes Ocasio-Cortez Trone
 Horsford Omar Underwood
 Houlahan Pallone Vargas
 Hoyer Panetta Vasquez
 Hoyle (OR) Pappas Veasey
 Huffman Pascrell Velázquez
 Ivey Payne Wasserman
 Jackson (IL) Pelosi Schultz
 Jackson (NC) Perez Waters
 Jackson Lee Peters Watson Coleman
 Jacobs Pettersen Wexton
 Jayapal Phillips Wild
 Jeffries Pingree Williams (GA)
 Johnson (GA) Plaskett Pressley
 Kamalager-Dove Porter
 Kaptur Pressley
 Keating

NOT VOTING—8

Evans Kelly (PA) Williams (NY)
 Gallego Peltola
 Gonzalez, Radewagen
 Vicente Smith (MO)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2246

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 41, printed in
 House Report 118-142 offered by the
 gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ),
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the ayes pre-
 vailed 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 234, noes 198,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 315]

AYES—234

Aderholt Garbarino Mooney
 Alford Garcia, Mike Moore (AL)
 Allen Gimenez Moore (UT)
 Amodei Gonzales, Tony Moran
 Armstrong González-Colón Moskowit
 Arrington Good (VA) Moylan
 Babin Gooden (TX) Murphy
 Bacon Gosar Nehls
 Baird Gottheimer Newhouse
 Balderson Granger Nickel
 Banks Graves (LA) Norman
 Barr Graves (MO) Nunn (IA)
 Bean (FL) Green (TN) Obernolte
 Bentz Greene (GA) Ogles
 Bergman Griffith Owens
 Bice Grothman Palmer
 Biggs Guest Pappas
 Bilirakis Guthrie Pence
 Bishrap (NC) Hageman Perez
 Boehert Harder (CA) Perry
 Bost Harris Pfluger
 Brecheen Harshbarger Posey
 Buchanan Hern Reschenthaler
 Buck Higgins (LA) Rodgers (WA)
 Bucshon Hill Rogers (AL)
 Budzinski Hinson Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Houchin Rose
 Burlison Hudson Rosendale
 Calvert Huizenga Rouzer
 Cammack Hunt Roy
 Caraveo Issa Rutherford
 Carey Jackson (TX) Salazar
 Carl James Santos
 Carter (GA) Johnson (LA) Scalise
 Carter (TX) Johnson (OH) Scholten
 Chavez-DeRemer Johnson (SD) Schweikert
 Ciscomani Jordan Scott, Austin
 Cline Joyce (OH) Self
 Cloud Joyce (PA) Sessions
 Clyde Kean (NJ) Simpson
 Cole Kelly (MS) Smith (NE)
 Collins Kiggans (VA) Smith (NJ)
 Comer Kiley Smucker
 Crane Kim (CA) Spartz
 Crawford Kustoff Stauber
 Crenshaw LaHood Steel
 Cuellar LaLota Stefanik
 Curtis LaMalfa Steil
 D'Esposito Lamborn Steube
 Davidson Landsman Stewart
 Davis (NC) Langworthy Strong
 De La Cruz Latta Swallow
 DesJarlais LaTurner Swallow
 Diaz-Balart Lawler Tenney
 Donalds Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Lee (NV) Tiffany
 Duncan Lesko Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Letlow Titus
 Edwards Loudermilk Turner
 Ellzey Lucas Valadao
 Emmer Luetkemeyer Van Drew
 Estes Luna Van Dwyne
 Ezell Luttrell Van Orden
 Fallon Mace Vasquez
 Feenstra Malliotakis Wagner
 Ferguson Mann Walberg
 Finstad Mast Waltz
 Fischbach McCaul Weber (TX)
 Fitzgerald McClain Webster (FL)
 Fitzpatrick McCormick Wenstrup
 Fleischmann McHenry Westerman
 Flood Meuser Wild
 Foxx Miller (IL) Williams (TX)
 Franklin, C. Miller (OH) Wilson (SC)
 Scott Miller (WV) Wittman
 Fry Miller-Meeks Womack
 Fulcher Mills Yakym
 Gaetz Molinaro Zinke
 Gallagher Moolenaar

NOES—198

Adams Beyer Brownley
 Aguilar Bishop (GA) Burchett
 Allred Blumenauer Bush
 Auchincloss Blunt Rochester Carbajal
 Balint Bonamici Cárdenas
 Barragán Bowman Carson
 Beatty Boyle (PA) Carter (LA)
 Bera Brown Cartwright

Casas Jackson (NC) Phillips
 Case Jackson Lee Pingree
 Casten Jacobs Plaskett
 Castor (FL) Jayapal Pocan
 Castro (TX) Jeffries Porter
 Cherfilus-McCormick Johnson (GA) Pressley
 Chu Kamlager-Dove Quigley
 Clark (MA) Kaptur Ramirez
 Clarke (NY) Keating Raskin
 Cleaver Kelly (IL) Ross
 Clyburn Khanna Ruiz
 Cohen Kildee Ruppertsberger
 Connolly Kilmer Ryan
 Correa Kim (NJ) Sablan
 Costa Krishnamoorthi Salinas
 Courtney Kuster Sánchez
 Craig Larsen (WA) Sarbanes
 Crockett Larson (CT) Scanlon
 Crow Lee (CA) Schakowsky
 Davis (KS) Lee (PA) Schiff
 Davis (IL) Leger Fernandez Schneider
 Dean (PA) Levin Schrier
 DeGette Lieu Scott (VA)
 DeLauro Lofgren Scott, David
 DelBene Lynch Sewell
 Deluzio Magaziner Sherman
 DeSaulnier Manning Sherrill
 Dingell Massie Slotkin
 Dingell Matsui Smith (WA)
 Doggett McBath Sorensen
 Escobar McClellan Soto
 Eshoo McClintock Spanberger
 Espallat McCollum Stansbury
 Fletcher McGarvey Stanton
 Foster McGovern Stevens
 Foushee Meeks Strickland
 Frankel, Lois Menendez Sykes
 Frost Meng Takano
 Garamendi Mfume Thaneadar
 Garcia (IL) Moore (WI) Thompson (CA)
 Garcia (TX) Morelle Thompson (MS)
 Garcia, Robert Moulton Tlaib
 Golden (ME) Mrvan Tokuda
 Goldman (NY) Mullin Tonko
 Gomez Nadler Torres (CA)
 Gonzalez, Napolitano Torres (NY)
 Vicente Neal Trahan
 Green, Al (TX) Neguse Trone
 Grijalva Norcross Underwood
 Hayes Ocasio-Cortez Vargas
 Higgins (NY) Pallone Veasey
 Himes Omar Velázquez
 Horsford Panetta Wasserman
 Houlahan Pascrell Schultz
 Hoyer Pappas Waters
 Hoyle (OR) Payne Watson Coleman
 Huffman Pelosi Wexton
 Ivey Peters Williams (GA)
 Jackson (IL) Pettersen Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Evans Peltola Williams (NY)
 Gallego Radewagen
 Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2249

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 47, printed in
 House Report 118-142 offered by the
 gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD),
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the ayes pre-
 vailed 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 device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 253, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]

AYES—177

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecht
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood

Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser

Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Self
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tennet
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—253

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Burgess
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case

Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene

Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie

Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khan
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan

McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Obermole
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarelli
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff

Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—9

Evans
Gallego
Kelly (PA)

Peltola
Radewagen
Smith (MO)

Van Drew
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2252

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 48, printed in House Report 118-142 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 147, noes 276,

answered “present” 2, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 317]

AYES—147

Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Brecht
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Bush
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (TX)
Casar
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
DeGette
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Emmer
Finstad
Fischbach
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia (IL)
Garcia, Robert
Gomez

Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Jayapal
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Khanna
Kildee
Kim (CA)
LaMalfa
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McCaul
McCollum
McGovern
Meng
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Neal

Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rosendale
Roy
Sablan
Salinas
Santos
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Self
Smith (NJ)
Staubert
Stefanik
Steube
Stewart
Takano
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Tlaib
Tokuda
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Vargas
Velázquez
Waltz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Zinke

NOES—276

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Barr
Barragan
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus
McCormick
Ciscomani

Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duarte
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann

Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)

Jackson (NC)	Molinaro	Scott, David
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sessions
Johnson (GA)	Moran	Sewell
Johnson (OH)	Morelle	Sherman
Johnson (SD)	Moskowitz	Sherrill
Joyce (OH)	Moulton	Simpson
Kean (NJ)	Moylan	Slotkin
Keating	Mrvan	Smith (NE)
Kelly (IL)	Mullin	Smith (WA)
Kelly (MS)	Murphy	Smucker
Kiggans (VA)	Nadler	Sorensen
Kiley	Napolitano	Soto
Kilmer	Neguse	Spanberger
Kim (NJ)	Newhouse	Spartz
Krishnamoorthi	Nickel	Stansbury
Kuster	Norcross	Stanton
Kustoff	Norton	Steel
LaHood	Obernolte	Steil
LaLota	Pallone	Stevens
Lamborn	Panetta	Strickland
Landsman	Pappas	Strong
Langworthy	Pascrell	Swalwell
Larson (CT)	Payne	Sykes
Latta	Pelosi	Tenney
LaTurner	Pence	Thanedar
Lawler	Perez	Thompson (CA)
Lee (FL)	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Lee (NV)	Petterson	Timmons
Leger Fernandez	Plunger	Titus
Lesko	Phillips	Tonko
Letlow	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Levin	Plaskett	Trone
Lieu	Quigley	Turner
Lofgren	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Lucas	Rogers (AL)	Vasquez
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Lynch	Rose	Wagner
Mace	Ross	Walberg
Magaziner	Rouzer	Wasserman
Manning	Ruiz	Schultz
Mast	Ruppersberger	Waters
Matsui	Rutherford	Wenstrup
McBath	Ryan	Westerman
McClain	Salazar	Wexton
McClellan	Sánchez	Williams (GA)
McClintock	Sarbanes	Cline
McCormick	Scalise	Cloud
McGarvey	Scanlon	Clyde
McHenry	Schneider	Cole
Menendez	Scholten	Collins
Mfume	Schrier	Comer
Miller-Meeks	Scott, Austin	Crane

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Jackson Lee Kaptur

NOT VOTING—14

Allred	Jacobs	Smith (MO)
Bishop (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Van Orden
Evans	Meeks	Wild
Gallego	Peltola	Williams (NY)
Goldman (NY)	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2255

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Chair, had I been present,
I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 317.

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall
No. 317, Amendment 48.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 49, printed in
House Report 118–142 offered by the
gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms.
HAGEMAN), 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 is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 218, noes 213,
not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

AYES—218

Aderholt	Gaetz	Miller (OH)
Alford	Gallagher	Miller (WV)
Allen	Garbarino	Miller-Meeks
Amodei	Garcia, Mike	Mills
Armstrong	Gimenez	Molinaro
Arrington	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Babin	González-Colón	Mooney
Bacon	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Balderson	Gosar	Moran
Banks	Granger	Moylan
Barr	Graves (LA)	Murphy
Bean (FL)	Graves (MO)	Nehls
Bentz	Green (TN)	Newhouse
Bergman	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bice	Griffith	Nunn (IA)
Biggs	Grothman	Obernolte
Billirakis	Guest	Ogles
Bishop (NC)	Guthrie	Owens
Boebert	Hagaman	Palmer
Bost	Harris	Pence
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Perry
Buchanan	Hern	Pfuger
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Bucshon	Hill	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Burgess	Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Burlison	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Huizenga	Rose
Cammack	Hunt	Rosendale
Carey	Issa	Rouzer
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Carter (GA)	James	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (OH)	Santos
Ciscomani	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Cline	Jordan	Schweikert
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Self
Cole	Kean (NJ)	Sessions
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Crane	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Smucker
Curtis	Kustoff	Spartz
D'Esposito	LaHood	Staubert
Davidson	LaLota	Steel
De La Cruz	LaMalfa	Stefanik
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Steil
Diaz-Balart	Langworthy	Steube
Donalds	Latta	Stewart
Duarte	LaTurner	Strong
Duncan	Lawler	Tenney
Dunn (FL)	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Edwards	Lesko	Tiffany
Ellzey	Letlow	Timmons
Emmer	Loudermilk	Turner
Estes	Lucas	Valadao
Ezell	Luetkemeyer	Van Dwyne
Fallon	Luna	Van Orden
Feenstra	Luttrell	Wagner
Ferguson	Mace	Walberg
Finstad	Malliotakis	Waltz
Fischbach	Mann	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	Massie	Webster (FL)
Fitzpatrick	Mast	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McCauley	Westerman
Flood	McClain	Williams (TX)
Fox	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	McCormick	Wittman
Scott	McHenry	Womack
Fry	Meuser	Yakym
Fulcher	Miller (IL)	Zinke

NOES—213

Adams	Bowman	Case
Aguilar	Boyle (PA)	Casten
Allred	Brown	Castor (FL)
Auchincloss	Brownley	Castro (TX)
Balint	Budzinski	Cherfilus-
Barragán	Bush	McCormick
Beatty	Caraveo	Chu
Bera	Carbajal	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Cárdenas	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Carson	Cleaver
Blumenauer	Carter (LA)	Clyburn
Blunt Rochester	Cartwright	Cohen
Bonamici	Casar	Connolly

Correa	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Costa	Khanna	Quigley
Courtney	Kildee	Ramirez
Craig	Kilmer	Raskin
Crenshaw	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Crockett	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Crow	Kuster	Ruppersberger
Cuellar	Landsman	Ryan
Davids (KS)	Larsen (WA)	Sablan
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Salinas
Davis (NC)	Lee (CA)	Sánchez
Dean (PA)	Lee (NV)	Sarbanes
DeGette	Lee (PA)	Scanlon
DeLauro	Leger Fernandez	Schakowsky
DelBene	Levin	Schiff
Deluzio	Lieu	Schneider
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Scholten
Dingell	Lynch	Schrier
Doggett	Magaziner	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Manning	Scott, David
Eshoo	Matsui	Sewell
Espallat	McBath	Sherman
Fletcher	McClellan	Sherrill
Foster	McCollum	Slotkin
Foushee	McGarvey	Smith (WA)
Frankel, Lois	McGovern	Sorensen
Frost	Meeks	Soto
Garamendi	Menendez	Spanberger
Garcia (IL)	Meng	Stansbury
Garcia (TX)	Mfume	Stanton
Garcia, Robert	Moore (WI)	Stevens
Golden (ME)	Morelle	Strickland
Goldman (NY)	Moskowitz	Swalwell
Gomez	Moulton	Sykes
Gonzalez,	Mrvan	Takano
Vicente	Mullin	Thanedar
Gottheimer	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Green, Al (TX)	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Neal	Titus
Harder (CA)	Neguse	Tlaib
Hayes	Nickel	Tokuda
Higgins (NY)	Norcross	Tonko
Himes	Norton	Torres (CA)
Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres (NY)
Houlahan	Omar	Trahan
Hoyer	Pallone	Trone
Hoyle (OR)	Panetta	Underwood
Huffman	Pappas	Vargas
Ivey	Pascrell	Vasquez
Jackson (IL)	Payne	Veasey
Jackson (NC)	Pelosi	Velázquez
Jackson Lee	Perez	Wasserman
Jacobs	Peters	Schultz
Jayapal	Petterson	Waters
Jeffries	Phillips	Watson Coleman
Johnson (GA)	Pingree	Wexton
Kamlager-Dove	Plaskett	Wild
Kaptur	Pocan	Williams (GA)
Keating	Porter	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Evans	Peltola	Van Drew
Gallego	Radewagen	Williams (NY)
Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2259

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 50, printed in
House Report 118–142 offered by the
gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON),
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the ayes pre-
vailed 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 device, and there were—ayes 79, noes 353, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

AYES—79

Arrington	Fischbach	Mast
Babin	Fitzgerald	McClintock
Biggs	Franklin, C.	Miller (IL)
Bishop (NC)	Scott	Moolenaar
Bowman	Fulcher	Mooney
Brecheen	Gaetz	Moore (AL)
Buchanan	Garcia, Mike	Nehls
Buck	Jimenez	Norman
Burchett	Good (VA)	Ogles
Burgess	Gooden (TX)	Omar
Burlison	Gosar	Perry
Bush	Greene (GA)	Posey
Cammack	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Carey	Harris	Rosendale
Carter (TX)	Harshbarger	Roy
Cline	Hern	Self
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Collins	Hunt	Tiffany
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Tlaib
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Van Drew
Crenshaw	Jordan	Van Duyn
Davidson	LaMalfa	Waltz
DesJarlais	Lee (PA)	Weber (TX)
Donalds	Luna	Webster (FL)
Duncan	Luttrell	Westerman
Emmer	Mann	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Massie	

NOES—353

Adams	Costa	Grijalva
Aderholt	Courtney	Grothman
Aguilar	Craig	Guest
Alford	Crawford	Guthrie
Allen	Crockett	Hageman
Allred	Crow	Harder (CA)
Amodei	Cuellar	Hayes
Armstrong	Curtis	Higgins (NY)
Auchincloss	D'Esposito	Hill
Bacon	Davids (KS)	Himes
Baird	Davis (IL)	Hinson
Balderson	Davis (NC)	Horsford
Balint	De La Cruz	Houchin
Banks	Dean (PA)	Houlihan
Barr	DeGette	Hoyer
Barragan	DeLauro	Hoyle (OR)
Bean (FL)	DelBene	Hudson
Beatty	Deluzio	Huffman
Bentz	DeSaulnier	Huizenga
Bera	Diaz-Balart	Issa
Bergman	Dingell	Ivey
Beyer	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Bice	Duarte	Jackson (NC)
Billirakis	Dunn (FL)	Jackson Lee
Bishop (GA)	Edwards	Jacobs
Blumenauer	Ellzey	James
Blunt Rochester	Escobar	Jayapal
Boebert	Eshoo	Jeffries
Bonamici	Espallat	Johnson (GA)
Bost	Estes	Johnson (OH)
Boyle (PA)	Ezell	Johnson (SD)
Brown	Feenstra	Joyce (OH)
Brownley	Ferguson	Joyce (PA)
Bucshon	Finstad	Kamlager-Dove
Budzinski	Fitzpatrick	Kaptur
Calvert	Fleischmann	Kean (NJ)
Caraveo	Fletcher	Keating
Carbajal	Flood	Kelly (IL)
Cárdenas	Foster	Kelly (MS)
Carl	Foushee	Khanna
Carson	Fox	Kiggas (VA)
Carter (GA)	Frankel, Lois	Kildee
Carter (LA)	Frost	Kiley
Cartwright	Fry	Kilmer
Casar	Gallagher	Kim (CA)
Case	Garamendi	Kim (NJ)
Casten	Garbarino	Krishnamoorthi
Castor (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Kuster
Castro (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Kustoff
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Robert	LaHood
Cherfilus-	Golden (ME)	LaLota
McCormick	Goldman (NY)	Lamborn
Chu	Gomez	Landsman
Ciscomani	Gonzales, Tony	Langworthy
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez,	Larsen (WA)
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	Larson (CT)
Cleaver	González-Colón	Latta
Clyburn	Gotthelmer	LaTurner
Clyde	Granger	Lawler
Cohen	Graves (LA)	Lee (CA)
Cole	Graves (MO)	Lee (FL)
Connolly	Green (TN)	Lee (NV)
Correa	Green, Al (TX)	Leger Fernandez

Lesko	Palmer	Smucker
Letlow	Panetta	Sorensen
Levin	Pappas	Soto
Lieu	Pascrell	Spanberger
Lofgren	Payne	Spartz
Loudermilk	Pelosi	Stansbury
Lucas	Pence	Stanton
Luetkemeyer	Perez	Staubert
Lynch	Peters	Steel
Mace	Pettersen	Stefanik
Magaziner	Pfluger	Steil
Malliotakis	Phillips	Stevens
Manning	Pingree	Stewart
Matsui	Plaskett	Strickland
McBath	Pocan	Strong
McCaul	Porter	Swalwell
McClain	Pressley	Sykes
McClellan	Quigley	Takano
McCollum	Ramirez	Tenney
McCormick	Raskin	Thanedar
McGarvey	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (CA)
McGovern	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Meeks	Rose	Timmons
Menendez	Ross	Titus
Meng	Rouzer	Tokuda
Meuser	Ruiz	Tonko
Mfume	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Miller (OH)	Rutherford	Torres (NY)
Miller (WV)	Ryan	Trahan
Miller-Meeks	Sablan	Trone
Mills	Salazar	Turner
Mollinaro	Salinas	Underwood
Moore (UT)	Sánchez	Valadao
Moore (WI)	Santos	Van Orden
Moran	Sarbanes	Vargas
Morelle	Scalise	Vasquez
Moskowitz	Scanlon	Veasey
Moulton	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Guest	Schiff	Wagner
Moylan	Mrvan	Walberg
Alford	Mullin	Wasserman
Crockett	Murphy	Schultz
Harder (CA)	Nadler	Waters
Hayes	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Higgins (NY)	Neal	Wenstrup
Hill	Neguse	Wexton
Himes	Newhouse	Wild
Hinson	Nickel	Williams (GA)
Horsford	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
Houchin	Norton	Wilson (SC)
Houlihan	Nunn (IA)	Wittman
Hoyer	Obertolte	Womack
Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez	Yakym
Hudson	Owens	Zinke
Huffman	Pallone	
Huizenga		

NOT VOTING—7

Evans	Peltola	Williams (NY)
Gallego	Radewagen	
Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2302

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 51, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), 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 212, noes 218, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—212

Gaetz	Miller-Meeks
Gallagher	Mills
Garbarino	Mollinaro
Garcia, Mike	Moolenaar
Jimenez	Mooney
Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
González-Colón	Moore (UT)
Good (VA)	Moran
Gooden (TX)	Moylan
Gosar	Murphy
Granger	Nehls
Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Graves (MO)	Norman
Green (TN)	Nunn (IA)
Greene (GA)	Obertolte
Griffith	Ogles
Grothman	Omar
Guest	Owens
Guthrie	Palmer
Hageman	Pence
Harris	Perez
Harshbarger	Perry
Hern	Pfluger
Higgins (LA)	Posey
Hill	Reschenthaler
Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Huizenga	Rose
Hunt	Rosendale
Issa	Rouzer
Jackson (TX)	Roy
James	Rutherford
Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Johnson (OH)	Santos
Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Jordan	Schweikert
Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Joyce (PA)	Self
Kean (NJ)	Sessions
Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Kiley	Smucker
Kustoff	Staubert
LaHood	Stefanik
LaLota	Steil
LaMalfa	Steube
Langworthy	Stewart
Latta	Strong
LaTurner	Tenney
Lawler	Thompson (PA)
Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Lesko	Timmons
Letlow	Valadao
Loudermilk	Lucas
Luttrell	Luetkemeyer
Mace	Van Drew
Malliotakis	Van Duyn
Mann	Van Orden
Massie	Wagner
Mast	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Waltz
Fleischmann	Weber (TX)
McClain	Webster (FL)
McClintock	Wenstrup
McCormick	Westerman
McHenry	Williams (TX)
Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Miller (IL)	Wittman
Miller (OH)	Womack
Miller (WV)	Yakym
	Zinke

NOES—218

Carter (LA)	Cuellar
Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Casar	Davis (IL)
Case	Davis (NC)
Casten	Dean (PA)
Castor (FL)	DeGette
Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Cherfilus-	DelBene
McCormick	Deluzio
Chu	DeSaulnier
Clark (MA)	Dingell
Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Cleaver	Escobar
Clyburn	Eshoo
Cohen	Espallat
Cole	Fitzpatrick
Connolly	Fletcher
Correa	Foster
Costa	Foushee
Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Craig	Frost
Crockett	Garamendi
Crow	Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX) Magaziner
 Garcia, Robert Manning
 Golden (ME) Matsui
 Goldman (NY) McBeth
 Gomez McClellan
 Gonzalez, McCollum
 Vicente McGarvey
 Gottheimer McGovern
 Green, Al (TX) Meeks
 Grijalva Menendez
 Harder (CA) Meng
 Hayes Mfume
 Higgins (NY) Moore (WI)
 Himes Morelle
 Horsford Moskowitz
 Houlahan Moulton
 Hoyer Mrvan
 Hoyle (OR) Mullin
 Hudson Nadler
 Huffman Napolitano
 Ivey Neal
 Jackson (IL) Neguse
 Jackson (NC) Nickel
 Jackson Lee Norcross
 Jacobs Norton
 Jayapal Ocasio-Cortez
 Jeffries Pallone
 Johnson (GA) Panetta
 Kamlager-Dove Pappas
 Kaptur Pascrell
 Keating Payne
 Kelly (IL) Pelosi
 Khanna Peters
 Kildee Pettersen
 Kilmer Phillips
 Kim (CA) Pingree
 Kim (NJ) Plaskett
 Krishnamoorthi Pocan
 Kuster Porter
 Lamborn Pressley
 Landsman Quigley
 Larsen (WA) Ramirez
 Larson (CT) Raskin
 Lee (CA) Rogers (KY)
 Lee (NV) Ross
 Lee (PA) Ruiz
 Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger
 Levin Ryan
 Lieu Sablan
 Lofgren Salinas
 Lynch Sánchez

NOT VOTING—9

Buck Kelly (PA)
 Evans McCaul
 Gallego Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2305

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 52, printed in
 House Report 118–142 offered by the
 gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ),
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the ayes pre-
 vailed 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 210, noes 221,
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—210

Aderholt Garbarino Mills
 Alford Garcia, Mike Mooleenaar
 Allen Gimenez Mooney
 Amodei Gonzales, Tony Moore (AL)
 Armstrong Good (VA) Moore (UT)
 Babin Gooden (TX) Moran
 Baird Gosar Moylan
 Balderson Granger Murphy
 Banks Graves (LA) Nehls
 Barr Graves (MO) Newhouse
 Bean (FL) Green (TN) Norman
 Bentz Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
 Bergman Griffith Obernolte
 Bice Grothman Ogles
 Biggs Guest Owens
 Bilirakis Guthrie Palmer
 Bishop (NC) Hageman Pence
 Boebert Harris Perry
 Bost Harshbarger Pfluger
 Brecheen Hern Posey
 Buchanan Higgins (LA) Reschenthaler
 Buck Hill Rodgers (WA)
 Bucshon Hinson Rogers (AL)
 Burchett Houchin Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Hudson Rose
 Burlison Huizenga Rosendale
 Calvert Hunt Rouzer
 Cammack Issa Roy
 Carey Jackson (TX) Rutherford
 Carl Johnson (LA) Salazar
 Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Santos
 Carter (TX) Johnson (SD) Scalise
 Ciscomani Jordan Schweikert
 Cline Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
 Cloud Joyce (PA) Self
 Clyde Kean (NJ) Sessions
 Cole Kelly (MS) Smith (NE)
 Collins Kiggans (VA) Smith (NJ)
 Comer Crane Smucker
 Crawford Kustoff Spartz
 Crenshaw LaHood Stauber
 Curtis LaLota Steel
 Davidson LaMalfa Stefanik
 De La Cruz Lamborn Steil
 DeJarlais Langworthy Steube
 Diaz-Balart Latta Stewart
 Donalds LaTurner Strong
 Duarte Lee (FL) Tenney
 Duncan Dunn (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Edmonds Loudermilk Tiffany
 Ellzey Lucas Timmons
 Emmer Luetkemeyer Valadao
 Estes Luna Van Drew
 Ezell Luttrell Van Dwyne
 Fallon Mace Van Orden
 Feenstra Malliotakis Wagner
 Ferguson Mann Walberg
 Finstad Massie Walt
 Fischbach Mast Weber (TX)
 Fitzgerald McCaul Webster (FL)
 Fleischmann McClain Wenstrup
 Flood McClintock Westernman
 Foxx McCormick Williams (TX)
 Franklin, C. McHenry Wilson (SC)
 Scott Meuser Wittman
 Fry Miller (IL) Womack
 Fulcher Miller (OH) Yakym
 Gaetz Miller (WV) Zinke
 Gallagher Miller-Meeks

NOES—221

Adams Carson Crow
 Aguilar Carter (LA) Cuellar
 Allred Cartwright D'Esposito
 Auchincloss Casar Davids (KS)
 Bacon Case Davis (IL)
 Balint Casten Davis (NC)
 Barragán Castor (FL) Dean (PA)
 Beatty Castro (TX) DeGette
 Bera Chavez-DeRemer DelLauro
 Beyer Cherfilus-DelBene
 Bishop (GA) McCormick Deluzio
 Blumenauer Chu DeSaulnier
 Blunt Rochester Clark (MA)
 Bonamici Clarke (NY) Dingell
 Bowman Cleaver Doggett
 Boyle (PA) Clyburn Escobar
 Brown Cohen Eshoo
 Brownley Connolly Espallat
 Budzinski Correa Fitzpatrick
 Bush Fletcher Foster
 Caraveo Costa Foushee
 Carbajal Courtney Frankel, Lois
 Cárdenas Crockett Frost

Garamendi Lynch Salinas
 Garcia (IL) Magaziner Sánchez
 Garcia (TX) Manning Sarbanes
 Garcia, Robert Matsui Scanlon
 Golden (ME) McBath Schakowsky
 Goldman (NY) McClellan Schiff
 Gomez McCollum Schneider
 Gonzalez, McGarvey Scholten
 Vicente McGovern Schrier
 González-Colón Meeks Scott (VA)
 Gottheimer Menendez Scott, David
 Green, Al (TX) Meng Sewell
 Grijalva Mfume Sherman
 Harder (CA) Molinaro Sherrill
 Hayes Moore (WI) Slotkin Strickland
 Higgins (NY) Morelle Smith (WA)
 Himes Moskowitz Sorensen
 Horsford Moulton Soto
 Houlahan Mrvan Spanberger
 Hoyer Mullin Stansbury
 Hoyle (OR) Nadler Stanton
 Huffman Napolitano Stevens
 Ivey Neal Strickland
 Jackson (IL) Neguse Swallow
 Jackson (NC) Nickel Sykes
 Jackson Lee Norcross Takano
 Jacobs Norton Thanedar
 James Ocasio-Cortez Thompson (CA)
 Jayapal Omar Thompson (MS)
 Jeffries Panetta Titus
 Johnson (GA) Panetta Tlaib
 Kamlager-Dove Pappas Tokuda
 Kaptur Pascrell Tonko
 Keating Payne Torres (CA)
 Kelly (IL) Pelosi Torres (NY)
 Khanna Perez Trahan
 Kildee Peters Trone
 Kilmer Pettersen Turner
 Kim (NJ) Phillips Underwood
 Krishnamoorthi Pingree Vargas
 Kuster Plaskett Vasquez
 Landsman Pocan Veasey
 Larsen (WA) Porter Velázquez
 Larson (CT) Pressley Wasserman
 Lawler Quigley Schultz
 Lee (CA) Ramirez Waters
 Lee (NV) Raskin Watson Coleman
 Lee (PA) Ross Wexton
 Leger Fernandez Ruiz Wild
 Levin Ruppertsberger Williams (GA)
 Lieu Ryan Wilson (FL)
 Lofgren Sablan

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)
 Evans Peltola Williams (NY)
 Gallego Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2308

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 55, printed in
 House Report 118–142 offered by the
 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS),
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the ayes pre-
 vailed 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 193, noes 237,
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 322]

AYES—193

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecht
Brecht
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foord

Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mann
Massie
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)

Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—237

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier

Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes

Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Phillips
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCullum

McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
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 (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swallow
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman

NOT VOTING—9

Cammack
Evans
Gallego

Kelly (PA)
Peltola
Radewagen

Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2311

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 56, printed in
House Report 118–142 offered by the
gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.
PERRY), 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 247, noes 185,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]

AYES—247

Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moylan
Mrvan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Greene (GA)
Norcross
Griffith
Norman
Grothman
Nunn (IA)
Guest
Guthrie
Ogles
Hageman
Owens
Palmer
Harshbarger
Pappas
Pence
Higgins (LA)
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro

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

Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moylan
Mrvan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Greene (GA)
Norcross
Griffith
Norman
Grothman
Nunn (IA)
Guest
Guthrie
Ogles
Hageman
Owens
Palmer
Harshbarger
Pappas
Pence
Higgins (LA)
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro

NOES—185

Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson

Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY) Kamlager-Dove Quigley
Cleaver Kaptur Ramirez
Clyburn Keating Raskin
Connolly Kelly (IL) Ross
Costa Khanna Ruiz
Courtney Kilmer Ruppertsberger
Crockett Kim (NJ) Sablan
Crow Krishnamoorthi Salinas
Davids (KS) Kuster Salinas
Davis (IL) Larsen (WA) Sánchez
Dean (PA) Larson (CT) Sarbanes
DeGette Lee (CA) Scanlon
DeLauro Lee (PA) Schakowsky
DelBene Leger Fernandez Schiff
Deluzio Levin Schneider
DeSaulnier Lieu Scott (VA)
Dingell Lofgren Scott, David
Doggett Lynch Sewell
Escobar Matsui Sherman
Eshoo McBath Sherrill
Español McClellan Slotkin
Fletcher McCollum Smith (WA)
Foster McGarvey Stansbury
Foushee McGovern Stevens
Frankel, Lois Meeks Strickland
Frost Menendez Swallow
Garamendi Meng Sykes
Garcia (IL) Mfume Takano
Garcia (TX) Moore (WI) Thaneadar
Garcia, Robert Morelle Thompson (CA)
Golden (ME) Moulton Thompson (MS)
Goldman (NY) Mullin Titus
Gomez Nadler Tlaib
Gonzalez, Vicente Napolitano Tokuda
Green, Al (TX) Neal Tonko
Grijalva Neguse Torres (CA)
Harder (CA) Norton Torres (NY)
Hayes Ocasio-Cortez Trahan
Higgins (NY) Omar Trone
Horsford Pallone Underwood
Houlahan Panetta Vargas
Hoyer Pascarella Vasquez
Hoyle (OR) Payne Veasey
Huffman Pelosi Velázquez
Ivey Peters Wasserman
Jackson (IL) Pettersen Schultz
Jackson Lee Phillips Waters
Jacobs Pingree Watson Coleman
Jayapal Plaskett Wexton
Jeffries Pocan Wild
Johnson (GA) Porter Williams (GA)
Pressley Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Evans Peltola Williams (NY)
Gallego Radewagen
Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2314

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 62, printed in
House Report 118-142 offered by the
gentleman from Missouri (Mr.
BURLISON), 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 is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 218, noes 213,
not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 324]

AYES—218

Gallagher Miller (WV)
Garbarino Miller-Meeks
Garcia, Mike Mills
Gimenez Molinaro
Gonzales, Tony Moolenaar
González-Colón Mooney
Good (VA) Moore (AL)
Gooden (TX) Moore (UT)
Gosar Moran
Granger Moylan
Graves (LA) Murphy
Graves (MO) Nehls
Green (TN) Newhouse
Greene (GA) Norman
Griffith Nunn (IA)
Grothman Obernolte
Guest Ogles
Guthrie Owens
Hageman Palmer
Harris Pence
Harshbarger Perry
Hern Pfluger
Higgins (LA) Posey
Hill Reschenthaler
Hinson Rodgers (WA)
Houchin Rogers (AL)
Hudson Rogers (KY)
Huizenga Rose
Hunt Rosendale
Issa Rouzer
Jackson (TX) Roy
James Rutherford
Johnson (LA) Salazar
Johnson (OH) Santos
Johnson (SD) Scalise
Jordan Schweikert
Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
Joyce (PA) Self
Kean (NJ) Sessions
Kelly (MS) Simpson
Kiggans (VA) Smith (NE)
Kiley Smith (NJ)
Kim (CA) Smucker
Kustoff Spartz
LaHood Stauber
LaLota Steel
LaMalfa Stefanik
Lamborn Steil
Langworthy Steube
Latta Stewart
LaTurner Strong
Lawler Tenney
Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
Lesko Tiffany
Letlow Timmons
Loudermilk Turner
Lucas Valadao
Luetkemeyer Van Drew
Luna Van Dwyne
Luttrell Van Orden
Mace Wagner
Malliotakis Walberg
Mann Waltz
Massie Weber (TX)
Mast Webster (FL)
McCaul Wenstrup
McClain Westernman
McClintock Williams (TX)
McCormick Wilson (SC)
McHenry Wittman
Meuser Womack
Miller (IL) Yakym
Miller (OH) Zinke

NOES—213

Cárdenas Craig
Carson Crockett
Carter (LA) Crow
Cartwright Cuellar
Case Davids (KS)
Casten Davis (IL)
Castor (FL) Davis (NC)
Castro (TX) Dean (PA)
Chavez-DeRemer DeGette
Cherfilus DeLauro
McCormick DelBene
Chu Deluzio
Clark (MA) DeSaulnier
Clarke (NY) Dingell
Cleaver Doggett
Clyburn Escobar
Cohen Eshoo
Connolly España
Correa Fitzpatrick
Costa Fletcher
Courtney Foster

Foushee Lofgren Sablan
Frankel, Lois Lynch Salinas
Frost Magaziner Sánchez
Garamendi Manning Sarbanes
Garcia (IL) Matsui Scanlon
Garcia (TX) McBeth Schakowsky
Garcia, Robert McClellan Schiff
Golden (ME) McCollum Schneider
Goldman (NY) McGarvey Scholten
Gomez McGovern Schrier
Gonzalez, Meeks Scott (VA)
Vicente Menendez Scott, David
Gottheimer Meng Sewell
Green, Al (TX) Mfume Sherman
Grijalva Moore (WI) Sherrill
Harder (CA) Morelle Slotkin
Hayes Moskowitz Smith (WA)
Higgins (NY) Moulton Sorensen
Himes Mrvan Soto
Horsford Mullin Spanberger
Houlahan Nadler Stansbury
Hoyer Napolitano Stanton
Hoyle (OR) Neal Stevens
Huffman Neguse Strickland
Ivey Nickel Swallow
Jackson (IL) Norcross Sykes
Jackson (NC) Norton Takano
Jackson Lee Ocasio-Cortez Thaneadar
Jacobs Omar Thompson (CA)
Jayapal Pallone Thompson (MS)
Jeffries Panetta Titus
Johnson (GA) Pappas Tlaib
Kamlager-Dove Pascarella Tokuda
Kaptur Payne Tonko
Keating Pelosi Torres (CA)
Kelly (IL) Perez Torres (NY)
Khanna Peters Trahan
Kildee Pettersen Trone
Kilmer Phillips Underwood
Kim (NJ) Pingree Vargas
Krishnamoorthi Plaskett Vasquez
Kuster Pocan Veasey
Landsman Porter Velázquez
Larsen (WA) Pressley Wasserman
Larson (CT) Quigley Schultz
Lee (CA) Ramirez Waters
Lee (NV) Raskin Watson Coleman
Lee (PA) Ross Wexton
Leger Fernandez Ruiz Wild
Levin Ruppertsberger Williams (GA)
Lieu Ryan Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Casar Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)
Evans Peltola Williams (NY)
Gallego Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2318

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chair, had I
been present, I would have voted “aye” on
rollcall No. 304 (Gaetz Amendment 22 to H.R.
2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 305 (Greene
Amendment 23 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall
No. 306 (Davidson Amendment 24 to H.R.
2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 307 (Ogles
Amendment 25 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall
No. 308 (Roy Amendment 30 to H.R. 2670),
“aye” on rollcall No. 309 (Roy Amendment 31
to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 310
(Crane Amendment 32 to H.R. 2670), “aye”
on rollcall No. 311 (Norman Amendment 33 to
H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 312 (Norman
Amendment 33 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall
No. 313 (Norman Amendment 34 to H.R.
2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 314 (Boebert
Amendment 35 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall
No. 315 (Waltz Amendment 41 to H.R. 2670),
“aye” on rollcall No. 316 (Good Amendment
47 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 317
(Greene Amendment 48 to H.R. 2670), “aye”
on rollcall No. 318 (Hageman Amendment 49
to H.R. 2670), “aye” on rollcall No. 319 (Da-
vidson Amendment 50 to H.R. 2670), “aye” on

rollcall No. 320 (Davidson on behalf of Roy Amendment 51 to H.R. 2670), "aye" on rollcall No. 321 (Gaetz Amendment 52 to H.R. 2670), "aye" on rollcall No. 322 (Biggs Amendment 55 to H.R. 2670), "aye" on rollcall No. 323 (Perry Amendment 56 to H.R. 2670), and "aye" on rollcall No. 324 (Burlison Amendment 62 to H.R. 2670).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. 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. FRY) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOMACK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME THROUGH JULY 20, 2023, CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 68, RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON OCTOBER 27, 2006; H.J. RES. 70, RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 25, 2011; H.J. RES. 71, RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 22, 2003; OR H.J. RES. 74, RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 16, 2012

Mr. NUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time through July 20, 2023, to consider the following joint resolutions in the House if called up by the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or his designee: H.J. Res. 68, H.J. Res. 70, H.J. Res. 71, or H.J. Res. 74; that each such joint resolution be considered as read; that the previous question be considered as ordered on each such joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion, except for debate as follows:

For H.J. Res. 68, 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by Representative MCCAUL of Texas, Representative MEEKS of New York, and Representative BOEBERT of Colorado, or their respective designees;

For H.J. Res. 70 and H.J. Res. 74, 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by Representative MCCAUL of Texas, Representative MEEKS of New York, and Representative GOSAR of Arizona, or their respective designees; and

For H.J. Res. 71, 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by Representative MCCAUL of Texas, Representative MEEKS of New York, and Representative CRANE of Arizona, or their respective designees; and

That the provisions of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) shall not apply to each such joint resolution through July 20, 2023.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING GARY INGRAM

(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 recognize the longest standing superintendent of Cumberland Island National Seashore, Gary Ingram, and to congratulate him on his new job offer at the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Mr. Ingram has been with the National Park Service for over 20 years. Before he joined us in Cumberland, he served in many different positions at Yosemite and later as superintendent of Georgia's own Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

Mr. Ingram began leading the Cumberland team in 2014, and because of his efforts and accomplishments, also became the superintendent of Fort Fredricka National Monument.

During his 9-year tenure, his elevating leadership style and his enthusiasm for the outdoors ensured that each park was properly taken care of.

Recently, Mr. Ingram accepted a superintendent position at Rocky Mountain National Park. I thank him for everything he has done for the beautiful parks of Georgia's First District and wish him the very best of luck in his future endeavors in the Rockies.

THE GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address our country's gun violence epidemic.

This year, our country has suffered more than 400 mass shootings and mass murders, and they have killed or injured more than 40,000 Americans. This number includes more than 3,500 children or teens.

Gun violence has claimed the lives of Americans in grocery stores, elementary schools, college campuses, and private homes. Literally, there is no place in this country that is safe. This is a national tragedy that demands immediate action.

My bill, the Safer Neighborhoods Gun Buyback Act, would use Federal grants to get guns out of the hands of criminals. It would reduce gun violence and make communities safer, and it is one solution of many in Congress right now.

We need to act on this bill and others like it to protect Americans. The longer we wait, the more lives we lose.

NEED FOR HIGHER PAY FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, each year, especially in the Western States, we have to suffer fire season, and the season is getting longer and longer. We have an issue of not having enough people to help put out the fires.

What had happened under the IIJA was that our wildland firefighters had gotten a temporary bump in pay, which is deserved. Those folks are at risk and working hard out there, but that is going to run out in a couple of months. Federal wildland firefighters will see basically a drop in pay unless we do something about that to keep their salary, their wages, commensurate with what they have been used to the last couple years and indeed deserve.

We need to move quickly on measures to either do a long-term solution, or at least do a stopgap, to make sure firefighter pay doesn't actually go back down to the levels of almost 3 years ago.

Instead of gimmickry, like saying we will give them a massive bonus, why don't we find what level their pay should be on an hourly rate and set it there, and that will attract people back into the fold of wanting to help out with our forests and the wildland firefighting we so desperately need.

□ 2330

CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share the incredible experiences from my recent "Live the Dream Down East" tour, a journey focused on creating economic opportunities for young professionals in eastern North Carolina.

I was privileged to engage with local businessowners, medical professionals, and community stakeholders throughout my tour. We discussed the challenges they face.

In Rocky Mount, local businessowners tell me about their hopes and inspiring aspirations for the future. By supporting our entrepreneurs and making them aware of available resources, we can foster an environment where businesses thrive and communities flourish.

Let's continue to showcase the true spirit of the American Dream down East.

ORDERING THE SELECTED RESERVE AND CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE OF THE ARMED FORCES TO ACTIVE DUTY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-53)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Georgia) laid before the