

By the way, a shout-out to the staffers who do not get enough credit in this town.

Mr. Speaker, can we have a round of applause for them, please.

Now in Congress, GABE is ready to fight for the America that inspired his parents all those years ago, an America where workers can get fair pay and benefits and the right to join a union like his mother did; an America where immigrants like GABE'S parents are welcomed to this country with kindness and not with cruelty; an America that stands with democracies and not dictators; an America where freedom means freedom for everybody, including women to make their own healthcare decisions and LGBTQ Americans to marry the person they love; and an America where we have the God-given right to choose our own leaders and not have the results challenged and denied by the losing side.

I have known GABE AMO since we were both teenagers, and I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, he has the values, the commitment to America, and a love for service that runs deep.

He is the right person to serve in this House at this moment, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce, for the first time as our colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, GABE AMO.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MAGAZINER for the warm introduction. I thank Senators JACK REED and SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, who, alongside Representative MAGAZINER and I, make up our small but very mighty Rhode Island congressional delegation.

Of course, I am grateful for my predecessor, former Representative David Cicilline. I am grateful for his service to Rhode Island, and I look forward to our work together in both of our new roles.

To my family, friends, community leaders, and all those who have supported me along the way, I thank them. Of course, I thank the people of the First Congressional District and those across Rhode Island for giving me the opportunity to serve in the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you a story about Rhode Island. Reverend Mahlon Van Horne was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1885, making him the first Black person elected to serve in the State legislature. Just think, Mr. Speaker, Reverend Van Horne was elected as a Black man nearly two decades after the end of the Civil War.

In an 1887 sermon, the Reverend said: "I believe the day is coming, is not far off, when in the commonwealth of Rhode Island, the stomping ground of soul liberty will become the home of the free and the land of the truly brave—the home of the free, where fair play in all the walks of life will be accorded."

Those words are at top of mind for me today.

Reverend Van Horne's dream and the dreams of those who have called Rhode

Island home across generations allow me to stand before you today, Mr. Speaker.

While we have not arrived at our final destination in this project of our democracy, I am optimistic. As a Rhode Islander, it is easy for me. After all, our State motto is "Hope." It is hope that led my parents to come from West Africa, my dad from Ghana and my mom from Liberia, to pursue opportunity in the greatest country in the world.

Nevertheless, this is not just my story. It is a Rhode Island story, and it is an American story. That shared story is why today I am proud to be the Representative from Rhode Island's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, what is beautiful about hope is that it cares not about your race, your religion, your gender, or where your ancestors came from. This belief has inspired people who arrived in Rhode Island from Italy, Ireland, Portugal, France, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Armenia, and, yes, countries in West Africa, and so many places in between.

I, of course, must acknowledge those whose family branches extend from the Native Tribes of our shores to the settlers who came for religious freedom to those who did not choose their journey because they were enslaved people but whose hope persisted nonetheless.

Together, and why I am here, is that we ensure our great hope for the future is met with profound action: action to protect and strengthen retirement security, support our seniors, create economic opportunity and good-paying jobs, secure reproductive freedom and keep politics out of the doctor's office, ensure the livability of our planet for our children and their grandchildren, ban assault weapons and end gun violence, and stand up to the threats facing our democracy.

So this hallowed space, this House floor, is where we have always had to work vigorously toward the promise of our Nation's highest ideals and aspirations, and I cannot wait to work on behalf of the people of the First Congressional District, everyone from Woonsocket to Newport, East Providence to Cumberland, Providence to Bristol, and, of course, the great city of Pawtucket.

I thank Rhode Island for putting its trust in me to bring our values of hard work, grit, determination, and resilience in the face of adversity all the way from the Ocean State to the Halls of the United States Congress. I will work hard for those people in Rhode Island and those people across this country every single day. I am grateful for this privilege.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from Rhode Island, the whole number of the House is 434.

JOHN GIBSON, DAN JAMES, WILLIAM SAPP, AND FRANKIE SMILEY VA CLINIC

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 593) to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the "John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic" on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 644]

YEAS—409

Adams	Clark (MA)	Gaetz
Aderholt	Clarke (NY)	Gallagher
Aguilar	Cline	Gallego
Alford	Cloud	Garbarino
Allen	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Allred	Clyde	Garcia (TX)
Amo	Cohen	Garcia, Mike
Amodei	Cole	Garcia, Robert
Armstrong	Collins	Gimenez
Arrington	Comer	Golden (ME)
Auchincloss	Connolly	Goldman (NY)
Babin	Correa	Gomez
Bacon	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Baird	Courtney	Gonzalez,
Balderson	Craig	Vicente
Balint	Crane	Good (VA)
Barr	Crawford	Gooden (TX)
Barragan	Crockett	Gosar
Bean (FL)	Crow	Gottheimer
Beatty	Cuellar	Granger
Bentz	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Bera	D'Esposito	Graves (MO)
Bergman	Davidson	Green (TN)
Beyer	Davidson	Green, Al (TX)
Bice	Davis (IL)	Greene (GA)
Biggs	Davis (NC)	Griffith
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	Dean (PA)	Grothman
Bishop (NC)	DeGette	Guest
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Guthrie
Blunt Rochester	DelBene	Hageman
Boebert	Deluzio	Harder (CA)
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Harris
Bost	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Bowman	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Boyle (PA)	Dingell	Hern
Brecheen	Doggett	Higgins (LA)
Brown	Donalds	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	Duarte	Hill
Buck	Duncan	Himes
Budzinski	Dunn (FL)	Hinson
Burchett	Edwards	Horsford
Burgess	Ellzey	Houchin
Burlison	Emmer	Houlahan
Bush	Escobar	Hoyer
Calvert	Eshoo	Hoyle (OR)
Cammack	Espallat	Hudson
Caraveo	Estes	Huffman
Carbajal	Evans	Huizenga
Cárdenas	Feenstra	Hunt
Carey	Ferguson	Issa
Carl	Finstad	Ivey
Carson	Fischbach	Jackson (IL)
Carter (GA)	Fitzgerald	Jackson (NC)
Carter (LA)	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (TX)
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Jacobs
Cartwright	Fletcher	James
Casar	Flood	Jayapal
Case	Foster	Jeffries
Casten	Foushee	Johnson (GA)
Castor (FL)	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Johnson (SD)
Chavez-DeRemer	Franklin, Scott	Jordan
Cherfilus	Frost	Joyce (OH)
	Fry	Joyce (PA)
McCormick	Fulcher	Kamlager-Dove
Ciscomani		

Kaptur	Moore (AL)	Sessions
Kean (NJ)	Moore (UT)	Sewell
Keating	Moore (WI)	Sherrill
Kelly (IL)	Moran	Simpson
Kelly (MS)	Morelle	Slotkin
Kelly (PA)	Moskowitz	Smith (MO)
Khanna	Moulton	Smith (NE)
Kiggans (VA)	Mrvan	Smith (NJ)
Kildee	Murphy	Smith (WA)
Kiley	Nadler	Smucker
Kilmer	Napolitano	Sorensen
Kim (CA)	Neal	Soto
Kim (NJ)	Neguse	Spanberger
Krishnamoorthi	Nehls	Spartz
Kuster	Newhouse	Stansbury
Kustoff	Nickel	Stanton
LaHood	Norcross	Stauber
LaLota	Norman	Steel
LaMalfa	Nunn (IA)	Stefanik
Lamborn	Obernalte	Steil
Landsman	Ocasio-Cortez	Steube
Langworthy	Ogles	Stevens
Larsen (WA)	Omar	Strickland
Larson (CT)	Owens	Strong
Latta	Pallone	Sykes
LaTurner	Palmer	Takano
Lawler	Panetta	Tenney
Lee (CA)	Pappas	Thamendar
Lee (FL)	Pascarell	Thompson (MS)
Lee (NV)	Payne	Thompson (PA)
Lee (PA)	Peltola	Tiffany
Leger Fernandez	Perez	Timmons
Lesko	Perry	Titus
Letlow	Peters	Tlaib
Levin	Pettersen	Tokuda
Lieu	Pfluger	Tonko
Loudermilk	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lucas	Pocan	Trahan
Luetkemeyer	Porter	Trone
Luna	Posey	Turner
Luttrell	Pressley	Underwood
Lynch	Quigley	Valadao
Magaziner	Ramirez	Van Drew
Malliotakis	Raskin	Van Duyn
Mann	Reschenthaler	Van Orden
Manning	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas
Massie	Rogers (AL)	Vasquez
Mast	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Matsui	Rose	Velázquez
McBath	Rosendale	Wagner
McCarthy	Ross	Walberg
McCaul	Rouzer	Walsh
McClain	Ruiz	Waltz
McClellan	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
McClintock	Rutherford	Schultz
McCollum	Ryan	Waters
McCormick	Salinas	Watson Coleman
McGarvey	Sánchez	Weber (TX)
McGovern	Santos	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
Meeks	Scalise	Westerman
Menendez	Scanlon	Wexton
Meng	Schakowsky	Wild
Meuser	Schiff	Williams (GA)
Mfume	Schneider	Williams (NY)
Miller (IL)	Scholten	Wilson (FL)
Miller (OH)	Schrier	Wilson (SC)
Miller (WV)	Schweikert	Wittman
Miller-Meeks	Scott (VA)	Womack
Mills	Scott, Austin	Yakym
Molinaro	Scott, David	Zinke
Mooleenaar	Self	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—23

Banks	Garamendi	Phillips
Buchanan	Jackson Lee	Salazar
Bucshon	Lofgren	Sherman
Chu	Mace	Swalwell
Cleaver	Mooney	Thompson (CA)
Crenshaw	Mullin	Torres (NY)
Ezell	Pelosi	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Pence	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1918

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer the resolution previously noticed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 863

Resolved, That Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

Rather than adhering to an oath he took to defend and secure our country and uphold the Constitution when he was sworn in as Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with the laws of the United States, as follows:

Article II of the Constitution requires that the Executive branch, which today includes the Secretary of Homeland Security, ensure the laws passed by Congress and signed into law by the President are faithfully executed.

The Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367) requires that the Secretary of Homeland Security "maintain operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States".

In his willful admittance of border crossers, terrorists, human traffickers, drugs, and other contraband, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas has failed to maintain operational control of the border, thereby violating the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

The Guarantee Clause set forth in article IV, section 4 of the Constitution dictates, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence".

The Guarantee Clause clearly dictates that the Federal Government has a constitutional duty and obligation to protect each of the States from invasion. As Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Alejandro Mayorkas, has violated his oath to uphold this constitutional duty by allowing the invasion of approximately 10,000,000 illegals across our borders. The ongoing invasion at our southern border is a direct national security threat against the States and against the citizens therein. Secretary Mayorkas has willfully abandoned his duty to secure the border and protect States against invasion, thereby violating article IV, section 4 of the Constitution.

To wit, since Mayorkas has headed the Department of Homeland Security, there have been—

(1) approximately 10,000,000 illegal border crossers who have invaded our country at our border, this is broken down between 8,000,000 encounters and approximately 1,800,000

known "gotaways" who have evaded United States authorities and are roaming the interior of the United States;

(2) at least 280 people on terrorist watchlists caught while attempting to cross the border between ports of entry;

(3) approximately 400,000 unaccompanied illegal children encountered at the southern border, with at least 85,000 of these children having gone missing;

(4) at least 1,424 deaths of illegals at the southern border;

(5) approximately 73,000 "special interest aliens" arrested at our border, which are aliens from a nation that promotes terrorist activity, harbors terrorists, or poses a security threat to the United States, this is the number arrested at the border, not counting however many of the 1,800,000 known "gotaways" are special interest aliens;

(6) approximately 659 special interest aliens from Iran;

(7) approximately 6,386 special interest aliens from Afghanistan;

(8) approximately 538 special interest aliens from Syria;

(9) approximately 3,153 special interest aliens from Egypt;

(10) approximately 12,624 special interest aliens from Uzbekistan;

(11) approximately 30,830 special interest aliens from Turkey;

(12) approximately 1,613 special interest aliens from Pakistan;

(13) approximately 164 special interest aliens from Lebanon;

(14) approximately 185 special interest aliens from Jordan;

(15) approximately 123 special interest aliens from Iraq; and

(16) approximately 15,594 special interest aliens from Mauritania.

In fiscal year 2021, Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) seized approximately 11,200 pounds of fentanyl. In fiscal year 2022, CBP seized approximately 14,700 pounds of fentanyl. In fiscal year 2023, CBP has seized a record of approximately 27,000 pounds of fentanyl. Over 70,000 Americans died from fentanyl in fiscal year 2022. Fentanyl is now the number one killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 45. Fentanyl kills approximately 300 Americans a day. This is the amount of fentanyl that has been seized at the border, yet 300 Americans are still being killed by fentanyl poisoning every day. The amount of unseized fentanyl has not even been taken into account.

The Constitution also requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to observe the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.). This law requires Homeland Security to detain inadmissible aliens arriving in the United States or illegal aliens presently in the United States. Instead, the Department of Homeland Security, under Secretary Mayorkas, has practiced catch and release policies, whereby illegals are detained, but then released, without any mechanism to ensure they show up to court for processing.

By terminating contracts for border wall construction, ending the Migrant Protection Protocols (Remain in Mexico), unlawfully granting categorical parole, and being complicit in ending title 42, Mayorkas has made it easier for illegal people and drugs to enter the United States, endangering American citizens, and has made it harder for CBP to expel such threats.

Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in his inability to enforce the law, has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with his duties as a civil officer of the United States.

Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in his failure to uphold the oath he took, has, by his actions, lost the trust of citizens of the