

other criminals are not able to infiltrate the U.S. financial system.

In October of this year, an unlicensed money transmitting business admitted in court that they are illegally helping to fund foreign gamblers laundering money through the U.S. financial system to avoid scrutiny or investigation by U.S. or foreign law enforcement.

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From 2012 to 2020, the business helped move money through at least 15 countries, including ones the State Department has identified as major money laundering countries like Mexico, Argentina, Switzerland, and the UAE.

This is just one example of why it matters to have the opportunity to share intelligence collected from suspicious activity reports to catch illicit financing activity.

Currently, this pilot program is nearing its 3-year completion mark without ever having been fully operational. The Foreign Affiliates Sharing Pilot Program Extension Act extends the termination date for 3 years after the Treasury issues rules for the pilot program. This extension allows Congress to adequately assess whether to make the program a permanent solution.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative GARCIA, the gentlewoman from Texas, for her amazing work in supporting this important legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this commonsense legislation to protect our national security.

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 5524, the Foreign Affiliates Sharing Pilot Program Extension Act. In January 2021, Congress successfully overrode Trump's veto to pass the National Defense Authorization Act, also known as NDAA, which is our Nation's annual Defense bill. This included the enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, the first significant change to America's anti-money laundering and financial-based terrorism policy since 9/11.

Our bipartisan goal in passing the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 was to improve the deterrence and detection of financial crime by promoting innovation, regulatory reform, and industry engagement.

In doing so, the U.S. anti-money laundering and financial counterterrorism efforts would be strengthened, modernized, and streamlined. One provision of the act established the Foreign Affiliates Sharing Pilot Program, which would permit U.S.-regulated financial institutions to share selected Bank Secrecy Act information with foreign branches and affiliates to help detect and deter illicit finance.

Currently, the sharing of these suspicious activity reports information with foreign branches of U.S. institution is not permitted because they are

not subject to our Nation's Bank Secrecy Act regulations.

By allowing financial institutions to share information with foreign affiliates, the pilot program would improve multinational compliance and detection while still ensuring that safeguards are in place to protect the confidentiality of such reports.

My bill moves the expiration date from January 1, 2024, to 3 years after the pilot begins. This is a necessary extension to give the agency sufficient time to implement the pilot program.

The rulemaking to design the pilot was noticed back in January 2022, but Treasury has not yet issued a final rule to launch the program, so obviously an extension is needed.

The new timeframe proposed here will enable the Department to complete its rulemaking process and finally implement the vital national security program as Congress originally intended.

Again, I would stress the importance of passing this bill to give the Treasury sufficient time to implement this very bipartisan pilot program to bolster our ability to combat money laundering and protect our national security.

The pilot program would provide institutions with a pathway to better manage the risk of financial crimes. The bill received a unanimous vote at the committee markup.

Now, more than ever, Americans should feel confident that the proceeds of their transactions are not being siphoned off and stowed away in the coffers of criminals. I thank my colleagues on the committee for supporting this bill, and I urge all Members to support it.

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

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the members of the Financial Services Committee, particularly the incredible staff that have helped to lead this effort and recognize that this is a continuation of a program that has shown remarkable success.

As a 20-year intelligence officer serving in both the military and the intelligence community, we know firsthand that the illicit use of financing is the blood that keeps terrorist, criminal, and foreign entities active on our own soil and a threat to us overseas.

We must continue to march forward not only to hold them accountable, but to be able to work with our subsidiary and overseas partners to truly combat this threat on a global scale. The leadership shown on this committee as well as within the subcommittee are a direct measure to be able to empower our team, both in the administration, but particularly at our frontline levels, our banks and financial institutions, with the tools they need to be successful.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle and recognize that together this is a bill that

truly helps protect our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5224, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5224, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 07 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VALADAO) at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.

## PROMOTING RESILIENT BUILDINGS ACT OF 2023

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5473) to amend certain laws relating to disaster recovery and relief with respect to the implementation of building codes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5473

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Promoting Resilient Buildings Act of 2023".*

### SEC. 2. PREDISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION.

*Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*"(m) LATEST PUBLISHED EDITIONS.—For purposes of subsections (e)(1)(B)(iv) and (g)(10), the term 'latest published editions' means, with respect to relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards, the 2 most recently published editions."*

### SEC. 3. HAZARD MITIGATION REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM.

*Section 205(f)(5) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5135(f)(5)) is amended—*

*(1) in the paragraph heading by striking "ESTABLISHING" and insert "IMPLEMENTING";*

*(2) by striking "establish" and insert "implement";*

*(3) by inserting "2" after "latest"; and*

(4) by inserting “, including any amendments made by State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments to such codes, specifications, and standards,” after “standards”.

#### SEC. 4. RESIDENTIAL RETROFIT AND RESILIENCE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall carry out a residential resilience pilot program through the program established under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) to make available assistance to States and local governments for the purpose of providing grants to individuals for residential resilience retrofits.

(b) **AMOUNT OF FUNDS.**—The Administrator may use not more than 10 percent of the assistance made available to applicants on an annual basis under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) to provide assistance under this section.

(c) **TIMELINE.**—The Administrator shall establish the pilot program under this section not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and the program shall terminate on September 30, 2026.

(d) **PRIORITY.**—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that a State or local government receiving assistance under the program provides grants to individuals that demonstrate financial need.

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) a summary of the grant awards and projects carried out under this section;

(2) a detailed compilation of results achieved by the grant awards and projects carried out under this section, including the number of homes receiving retrofits, the types and average costs of retrofits, demographic information for participants in the program, and estimate avoidance in disaster impacts and Federal disaster payments as a result of the grant investments; and

(3) any identified implementation challenges and recommendations for improvements to the pilot program.

(f) **APPLICABILITY.**—This section shall only apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### (g) RESIDENTIAL RESILIENT RETROFITS DEFINED.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In this section, the term “residential resilient retrofits” means a project that—

(A) is designed to increase the resilience of an existing home or residence using mitigation measures which the administrator determines reduce damage and impacts from natural disaster hazards and risks that are most likely to occur in the area where the home is located; and

(B) to the extent applicable, are consistent with the 2 most recently published editions of relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards, including any amendments made by State, local, tribal, or territorial governments to such codes, specifications, and standards that incorporate the latest hazard-resistant designs and establish criteria for the design, construction, and maintenance of residential structures and facilities that may be eligible for assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) for the purpose of protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the buildings’ users against disasters.

(2) **INCLUSION.**—In this section, the term “residential resilient retrofits” includes—

(A) elevations of homes and elevations of utilities within and around structures to mitigate damages;

(B) floodproofing measures;

(C) the construction of tornado safe rooms;

(D) seismic retrofits;

(E) wildfire retrofit and mitigation measures;

(F) wind retrofits, including roof replacements, hurricane straps, and tie-downs; and

(G) any other measures that meet the requirements of paragraph (1), as determined by the Administrator.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 5473, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) for introducing H.R. 5473, the Promoting Resilient Buildings Act of 2023.

H.R. 5473 cuts red tape and improves resiliency against disasters by making a technical correction to the Stafford Act and extending the building code of 2018, which expired earlier this year.

This bill ensures that there is flexibility in how the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, applies definitions for building codes and promotes individual States’ abilities to consider what is best for their communities.

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This bill also supports homeowners in mitigating against future disasters through a pilot program intended to test and analyze whether such assistance will help reduce future costs and save some lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5473. This bill, introduced by Representatives Edwards and Norcross, would provide FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, with greater flexibility when incentivizing the use of hazard-resistant building codes in its predisaster mitigation programs.

Current law directs FEMA to only consider the latest edition of building codes when implementing predisaster mitigation programs. This legislation will allow FEMA to consider the latest two editions of codes. The additional flexibility will help States and communities that are struggling to adapt to frequent changes in building codes.

Thanks to an amendment offered by Ranking Member TITUS and adopted at markup, this bill now includes a pilot program within FEMA’s Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program called BRIC—not to be confused with Brazil, Russia, India, and China—making it possible to fund individual home retrofits for the purpose of disaster resilience.

The severity of disasters has skyrocketed in recent years, putting homeowners at serious risk. Implementing recommended mitigation measures could make the difference between a family losing their home and life savings or being able to stay safe and continue their daily routines post-disaster.

This pilot program will ensure financial barriers do not stand in the way of making homes safer, so no family is left behind. Homeowners might leverage this pilot to make the roof less flammable and more resilient to wildfires and remove overhanging branches to reduce the risk of damage from severe storms or build a tornado-safe room.

These measures may also come with the added benefit of reduced insurance premiums. Having a home is very important in America, so it is critical that we support ways to lower premiums and make homes more insurable as disaster risk and insurance costs are ballooning.

The House passed the language in this bipartisan bill on suspension in the 117th Congress. I look forward to passing this measure today to improve implementation of predisaster mitigation programs and make homes more resilient to disaster.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and me as we support this legislation. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), a former T&I Committee member.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my bipartisan co-lead, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS) for his partnership on this act.

Building codes regulate new construction and major renovations, setting minimum standards for homes and commercial structures to withstand natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or, in the case of western North Carolina communities, flooding.

In 2018, the Disaster Recovery Reform Act brought consistency to the home building industry by establishing the definition of building codes as they relate to hazard mitigation to include the latest two published editions of relevant codes, specifications, and standards. This definition, however, will sunset in October. Left unresolved, FEMA can revert the definition to the single latest edition of codes.

My bill, the Promoting Resilient Buildings Act of 2023, will codify the

definition to mean the two latest published editions of building codes, which is expected to prevent significant administrative burdens on States and local municipalities responsible for producing hazard mitigation plans, reduce burdensome regulations on trade industries responsible for adapting their techniques to meet new building standards and codes, and to support stabilized building costs that would otherwise be interrupted by frequently changing building codes and rising construction costs.

Using the latest two editions of building codes does not jeopardize home resilience and will continue to ensure our communities are prepared for disaster if it ever strikes.

Additionally, the Promoting Resilient Buildings Act, as amended, establishes a pilot program to fund individual resilient home retrofits with FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, or BRIC, program.

In order to increase disaster mitigation among States, it is imperative we expand program flexibility. This expansion includes providing opportunities for individual homeowners to access pre-hazard mitigation funding to minimize the impact of natural disasters. I thank the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) for her amendment, as reported by the committee, to provide this important flexibility.

Ultimately, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues support this bill, which is important to homebuilders and community members through NC-11 and across the Nation.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to ping-pong this back and forth. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

This bill extends the current building code definition set in the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 to allow greater flexibility for States and local governments, ultimately ensuring that disaster victims have an easier time rebuilding after a disaster.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5473, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION ACT OF 2023, PART II

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6503) to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend au-

thorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6503

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2023, Part II".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—FEDERAL AVIATION PROGRAMS

Sec. 101. Airport improvement program.

Sec. 102. Extension of expiring authorities; miscellaneous authorizations.

Sec. 103. Federal Aviation Administration operations.

Sec. 104. Air navigation facilities and equipment.

Sec. 105. Research, engineering, and development.

Sec. 106. Small community air service.

#### TITLE II—AVIATION REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Expenditure authority from Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

Sec. 202. Extension of taxes funding Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

### TITLE I—FEDERAL AVIATION PROGRAMS

#### SEC. 101. AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 48103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

"(7) \$1,464,480,874 for the period beginning October 1, 2023, and ending on March 8, 2024."

(b) OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (a) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2024, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on March 8, 2024, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(1) first calculate such funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2024 was \$3,350,000,000; and

(2) then reduce by 56 percent—

(A) all funding apportionment amounts calculated under paragraph (1); and

(B) amounts made available pursuant to subsections (b) and (f)(2) of section 47117 of such title.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "December 31, 2023," and inserting "March 8, 2024,".

(e) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL RULE FOR APPORTIONMENTS.—Section 47114(c)(1)(J) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023," and inserting "March 8, 2024,".

#### SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES; MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INSURANCE.—Section 44310(b) of title 49, United States

Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(b) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT TEST RANGES.—Section 44803(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(c) SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—Section 44807(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(d) EXTENSION OF AIRPORT SAFETY AND AIRSPACE HAZARD MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 44810(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(e) COMPETITIVE ACCESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 47107(r)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "January 1, 2024" and inserting "March 9, 2024".

(f) MARSHALL ISLANDS, MICRONESIA, AND PALAU.—Section 47115(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(g) SUPPLEMENTAL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Section 47115(j)(4)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking clause (vi) and adding at the end the following:

"(vi) \$244,177,049 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on March 8, 2024."

(h) COMPATIBLE LAND USE PLANNING AND PROJECTS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 47141(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(i) NON-MOVEMENT AREA SURVEILLANCE PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 47143(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "January 1, 2024" and inserting "March 9, 2024".

(j) WEATHER REPORTING PROGRAMS.—Section 48105 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5) and adding at the end the following:

"(5) \$17,049,180 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on March 8, 2024."

(k) LEARNING PERIOD.—Section 50905(c)(9) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking "January 1, 2024" and inserting "March 9, 2024".

(l) MIDWAY ISLAND AIRPORT.—Section 186(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108-176; 117 Stat. 2518) is amended by striking "December 31, 2023," and inserting "March 8, 2024,".

(m) FINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MILEAGE AND ADJUSTMENT ELIGIBILITY.—Section 409(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 47131 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(n) CONTRACT WEATHER OBSERVERS.—Section 2306(b) of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-190; 130 Stat. 641) is amended by striking "January 1, 2024" and inserting "March 9, 2024".

(o) REMOTE TOWER PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 161(a)(10) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(p) AIRPORT ACCESS ROADS IN REMOTE LOCATIONS; STORAGE FACILITIES FOR SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT.—Section 162 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47102 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(q) UAS REMOTE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 372(d) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 44810 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2023" and inserting "March 8, 2024".

(r) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AVIATION CONSUMER PROTECTION.—Section 411(h) of the