

the crack of dawn, rain or shine, and simply go to work. Those thankless few are our farmers.

We are great at thanking our first responders, nurses, firefighters, and police officers, as we should, but how often do we thank our farmers? American farmers are the backbone of this Nation, and we often take them for granted.

Regardless of the lack of gratitude we show them, the same farmers get up and do it over and over again, day after day, just to keep this country going.

I encourage everyone to stop and think about where their food comes from and give thanks to the relentless farmers who keep us fed.

Today, and every day, I say thank you to the farmers.

#### RECOGNIZING HEARTLAND HORSESHOEING SCHOOL

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Heartland Horseshoeing School in Lamar, Missouri, as our district's Small Business of the Month.

Chris and Kelly Gregory opened the school back in 1995 and have since been leaders in teaching the craft of horseshoeing and blacksmithing.

This school is more than just a business. It is a place where students from all over the world can learn a skill that has been very important for centuries.

The Gregorys' work is a reminder of how vital small business is to America. They are not just teaching a trade; they are keeping our heritage strong and helping our economy grow.

Their reach goes far beyond our district, Mr. Speaker. Their YouTube channel shares their knowledge with more than 220,000 subscribers.

Folks like the Gregorys show us what we can do when we achieve with hard work and passion the dreams that make us great in America.

Congratulations to Chris and Kelly Gregory. Their work is shaping the future of horseshoeing and showing the power of small businesses in America.

#### RECOGNIZING STEPHEN ALDRICH

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a remarkable constituent from my hometown and also a great friend, Stephen Aldrich.

Steve is the business manager and financial secretary for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 269 and is renowned in our labor community as an outstanding leader.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his role within Local 269, Steve has been a strong supporter and constant advo-

cate of the Bucks County St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee and the Bucks County St. Patrick's Day Parade itself for many years. In fact, I have been walking right alongside him in the parade for quite some time now.

With his advocacy, he has helped grow the committee, and he has worked to make the parade grow each and every year, which it has. Because of Steve's outstanding work, he was selected to lead the parade this year as our grand marshal of the 35th Annual Bucks County St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly grateful for Steve, for his family, and all he has done over the years, not just as a Local 269 leader, but for all the work he has done for the parade and for his friends, as well, both professionally and personally.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Steve great success in this year's parade. I won't be walking alongside him this year; I will be walking behind him. That is the way it should be.

I thank Steve for all his work for the Bucks County community and the parade committee, as well.

#### APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO THE COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERRY). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (Public Law 117-140), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Dr. Masum Momaya, Gilberts, Illinois

#### LAKEN RILEY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1052, I call up the bill (H.R. 7511) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1052, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7511

*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 "Laken Riley Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the Nation—

(1) mourns the devastating loss of Laken Riley and other victims of the Biden administration's open borders policies;

(2) honors the life and memory of Laken Riley and other victims of the Biden administration's open borders policies; and

(3) denounces the open-borders policies of President Joe Biden, "Border Czar" Vice President Kamala Harris, Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas, and other Biden administration officials.

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

(1) the Biden administration should not have released Laken Riley's alleged murderer into the United States;

(2) the Biden administration should have arrested and detained Laken Riley's alleged murderer after he was charged with crimes in New York, New York, and Athens, Georgia;

(3) President Biden should publicly denounce his administration's immigration policies that resulted in the murder of Laken Riley; and

(4) President Biden should prevent another murder like that of Laken Riley by ending the catch-and-release of illegal aliens, increasing immigration enforcement, detaining and removing criminal aliens, reinstating the Remain in Mexico policy, ending his abuse of parole authority, and securing the United States borders.

#### SEC. 3. DETENTION OF CERTAIN ALIENS WHO COMMIT THEFT.

Section 236(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking "or";

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the comma at the end and inserting ", or"; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

"(E)(i) is inadmissible under paragraph

(6)(A), (6)(C), or (7) of section 212(a), and

"(ii) is charged with, is arrested for, is convicted of, admits having committed, or admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of any burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting offense,";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(E), the terms 'burglary', 'theft', 'larceny', and 'shoplifting' have the meaning given such terms in the jurisdiction where the acts occurred.

"(3) DETAINER.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue a detainer for an alien described in paragraph (1)(E) and, if the alien is not otherwise detained by Federal, State, or local officials, shall effectively and expeditiously take custody of the alien."

#### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF A STATE.

(a) INSPECTION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.—Section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF A STATE.—The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging a violation of the detention and removal requirements under paragraphs (1) or (2) that harms such State or its residents shall have standing to bring an action against the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of such State or the residents of

such State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate injunctive relief. The court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of a civil action filed under this paragraph to the greatest extent practicable. For purposes of this paragraph, a State or its residents shall be considered to have been harmed if the State or its residents experience harm, including financial harm in excess of \$100.”

(b) APPREHENSION AND DETENTION OF ALIENS.—Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “or release”; and

(B) by striking “grant, revocation, or denial” and insert “revocation or denial”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF A STATE.—The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging an action or decision by the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security under this section to release any alien or grant bond or parole to any alien that harms such State or its residents shall have standing to bring an action against the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of such State or the residents of such State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate injunctive relief. The court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of a civil action filed under this subsection to the greatest extent practicable. For purposes of this subsection, a State or its residents shall be considered to have been harmed if the State or its residents experience harm, including financial harm in excess of \$100.”

(c) PENALTIES.—Section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF A STATE.—The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging a violation of the requirement to discontinue granting visas to citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents as described in subsection (d) that harms such State or its residents shall have standing to bring an action against the Secretary of State on behalf of such State or the residents of such State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate injunctive relief. The court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of a civil action filed under this subsection to the greatest extent practicable. For purposes of this subsection, a State or its residents shall be considered to have been harmed if the State or its residents experience harm, including financial harm in excess of \$100.”

(d) CERTAIN CLASSES OF ALIENS.—Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging a violation of the limitation under subparagraph (A) that parole solely be granted on a case-by-case basis and solely for urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit, that harms such State or its residents shall have standing to bring an action against the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of such State or the residents of such State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate injunctive relief. The court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of a civil action filed under this subparagraph to the greatest extent practicable. For purposes of this subparagraph, a State or its residents shall be considered to have been harmed if

the State or its residents experience harm, including financial harm in excess of \$100.”

(e) DETENTION.—Section 241(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “During the removal period,” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—During the removal period,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF A STATE.—The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging a violation of the detention requirement under subparagraph (A) that harms such State or its residents shall have standing to bring an action against the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of such State or the residents of such State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate injunctive relief. The court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of a civil action filed under this subparagraph to the greatest extent practicable. For purposes of this subparagraph, a State or its residents shall be considered to have been harmed if the State or its residents experience harm, including financial harm in excess of \$100.”

(f) LIMIT ON INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Section 242(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CERTAIN ACTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an action brought pursuant to section 235(b)(3), subsections (e) or (f) of section 236, or section 241(a)(2)(B).”

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

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7511.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, the House says the name “Laken Riley” through H.R. 7511, the Laken Riley Act.

On this day, 2 weeks ago, the life of a 22-year-old nursing student, Laken Riley, a beautiful and vibrant young woman, came to an abrupt and shocking end, a totally unnecessary end, when she was abducted from her morning run around Lake Herrick Trail on the campus of the University of Georgia in Athens and brutally killed, beaten to death and to a state of disfigurement by a criminal alien whom Joe Biden and Alejandro Mayorkas were under legal obligation to detain.

Laken’s failure to return home alarmed her roommate, who called po-

lice. Police found her discarded body in the woods off the running trail, her skull crushed.

Last Friday, Laken’s parents laid their daughter to rest, their lives destroyed by the senseless and depraved actions of a criminal who should not have been here and the callous indifference of the President and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

A Venezuelan, Jose Ibarra illegally entered into our country across the southwest border in 2022. The Biden administration released him, just like millions of others, paroled him into the country to roam wherever he pleased, rather than detaining him as the law required.

Jose Ibarra roamed to New York City. There, in August, NYPD arrested him for driving a scooter without a license with a child on board unprotected by a helmet, and an independent obligation arose for Homeland Security to detain Mr. Ibarra; namely, that he had committed an offense involving moral turpitude by endangering that child. However, NYPD released him and Homeland Security did nothing.

From New York City, Jose Ibarra roamed to join his brother Diego, another criminal illegal alien, in Athens, Georgia. Athens police arrested Diego in September for driving while intoxicated and without a license, also an offense involving moral turpitude which required detention by Homeland Security. However, Homeland Security again did nothing, and Diego, too, was promptly released.

In October, Jose and Diego joined forces to rip off the local Walmart, and it must have been quite something for them to be arrested for shoplifting in this day and age, but arrested they were. Then another basis in law arose for mandatory detention, specifically two or more criminal offenses, by each of them, involving separate criminal acts. Again, Homeland Security utterly disregarded Congress’ statutory command and did nothing. The Ibarra brothers were set free upon the community again.

In December, a final chance came to prevent Laken Riley’s fate. Athens police arrested Diego again for failure to appear for a fingerprintable offense. Why didn’t they arrest Jose? Who knows. Maybe they figured, what is the point? Homeland Security will just continue looking the other way. Even though Diego was also now an absconder, he was released again. The big bureaucratic Department of Homeland Security did nothing.

Secretary Mayorkas was asked whether Jose Ibarra should have been deported before he beat Laken Riley to death. He answered blandly that his agency works closely with law enforcement “to ensure individuals who pose a threat to public safety are made the highest priority for detention and removal,” which reminds me of the more than 30 times Secretary Mayorkas testified to Congress under oath that the border was secure.

What the Secretary omitted to explain was the law he laid down in September 2021, the memo to the Department of Homeland Security employees, where he instructed that the grounds specified by Congress for detention would never be the basis standing alone for any detention by Homeland Security; the law according to Alejandro Mayorkas.

Today, the Laken Riley Act presents two simple and straightforward amendments to law to break through the Biden administration's brazen, defiant, and reckless disregard for Laken Riley and all the other vulnerable Americans out there victimized already or soon to be victimized.

□ 1230

First, it specifies theft offenses as a ground mandating the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody criminal illegal aliens like Jose Ibarra and to issue a detainer request to local law enforcement.

How hard is that, Mr. Speaker? Shouldn't illegal aliens be required to be detained at the border in the first place? Shouldn't those who go on to engage in thievery in our country be detained and removed? Who could disagree with that?

If H.R. 7511 only added another detention mandate to the slew that Secretary Mayorkas is brazenly defying even today, then it would be an act of futility. It would be more statutory commands to an administration that is lawless, and it would do nothing to honor the life and memory of Laken Riley.

Therefore, the other essential element of this bill is to confer standing upon State attorneys general to bring civil actions against open-borders executive branch officials who refuse to enforce the Nation's immigration laws.

This provision comes from H.R. 7322, the SUE for Immigration Enforcement Act, introduced by CHIP ROY and me. It would empower States to hold Homeland Security accountable in Federal courts for flouting mandatory detention requirements, the limits of parole authority, and visa sanctions against countries that refuse to cooperate with repatriation of illegals removed from our country.

This responds to the Supreme Court's ruling of 2023 in *United States v. Texas* that States lack standing in such cases, and it follows the roadmap set forth in the Court's opinion in that case inviting Congress to cure the standing defect by specifically authorizing such suits in statute.

The provision confers standing upon a narrowly defined set of plaintiffs, the States, and it authorizes the judiciary to grant redress. As such, this legislation would ensure that harmful abuses of our immigration laws—in fact, those policies set forth by the Biden administration that are in direct conflict and contradiction with the plain meaning of our laws—will not go unchallenged.

H.R. 7511 also honors Laken Riley's life and those who mourn her loss as

well as all the other victims of the Biden border crisis.

No law passed by this body can bring back Laken or take away the pain suffered by her family and countless other victims of criminal alien crime. The Laken Riley Act, however, will ensure that illegal aliens who commit theft offenses, as Laken's alleged murderer did, cannot be shielded by the Biden administration's continued reckless and callous indifference.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by expressing my deepest condolences to Laken Riley's family. The pain of losing a child is something no parent should have to go through. The alleged perpetrator should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

By all accounts, Laken was a kind and gentle soul, beloved by everyone around her. May her memory be a blessing.

Unfortunately, instead of coming together to express our sorrow for Laken's tragic loss, the majority appears to be exploiting her death for yet another partisan political stunt.

Rather than approaching this tragic event in a thoughtful manner, Republicans appear to have just thrown together language from existing unrelated bills that target and scapegoat immigrants to score cheap political points in an election year, while doing nothing to address the situation at the border.

This approach is fundamentally unserious. As if to emphasize the point, the author of this legislation spent the weekend promoting anti-Semitic memes on Twitter.

At base, this bill is a rinse and repeat of the majority's unserious attempt to keep immigration in the news: pick a crime; paste it into a template bill with sweeping, unrealistic immigration consequences; and then require detention and deportation of certain immigrants merely accused of committing such a crime—no due process required—all so that you can demonize immigrants and sound tough without actually making this country safer.

The legislation before us today would subject to mandatory detention any undocumented immigrants merely arrested or charged with committing an act of theft, larceny, or shoplifting, along with those who are convicted or who admit to committing such acts.

Let's think about that. Someone who is arrested and who was never even charged with a crime is now going to be subject to mandatory immigration detention?

The case of Laken Riley is a tragedy, but as is often said, hard cases make bad law.

Under this bill, committing a misdemeanor shoplifting, or even committing no crime at all, can result in a DACA or TPS recipient, someone who may have been in this country for dec-

ades, being subject to mandatory detention.

Sadly, there are countless real-life examples of people getting arrested because of mistaken identity through erroneous witness identification, biographical similarities to perpetrators, and errors caused by faulty facial recognition technology.

In a markup we had in the Judiciary Committee last month, Mr. MASSIE discussed how mistaken identification can deprive someone of their constitutional rights. He noted very real concerns about racial disparities in the development of artificial intelligence and facial recognition tools. These tools have led to numerous erroneous arrests, mostly of people of color.

For example, just over a year ago, a Detroit woman was arrested for robbery and carjacking after she was improperly identified as the perpetrator by automatic facial recognition search. She was 8 months pregnant when she was arrested. After being held by the police for 11 hours, she was released on a \$100,000 bond. It took a month and two hearings for the case against her to be dismissed.

Under this bill, however, if this woman had been on DACA or TPS status, ICE would have been required to detain her upon release, and her U.S. citizen son would have been born in immigration detention even though she had committed no crime.

Mandatory detention of innocent people is not a reasonable or sensible policy choice. This is not where we should be focusing our limited enforcement resources.

It is important to remember that this bill would subject more people to mandatory detention at a time when Republicans refuse to give the Department of Homeland Security the resources it needs to carry out its policies.

The Biden administration is currently detaining 39,000 people a day. That is 5,000 more people than Congress has even provided funding for it to detain.

Congress has never appropriated, and no administration has ever requested, sufficient resources to detain all non-citizens who fall under the "mandatory detention" categories. Even former President Trump never tried to detain all migrants subject to mandatory detention.

House Republicans know this, but instead of facing that reality and providing the resources necessary to address weaknesses in the immigration system, they would prefer to demagogue the issue, and they bring us measures like this.

If that wasn't bad enough, this bill also purports to give State attorneys general standing to sue in court for perceived violations of certain sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act, hoping to convince the judicial branch to impose draconian immigration policy preferences that MAGA Republicans have failed to get through

the political branches of the Federal Government.

This bill simply declares that States have standing to sue so long as the State or its residents suffer almost any degree of harm, no matter how trivial, appearing only to exclude financial harms that are less than \$100.

We should note that this provision is almost certainly unconstitutional. Just declaring that there is standing does not make it so.

Just last year, the Supreme Court addressed the issue of States' standing to sue the Federal Government over immigration enforcement matters, which this bill appears to be a half-baked attempt to circumvent. In an 8-1 decision, the Court held that Texas and Louisiana lacked Article III standing to bring suit against the Federal Government over its alleged violation of some of the very same immigration statutes that this bill would purport to grant standing to the States to sue over.

In rejecting the States' standing argument, the Court noted, among other things, that lawsuits alleging insufficient arrests or prosecution run against the executive branch's Article II authority to enforce the law, which includes the discretion to determine enforcement priorities in the face of lack of resources and shifting public safety and public welfare needs.

This bill also goes directly against the Supreme Court's settled precedent in *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, which explicitly states that a statutory right to sue does not constitute an injury for purposes of standing.

Be that as it may, settled precedent, much like responsible governance, doesn't seem to matter much to the majority. Time and again, Republicans have refused to engage in bipartisan immigration reform. At the behest of Donald Trump, Republicans dismissed out of hand a bipartisan Senate border bill that Senate Minority Leader McConnell called the strongest border bill in 30 years.

In October, the Biden administration sent Congress a supplemental funding request, which included an additional \$14 billion for border security. House Republicans refused to schedule a vote on this funding request, which would provide the Biden administration the resources it needs to secure the border and would provide additional support for communities receiving migrants.

Both these bills would have allowed the Biden administration to hire thousands more asylum officers and asylum and immigration judges, so asylum hearings happen in weeks, not years. This would help put an end to what my Republican colleagues refer to as catch and release.

That is the procedure in immigration law that has been used by every administration for decades. What they mean by that is you catch someone, but because of lack of resources, his court date is 3 years from then, so you have to release him pending the court date

because he has a credible claim to asylum. However, with the appropriation that the Biden administration had requested, it could be done in weeks, not years, and we wouldn't have the problem of the so-called catch and release.

All they can point to is H.R. 2, which last week had a grand total of 32 "yes" votes in the Senate when it was brought up for a vote.

Instead of rushing yet another partisan stunt to the floor, the majority should work with Democrats to pass bipartisan solutions to address the situation at the border. That would be a far better way to truly honor the lives of those we have tragically lost.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from North Carolina for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, just 2 weeks ago, at the hands of a violent illegal alien, we lost yet another American life, a beloved daughter, student, and Georgian. This has been heartbreaking for the family, our communities, and this Nation. That is why I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker, and rise in strong support of H.R. 7511, the Laken Riley Act.

Laken was an outstanding student at Augusta University's nursing school in Athens and was well on her way to a successful career in helping others and saving countless lives, all to be cut brutally short by a vicious criminal.

This should have never happened and cannot happen again in this Nation. In fact, this could have been prevented had the Senate passed H.R. 2 and secured our border.

It is the responsibility of Congress and this administration to make sure that every American can live in this country safely and that we are a law-abiding nation.

Not only is the suspect in Laken Riley's tragic death here illegally, but he also has a criminal record that includes shoplifting in Athens-Clarke County. Allowing this criminal to freely roam our communities was absolutely unacceptable.

H.R. 7511 would ensure illegal immigrants who commit theft are detained by ICE rather than released back into our communities. The bill would also allow States to sue the Federal Government for failing to enforce our border laws.

I am sick of President Biden and liberal officials across the country not enforcing current law. It is beyond me how anyone can support the sanctuary and catch and release policies that have attracted illegal aliens to those communities, just like the one responsible for taking Laken Riley's life.

In fact, the President has statutory authority to secure our border.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation to protect our Nation.

Robin, our family, and I continue to join all of our fellow Georgians and

this Nation in praying for Laken's family and loved ones. She will not be forgotten.

□ 1245

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 7511, the House Republicans' unconstitutional attempt to violate the separation of powers doctrine.

While I take issue with many aspects of this bill, I am particularly concerned that this bill is a blatant effort to overturn the Supreme Court's 8-1 ruling in *United States v. Texas* and wrongly blame the Biden administration for three decades of border enforcement challenges.

In the Texas case, States sued the Department of Homeland Security about border enforcement. Justice Kavanaugh, a Trump appointee, writing for the 8-1 majority, stated that Texas did not have standing in its lawsuit against the Federal Government. He wrote:

The threshold question is whether the States have standing under Article III to maintain this suit. The answer is no.

This bill does not change the Supreme Court's clear ruling. Determining whether States can bring suit in this type of immigration case is a power that is vested in the Federal courts, not Congress.

Justice Kavanaugh also made clear that the discretion to arrest and detain aliens is a power granted to the executive branch and that:

Executive branch does not possess the resources necessary to arrest or remove all of the noncitizens covered by the Federal immigration laws.

That reality is not an anomaly. It is a constant.

Kavanaugh noted, in addition, that: "For the last 27 years . . . all five Presidential administrations have determined that resource constraints necessitated prioritization in making immigration arrests."

That means DHS cannot detain everybody, so the executive branch, not the States, have to make choices. Unfortunately, this bill would not give DHS the resources to change that.

Instead, House Republicans rely on political stunts, like impeaching Secretary Mayorkas, even though that won't fix the problem at the border. The bipartisan Senate bill that House Republicans refuse to even debate actually would help to address these problems, but the majority won't bring that bill to the floor for a vote. If the Republicans did, it would pass. That is because we all know we need more border agents and more judges to eliminate the backlog of immigration cases.

However, the Republicans are not proposing more resources or any legislation that might truly make a difference.

This bill was not a serious attempt to address the actual border security needs and, as such, I would urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, Laken Riley's death was foreordained the day that this administration took office and reversed the successful Trump policies that had finally secured our borders.

Since that day, just 3 years ago, more than 6 million illegal aliens have been allowed to enter our country, a population the size of the State of Missouri, our eighteenth largest State.

Very little is done to vet these millions of illegal migrants. We don't know how many terrorists or violent criminals are among them. Additionally, worse, this administration seems not to care.

However, we do know that the number of suspected terrorists that we are apprehending has skyrocketed and that violent international crime cartels and violent foreign gangs are now operating freely in our communities, often protected from deportation and detention by the Democrats' sanctuary laws.

One of these criminals is now accused of the brutal murder of Laken Riley. We do not know how many such monsters this President has allowed into our country, but we are slowly, painfully, and tragically finding out victim by victim.

In this case, the suspect was paroled into this country through a shocking abuse of power by this President. He was repeatedly arrested for theft and other crimes in sanctuary jurisdictions and was each time released back onto our streets.

The bill before us would require this administration to detain illegal aliens who commit theft, burglary, larceny, or shoplifting, something it simply refuses to do. It would also allow States to bring civil action against Federal officials who refuse to enforce these laws.

Today, the name on the bill is Laken Riley. Tomorrow, it will be another victim of these policies, another son or daughter or loved one, and it won't stop until this administration is stopped. That can only be done by the American people.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker said that illegal aliens who committed crimes should be detained, and, indeed, they should. However, this bill says that illegal aliens who somebody thinks may have committed a crime should be detained mandatorily. That is un-American.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of the Laken Riley Act.

First, I want to express sincere condolences from everyone in the Seventh Congressional District to Laken Riley's family.

Then-candidate Biden promised in 2020 that we would have open borders, and we have seen the devastating consequences, and it is happening all over the country.

In January, a father of three daughters was killed by an illegal alien in my congressional district in northern Wisconsin. Once again, this illegal alien should have been deported by ICE agents when he was first convicted of drunk driving in 2023. Once again, the Biden administration chose not to deport him.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, this is hardly a surprise. In fact, in 2020, Joe Biden himself declared, I don't count drunk driving, when asked what crimes should merit the removal of illegal aliens. He is not alone.

As we all know, just a few short weeks ago, 150 Democrats in this Chamber voted against legislation to deport criminal aliens convicted of drunk driving. Mr. Speaker, the sad truth is that both Laken Riley and Steven Nasholm's deaths were preventable.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, our hearts do go out to the family of Laken Riley.

Now, we also must acknowledge that we can no longer take the feigned, empty words of sympathy from those across the aisle who refuse to do something meaningful to stop the onslaught that is happening in America today.

Let's think about this. You need to acknowledge you haven't done anything. You sent to us a foreign aid bill that you have claimed is a border security bill. It is no such thing.

However, let's face this fact, as well. Let's face the fact that the law requires detention already. The detention provisions of title 8 are civil in nature and not criminal in nature, and that is why there is already authority and mandates to hold people in custody when they haven't been convicted of various acts, such as drug distribution, prostitution, and other vices. This bill simply adds another criminal offense to a civil construct.

Let's admit that you don't want to stop that. Let's admit that you don't really want to secure the border. If you wanted to secure the border and if this administration wanted to secure the border, there is authority under title 8 right now to enact border closure procedures.

This administration has allowed people to come in running rampant. This administration should apologize to the family of the 11-year-old girl who was raped last week by a Guatemalan illegal alien who should never have been released from custody.

This happens over and over again. It is time now to stand up and say you support this bill, and you are going to begin to take action to bring the border under control.

If you want to talk about parole, we can go into a lengthy discussion about parole, but I am not going into a lengthy discussion.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Laken Riley is dead because of Joe Biden's policies. There are no words that I can say that will bring her back to life. There are no words that will bring back State Trooper Christopher Gadd. There are no words that will bring back 16-year-old Lizbeth Medina. There are no words that will bring back all those who have been brutally beaten, murdered, and damaged by illegals who were let out on parole.

However, for God's sake, pass the Laken Riley Act.

Also, President Biden, stop paroling illegals over and over again. Stop killing our Americans. Stop hurting our Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7511, the Laken Riley Act, and our hearts do go out to her grieving family today.

This bill is in remembrance of Laken Riley, the 22-year-old nursing student who was tragically murdered in my home community of Athens, Georgia, by an illegal alien who should never have even been in the United States. After illegally entering the country, Laken's murderer was arrested by the NYPD in September of 2023 for acting in a manner to injure a minor and for committing a motor vehicle license violation.

Also, according to an Athens-Clarke County police report, this illegal alien went on to shoplift in Georgia the following month. Clearly, this illegal alien had a pattern of criminal history, one that started when he accepted Joe Biden's invitation to illegally enter our country and do so under an abuse of the parole system.

He should never have been allowed to reside in the United States illegally, and ICE should have immediately issued a detainer after he committed these crimes because, ultimately, if ICE had issued a detainer, this illegal alien would never have been in the United States to commit the horrific murder of Laken Riley.

We must enact changes now to protect communities across the country from facing additional avoidable tragedies. H.R. 7511 provides a commonsense solution to do just that. This legislation requires ICE to issue detainers and take custody of illegal aliens who commit crimes like theft, burglary, and larceny.

Additionally, the local jurisdiction, the Clarke County Sheriff's Office, would also have to recognize and act upon the ICE detainer. When you have a sanctuary city like the Athens-Clarke County Unified Government ignoring these detainers, it makes them a magnet for criminal illegal aliens.

Therefore, I call right now on Athens-Clarke County to publicly reject their sanctuary city policy. If they did, it would be a strong step in the right direction toward preventing our citizens from becoming future victims of violent crimes committed by illegal aliens.

Additionally, the Laken Riley Act contains within it Representative DAN BISHOP's own legislation that just passed out of the Judiciary Committee. It is called the Standing Up to the Executive branch for Immigration Enforcement Act. Hence, my friend, I want to recognize your part in making this legislation happen.

These important provisions that Representative BISHOP authored give State attorneys general standing to bring suit against DHS Secretary Mayorkas, Secretary of State Blinken, and Attorney General Garland for violating certain immigration laws that harm the State or its respective citizens. Representative BISHOP's legislation also allows for appropriate injunctive relief and expedites the disposition of such civil actions.

This important legislation is critical. As a cosponsor, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Laken Riley Act. After all, one of the most formidable ways that Congress can deliver justice to the Laken Riley family is by passing this legislation.

□ 1300

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO).

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, Laken Riley's future was taken away from her and she from her family because an illegal immigrant in the State of New York was arrested and released, my home State.

My colleague across the aisle knows this full well. Because of policies put in place by this administration, embraced by governors like Kathy Hochul in States like New York, we have surrendered our southern border and made our communities less safe.

It is important to move on this piece of legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support the Laken Riley Act, but I also ask my colleagues, espe-

cially those from New York, to take serious the challenge that has been made worse and communities less safe because of cashless bail, catch and release, and sanctuary city policies in the State of New York.

I ask them to join me in calling on Governor Kathy Hochul—instead of talking about it—to take action to rescind cashless bail, reform catch and release, and end sanctuary city policies to make safe the people and communities in the State of New York.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority leader.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from North Carolina for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is so important that we have this debate on the floor and that we pass the Laken Riley Act.

It would be more significant if later tonight in this very Chamber Joe Biden joined us and said that he was going to finally take action, using the same pen that on day one when he became President he used to undo all of those actions that were securing our border if he would say he is going to reverse those actions.

He can work to restore the remain in Mexico protocol, getting us back to a functioning asylum process. He could take direct action with his own pen, no act of Congress, to end catch and release, so that when people come here by the millions as they have, they are not just allowed to go into the interior of our country where we don't even know where they are going.

Governors can't tell you how many people have come into their States illegally, where they are showing up. You see it in cities where they are showing up and they are shutting down schools and gymnasiums to house people.

This is out of control and Joe Biden created the mess. He could solve it, but short of Joe Biden solving it, the House has taken multiple actions to address it.

This Republican House came together last year to pass H.R. 2, a bill designed to actually secure America's border. We took all of those necessary actions, whether the President wants to or not, doing the things that it takes, working with our Border Patrol agents to secure America's border so that we don't have what we have seen, at least 8 million people that have come across illegally.

When you look at some of the devastating consequences, Laken Riley is just one example. I pray for her and I pray for her family. No family should have to go through what Laken Riley's family is still grieving with today, but, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this is not even an isolated incident.

It is happening over and over again in communities all across America ever since Joe Biden opened our southern border, allowing millions of people

to come in. You are seeing countries emptying out prisons to send people here. People on the terrorist watch list, over 140 that we know of on the terrorist watch list, that have been detained. How many that we don't know of that haven't been caught that are here in America planning to do us harm because Joe Biden opened the southern border?

There is serious negative consequences to those actions that Joe Biden took. When you think about Kenner, Louisiana, a community in my backyard, part of which I represent in my district, just days ago a 14-year-old girl was raped by someone here illegally.

You saw just recently where a 2-year-old was murdered by someone here illegally. How many more communities are going to have to suffer? How many more families are going to have to be victims before Joe Biden admits this problem and then works with us to solve it?

They tried passing a bill in the Senate that actually makes it worse, that codifies things like catch and release, and that gives over a billion dollars of your taxpayer money to fund lawyers for people here illegally.

Yes, that was in the Senate bill that even the Senate didn't pass after all of that hoopla about a bipartisan coalescence. They didn't even pass that bill once they read it.

The House did pass a bill to solve this problem. Today, we are coming together to pass another bill here with the Laken Riley Act to solve this problem, but the worst part of it is, this problem should have never happened if Joe Biden didn't take the steps he took with the pen to open the southern border. He could close it himself. He chooses not to.

We came together and said, then we will close it, Mr. President, and issued veto threats on those bills. He wants an open border, but does he want the consequences to?

Will he look those families in the eye and tell them enough is enough and apologize to them? He could do that tonight from that podium. I sure hope he does, but in the meantime what he really needs to do is work with us to end this madness, to secure America's border, and get back to a functioning, legal system of immigration in America like every other country has so that we don't see this endless flow that is devastating communities all across America.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass the Laken Riley Act and, hopefully, there will be no more examples like Laken Riley in the future.

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

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SCALISE and the other Republicans are not serious about solving the problem we all talk about. Mr. SCALISE says the solution is H.R. 2, a bill so serious it received 32 votes in the United States Senate, a body with 49 Republican Senators.



If the Republicans were sincere and serious about solving this problem, they would vote for the \$14 billion that the President has requested to hire more Border Patrol people and more judges so that asylum decisions can be made in weeks and not years, and he wouldn't have the problem of catch and release.

If Republicans were serious, they wouldn't have tanked the Senate bill developed in negotiations with principally Senator LANKFORD, who is considered the second-most conservative Senator in the Senate, and that bill was going to be agreed to until President Trump decided—former President Trump and hopefully never again President Trump—decided that he would rather have an issue for the campaign than solve the problem, so he told the Republicans to tank the bill that they had just written.

Let's talk about hypocrisy. That is what we are hearing in this Chamber. That is what we hear all the time from a Republican Party that loves the rhetoric, that loves to use the victimhood of people like Laken Riley for political purposes, but this is a Republican Party that does not want to solve this problem, will not take any serious step to solve this problem, and is trying to create a fraud on the American people by pretending that it cares about this problem.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), who represents Athens, Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BISHOP for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have introduced the Laken Riley Act, and I urge you to join me in voting to pass this bill today.

As Joe Biden comes to the Capitol tonight to defend his atrocious record, the House is voting to rebuke him for the open border policies that led directly to Laken Riley's murder.

Enough is enough. The President and the DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas have released millions of illegal aliens into this country and they refuse to secure our border and keep Americans safe.

Unfortunately, the man who murdered Laken was among those millions. Despite committing several crimes in multiple jurisdictions, he was allowed to roam free in America before brutally murdering Ms. Riley on the campus of the University of Georgia on February 22.

Mr. Speaker, Laken was only 22 years old, a nursing student. She had her whole life and a bright future ahead of her. This young woman was an exemplary daughter, sister, and friend. She was cherished by so many people for her loving nature and her servant's heart. She would be with us today if elected leaders who took an oath to preserve our Constitution and faithfully execute our laws had kept their word, but they didn't.

While we can't bring Laken back, we must now turn our focus to doing everything we can to prevent this from happening to another American.

The Laken Riley Act is a key piece in our fight to restore the rule of law and get criminal illegal aliens off our street. This legislation will give Immigration and Customs Enforcement more tools. It will add theft to the list of crimes for which the agency must detain and deport an illegal alien.

This is crucial. Many people who commit petty crimes go on to commit worse crimes. Laken's murderer, Jose Antonio Ibarra, is a prime example of this. Ibarra was cited for shoplifting in Athens, Georgia, just prior to murdering Laken, but under current law, ICE would not have been required to pick up Ibarra, even if local law enforcement had reported him.

Let's change that.

Let's also give States the legal recourse when the Federal Government fails to enforce immigration law. The Laken Riley Act does that. States will be able to sue the Federal Government for injunctive relief when illegals released into this country harm our people.

Lastly, the bill condemns the President's border policies and calls on him to end catch and release, reinstate remain in Mexico, and secure the borders of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, today we act on behalf of those who are no longer with us because of Joe Biden's policies. I thank my colleagues for rallying alongside me to highlight Laken Riley's life these past 2 weeks. Let's continue to pray for her family and friends as they grieve her loss and resolve to continue fighting for the American people against the lawlessness created by this administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on the Laken Riley Act, and when it passes, I also urge my colleagues in the Senate to take this up immediately.

Let's ensure justice for Laken Riley.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to close where I began, by expressing my deepest condolences to the family of Laken Riley. I only wish that we were debating a bill worthy of her name. Instead, we have the latest Republican press release, a bill that serves as an excuse to target and demonize immigrants while making our country no safer. I hope that my Republican colleagues will change course and choose to work with Democrats and with the administration in a constructive manner that improves our immigration system and makes our border more secure.

Until then, I must urge Members to oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

H.R. 7511 is but the latest effort by Republicans to do something about the harm that confronts our Nation from an uncontrolled border by the determined action of President Biden and Democrats.

H.R. 2 is an extensive bill with many provisions and extensive reform. Democrats have ignored it. This bill is exceedingly simple and straightforward. Democrats attack it. The excuses for doing nothing never end.

The only answers offered by Democrats are to spend more money processing more aliens faster into the country, making the problem worse, and yet they always deflect blame to someone else for the calamitous results of their policies.

This bill is very straightforward. The objection that a thief should not be deported until after a conviction leaves Americans to be victimized for all the time that would have gone by until a conviction. It is not required under the law.

The distinction between the point the gentleman from New York made about Mr. MASSIE's bill concerning the use of facial recognition technology, that is about American citizens. The people involved here have no right to be in this country. They are not supposed to be here.

They also object that the standing change, that the conferral of standing on State attorneys general is unconstitutional, will not work, but it is Justice Kavanaugh in the opinion of the Court in *United States v. Texas* who said:

For example, Congress might specifically authorize suits against the executive branch by a defined set of plaintiffs who have suffered concrete harms by executive under-enforcement and specifically authorize the judiciary to enter appropriate orders requiring additional arrests or prosecutions by the executive branch.

This bill takes that invitation from the Court to act. It is far past the time for President Biden to act. He will not act. Let's act in this United States Congress.

We have the chance to give States the ability to fight back. We have the chance to recognize Laken Riley's story as a tragedy. There need not be other tragedies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Laken Riley Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 7511, the Laken Riley Act.

For the third time in three months, House Republicans are bringing their repackaged partisan talking points to the floor and reviling America's immigrant communities. H.R. 7511 is another bill that undermines constitutional due process and politicizes a tragedy. The murder of Laken Riley is tragic, and it should not be exploited by Republicans looking to use it to pass their harmful legislation.

This bill would compel the Department of Homeland Security to take into custody all non-citizens who have been arrested for theft. No conviction is required, and no additional resources are provided to the Department to carry out this mandate. As I've said before, in America, you are innocent until proven guilty. This has been the law of the land for hundreds of years. This bill is another poorly written slippery slope that undermines the rights of all people legally present in the United States.

Laken Riley's murder is a tragedy. She was a 22-year-old college student who should still be alive today. Republicans are using this horrible event as a political ploy, when they should be coming to the table to find meaningful, bipartisan solutions to fix our broken immigration system. Until then, their dangerous and partisan ploys ring hollow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1052, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

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

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 7511; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3843.

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

## LAKEN RILEY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 7511) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 251, nays 170, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—251

|                |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aderholt       | Fitzgerald      | Loudermilk    |
| Alford         | Fitzpatrick     | Lucas         |
| Allen          | Fleischmann     | Luetkemeyer   |
| Allred         | Flood           | Luna          |
| Amodei         | Foxx            | Luttrell      |
| Armstrong      | Franklin, Scott | Lynch         |
| Arrington      | Fry             | Mace          |
| Babin          | Fulcher         | Malliotakis   |
| Bacon          | Gaetz           | Maloy         |
| Baird          | Gallagher       | Mann          |
| Balderson      | Gallego         | Massie        |
| Banks          | Garbarino       | Mast          |
| Barr           | Garcia, Mike    | McCauley      |
| Bean (FL)      | Gimenez         | McClain       |
| Bentz          | Golden (ME)     | McClintock    |
| Bergman        | Gonzales, Tony  | McCormick     |
| Bice           | Gonzalez,       | McHenry       |
| Biggs          | Vicente         | Meuser        |
| Bilirakis      | Good (VA)       | Miller (IL)   |
| Bishop (NC)    | Gooden (TX)     | Miller (OH)   |
| Boebert        | Gottheimer      | Miller (WV)   |
| Bost           | Granger         | Miller-Meeks  |
| Brecheen       | Graves (LA)     | Mills         |
| Buchanan       | Graves (MO)     | Molinaro      |
| Buck           | Green (TN)      | Moolenaar     |
| Bucshon        | Greene (GA)     | Mooney        |
| Budzinski      | Griffith        | Moore (AL)    |
| Burchett       | Grothman        | Moore (UT)    |
| Burgess        | Guest           | Moran         |
| Burlison       | Guthrie         | Mrvan         |
| Calvert        | Hageman         | Murphy        |
| Caraveo        | Harder (CA)     | Nehls         |
| Carey          | Harris          | Newhouse      |
| Carl           | Harshbarger     | Norman        |
| Carter (GA)    | Hayes           | Nunn (IA)     |
| Carter (TX)    | Hern            | Ogles         |
| Cartwright     | Higgins (LA)    | Owens         |
| Chavez-DeRemer | Hill            | Palmer        |
| Ciscomani      | Hinson          | Pappas        |
| Cline          | Horsford        | Peltola       |
| Cloud          | Houchin         | Pence         |
| Clyde          | Hudson          | Perez         |
| Cole           | Huizenga        | Perry         |
| Collins        | Hunt            | Pfluger       |
| Comer          | Issa            | Posey         |
| Costa          | Jackson (NC)    | Reschenthaler |
| Courtney       | Jackson (TX)    | Rogers (AL)   |
| Craig          | James           | Rogers (KY)   |
| Crane          | Johnson (LA)    | Rose          |
| Crawford       | Johnson (SD)    | Rosendale     |
| Crenshaw       | Jordan          | Rouzer        |
| Cuellar        | Joyce (OH)      | Roy           |
| Curtis         | Joyce (PA)      | Rutherford    |
| D'Esposito     | Kaptur          | Salazar       |
| Dauids (KS)    | Kean (NJ)       | Scalise       |
| Davidson       | Kelly (MS)      | Scholten      |
| Davis (NC)     | Kelly (PA)      | Schrier       |
| De La Cruz     | Kiggans (VA)    | Schweikert    |
| Deluzio        | Kiley           | Scott, Austin |
| DesJarlais     | Kim (CA)        | Self          |
| Diaz-Balart    | Kustoff         | Sessions      |
| Donalds        | LaHood          | Simpson       |
| Duarte         | LaLota          | Slotkin       |
| Duncan         | LaMalfa         | Smith (MO)    |
| Dunn (FL)      | Lamborn         | Smith (NE)    |
| Edwards        | Landsman        | Smith (NJ)    |
| Ellzey         | Langworthy      | Smucker       |
| Emmer          | Latta           | Sorensen      |
| Estes          | LaTurner        | Spartz        |
| Ezell          | Lawler          | Stanton       |
| Fallon         | Lee (FL)        | Staubert      |
| Feenstra       | Lee (NV)        | Steel         |
| Ferguson       | Lesko           | Stefanik      |
| Finstad        | Letlow          | Steil         |
| Fischbach      | Levin           | Steube        |

Strong  
Suozi  
Sykes  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Turner

Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Van Orden  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup

Westerman  
Wild  
Williams (NY)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Zinke

NAYS—170

Adams  
Aguilar  
Amo  
Auchincloss  
Balint  
Barragan  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bowman  
Boyle (PA)  
Brown  
Brownley  
Bush  
Carbajal  
Cardenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Casar  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Correa  
Crockett  
Crow  
Davis (IL)  
Dean (PA)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Escobar  
Espallat  
Evans  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Foushee  
Frankel, Lois  
Frost  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)  
Garcia, Robert  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez  
Green, Al (TX)  
Himes  
Houlihan  
Hoyer  
Hoyle (OR)  
Huffman  
Ivey  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Kamlager-Dove  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (PA)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Magaziner  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McClellan  
McCollum  
McGarvey  
McGovern  
Meeks  
Menendez  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mullin  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nickel  
Norcross  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Panetta  
Pascrell

Payne  
Pelosi  
Peters  
Pettersen  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Pressley  
Quigley  
Ramirez  
Raskin  
Ross  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan  
Salinas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schneider  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Stansbury  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thanedar  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tlaib  
Tokuda  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Vasquez  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weston  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

|          |           |              |
|----------|-----------|--------------|
| Cammack  | Moskowitz | Rodgers (WA) |
| Gosar    | Obenrolte | Schiff       |
| Grijalva | Pallone   | Valadao      |
| Kim (NJ) | Porter    |              |

□ 1401

Messrs. BLUMENAUER, ROBERT GARCIA of California, CLYBURN, Mses. MOORE of Wisconsin, and CHU changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. GALLEGO, VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, GROTHMAN, SORENSON, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. DELUZIO changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I was delayed for this vote while in a classified hearing