

proud to be a cosponsor of Representative NUNN's legislation, the Revoke Iranian Funding Act, that this came out of. In the wake of the appalling terrorist attack against Israel, it is clear that we must work to confront Iran and its surrogates in the region with a strong sanctions regime.

Iran is the largest state sponsor of terrorism in the world, spending its money on terror, on developing nuclear capabilities, on taking hostages to use for bargaining purposes, and on funding the criminal IRGC.

Among other provisions, this commonsense measure would provide transparency on which sanctions authorities the President is failing to exercise and where we can continue to cut off Iran's funding.

Madam Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON), my colleague and wing commander.

Mr. BACON. Madam Chair, I stand in support of this amendment.

We have to be clear-eyed. Iran is our adversary. They have killed 609 Americans in Iraq. They have fueled and energized or armed Hamas that conducted the attacks on October 7. They armed the Houthis. We should go after all their assets. We should take every dollar that we can because every dollar that they have fuels terrorism.

Madam Chair, I stand in support of Mr. NUNN's amendment.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, today we stand at a crossroads on a precipice.

The result is the effect of an Iranian regime that is directly threatening not just our allies in the Middle East, but has access to funds that directly threaten us.

While I respect my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I would ask that they come forward at this important juncture to make sure that these funds are restricted from the use of terrorism that flows directly to harm those American soldiers who lost their lives just months ago, fellow veterans and combat in arms.

I thank the 9/11 Families, the Foundation for Defense Fund, and all of those who have come forward to support this very important measure.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN).

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

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) having assumed the chair, Mr. MOYLAN Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8038) to authorize the President to impose certain sanctions with respect to Russia and Iran, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1160, I call up the bill (H.R. 8036) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, 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 1160, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8036

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$557,758,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$1,900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Taiwan and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to Taiwan or identified and notified to Congress for provision to Taiwan or to foreign countries that have provided support to Taiwan at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional de-

fense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", \$2,155,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, funds shall be available as follows:

Columbia Class Submarine (AP), \$1,955,000,000; and

Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$200,000,000: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Navy", \$293,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for "Defense Production Act Purchases", \$132,600,000, to remain available until expended, for activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be obligated and expended by the Secretary of Defense as if delegated the necessary authorities conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", \$7,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$542,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for unfunded

priorities of the United States Indo-Pacific Command for fiscal year 2024 (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code): *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), provides the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed execution plan for such funds: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$281,914,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or their designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act and unobligated balances of amounts made available under this heading in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024 and prior fiscal years shall be available for the cost of loans and loan guarantees as authorized by section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103), subject to the terms and conditions provided in such section, or as otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That loan guarantees made using amounts described in the preceding proviso for loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the percentage of loan principal that may be guaranteed: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may

be used by the Department of State for necessary expenses for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, including management and oversight of such programs and activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For an additional amount for “Contribution to the International Development Association”, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be made available for a contribution to the International Development Association Special Program to Enhance Crisis Response Window: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 302. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

SEC. 303. During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 304. (a) Section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies” and inserting “, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”; and by striking “, except that such rate may not be less than the prevailing interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity”.

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “and NATO allies” and inserting “, NATO allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”; and by inserting at the end of the second proviso “except for guarantees of loans by the Federal Financing Bank”.

(b) Funds made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees for major non-NATO allies and the Indo-Pacific region pursuant to section 2606 of division N of Public Law 117-103, as amended by subsection (a), may only be made available from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and available balances from under such heading in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such funds may only be made available if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, not less than 15 days prior to the obligation of such funds, that such direct loan or loan guarantee is in the national security interest of the United States, is being provided in response to exigent circumstances, is address-

ing a mutually agreed upon emergency requirement of the recipient country, and the recipient country has a plan to repay such loan: *Provided further*, That not less than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with such committees on the implementation of this subsection.

(c) Amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the Budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 305. Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans, as defined in section 7034(s)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), at the country, account, and program level, for funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Foreign Military Financing Program” and “Contribution to the International Development Association”: *Provided*, That plans submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall include for each program notified—(A) total funding made available for such program, by account and fiscal year; (B) funding that remains unobligated for such program from prior year base or supplemental appropriations; (C) funding that is obligated but unexpended for such program; and (D) funding committed, but not yet notified for such program.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 403. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 404. Funds appropriated by this Act for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales), for the Department of State, for broadcasting subject to supervision of United States Agency for Global Media, and for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for the purposes of section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 405. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and subsequently so designated by the President,

and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 407. \$0.

This Act may be cited as the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Madam 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 on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Act of 2024.

The bill provides \$8.12 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations to continue efforts to counter Communist China and ensure a strong deterrence in the region.

It includes \$3.3 billion to develop submarine infrastructure; \$2 billion for the foreign military financing program for Taiwan and other key partners in the region; \$1.9 billion for replenished defense articles and defense services provided to Taiwan and regional partners; \$542 million to strengthen U.S. military capabilities in the region, and \$133 million to enhance the production and development of artillery and critical minerals.

Today's bill should not be viewed in isolation. It is part of a series of three security supplemental bills and a related national security measure, all of which are being considered as part of a comprehensive funding package.

This measure and the other two supplemental bills will provide needed military assistance to Israel and Ukraine during their time of crisis; will provide support for Taiwan as it confronts aggression from the Chinese Communist Party; and will provide support for the U.S. military forces operating in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, including the critical replenishment of American stocks of ammunition.

American's greatest writer, Mark Twain, is reputed to have said: “History does not repeat itself, but it does sometimes rhyme.”

Tragically, the past 2 years have produced echoes of a dark time in world history, the 1930s.

In the 1930s, evil regimes bent on aggression, domination, and even genocide, took their first steps down a dark road that would eventually lead to world war.

Tragically, the democratic West turned inward then, standing idly by while fascist regimes began to take aggressive actions against their weaker neighbors.

There was time then to put a stop to aggression, if only we had had the fortitude and the wherewithal to stand firmly on the side of freedom.

Today, we are seeing uncomfortable parallels to that dark time. In Europe, Vladimir Putin launched an unjust and illegal invasion of his democratic neighbor, Ukraine. In Asia and the Pacific, the Chinese Communist Party encroaches on its neighbors and openly threatens the continued self-determination of Taiwan, a nation which continues to show the world what a free and democratic China could look like.

In the Middle East, Israel faces attacks on multiple fronts, beginning with the horrible terror attack launched by Hamas on October 7, and continuing with an unprecedented direct aerial assault launched by the Iran regime over the weekend.

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These events do not take place in a vacuum, Madam Speaker. They take place in regions around the world critical to American national security. They threaten our friends and partners around the globe and threaten the continued safety of democracy.

The security of our fellow democratic states is our security, and protecting their security is undoubtedly in America's national interests.

Some of America's greatest leaders of the 20th century recognize this fundamental reality. I think of Franklin Roosevelt calling on America to become the great arsenal of democracy to defeat Nazi Germany. I think of Ronald Reagan reminding us that the preservation of a peaceful, free, and democratic Europe is essential to the preservation of a peaceful, free, and democratic United States.

Madam Speaker, peace through strength cannot be delivered through appeasement. We cannot wish our way to national security, and we cannot thrust our heads into the sand while aggressive nations threaten their neighbors.

Today's measure is not only about safeguarding the ideals of democracy and peace, but it is also central to our own national security.

The actions we take today will be seen and heard around the world. Vladimir Putin is watching. Xi Jinping is watching. The Iranian mullahs are watching. What will we show them? Will we show them that our commitment to security does not stop at the water's edge? Will we show them that we know that the security of our friends and our partners around the

globe is our security? Or will we fail to take action and, in doing so, give these powers the same gift we gave to the fascist powers in the 1930s?

I know which I would choose. I know what I would show our adversaries, these tyrants and dictators, that just in Ronald Reagan's time, the United States stands committed to the common defense, that our commitment to our friends and partners stands both now and into the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, which will provide allies in the Indo-Pacific region with the support they need to counter China's aggressive and adversarial posture.

The post-World War order, U.S. leadership, and our historic and strong allyship with Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Philippines have created enduring peace and prosperity for much of the region.

Retreating from Asia under the guise of putting “America first” would be a colossal mistake and would yield the fate of democracy and freedom in the Western Pacific to the whims of an autocratic Communist Government of the People's Republic of China.

China is expanding its military capability at a rapid pace, and it is using its influence to suppress dissenters. We have already seen rollbacks of once ironclad rights and freedoms in places like Hong Kong.

This bill provides \$3.9 billion to support Taiwan and other allies and to replenish our own equipment stocks, as well as \$3.3 billion for the AUKUS trilateral security partnership.

The world is watching and waiting to see if the America that they know is ready to stand for freedom and democracy and against tyranny. It is up to us to show them that America, their trusted ally, is right here and that we have their back. We must demonstrate that our word can be counted on. Xi is watching. Our friends in Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines are watching.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, preserving the safety, security, and prosperity of our Nation is arguably our most important duty. There is a new axis of evil on the rise around the world, and just like the terrible original, this group is bound together by their desire to subjugate their people and destroy freedom and democracy all around the world. They want to end American leadership and prosperity.

The second half of the 20th century was the most prosperous in our Nation, and that prosperity was underpinned by relative peace. Increasing our strength and the strength of our allies is the only avenue to peace. This package does just that.

I thank Speaker JOHNSON for his courage and leadership, and I thank my good friends, Chairman COLE, Chairman CALVERT, and Chairman DIAZ-BALART, for putting this package together and putting it on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I was in the Army National Guard for over 30 years. A significant part of that time was spent training to fight and win against the Red Army in the Fulda Gap. There is a new Red Army today, and they are inching closer to Central Europe. This time, we have a democratic country in Eastern Europe in their way. All they need are weapons and training.

That is among the bills in the package that we provide today, which this body will vote on. Without this package, Putin will continue his march of death and destruction. Without this package, our own Army will have to cancel Combat Center training rotations, the training events that keep our forces the greatest in the free world.

During those 30 years, I was deployed with my battalion to the Sinai in Egypt. Standing on the Egyptian side of the Rafah crossing, I saw firsthand the death and destruction of Hamas. I also saw our greatest ally in the region, Israel, defending itself. This package today provides Israel with the tools it needs to destroy terrorists killing, capturing, and raping its citizens.

Our friends need our help, and without this package, our Navy—our Navy—will be without critical air defense munitions required to protect our sailors. These air defense assets enable our control of the seas.

Another dictator is marshaling his resources and planning to upend the free and open Indo-Pacific region that has contributed so much to American prosperity. This package makes important investments in our defense capabilities to deter this aggression. Without it, we will produce fewer submarines, produce fewer antiship missiles, and underfund the requirements of our commanders in the region.

Madam Speaker, Arkansans are at the forefront of producing critical munitions, from Tomahawk missiles to standard missiles to naval strike missiles, all funded in this package. Yes, Arkansas, like many other States, is the forge of the arsenal of democracy.

Today's vote seems pretty simple to me. We are choosing between strength and weakness, between freedom and repression, and between prosperity and decline.

Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow Members to look past the end of your noses, understand the context and gravity of the situation we face and that our partners and allies face, and support this package today.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY), the ranking member of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the CCP.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8036.

A recent survey showed the majority of Americans believe there is a 50/50 chance or greater of war between the United States and China. It is one of their greatest fears. That same survey showed that 80 percent of Americans want us to do everything in our power to prevent war with China.

This particular bill, H.R. 8036, is critical in preventing war with China by increasing deterrence against their aggression through foreign military financing of our partners, upgrading the industrial submarine base, and replenishing our defense stocks.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge support of H.R. 8036. We cannot wane in the defense of democracy.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), my good friend.

Mrs. KIM of California. President Ronald Reagan said: "We cannot play innocents abroad in a world that is not innocent, nor can we be passive when freedom is under siege."

The free world is under attack as Vladimir Putin, Xi Jinping, the ayatollahs, and Kim Jong-un are teaming up to destroy any glimpse of freedom and democracy in their path.

Deterrence is not divisible, and history has shown that when the free world wavers, adversaries see a green light.

Taiwan Foreign Minister Joseph Wu said recently that the United States' failing to support Ukraine would embolden Xi Jinping and support Beijing's propaganda that the United States is not a reliable partner.

We want our allies and partners to turn to the United States, not to the Chinese Communist Party, which wants to replace the American Dream with its authoritarian vision in a quest to become the world's top economic and military superpower by 2027.

If Xi Jinping is successful in his ambitions to take Taiwan, it will directly hurt our economy, our national security, and our leadership globally. We know he won't stop there. That is why we need to give Taiwan the weapons that it has paid for to defend itself and support other partners in the region.

This bill reaffirms our support by increasing foreign military financing and revamping our submarine industrial base as we implement Pillar 1 of the AUKUS agreement, which allows for the sale of nuclear-powered submarines to Australia and the United Kingdom.

For America to continue to shine as a beacon of hope and freedom, we need our allies and partners to trust us and our adversaries to respect us.

This is about freedom versus authoritarianism. This is about maintaining a world order that is safe for future generations.

History will judge this institution and our country based on how we vote today. The world is watching us, and we need to deliver.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to meet this critical moment and pass H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a member of the Armed Services Committee and ranking member on the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

This bill makes critical investments to integrated deterrence in the Indo-Pacific, fulfills the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's unfunded priorities, and uplifts the U.S. submarine industrial base in support of the trilateral AUKUS security agreement.

Its \$3.3 billion investment in submarines will both expand the production capacity of the Virginia and Columbia class programs and provide the Navy with resources to get more attack submarines out of maintenance delays and into the fleet. This supplemental was crafted last fall in tandem with House and Senate passage of AUKUS authorities.

It will turbocharge AUKUS with real capital and match the Australian Government's commitment to invest \$3 billion into the U.S. industrial base.

The supplemental, along with continued procurement of two Virginia subs per year, will ensure that our Navy has sufficient inventory to sell three subs to Australia in the early 2030s, as the agreement calls for.

I salute Mr. COLE and Ms. DELAURO for their steadfast leadership in bringing this measure to the floor so that our Nation will renew its role that Franklin Roosevelt described as the arsenal of democracy. I urge passage.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), my very good friend.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the visionary Ben Shapiro, editor emeritus of The Daily Wire and host of the top conservative podcast in America, wrote "Why Speaker Johnson Is Correct" on Thursday. His defense of Speaker JOHNSON has been re-enforced by Mark Levin and General Jack Keane.

In supporting the people of Taiwan, it is crucial to be a deterrence to the China Communist Party invading, saving hundreds of thousands of lives.

As the son of a Flying Tiger in World War II who served in Kunming, Chengdu, and Xian, I grew up with an appreciation of people of Chinese heritage.

America will stand with the people of Taiwan, with South Korea, Japan, Israel, and Ukraine. We are the greatest nation on Earth, and we have to act like it. This is a basic Reagan Republicanism.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism moves from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. We do not need new voter laws. We need to enforce the existing laws. Biden shamefully opens the borders for dictators as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as repeatedly warned by the FBI.

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Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, SPEAKER JOHNSON said he was a wartime Speaker and was a child of the eighties influenced by Reagan who went to the Berlin Wall and said: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

I am a child of the sixties and John Kennedy, and I heard him say in his inaugural address: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kennedy each expressed what is the will and the heritage of the American Government in supporting liberty around the world.

These bills, that protect the Indo-Pacific, Israel, and Ukraine, protect these countries against attacks on their sovereignty and their existence. They are free countries that celebrate democracy. We have a duty to support them, and we are engaging in that American tradition. I support the bills, and I urge everyone to do so.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), my very good friend.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, history is watching us today. The whole world is watching us today.

Winston Churchill, before World War II, spoke of those like Neville Chamberlain who chose dishonor over war and ended up with both.

Likewise, isolationists today who choose to retreat from helping our friends who are being threatened and invaded will find that the struggles of our friends will sooner or later follow us home.

Our standing in the world is at stake with our vote today. We can choose dishonor, or we can choose to help friends who are oppressed by strong and malignant neighbors. Speaker JOHNSON has chosen honor and is to be commended.

Taiwan, Israel, and, yes, Ukraine desperately needs our help. Vote for all four bills. Choose honor over dishonor.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the good news for our al-

lies in the Indo-Pacific and the Ukrainian people that the House is finally doing the right thing.

Today, moral courage and sound strategic thinking finally defeat the partisan cynicism and political calculation of a small minority of this body who have held our national interests hostage.

Some of my colleagues say America should reject our role as the world's dominant power and ignore our geopolitical foes as they move aggressively against our interests and menace our allies. They are wrong.

While it is deeply unfortunate that it took this long for wiser voices to prevail, the House is stepping up today to proclaim American strength and send bold support to Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific.

The Ukrainian people did not choose this war. Ukraine was invaded by a bloodthirsty tyrant who has designs that go far beyond Ukraine.

If allowed to expand unchecked, Russian and Chinese aggression will only make a deadly global confrontation more likely. This moment is long overdue, and we can only hope this delay will not result in lasting damage to Ukraine's war effort.

It is my deepest hope that this victory in Congress will help make possible Ukraine's ultimate victory on the battlefield.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 9 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN).

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member DELAURO for the time and applaud the dedicated work of her and all the leaders and staff of the House Appropriations Committee on both sides of the aisle for their commitment to advancing this legislation.

I am proud to support this legislative package that is of paramount importance to the strength of our Nation, to the American worker, and for our role as a world leader that is working to defend democracy.

This is an incredibly serious moment for our Nation and the world, and I appreciate that these measures rise to the occasion to provide the necessary resources for those in need, including funds for Ukraine's military, for our ally Israel, and \$9 billion in humanitarian assistance for the people of Gaza.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support these measures and ensure they are signed into law.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Indo-Pacific defense supplemental and all of the foreign aid bills we are voting on today.

I recently returned from a State Department-led trip to Japan where we discussed the security challenges the region is facing from the PRC.

Our partners in the Indo-Pacific are dealing with the daily threat of aggression from China. China is quite literally seeking to gobble up other countries, including the vibrant sovereign democracy of Taiwan, and China is working to gain leverage over countries through cheap infrastructure deals and digital authoritarianism.

The Indo-Pacific region has been calling on the United States to be reliable, present, and engaged. Just last week, the Japanese Prime Minister came to Congress to tell us that Japan and the region need the United States and that our partners will be by our side. All we need to do is show up.

With this bill, the United States is saying we need you, too, we will not cede our leadership, and we are here for good.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

At this juncture, I thank the former chair of the Appropriations Committee, our colleague, KAY GRANGER. It has really been my honor to serve with Congresswoman GRANGER. She has been a pioneer in so many ways.

I have said it to many folks, and especially to the women who serve in this House: No one hands you anything here. You earn it. KAY GRANGER has earned every bit of the accolades and the titles she has received because she earned it, she deserves it, and she is an outstanding Member of this body.

Madam Speaker, I would also say it is an honor to serve with Chairman COLE. I think it really is impressive that in the second week leading the committee, we are passing a long overdue supplemental to aid our allies. That is to his credit, and I thank him very much.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the distinguished Democratic whip and former member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

John Gardner said: "History never looks like history when you are living through it."

There is no doubt that today's votes in the House of Representatives will reverberate through history and will be felt for generations to come.

We have learned that when figures like Vladimir Putin emerge, we will not find peace through appeasement.

As caretakers of the world's most powerful republic, we cannot look away when the world looks to us to lead the defense of democracy. We cannot look away because tyranny is not just emanating from Moscow.

The same extremism that has fueled the Russian attack on the Ukrainian people has found countenance here in the people's House. In voting "yes" today, we can rebuke all those who choose to side with the enemies of freedom.

As we combat tyrants, we can also not turn away from the innocent victims of war and famine, the suffering people of Gaza, Sudan, Haiti, Chad, and Armenia. The humanitarian aid in this package is vital to relieving their pain, saving their lives, and securing their children's future.

As we witness so much destruction and starvation, as we attempt to comprehend the intertwined horrors of the October 7 attack on Israel and the devastating toll on innocent civilians in Gaza, I cannot see a path to peace that does not provide security and sovereignty to both Israelis and Palestinians, a peace rooted in justice and our common humanity. It is my hope that the votes we take today are a start.

We are not simply living through history. We are shaping it. We have the opportunity today to shape a future that is more just and more equitable.

The bills before us today are not perfect. They consider very complex and painful issues, but they are a critical step forward, and I urge my colleagues to join me in taking it.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

I begin by thanking the Speaker and the Rules Committee, particularly my good friends Chairman BURGESS and Ranking Member MCGOVERN, for structuring this debate so every Member in this Chamber would have an opportunity to express their opinion on every issue. This is really a very welcome gift. Nobody is being jammed. Everybody can voice their own opinion.

I thank my good friend, the ranking member of the full Appropriations Committee, for working with me. We have had a long friendship and a long professional relationship, and I look forward to the years ahead working with her.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to support all four of these bills. We are, as speaker after speaker has said, at a critical moment in our history. We need to stand firm. We need to send a clear signal to the rest of the world, so please pass the bills.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, a bill whose passage is essential to our national security.

By far and away, the greatest threat to world peace since the fall of the Soviet Union is a Communist China that seeks to displace the United States as global hegemon, while nursing historical grievances over past humiliations by nations of the West.

The People's Republic of China is not simply a strategic rival of the United States, but a systemic one, which seeks to rewrite the entire rules-based international order and recreate it in its own image.

To that end, it has targeted Taiwan, known formally as the Republic of China.

The strategic importance of Taiwan in countering the Chinese Communist Party's hegemonistic ambitions cannot be overstated. It is the anchor of the first island chain, stretching from Japan to the Philippines, and it is a major economic and trade power in its own right. It dominates the semiconductor supply chain, integral to our economic and security well-being.

But more than that, it is a beacon of hope for the Chinese people, a bastion of democracy and freedom and a rebuke to the narrative of Xi Jinping and the CCP that the Chinese tradition is inimical to democracy and human rights.

Taiwan, like Israel, is an absolutely key strategic ally in a dangerous part of the world. To keep the peace, we must ensure that it has the arms necessary to defend itself, and we must stand by it against any cross-Straits aggression.

Congress' commitment to Taiwan is longstanding, and it is important that we reaffirm that today, so as to underscore to the regime on the Chinese mainland that there is can be no doubt or ambiguity—strategic or otherwise—regarding that commitment.

As the bedrock Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 clearly stated, we are committed to resisting "any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people in Taiwan."

Ronald Reagan constantly and consistently stated that we achieve "Peace through strength."

It is that strength—and the willingness to resort to force of arms—that keeps the peace, paradoxical as that may seem to some.

Towards that end, we need to be prepared. That is why I in the House and MARCO RUBIO in the Senate introduced the Taiwan Protection and National Resilience Act, first in 2022 and then again in this Congress. That bill calls for a strategy to counter any coercive action by Communist China towards Taiwan.

It is why I introduced an amendment to last year's NDAA which called for assisting Taiwan in developing an asymmetric naval self-defense capability, enhanced by small, high speed, long-range, extreme-weather-capable, reduced-radar-signature boats.

Another idea whose time has come is developing a technology security alliance with Taiwan and our other allies in Asia such as Japan and South Korea. We would create a trade network that provides a realistic alternative to China, providing a shield against any coercion by China. Former Taiwan Legislative Yuan member Jason Hsu has championed that idea, and it is a good one.

Finally, there is a backlog in sending weapons and ordnance to Taiwan, some \$19 billion worth, due to our commitments elsewhere, and due to bureaucratic and production bottlenecks. Co-production—the building of weapons in Taiwan, under contract, from drones to small boats to missiles—is something that needs to be done, so that Taiwan can deter mainland aggression.

Let us unequivocally state: we stand with the people of Taiwan, and our Indo-Pacific allies.

I will vote in favor of H.R. 8036 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider the amendment printed in part C of House Report 118-466.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 8, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$500,000,000) (reduced by \$500,000,000)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1030

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, we meet in an extraordinary, extraordinary session here on a Saturday, and we do so because Iran has fired missiles over our very ships intended to land on our ally Israel. We meet here on a Saturday because Russia has invaded Ukraine and continues an aggression that will not stop there, but we also meet here in order to provide a protection and a preventative funding to our allies in the Indo-Pacific.

Included in those allies in this amendment must be the Philippines. Only days ago, the President of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of Japan met with our President in a trilateral meeting for the first time in, literally I believe, history. They did so to talk about many things, including the joint agreement for defense that includes Japan and the U.S. both participating in the Philippines in their defense on their soil by their invitation.

That is how grave the threat from China is and how nothing will do a better job of preventing yet a third major area of conflict than peace through strength.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendment I joined with Congressman Issa and Delegate Moylan in support of foreign military funding for the Philippines. Earlier this month, as cochair of the United States-Philippines Friendship Caucus, I had the opportunity to meet with the President of

the Philippines, along with members from the Philippine House of Representatives, to discuss the important bilateral relationship between our two countries.

In these discussions, we emphasized our shared maritime vision of keeping peace and freedom, particularly in the South China Sea. As the gentleman from California has mentioned, we are pleased to see the Biden administration recognize this important relationship, particularly by enhancing the defense cooperation agreement. This would allow the United States and the Philippines to better address the shared challenges in the Indo-Pacific region.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. MOYLAN).

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the importance of supporting our ally, the Philippines, as they stand on the front lines of China's gray zone warfare in the Philippine Sea. The U.S. needs to further commit to its security cooperation efforts with our friends in the Philippines. Since increasing Philippine foreign military financing in 2022, we have drastically improved their ability to counter regional threats.

Madam Speaker, we can do more. Our Philippine allies are harassed and intimidated daily. This includes the use of high-pressure water cannons against civilian Philippine fishing vessels in their own waters.

To show our support, I introduced, with BOBBY SCOTT, H. Res. 837, Reaffirming the Ties Between the United States and the Philippines.

Funding our allies is simple math, dedicating \$500 million in 1 year ensures the protection of nine critical military bases and ports protecting 11 million Filipino citizens across 300,000 square kilometers.

The Philippine Department of National Defense has a storied record of military operations planning with our USINDOPACOM leaders and to meet our future fight with force.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. ISSA, for submitting this amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to remind this body of something that I think is important today. When I entered this body some 20-plus years ago, another Congressman then, Bob Filner, and I founded the Philippine Friendship Caucus.

We did so because there were many promises made all the way back in World War II that had been reneged on through what was known as the Rescission Act.

Through education, the Congress wisely restored those scouts. These were individuals who fought and died next to us, or often were tortured when captured while defending us and warning us from the Philippines when it was occupied.

The Philippines has been our possession, our colony, our ally throughout history, but, more importantly, the Philippine people have reached out to us time and time again to be our friends.

President Marcos came here personally to double down and triple down on that relationship as a friend of the U.S., a democracy, and, in fact, ready to defend the region with its partners for freedom in the Indo-Pacific.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask you, please, this is an amendment more important perhaps than any other to prevent war, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EDWARDS). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

UKRAINE SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 8035.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8035.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1038

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8035) making emergency supplemental ap-

propriations to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 8035, the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, as well as the other two national security supplemental bills and a fourth bill that is full of strong conservative policy priorities.

As we stand here today, a strategic military troika of evil sits over the horizon marching toward the destruction of the values that we and our democratic allies hold so dear.

We can either turn our heads away and hope to appease this great evil, or we can stand with our allies and confront this nefarious scourge.

History has taught us that appeasement does not work. It was attempted not that long ago through the failed Obama-Clinton reset with the Communist KGB thug, Putin. That administration believed that Putin could be satiated with Georgia and Crimea.

They were wrong, and today Putin's appetite has only grown. Now he wants all of Ukraine, tomorrow Moldova, the Baltics, and Poland?

Madam Chair, history repeats itself. I am reminded that in 1947, Congress provided military and economic support for Greece and Türkiye, keeping them out of the hands of the Soviet Union.

Today, this Congress has the chance to do the same by supporting these bills that confront the troika, and fully fund our security commitments to support Israel, Taiwan, and Ukraine, which are confronting existential challenges to their very existence.

The only way to stand up to Putin and others like him, in the words of Ronald Reagan, is peace through strength. That is why every Member voting "yes" on these bills is standing for today.

This bill supports that principle, two-thirds of which will be spent here at home to investments in the U.S. defense industrial base and replenishing our military equipment.

The supplemental also provides critical security assistance to help ensure that Ukraine has the training and