

own grief, he continues to respond to calls for service. Nick has also started a community paramedic program to train future EMS personnel. He is an outstanding medic and an exemplar of the EMS profession.

This week we celebrate every EMS professional across the country as they contend for our communities whenever emergencies happen.

ARIZONANS ARE SUFFERING FROM RADIATION EXPOSURE

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

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, in the mid-20th century, the United States Government conducted nuclear weapons development tests in the Southwest, exposing thousands of Arizonans downwind of the test site to ionized radiation from the fallout.

Women, men, and children were diagnosed with terrible cancers from the radiation exposure, and many tragically lost their lives.

Nearly 25 years ago, Congress attempted to make amends by passing the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, but without congressional action, RECA is set to expire next month, denying Arizona families the compensation they need to pay for healthcare treatments.

The House has an opportunity to act right now to correct this injustice. More than 2 months ago, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the bipartisan RECA Reauthorization Act, a 5-year extension of the program.

It mirrors my Downwinders Parity Act by expanding the scope of the RECA's coverage to Arizonans in lower Mohave County who were previously denied compensation.

For too long, these downwinders have been left behind and overlooked. I urge my colleagues to give these people the justice they deserve and put this bill to a vote.

HONORING FALLEN SERVICEMEMBERS MEMORIAL

(Mr. GOOD of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize all men and women in uniform who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

Since our Nation's founding via the Revolutionary War, more than 1 million Americans have given their lives to protect the freedoms that we hold dear today.

Every fallen member of the armed services and their families deserve our deepest expression of gratitude, not only on Memorial Day, but every day.

The words of Jesus Christ in John 15:12-13 apply to these heroes most deserving of remembrance, when He said: This is My commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you.

Greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends.

As we reflect upon the ultimate sacrifice of more than 1 million American servicemembers this Memorial Day, may we also remember the family and friends they left behind.

Their pain and grief are unimaginable, tempered only by the joy of their memories and the knowledge that they gave their lives in service to the greatest country the world has ever known.

I join other Americans in offering them my prayers and heartfelt appreciation. May God bless them, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING 100 YEARS OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY BASEBALL LEAGUE

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Rockingham County Baseball League as they celebrate 100 years of America's favorite pastime.

Founded in 1924, the Rockingham County Baseball League is the second oldest continuously operating league in the United States. J.R. "Polly" Lineweaver, a sportswriter for the Daily News-Record, helped organize the league. This effort brought players together from seven communities across Rockingham County in both spirit and game, with a consistent schedule and designated rules. From there, the league would go to include teams up and down the Shenandoah Valley.

The league has a rich history. It survived the Great Depression, World War II, and integrated with African-American players in the 1950s. RCBL boasts players who went on to play in Major League Baseball and even the National Basketball Association. Today its fields remain a welcoming place that brings athletes together.

Recently, the league's storied history and many accomplishments were highlighted in a new exhibit at the Rocktown History Museum in Dayton. It calls attention to the hard work of players, coaches, fans, and other community members who have shown care toward each other through the common love of baseball.

I congratulate RCBL on the many wonderful seasons they have enjoyed over the last century, and I wish them many more to come.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4763, FINANCIAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5403, CBDC ANTI-SURVEILLANCE STATE ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 192, PROHIBITING VOTING BY NONCITIZENS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1243 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1243

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4763) to provide for a system of regulation of digital assets by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendments in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committees on Agriculture and Financial Services now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-33, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5403) to amend the

Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank digital currency for monetary policy, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 192) to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Accountability now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Indiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last night, the Rules Committee met and produced a rule, House Resolution 1243, providing for the House's consideration of several pieces of legislation.

The rule provides for H.R. 4763, the Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century Act, to be considered under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Additionally, the rule also provides for H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act. H.R. 5403 would be considered under a structured rule, and it also provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 192, a bill which would prohibit noncitizens from voting in elections in the District of Columbia, to be considered under a closed rule. It also provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the underlying pieces of legislation beginning with H.R. 4763, the Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century Act, or FIT21.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that the rule provides for consideration of this legislation. As a member of the Financial Service Committee, we have spent countless hours trying to develop a responsible regulatory structure for blockchain technology and digital assets.

These conversations have become increasingly necessary as regulators like the Securities and Exchange Commission have failed. Instead of developing a targeted and purposeful framework that would promote innovation and protect consumers, they have led with regulation by enforcement action.

This approach threatens the United States' leadership in the future of digital assets, a future that could better protect privacy, reduce business costs, and empower more Americans.

This flawed approach by the SEC has required congressional action, and FIT21 is the joint response of the Financial Services Committee and the Agriculture Committee. FIT21 establishes a framework consistent with existing law but also appropriate for the

digital assets in question and their unique characteristics.

First, there is no current clear market structure for the regulation of digital assets in the United States. The SEC has merely been regulating by enforcement action.

This leaves digital asset innovators and consumers to play a guessing game. This not only stifles innovation but lends itself to the SEC picking winners and losers.

Meanwhile, there is currently no way for digital asset commodities to be registered or regulated by the CFTC. Chair Gensler has repeatedly said most digital assets are securities. However, by his own admission, we know that not all digital assets are securities. In fact, it is estimated that 70 percent or more are commodities.

This is among the most important reasons for the passage of FIT21. The SEC does not regulate commodities. It regulates securities. The CFTC does not regulate securities. It regulates commodities. The advent of digital assets, which can be either securities or commodities, has created a regulatory black hole that FIT21 seeks to remedy.

By defining digital asset commodities and securities and creating a clear regulatory market structure, FIT21 protects consumers and provides the regulatory clarity for digital asset developers to innovate.

The framework offered by FIT21 will give clear guidance to regulators and thus allow consumers to better judge digital assets for themselves, avoid scams, reduce instances of data theft, and lessen the potential for market manipulation.

FIT21 is good for our constituents and good for the country. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of us to support this important legislation.

Moving on to H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, I am proud of H.R. 5403 because I share the concerns of many of my colleagues about the consequences of a Federal Reserve Bank digital currency and what that could mean for our constituents and their privacy.

If issued, a government-controlled CBDC, central bank digital currency, would give Federal bureaucrats the ability to track every transaction Americans make, as well as the ability to block any transaction they so choose. This would be an unprecedented level of surveillance on the daily lives of everyday Americans, and we should all be concerned about the potential threats to individual rights and privacy.

A CBDC would give the government the power to shut off access to payments and freeze the bank accounts of law-abiding citizens and institutions for political reasons, just like we saw with the Canadian trucker protest or with Operation Choke Point.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in standing against the creation of a central bank digital currency by supporting this bill.

Finally, this rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 192, a bill which would prohibit noncitizens from voting in elections in the District of Columbia.

Americans are rightly concerned with election integrity. Free and fair elections are essential to any democracy. We all agree on that.

What we should also agree on is that noncitizens voting in elections undermines confidence in elections.

That is why the District of Columbia's Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act is so objectionable. It allows noncitizens to vote in D.C. elections, including illegal immigrants and foreign agents.

It goes without saying that these individuals, in particular, have interests that are at odds with our own. They literally represent the interests of other countries, including countries hostile to the United States. Why would we want to allow Russia or China or any foreign agent to vote on policies that impact the U.S. Capital? It defies logic, but that is exactly what D.C. has aspired to do.

My colleagues might ask why we even have an interest in the affairs of local laws in this respect. The answer is quite simple: D.C. has a unique and constitutional relationship with the United States Congress.

A lack of confidence in American elections anywhere threatens the confidence in American elections everywhere. It is incumbent upon us to protect the integrity of D.C. elections when the District's elected officials fail to do so and when they allow noncitizens and people with loyalty to other countries to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to consideration of these three important pieces of legislation and urge the passage of this rule.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is really not much to say. If you were to listen to my friend on the other side, you would think these bills are going to change the world the second the ink dries, but they are not.

This is just another week of wasted time, more of the same from the Republican leadership here in Congress that is completely out of touch with what the American people actually care about.

H.R. 192 is another GOP attempt to meddle in D.C. politics. They spend more time worrying about Washington, D.C., than they do about their own constituents.

It is astounding to me that the party that claims to care about small government and local control wants to have the Federal Government tell local leaders here in D.C. how to run their local elections.

Apparently, they are all for local control unless it is local control by Democrats—in which case, never mind.

To hear anybody on the Republican side talk about election integrity is rich, especially from a party that is filled with election deniers.

We are also here to consider H.R. 4763, a bill that provides an upper hand to the crypto industry instead of meaningfully addressing gaps in digital asset regulation.

□ 1230

Finally, we will meet on H.R. 5403, a bill that prevents the U.S. from exploring digital currency. I know my friends on the other side of the aisle are afraid of innovation, but 130 countries representing 98 percent of global GDP are looking into digital currency. Maybe, just maybe, it is something we should look into as well.

Unfortunately, I think some of my friends on the other side want to go back to stone tablets. It is our job in Congress to address the privacy concerns, not to bury our heads in the sand and pretend like the world isn't moving forward.

Mr. Speaker, it is all stunts instead of solutions, extremism over bipartisanship, and it is really a shame. This narrow majority could have given us a chance to work together in a bipartisan way, but instead, my friends over on the other side of the aisle have pandered to their most extreme Members over and over and over again.

They let the extremists kick out their own Speaker. They let the extremists dictate the agenda on the House floor. They let the extremists take down seven rule votes since January 2023, a stunning indictment of their ability to get anything done.

Speaking of indictments, Republicans are skipping their real jobs to take day trips up to New York to try to undermine Donald Trump's criminal trial.

Republicans have no time to work with Democrats but plenty of time to put on weird matching cult uniforms and stand behind President Trump with their bright red ties like pathetic props.

Maybe they want to distract from the fact that their candidate for President has been indicted more times than he has been elected. Maybe they don't want to talk about the fact that the leader of their party is on trial for covering up hush-money payments to a porn star for political gain, not to mention three other criminal felony prosecutions he is facing.

Now, I understand why my Republican friends want to distract from Donald Trump.

They don't want to talk about how Trump had the worse jobs record since the Great Depression, how he sold out our allies and empowered our adversaries.

They bring silly things like this to the floor to deflect blame and distract from the fact that they have no real vi-

sion, just division, and no real plans to make life better for the American people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward presumptive nominees for the Office of the President.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to note that the bury-the-head-in-the-sand approach is the very approach that Chairman Gensler has been taking with regard to the regulation of digital assets.

Our colleagues seem to be less concerned about getting a regulatory framework for consumer protection and are hurrying to put in a central bank digital currency for digital surveillance.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago, I was admonished for stating the simple fact that the former President was indicted by a Grand Jury and is on trial in a court of law. That is not my opinion. It is just the truth. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, has the Chair determined it is unparliamentary to state a fact?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not in a position to determine the veracity of remarks made on the floor. Members must avoid personalities.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, that is unbelievable. Last week during debate, a Republican Member of this House said: "Watch the former President of the United States being hauled into court day after day with a sham trial." He wasn't admonished. I just referenced the same trial, and I was.

Mr. Speaker, I have to ask a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, is it correct that Members of Congress can mention the trial of the presumptive nominee for President, call it a sham and question the integrity of the judge, but a reference to the mere existence of that same trial without any characterization, that is out of order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not issue an advisory opinion.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have one last parliamentary inquiry. Is this restriction originally founded at least in part on the principle in Jefferson's Manual that "in Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king is against order," is that what this is about? I have Jefferson's Manual here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members must avoid personalities in debates. The Chair will direct Members

to rule XVII and section 370 of the House Rules and Manual.

Mr. MCGOVERN. So it is, in fact, based on what is in Jefferson's Manual.

Mr. Speaker, Donald Trump might want to be a king, but he is not a king. He is not a presumptive king. He is not even the President. He is a presumptive nominee. And I know you are trying to do your job and follow precedent, but frankly, at some point it is time for this body to recognize that there is no precedent for this situation.

Ms. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the words of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts will be seated.

□ 1330

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). The clerk will report the words.

The CLERK. We have a presumptive nominee for President facing 88 felony counts, and we are being prevented from even acknowledging it. These are not alternative facts. These are real facts.

A candidate for President of the United States is on trial for sending a hush money payment to a porn star to avoid a sex scandal during his 2016 campaign and then fraudulently disguising those payments in violation of the law.

He is also charged with conspiring to overturn the election. He is also charged with stealing classified information, and a jury has already found him liable for rape in a civil court.

Yet, in this Republican-controlled House, it is okay to talk about the trial, but you have to call it a sham. It is okay to say the jury is rigged but not that Trump should be held accountable. It is okay to say the court is corrupt but not Trump is corrupting the rule of law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The words of the gentleman from Massachusetts accuse a presumptive nominee for the Office of President of engaging in illegal activity.

Presumptive nominees for the Office of President are accorded the same treatment under the rules of decorum in debate as a sitting President. This practice is memorialized in section 370 of the House Rules and Manual. This is warranted even though a candidate may not have officially obtained the party's nomination once there is no reasonable dispute that the candidate will receive the nomination.

The Chair reaches this conclusion in part based on the statement of Speaker Wright of September 29, 1988. On that day, the Speaker made it clear that actual party nomination is not a prerequisite for treatment under the precedents as though a nominee. The Chair has admonished Members on this basis on numerous occasions and as recently as earlier today.

This standard entails an application of the strictures against personality to references to candidates under the rules of decorum in debate. Therefore, although remarks in debate may include criticism of such a candidate's official positions as a candidate, it is a breach of order to refer to the candidate in terms personally offensive, whether by actual accusation or by mere insinuation.

Also as stated in section 370 of the Manual, an accusation that the President has committed a crime, or even that the President has done something illegal, is not in order. The Chair relies on the precedents of March 19, 1998, and September 10, 1998, and finds that the remarks constitute a personality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the offending words are stricken from the RECORD.

There was no objection.

□ 1345

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Indiana is recognized.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY).

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding time. It is great to finally get to make a speech here.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong supporter of the legislation being considered under the rule before us today, including the Central Bank Digital Currency Anti-Surveillance State Act, which will prohibit the Federal Reserve from pursuing a path that could jeopardize the financial freedoms and privacy of the American people.

Around the world, we are seeing authoritarian regimes embrace digital currencies, and why?

It is because it is a means to more effectively and tightly control their people.

That is why the Chinese Communist Party is actively developing a digital currency that will allow them to throttle the Chinese people's access to bank accounts and subject them to Orwellian social credit systems, among other forms of oppressive state control.

Yet, we have also seen freer democratic governments, not too different from our own, pursue policies in recent years to try and control their citizens' access to basic financial services, destroying their livelihoods in the process. In fact, it was our neighbors in Canada who recently shut down access to personal bank accounts of protesters who had the audacity to exercise their right to demonstrate in opposition to their government's draconian lockdowns and vaccine mandates.

Mr. Speaker, before coming to Congress, I joined our healthcare workers and others in the State of New York to protest against Governor Cuomo's oppressive COVID vaccine mandates that led to thousands of New Yorkers, including many frontline healthcare workers, losing their jobs.

With tools like digital currency at their disposal, it creates a new path-

way for the government to retaliate against those who speak up and voice a difference in opinion.

If they had that power back then, would they have used it?

Based on our experience with the Biden administration over the past 4 years and the weaponization of government agencies, I am not surprised that the American people can clearly see the danger here.

This administration with regulation after regulation and policy after policy has chipped away at the freedoms of the American people.

Under President Biden, everyday Americans are left wondering if they will be able to purchase a gas stove, drive an affordable car, do what they like with their private land, or even whether they can safely voice a conservative viewpoint without some form of reprisal from their government.

We cannot take for granted our rights as Americans, especially when we have an administration, captured and intimidated by the radical left, that has weaponized our Federal agencies against the freedoms of individuals as the Biden administration has done over the past 4 years.

The American people are sick and tired of giving up their freedoms and being spied on by our Federal Government. First, it was warrantless surveillance through FISA. Today, it is a government-controlled digital currency.

If we allow this dangerous trend to continue, what is next?

Mr. Speaker, we need to pass the underlying legislation to prevent any further pursuit of authoritarian policies like the creation of a centralized and controllable digital currency. Let's pass this rule and protect the financial privacy and the freedoms of the American people.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, a bill I was proud to cosponsor. I thank Majority Whip TOM EMMER and Chairman MCHENRY of the House Financial Services Committee for their work on this legislation to protect Americans' privacy and financial data.

A central bank digital currency, or CBDC, would have devastating consequences for the Fourth Amendment rights of all freedom-loving Americans. Just as we have seen the Federal Government weaponized against conservatives, whether it is the IRS, the DOJ, the FBI, or even the Fed, no three-letter government agency should be able to trample on our Constitution.

In 21st century America, the freedom to purchase goods and services necessary to care for and protect our families shouldn't be left up to the government. A CBDC is a slippery slope toward ceding that liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, Americans have always been a leader in innovation and technology, particularly in financial services. In order for this to remain the case, we must support regulatory structures that continue to foster that same innovative spirit without sacrificing privacy while providing necessary consumer protections and preserving market integrity.

Before us is the opportunity to move legislation that could have a positive effect on the everyday lives of all Americans.

H.R. 4763, the Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century or FIT21, is a bill that delivers on all of these fronts for the future of digital assets here in the United States.

Speaking of protecting Americans, H.R. 5403, the Central Bank Digital Currency Anti-Surveillance State Act ensures that the government is never in a position to weaponize the financial system against the American people.

Innovation cannot come at the cost of sacrificing individual liberties. The issuance of a CBDC would only work to compromise Americans' rights and privacy.

Finally, H.R. 192 protects the integrity of American elections here in the District of Columbia, and we must prevent it. Congress must step in when local officials in the District fail to protect election integrity in this most basic sense. Noncitizens, including illegal immigrants and agents of foreign governments, must not have the ability to vote in American elections at any level anywhere. This is a basic issue of responsible governance.

To ensure government is responsive to and protective of the people it serves, elections must not include non-citizens or foreign actors.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to moving these bills out of the House this week, and I ask my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on the previous question and "yes" on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YAKYM). The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 203, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

YEAS—205

Aderholt	Arrington	Banks
Alford	Babin	Bean (FL)
Allen	Bacon	Bentz
Amodei	Baird	Bergman
Armstrong	Balderson	Bice

Biggs	Graves (MO)
Bilirakis	Green (TN)
Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)
Boebert	Griffith
Bost	Grothman
Brecheen	Guest
Buchanan	Guthrie
Bucshon	Hageman
Burchett	Harris
Burgess	Harshbarger
Burlison	Hern
Calvert	Higgins (LA)
Cammack	Hill
Carey	Hinson
Carl	Houchin
Carter (GA)	Hudson
Carter (TX)	Huizenga
Chavez-DeRemer	Issa
Ciscomani	Jackson (TX)
Cline	James
Cloud	Johnson (LA)
Clyde	Johnson (SD)
Cole	Jordan
Collins	Joyce (OH)
Comer	Joyce (PA)
Crane	Kean (NJ)
Crawford	Kelly (MS)
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)
Curtis	Kiggans (VA)
D'Esposito	Kiley
Davidson	Kim (CA)
De La Cruz	Kustoff
DesJarlais	LaHood
Diaz-Balart	LaLota
Donalds	LaMalfa
Duarte	Lamborn
Duncan	Langworthy
Dunn (FL)	Latta
Edwards	LaTurner
Ellzey	Lawler
Emmer	Lee (FL)
Estes	Lesko
Ezell	Letlow
Fallon	Lucas
Feenstra	Luetkemeyer
Finstad	Luna
Fischbach	Luttrell
Fitzgerald	Mace
Fitzpatrick	Malliotakis
Fleischmann	Maloy
Flood	Mann
Fox	Mast
Franklin, Scott	McClain
Fry	McClintock
Fulcher	McCormick
Gaetz	McHenry
Garbarino	Meuser
Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)
Gimenez	Miller (OH)
Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)
Good (VA)	Miller-Meeks
Gooden (TX)	Mills
Gosar	Molinaro
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar

NAYS—203

Adams	Clark (MA)	Garamendi
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Garcia (IL)
Allred	Cleaver	Garcia (TX)
Amo	Clyburn	Garcia, Robert
Auchincloss	Cohen	Golden (ME)
Balint	Connolly	Goldman (NY)
Barragán	Correa	Gomez
Beatty	Costa	Gonzalez,
Bera	Courtney	Vicente
Beyer	Craig	Gotthelmer
Bishop (GA)	Crockett	Green, Al (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Crow	Harder (CA)
Bonamici	Cuellar	Hayes
Bowman	David (KS)	Himes
Boyle (PA)	Davis (IL)	Horsford
Brown	Davis (NC)	Houlahan
Brownley	Dean (PA)	Hoyer
Budzinski	DeGette	Hoyle (OR)
Bush	DeLauro	Huffman
Caraveo	DelBene	Ivey
Carbajal	Deluzio	Jackson (IL)
Cardenas	DeSaunier	Jackson (NC)
Carson	Dingell	Jacobs
Carter (LA)	Doggett	Jeffries
Cartwright	Escobar	Johnson (GA)
Casas	Eshoo	Kamlaager-Dove
Case	Espallat	Kaptur
Casten	Fletcher	Keating
Castor (FL)	Poster	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Foushee	Kennedy
Cherfilus-	Frankel, Lois	Khanna
McCormick	Frost	Kildee
Chu	Gallego	Kilmer

Kim (NJ)	Omar	Slotkin
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Smith (WA)
Kuster	Panetta	Sorensen
Larsen (WA)	Pappas	Soto
Larson (CT)	Pascarell	Spanberger
Lee (CA)	Pelosi	Stanton
Lee (NV)	Peltola	Stevens
Lee (PA)	Perez	Strickland
Leger Fernandez	Peters	Suozi
Levin	Pettersen	Swalwell
Lieu	Phillips	Sykes
Lofgren	Pingree	Takano
Lynch	Pocan	Thanedar
Manning	Porter	Thompson (CA)
Matsui	Pressley	Thompson (MS)
McBath	Quigley	Titus
McClellan	Ramirez	Tlaib
McCollum	Raskin	Tokuda
McGarvey	Ross	Tonko
McGovern	Ruiz	Torres (CA)
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Torres (NY)
Menendez	Ryan	Trahan
Meng	Salinas	Trone
Mfume	Sánchez	Underwood
Morelle	Sarbanes	Vargas
Moskowitz	Scanlon	Vasquez
Moulton	Schakowsky	Veasey
Mrvan	Schiff	Wasserman
Mullin	Schneider	Schultz
Nadler	Scholten	Waters
Napolitano	Schrier	Watson Coleman
Neal	Scott (VA)	Wexton
Neguse	Scott, David	Wild
Nickel	Sewell	Williams (GA)
Norcross	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Ocasio-Cortez	Sherrill	

NOT VOTING—22

Barr	Jayapal	Nunn (IA)
Blumenauer	Landsman	Scalise
Evans	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)
Ferguson	Magaziner	Stansbury
Granger	Massie	Velázquez
Grijalva	McCauley	Wilson (SC)
Hunt	Moore (WI)	
Jackson Lee	Murphy	

□ 1430

Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, and CRAIG changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. CARTER of Georgia and MCHENRY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 204, noes 203, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

AYES—204

Aderholt	Bilirakis	Chavez-DeRemer
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Ciscomani
Amodei	Boebert	Cline
Armstrong	Bost	Cloud
Arrington	Brecheen	Clyde
Babin	Buchanan	Cole
Bacon	Bucshon	Collins
Baird	Burchett	Comer
Balderson	Burgess	Crane
Banks	Burlison	Crawford
Barr	Calvert	Crenshaw
Bean (FL)	Cammack	Curtis
Bentz	Carey	D'Esposito
Bergman	Carl	Davidson
Bice	Carter (GA)	De La Cruz
Biggs	Carter (TX)	DesJarlais

Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)	Palmer	Omar	Sarbanes	Thanedar
Donalds	Jordan	Pence	Pallone	Scanlon	Thompson (CA)
Duarte	Joyce (OH)	Perry	Panetta	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Pfluger	Pappas	Schiff	Titus
Dunn (FL)	Kean (NJ)	Posey	Pascarell	Schneider	Tlaib
Edwards	Kelly (MS)	Reschenthaler	Pelosi	Scholten	Tokuda
Ellzey	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)	Peltola	Schrier	Tonko
Emmer	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (AL)	Perez	Scott (VA)	Torres (CA)
Estes	Kiley	Rogers (KY)	Peters	Scott, David	Torres (NY)
Ezell	Kim (CA)	Rose	Pettersen	Sewell	Trahan
Fallon	Kustoff	Rosendale	Phillips	Sherman	Trone
Feenstra	LaHood	Rouzer	Pingree	Sherrill	Underwood
Finstad	LaLota	Roy	Pocan	Slotkin	Vargas
Fischbach	LaMalfa	Rutherford	Porter	Smith (WA)	Vasquez
Fitzgerald	Langworthy	Salazar	Pressley	Sorensen	Veasey
Fitzpatrick	Latta	Scott, Austin	Quigley	Soto	Wasserman
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Self	Ramirez	Spanberger	Schultz
Flood	Lawler	Sessions	Raskin	Stanton	Waters
Foxx	Lee (FL)	Simpson	Ross	Stevens	Watson Coleman
Franklin, Scott	Lesko	Smith (MO)	Ruiz	Strickland	Wexton
Fry	Letlow	Smith (NE)	Ruppersberger	Suozzi	Wild
Fulcher	Lucas	Smith (NJ)	Ryan	Swallow	Williams (GA)
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Smucker	Salinas	Sykes	Wilson (FL)
Garbarino	Luna	Spartz	Sánchez	Takano	
Garcia, Mike	Mace	Stauber			
Gimenez	Malliotakis	Steel			
Gonzales, Tony	Maloy	Stefanik	Alford	Jayapal	Murphy
Good (VA)	Mann	Steil	Blumenauer	Lamborn	Nunn (IA)
Gooden (TX)	Mast	Stube	Evans	Landsman	Scalise
Gosar	McCaul	Strong	Ferguson	Loudermilk	Schweikert
Graves (LA)	McClain	Tenney	Granger	Luttrell	Stansbury
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Thompson (PA)	Grijalva	Magaziner	Velázquez
Green (TN)	McCormick	Tiffany	Hunt	Massie	Yakym
Greene (GA)	McHenry	Timmons	Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	
Griffith	Meuser	Turner			
Grothman	Miller (IL)	Valadao			
Guest	Miller (OH)	Van Drew			
Guthrie	Miller (WV)	Van Dyne			
Hageman	Miller-Meeks	Van Orden			
Harris	Mills	Wagner			
Harshbarger	Molinaro	Walberg			
Hern	Moolenaar	Waltz			
Higgins (LA)	Mooney	Weber (TX)			
Hill	Moore (AL)	Webster (FL)			
Hinson	Moore (UT)	Wenstrup			
Houchin	Moran	Westerman			
Hudson	Nehls	Williams (NY)			
Huizenga	Newhouse	Williams (TX)			
Issa	Norman	Wilson (SC)			
Jackson (TX)	Obenrolte	Wittman			
James	Ogles	Womack			
Johnson (LA)	Owens	Zinke			

NOES—203

Adams	Cuellar	Johnson (GA)
Aguilar	Davidson (KS)	Kamla-Dove
Allred	Davis (IL)	Kaptur
Amo	Davis (NC)	Keating
Auchincloss	Dean (PA)	Kelly (IL)
Balint	DeGette	Kennedy
Barragán	DeLauro	Khanna
Beatty	DelBene	Kildee
Bera	Deluzio	Kilmer
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Kim (NJ)
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Krishnamoorthi
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Kuster
Bonamici	Escobar	Larsen (WA)
Bowman	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Boyle (PA)	Espallat	Lee (CA)
Brown	Fletcher	Lee (NV)
Brownley	Foster	Lee (PA)
Budzinski	Foushee	Leger Fernandez
Bush	Frankel, Lois	Levin
Caraveo	Frost	Lieu
Carbajal	Gallego	Lofgren
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Lynch
Carson	Garcia (IL)	Manning
Carter (LA)	Garcia (TX)	Matsui
Cartwright	Garcia, Robert	McBath
Casas	Golden (ME)	McClellan
Case	Goldman (NY)	McCollum
Casten	Gomez	McGarvey
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez,	McGovern
Castro (TX)	Vicente	Meeks
Cherfilus-	Gottheimer	Menendez
McCormick	Green, Al (TX)	Meng
Chu	Harder (CA)	Mfume
Clark (MA)	Hayes	Morelle
Clarke (NY)	Himes	Moskowitz
Cleaver	Horsford	Moulton
Clyburn	Houlahan	Mrvan
Cohen	Hoyer	Mullin
Connolly	Hoyle (OR)	Nadler
Correa	Huffman	Napolitano
Costa	Ivey	Neal
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Neguse
Craig	Jackson (NC)	Nickel
Crockett	Jacobs	Norcross
Crow	Jeffries	Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—23

Alford	Jayapal	Murphy
Blumenauer	Lamborn	Nunn (IA)
Evans	Landsman	Scalise
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Schweikert
Granger	Luttrell	Stansbury
Grijalva	Magaziner	Velázquez
Hunt	Massie	Yakym
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	

□ 1443

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 222.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, due to a natural disaster event in the district, I made an emergency trip back to Iowa to provide assistance to my constituents who have been left devastated by the tornado. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 221, ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1243 and YEA on Roll Call No. 222, Adoption of H. Res. 1243.

FINANCIAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill (H.R. 4763).

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1243 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. 4763.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1448

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. 4763) to provide for a system of regulation of digital assets by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes, with Mr. GUEST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 30 minutes.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, Congress will establish a new high-water mark for digital asset policy. To be clear, this joint effort between the Financial Services Committee and the Agriculture Committee did not come together overnight. Far from it. We formed subcommittees, convened working groups, heard from countless stakeholders, and received input from Members across the ideological spectrum in the House of Representatives.

Last July, we passed the bipartisan Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century Act, FIT21, out of our respective committees. Each step in this process has created a new high-water mark.

The next step will be a broad bipartisan vote today to finally provide the robust consumer protections and clear regulatory framework established by this bill. FIT21 will cement the United States' global leadership in technological innovation, invention, and adoption.

Unfortunately, our current regulatory framework is preventing digital assets innovation from reaching its full potential. The SEC and the CFTC are currently in a food fight for control of these asset classes. They have created an impossible situation where the same firms are subject to competing and contradictory enforcement actions by the two different agencies, leaving consumers behind, leaving innovators behind.

FIT21 fixes this by creating a regulatory framework that will provide clear rules of the road and strong guardrails for Americans engaging with the digital asset ecosystem.

At its core, FIT21 applies time-tested consumer protections to ensure that the 20 percent of Americans who engage in the digital asset ecosystem can do so safely and so more Americans can engage, as well.

Today, we have the opportunity to answer the calls of consumers, digital asset innovators, and the Biden administration. We can establish the next