

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF DEPUTY BRADLEY RECKLING

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

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, southeast Michigan has been devastated by a recent string of egregious violence. On June 15, nine people were senselessly shot at the Rochester Hills Splash Pad in Brooklands Plaza. We continue to pray for the victims and their families and stand by ready to bring some small solace and resolution to those affected.

Within 2 minutes of shots being fired, police officers arrived on the scene. They saved countless numbers of lives on June 15 by running toward the danger, not away from it. The selfless sacrifice of our law enforcement officers stands as our greatest barrier between chaos and order, good and evil.

In the same way, just a week later, on June 22, Deputy Bradley Reckling, a sheriff's deputy in Oakland County, responded to a call and willingly went into harm's way. Upon responding to the scene, Bradley Reckling was ambushed, shot and killed in the line of duty, going toward danger, not away from it.

His remarkable soul is now in Heaven, at peace, but his life was lost to his family and his friends. Bradley was more than a law enforcement officer. He was a husband, a father, a son, a brother, and a friend. He leaves behind a loving family, his three beautiful little girls, and his wife, Jacqueline, who is now a pregnant, young widow.

Everyone in Michigan is both disheartened and horrified by this news of shameful crime. True evil has taken Bradley away from us, this light away from us, far too soon, and we are all committed to doing what it takes to end this senseless violence.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and our prayers for Bradley's family are with them. I ask the Members in the Chamber to join us, the southeast Michigan delegation, to please rise and join us in a moment of silence.

Bradley, God rest your soul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 8771, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316 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. 8771.

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

□ 1650

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. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mr. WEBER of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting 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 Appropriations, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 30 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Chair, I also want to apologize, because I am getting over this pretty bad cold, and so I hope my voice will stand up for the hours that we have here on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to speak on the fiscal year 2025 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill for floor consideration here today.

The bill totals \$51.7 billion, which is a cut, a reduction, of \$7.6 billion from the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. That is 11 percent less than enacted and nearly 20 percent below the President's budget request.

This allocation and the policies within the bill will allow us to build on important changes that House Republicans fought hard to secure in the fiscal year 2024 bill signed into law only a few months ago.

You are probably going to hear it now. There are some who will say that cuts of this magnitude jeopardize the United States' leadership in the world, that we are abandoning our leadership, and that the world will be less safe.

Let me be very clear. I completely disagree. In fact, it is just the opposite.

The priorities in this bill are crystal clear. If you are a friend or an ally of the United States, this bill supports you. If you are an adversary or are cozying up to our adversaries, then frankly, no, you are not going to like this bill.

The bill eliminates controversial or ineffective programs that, frankly, American taxpayers do not support and that, frankly, again, even our allies and partners don't support either.

This is key: Even with the deep cuts to the top-line spending, this bill fully funds our ally Israel and increases funding over the President's request to counter Communist China and to combat the flow of fentanyl into our country, again while spending less money overall.

Let me tell you what this bill does not do, what this bill does not fund, Mr. Chairman. Despite the Biden administration's request, this bill will not fund organizations that employ terrorists, like UNRWA. It does not fund organizations that provide a platform on the global stage for the worst human rights abusers, like the Human Rights Council, or that take bogus legal action against Israel, as it fights for its very existence, like the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice.

No, this bill does not fund organizations that cower to Communist China and deny Taiwan even observer status, like the World Health Organization. This bill also does not pay for other countries' climate reparations, like the Loss and Damages Fund.

This bill certainly does not permit funds to promote and mobilize illegal migration to the United States' southern border through organizations exploiting this administration's dangerous open-border policies.

Yes, this bill stops funding to all of those organizations and programs for the reasons that I mentioned, not just because they are a waste of money, which would be reason enough, but because those organizations are actually working against our interests and those of our allies while utilizing American taxpayer money to do so.

I will take a moment to address how this bill treats, for example, the United Nations. This bill acknowledges the mockery that is the U.N., unfortunately, and zeros out the U.N. regular budget. The U.N. does not deserve one more dime of taxpayer money. It just doesn't.

The hypocrisy and the moral decay at the U.N. has only gotten worse and is rearing its ugly head time and time again with repeated, brazen, anti-Semitic attacks against Israel.

That is why this bill builds on, frankly, key wins from fiscal year 2024 and adds new conditions on anti-Semitism and anti-Israel bias throughout the United Nations and other international organizations. This should be no surprise. Actions have consequences. At least they should. The U.N. will feel the consequences of their actions in this bill.

This legislation makes confronting the national security threat posed by the Communist Chinese Party a top priority. It provides \$2.1 billion to counter the malign influence of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China. Note this: That is above the President's request despite spending less money overall.

It also provides \$500 million for foreign military financing for Taiwan's

security needs and prioritizes funding for other critical partners in the Indo-Pacific, including the Philippines and the Pacific Island countries.

I would like to now turn to our hemisphere, which is another top priority in this bill, which impacts all Americans. This bill includes funding to combat the trafficking of opiates, and in particular fentanyl, which is killing so many young Americans. This bill also holds accountable governments failing to cooperate on countering narcotics and other issues of critical importance to the United States and the American people.

Let me give you this example. No funds in this bill can go to Mexico until a certification is made that an agreement is in place to restore water deliveries owed to the United States from Mexico.

The bill increases support for freedom and democracy for the people of Cuba, in this hemisphere, by providing \$35 million for democracy funding and \$35 million for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. It also reins in attempts by the Biden administration to promote the so-called entrepreneurs in Cuba's closed, communist economy.

Let's be very clear. The only truly independent entrepreneurs in Cuba are in prison. While the Cuban people are risking their lives to demand true freedom and hitting the streets to demand true freedom, unfortunately, the Biden administration is attempting to throw their oppressors a lifeline with unilateral sanction relief. That is why the language is even further tightened this year.

□ 1700

Finally, this bill includes all long-standing pro-life protections, including a prohibition on all taxpayer funds from being used to pay for abortion. It builds on those requirements by applying the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy to all global health funding.

You see, Mr. Chairman, it promotes American values by continuing important funding for democracy, increasing funding for religious freedom programs abroad, supporting faith-based organizations that are helping to deliver the United States foreign assistance, and eliminating programs that use taxpayer dollars for, frankly, controversial or ineffective agendas.

Now, before I close, Mr. Chairman, if I may, I thank the amazing staff from the Appropriations Committee for their work on the bill. Also, I thank my personal office staff who have worked amazingly hard with very little time, as you know, on this important bill.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for bringing this legislation to the floor. I am actually thanking the Speaker of the House for bringing this legislation to the floor which supports our allies. It protects our national security in a smart, efficient, and thoughtful way.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the House Republican draft of the FY25 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

This woefully underfunded bill will weaken America, and, yes, it will leave us vulnerable to our adversaries.

The measures Republicans are bringing to the House floor this week would slash our diplomatic and development programs by a shocking 12 percent, while at the same time seeking to increase military spending by \$8.5 billion.

These cuts would leave America vastly weakened. This continues a dangerous trend that puts the Pentagon on steroids while leaving diplomacy and development on life support.

Our national security is built on three pillars: defense, diplomacy, and development. We need all three to be strong to execute a foreign policy that advances both our interests and our values. We already spend 50 percent less in real terms on diplomacy and development than we did 40 years ago. If only defense is adequately funded, it means that we will too often rely only on military force, which should be a last resort, not our first. In the famous words of General Mattis: If you don't fund the State Department, you need to buy me more ammunition.

My Republican colleagues like to talk a good game about confronting China. In truth, this bill is really a gift to Beijing's diplomatic efforts. Even before the billion-dollar cut to our embassies and Foreign Service officers, the People's Republic of China now has more foreign missions and more diplomats than we do.

In addition, the bill's prohibitions on participation in global venues like the United Nations or the World Health Organization will simply mean that China's self-interest will go unchecked by the United States. You can't have it both ways.

I just returned from a bipartisan delegation to Africa where my colleagues and I, both Democrats and Republicans, met with reformers in key African democracies. These leaders told us that they preferred to partner with the United States over China. However, too often, American presence and investment was missing in action.

They told us over and over and over again: Where are you? You are not here.

Countering the PRC's influence means, quite frankly, America needs to show up. Republicans, again, as I said, can't have it both ways. China, Russia, and all of our adversaries will rush to fill the void left by this bill.

This bill also takes a really dishonest approach to the existential threat posed by climate change. People around the world are confronting the impacts of human-caused climate change right now: life-threatening temperatures, crop failures, floods and severe weather. Many of us are experiencing this in our own districts and hometowns.

Now, we can't change the temperature. Climate change is here. The past 12 months have been the hottest ever measured, but we can help people and communities around the world to cope with the most life-threatening impacts.

However, this bill ignores reality. It includes no funding for clean energy; no funding to help communities adapt to drought, rising coastlines, or extreme heat; no funding to stop deforestation or recurring coastal flooding; and the bill cuts off, mind you, cooperation with other countries.

Once again, Mr. Chair, think of the PRC and what this bill says to them.

The bill also wages war on women's reproductive freedom. Mr. Chair, 218 million women still cannot access the tools to decide when and how to have a baby. As a result, hundreds of thousands die in childbirth. That is a fact. The Republican bill makes it harder for women to access care. It also cuts off funding for the United Nations Family Planning Association, the one partner that helps mothers and babies in the hardest places to reach. Mothers and babies will die because of this.

Nonetheless, the most damaging aspect of this bill is the massive abdication and retreat of United States leadership around the world. The bill treats issues and countries as black and white, good and evil; it is our way or the highway. This is fundamentally undemocratic for a country that stands for democracy.

A key example is how this bill doubles down and triples down on the failed, yes, failed Cuban embargo. There is no track record of success nurturing democracy and human rights by punishing regular people.

Instead of listening to partners and addressing concerns together, this bill forces the United States to go it alone and reject any country with a different perspective. Perhaps most telling, the largest increase in this bill is foreign military financing in the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. It zeroes out the United Nations and outright prohibits half a dozen U.N. bodies. The message of this bill, once again, is more weapons and less cooperation.

This is not how the world works. This approach is isolating America. Yes, human rights violators and countries that do not share democratic values also participate in these organizations, but that is why we must stay engaged. If we cede the ground to countries with little regard for human rights, then we are enabling more injustice.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and get to work on a truly bipartisan approach that will protect and advance America's security interests and, of course, make sure that we are a country which leads in forming alliances and cooperates for the sake of the survivors of our planet.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Republican majority's State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

First, I would also like to thank the majority and minority staff, especially Erin Kolodjeski, Laurie Mignone, and Stephanie Reed. I also want to acknowledge Chairman DIAZ-BALART and Ranking Member BARBARA LEE for their work on the bill.

It is difficult to imagine this entire institution without Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, Congresswoman LEE has been a unique and effective advocate for America wielding influence on the global stage. Our soft power, our ability to bring other nations together for the common purposes of democracy, freedom, and human rights, is as critical to our freedom and prosperity as our defense capabilities.

I thank Congresswoman LEE for all that she has done for California and for our Nation.

To the bill, much like last year, the fiscal year 2025 State and Foreign Operations bill resurrects the doomed isolationism of the early 20th century. Just a few months after Democrats and Republicans voted for final bipartisan 2024 funding bills, the majority proposes that we decimate the State and Foreign Operations bill with a 12 percent cut.

Let us take stock for a moment. Around the globe, America's adversaries threaten the peace and prosperity of the free world. With wars in the Middle East and Europe and humanitarian crises on nearly every continent, the world is yearning for American leadership.

Not since the Cold War have our diplomatic influence and soft power been more critical to keeping Americans safe, yet House Republicans have proposed a bill that would diminish America's world leadership and obstruct our ability to support our allies, to deter our adversaries, to surpass our competitors, to maximize our influence, and to continue leading the free world.

Whether we are talking about our diplomatic strength, economic investments, or humanitarian assistance, this bill unravels the hard-fought credibility and influence we have earned to be global leaders.

This bill threatens our national security, it threatens women's health globally, it hampers our response to the climate crisis, undermines our diplomatic corps by underfunding the State Department and USAID, and completely blocks support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency—the backbone of getting humanitarian assistance to Gazans in need and jeopardizes

relief for refugees in Lebanon and in Jordan—leaving behind some of the most vulnerable people facing the most unthinkable conditions in the world.

The majority's bill is, yet again, diminishing the global standing of the United States and what we stand for, what our values are, for our own people and for people around the world who look to America, the world's largest economy and oldest constitutional democracy, for inspiration and, yes, for hope.

This bill abdicates U.S. leadership at the United Nations and other multilateral and international institutions by not including any funding for the U.N. regular budget, the U.N. Development Program, U.N. Women, and for UNICEF, as well.

By withdrawing from these organizations, we will allow our competitors and our adversaries to take our place and to replace our influence on the global stage.

By shortchanging USAID at a time when a historic number of people are facing conflict and instability, we are failing to live up to America's ideals.

A wide gamut of nonprofit, faith-based, and advocacy organizations have issued stark warnings of what this bill portends for America's global leadership and national security. The Global Health Council led a group of 62 organizations in saying that this bill "falls woefully short of the funding necessary to address global converging crises and would signal a cessation of U.S. leadership and influence on the world stage."

Later, at the appropriate time, I will submit this compilation for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Our starting point for 2025 must provide, and Democrats will accept nothing less than, a 1 percent increase in defense and nondefense funding consistent with the framework set in the Fiscal Responsibility Act that Republicans demanded. Any increase for defense beyond that 1 percent must be matched with nondefense investments. As we proved together this spring, final spending bills will be the product of negotiations between Democrats and the Republicans in the House and Senate.

For all of these reasons, I cannot support this bill. For the sake of our national security, for women's health globally, and our response to the climate crisis, Republicans must abandon this reckless and partisan path and join Democrats at the table. It is time to govern.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the distinguished ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I thank Ranking Member LEE for all the hard work that she does on SFOPS and her global leadership, which is tremendously important.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to this legislation.

On this very floor, my Republican colleagues have claimed that America is falling behind its competitors like China, that we must counter its spreading malign influence that it has commanded through foreign investments and other coercive measures.

While Beijing has increased its diplomatic budget over the last decade to surpass even what we afford our own diplomatic posts and personnel, what is the Republicans' strategy to grow our own influence and to outcompete China, Russia, and other national security competitors and adversaries? What is their plan? They propose this legislation, a partisan chain saw to our international affairs budget, which would impose a 12 percent cut on top of the cuts they imposed in last year's budget. This bill is a white flag of surrender in the competition for global influence.

I believe there is still a bipartisan majority in this House that is serious about meeting the national security challenges we face. Unfortunately, the majority is not being allowed to work its will today. Instead, this legislation caters to the fringe MAGA wing of the Republican Party with extreme riders on abortion and family planning, climate change, and DEI.

The bill cuts funding to international organizations, including the U.N., where we must demonstrate stronger leadership to advance U.S. interests.

This bill has sharp cuts to the personnel accounts for both the State Department and USAID. How are we going to implement programming without the staffing needed to manage it, or retain the skilled diplomatic workforce?

Amendments proposed today zero out funding for Ukraine, USAID, humanitarian and international disaster relief, educational exchange programs critical to promoting America's standing around the world, and democracy and human rights programs. This is irresponsible policymaking.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, sadly, I rise in opposition to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025, with the hope and expectation that we can do better.

Mr. Chair, as the leaders of the free world, we have a duty to ensure that this critical bill reflects the importance of American leadership, our commitment to developing nations, and our investments in peace and democracy around the world.

While I am very pleased that this bill includes vital provisions for our support of Israel and maintains funding for the implementation of the Women,

Peace, and Security Act, it ultimately falls short in too many crucial areas.

My Republican colleagues often emphasize the threats posed by our global adversaries. However, this bill fails to recognize that poverty, hunger, disease, conflict, hatred, and climate change are also formidable enemies.

So, alarmingly, it severely cuts funding for development assistance, humanitarian aid, and democracy programs, eliminating funding for such organizations that save lives like UNICEF and UNFPA.

It slashes support for women's healthcare and family planning services and includes dangerous policy riders that prevent the poorest, most vulnerable women from accessing abortion, and it shuts down health clinics just for providing accurate information.

Furthermore, this bill fails to appreciate the diversity of mankind. It contains provisions that harm the LGBTQ community worldwide and stifles diplomatic diversity initiatives.

Mr. Chair, by ceding American leadership, this bill creates a vacuum that will embolden our adversaries, leaving our country and the world less healthy, less safe, and less prosperous.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill and send a clear message that we can do better.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to strongly oppose H.R. 8771.

The fact that we are even debating this ridiculous bill makes it clear that some of my colleagues still remain, I will say, uninformed, which will be the kind word, of the ways in which the world is interconnected.

They deny the devastating consequences when our Nation neglects our role, defunds diplomacy, and erodes our commitments to the international community. The multifront global crises facing this Nation calls for leadership and for our Nation's leaders to step up in partnership and cooperation.

Instead, Republicans are doubling down on poison pills that roll back our commitments around reproductive healthcare, LGBTQ+ rights, and climate change; cut over \$1 billion to the United Nations and international bodies that hold war criminals accountable; decimate lifesaving humanitarian aid and gut migration and refugee assistance; and undermine Presidential authority and also international laws.

That is what this bill is about. This bill, in my opinion, is deeply unserious and dangerous, and I encourage my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025.

As a daughter of immigrants and as the Representative of one of the most diverse communities in our Nation, I know firsthand the impact of world events on my friends and neighbors in Queens, but for the second straight year, the GOP is turning our back on the world by cutting critical investments in U.S. diplomacy and development, attacking women's rights, and retreating from the world stage.

This government spending bill would slash the State and foreign operations budget to the lowest level in over a decade. It undermines America's long legacy of leadership that has lifted millions out of poverty, stemmed diseases like HIV and malaria, helped millions of children learn to read and write, and supported the most vulnerable in their time of need.

Mr. Chair, \$7.6 billion in funding cuts will isolate us from our allies and the international conflicts we are confronting together. These cuts would gut women's health and rights around the world, putting maternal health and the well-being of millions of children at risk.

Furthermore, this bill would codify the Trump-era global gag rule, forcing healthcare organizations across the world that receive aid from the U.S. to choose between providing a full range of healthcare options to their patients or forgoing U.S. assistance altogether.

From healthcare and climate change to diplomacy and security, this legislation falls woefully short of the resources we need to address the international crises we are facing today.

America alone is not America First. From my community of Queens and its connection to so many others across the globe, I am voting against this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, let me close by saying a couple of things about this bill once more.

First of all, it is a deeply political, extremist bill that seeks to satisfy the radical fringe at the expense of our national security, global human rights, and the well-being of our allies.

Let me say again what I said yesterday in the Rules Committee. We spend less than 0.5 percent of our GNP on overseas assistance, mind you. This bill cuts that less than 0.5 percent by 12 percent and 6 percent in last fiscal year.

The world is full of threats that don't respect borders, from climate change to pandemics to assertive dictators. We can't stick our heads in the sand and hope that it will all go away.

Investments in development, diplomacy, economic assistance, poverty al-

leviation, healthcare, education, and job creation don't just protect American lives and American interests. They also protect taxpayers' wallets and promote peace and security for not only the United States but throughout the planet.

Experts have found that for every \$1 we spent on conflict prevention, it saves us \$16 down the road. Mr. Chair, I urge my Republican colleagues to consider this when they claim this bill is fiscally responsible.

It has been a tremendous honor, let me say, to serve as both chair and ranking member of the Subcommittee of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, but I leave this role deeply concerned that our politics are leading us in the wrong direction and leaving the United States alone on the global stage.

Democrats will not support a bill if it means turning our backs to the world's most vulnerable women or the looming threat of climate change.

I take some solace in knowing that this partisan Republican draft bill is dead on arrival in the Senate. When my Republican colleagues are ready to come to the table and discuss what America's diplomats and development professionals need to do their jobs, I will be ready to talk.

Our diplomats, our support staff, our Peace Corps volunteers, our Foreign Servicemembers, and all those who represent the United States are impacted by this bill. We owe them a definite deep sense of commitment and gratitude for their service and for their work. Let's do that by not gutting the bill that they rely on to do their jobs.

Until we are able to talk, I urge all Members to reject this dangerous, very weak, and inadequate bill.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, this bill does more for our national security and our allies with less taxpayer money. That is precisely how government is supposed to work. You do more and better with less money. That is how government is supposed to work.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this good bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, the United States has long been the global leader for peace, stability, and international cooperation. This role did not come easily or through weakness. It is the result of the great sacrifice of the American people. It came about not only because of our armed might, which served to defeat the fascist powers during World War 2, but also because of America's clear commitment to the values of freedom and democracy, not only for ourselves, but for all of humanity.

Today's measure—the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2025—reflects that persistent commitment to our national values. It also commands American excellence—we will not only be a participant in the international conversation, but the global leader of it.

The bill prioritizes programs to protect our national security; enhance our working relationships with friends, allies, and partners

around the globe; and promote freedom and democracy abroad.

It supports our allies and partners like Israel and Taiwan, both democracies that face external threats.

It includes funding to enhance security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region, which is critical to countering Communist China's continued aggression.

And it prioritizes funding for combatingentanyl, a crisis that is touching every community in every state in the Nation.

The bill accomplishes these goals in a fiscally responsible way, ensuring that funds are spent where they are needed most. Critically, the bill also maintains longstanding bipartisan policies to promote religious freedom and to protect life, which are of great importance to so many Americans.

I'm deeply proud of the work we have done on this bill, and I applaud Chairman DIAZ-BALART for his hard work. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-39 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 8771

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 Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 11; Chapter 36); for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law; for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities as authorized; and for security activities, \$8,406,887,000, of which \$671,726,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$3,928,712,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection, which may remain available until expended, and of which up to \$818,168,000 is for Diplomatic Policy and Support.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

Of the amounts deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in this or

any prior fiscal year pursuant to section 7069(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103), \$491,000,000 shall be available until expended for the purposes of such account, including to reduce passport backlogs and reduce visa wait times: Provided, That the Secretary of State may by regulation authorize State officials or the United States Postal Service to collect and retain the execution fee for each application for a passport accepted by such officials or by that Service.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, \$389,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$137,800,000, of which \$28,650,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$26,800,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026 for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR): Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading are made available notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the printing and reproduction costs of SIGAR shall not exceed amounts for such costs during the prior fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$720,946,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$287,800,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program: Provided, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded under this heading in this Act shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$7,415,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, \$945,210,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,012,611,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies

arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, \$8,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account".

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,800,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$5,823,626.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$38,218,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed \$1,879,587 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90-553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$745,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$60,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$269,614,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,068,900,000, of which \$534,450,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new

or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages with funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and members of the United Nations Security Council to evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and to consider a draw down when mission goals have been substantially achieved.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$81,800,000, of which \$12,270,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$168,550,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under

this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the United States Section, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the purposes of the United States Section, which shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for grant programs of the North American Development Bank, including technical assistance grants and the Community Assistance Program, \$17,300,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to \$1,250,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, and up to \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, up to \$1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$65,719,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$798,196,000, of which \$39,910,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available for medium- and short-wave broadcasting at not less than the fiscal year 2024 level and in a manner able to reach all provinces in Cuba with daily programming: Provided further, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$75,708,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions, global network distribution, and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than \$43,500,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for the Open Technology Fund, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for grants for innovative methods to reach audiences inside of Cuba: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for USAGM networks, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programming produced about Cuba by OCB, which are in addition to funds otherwise made available for OCB: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for such expenses within the

United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available in accordance with the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) and section 305(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6204): Provided further, That the USAGM Chief Executive Officer shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of such Act or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: Provided further, That significant modifications to USAGM broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, and television), for all USAGM language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$19,580,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), \$55,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the

payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$19,580,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$210,316,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$104,684,000 shall be for democracy programs: Provided, That the requirements of section 7062(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code, \$770,000, of which \$115,500 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: Provided further, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2025: Provided further, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), \$4,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), \$3,059,000, including not more than \$6,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), \$2,300,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$4,000,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through fifth provisions under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,214,808,000, of which up to \$182,221,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: Provided further, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$20,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title II of this Act under the heading "Capital Investment Fund", subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$259,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$90,000,000, of which up to \$19,500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Office of Inspector Gen-

eral of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,623,712,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to unanticipated and emerging global health threats; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: Provided further, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an

individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,645,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): Provided further, That the amount of such contribution shall be \$1,250,000,000: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2025 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$22,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator, which, consistent with prior years, shall only be made available to support the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections

251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$3,452,362,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new, or terminating a, program of assistance: Provided further, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$3,430,888,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98-164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), \$205,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human

Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, \$150,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179), \$770,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7047 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 601 of the SEED Act of 1989: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601), and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.); allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$2,453,236,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$410,500,000, of which \$7,300,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may

be made available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That in addition to the requirements under section 7015(a) of this Act, the Peace Corps shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any decision to open, close, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or a country program unless there is a substantial risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113-76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), \$937,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$146,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation: Provided further, That section 605(e) of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7704(e)) shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7708) only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$22,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h-3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: Provided further, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: Provided further, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: Provided further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African De-

velopment Foundation Act: Provided further, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring” there is appropriated \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credits extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States pursuant to multilateral debt restructurings, including Paris Club debt restructurings and the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative”: Provided, That such amounts may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,566,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for Program Development and Support may be made available notwithstanding pre-obligation requirements contained in this Act, except for the notification requirements of section 7015.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$921,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assist-

ance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5854), section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Provided, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$420,458,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$30,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$125,425,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$3,500,000 shall remain available until expended to increase the

participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), \$6,828,049,000: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than \$77,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State may use funds made available under this heading pursuant to the previous proviso for the administrative and other operational costs of the Department of State related to military assistance and sales, assistance under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and Department of Defense security assistance programs, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That up to \$2,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso may be used for direct hire personnel, except that this limitation may be exceeded by the Secretary of State following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations:

Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided further, That not more than \$1,487,254,020 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(A)) may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2025 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2792(b)), except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$139,575,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,097,010,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$43,610,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$32,417,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$856,174,624.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$171,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of

the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$9,600,000, of which up to \$1,440,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$125,000,000, of which up to \$18,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: Provided further, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) of such section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2025: Provided further, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: Provided further, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, not to exceed \$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2040, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2025 through 2028.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal

year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE CORPORATION
INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: Provided, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) and for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities described in section 1434(d) of such Act, \$769,029,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$198,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$25,000); and

(2) \$571,029,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018, except such amounts obligated in a fiscal year for activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act shall remain available for disbursement for the term of the underlying project: Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be paid to the “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account” for programs authorized by subsections (b), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018:

Provided further, That funds may only be obligated pursuant to section 1421(g) of the BUILD Act of 2018 subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for support by the Corporation in upper-middle income countries shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2025 collections of amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That such collections collected in fiscal year 2025 in excess of \$769,029,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2025, if such collections are less than \$769,029,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That fees charged for project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of the BUILD Act of 2018, and other direct costs associated with origination or monitoring services provided to specific or potential investors, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: Provided further, That such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until ex-

pendent: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: Provided further, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$354,029,000.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account” (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred to this account pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) shall be available for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act and the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of such Act: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following 8 fiscal years: Provided further, That funds made available in this Act and transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for 1 additional fiscal year: Provided further, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed \$12,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$87,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses: Provided further, That the United States Trade and Development Agency may promote United States private sector participation in development projects in any country in which the United States Government has strategic foreign policy goals or national security interests, subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2025 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: Provided, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2025, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at the early project development stage for out-year construction projects, including to discuss security and non-security construction requirements, modifications to scope, and cost reductions identified for such projects, consistent with applicable laws and regulations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations on contingency savings identified from funds appropriated under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, and the obligation of funds made available by such savings shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—

(1) SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to address security vulnerabilities at interim and temporary United States diplomatic facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

(d) SOFT TARGETS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available for security upgrades to soft targets, including schools, recreational facilities, residences, and places of worship used by United States diplomatic personnel and their dependents.

(e) FACILITIES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act

may be used to move the United States embassy in Israel to a location other than Jerusalem.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7006. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before enactment of this Act by Congress: Provided, That up to \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 2151a note).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes, or to support a democratic transition: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State, following consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, may waive the restriction in this section on a program-by-program basis if the Secretary certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to such waiver shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations,

but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading "Representation Expenses".

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Funds appropriated under the headings "Diplomatic Programs", including for Worldwide Security Protection, "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance", and "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, for emergency evacuations, or to prevent or respond to security situations and requirements, subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees.

(C) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—Of the amount made available under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(D) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—Of the amount made available under the heading, "Diplomatic Programs", up to \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available in title I of this Act under the heading "Capital Investment Fund".

(E) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The transfer authorities provided by subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law and the exercise of such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$1,000,000 and

any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—

(1) TRANSFERS.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) may only be transferred from funds made available under title III of this Act: Provided, That any such transfers, or any other amounts transferred to the United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) pursuant to any provision of law, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, as appropriate, shall ensure that the programs funded by such transfers are coordinated with, and complement, foreign assistance programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.—Funds appropriated under the heading "Millennium Challenge Corporation" in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be transferred to accounts under the heading "United States International Development Finance Corporation" and, when so transferred, may be used for the costs of activities described in subsections (b) and (c) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the limitations provided in the second, third, and fifth provisos under the heading "United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account" in this Act: Provided further, That any transfer executed pursuant to the transfer authority provided in this paragraph shall not exceed 10 percent of an individual Compact awarded pursuant to section 609(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (title VI of Public Law 108-199): Provided further, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the United States International Development Finance Corporation: Provided further, That such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That within 60 days of the termination in whole or in part of the Compact from which funds were transferred under this authority to the United States International Development Finance Corporation, any unobligated balances shall be transferred back to the Millennium Challenge Corporation, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) **AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.**—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: Provided, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided further, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **COMPUTER NETWORKS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.**—None of the funds made available by this Act should be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems) of the same type.

(d) **EMAIL SERVERS OUTSIDE THE .GOV DOMAIN.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II that are made available to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development may be made available to support the use or establishment of email accounts or email servers created outside the .gov domain or not fitted for automated records management as part of a Federal government records management program in contravention of the Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113–187).

(e) **REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(f) **LIMITATIONS ON ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

ASSISTANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7011. (a) STRATEGY.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a multi-year strategy to improve the effectiveness of United States foreign assistance.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The strategy required by this subsection shall include—

(A) methods used to determine the effectiveness of United States assistance;

(B) analysis on using outcomes to inform the allocation of such assistance;

(C) results of impact evaluations carried out within the prior 12 months and a plan for incorporating the results of such evaluations into the design of future programs funded by such assistance; and

(D) estimated costs associated with implementation of the strategy.

(3) **CONCURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Secretary and Administrator shall—

(A) convene a panel of experts and practitioners to make recommendations for the strategy required by this subsection; and

(B) include all such recommendations in an appendix to the strategy whether or not they were incorporated into the strategy.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the requirements of this subsection.

(b) **BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for the regular and systematic collection of feedback obtained directly from beneficiaries to enhance the quality and relevance of such assistance: Provided, That the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall regularly conduct oversight to ensure that such feedback is collected and used by implementing partners to maximize the cost-effectiveness and utility of such assistance.

(c) **EVALUATIONS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for impact evaluations, including ex-post evaluations, of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States Government-funded assistance programs: Provided, That of the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph, \$20,000,000 shall be administered in coordination with the Office of the Chief Economist, USAID, and may be used for administrative expenses of such Office: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph are in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(d) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—An obligation in excess of \$2,000,000 from deobligated balances of funds appropriated by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that remain available due to the exercise of the authority in section 7011 of such Acts shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the “ForeignAssistance.gov” website: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request and in a timely manner, to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) **NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.**—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2025 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2026 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2026, such taxes have not been reimbursed.

(c) **DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.**—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) **REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or

entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section:

(1) **BILATERAL AGREEMENT.**—The term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) **TAXES AND TAXATION.**—The term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.—The original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(b) **OTHER ACTS.**—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: Provided, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available in titles I, II, and VI, and under the headings “Peace Corps” and “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

(1) create new programs;

(2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;

(3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) **NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds provided under titles I, II, and VI of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under such titles that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Peace Corps”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, and “Trade and Development Agency” shall be available for obligation for programs, projects, activities, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for a program, project, or activity for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such program, project, or activity for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **PROGRAMS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) **FUNDING.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.**—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) **COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) **TRUST FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OTHER PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the following programs and activities shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

(A) the Global Engagement Center;

(B) the Power Africa and Prosper Africa initiatives;

(C) funds made available under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” that are made available to a country listed in section 7007 of this Act;

(D) the Prevention and Stabilization Fund and the Multi-Donor Global Fragility Fund;

(E) the Countering PRC Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund;

(F) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059 of this Act; and

(G) funds specifically allocated for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.

(2) DEMOCRACY PROGRAM POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—Modifications to democracy program policy and procedures, including relating to the use of consortia, by the Department of State and USAID shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) ARMS SALES.—The reports, notifications, and certifications, and any other documents, required to be submitted pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776), and such documents submitted pursuant to section 36(b) through (d) of such Act with respect to countries that have received assistance provided with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall be concurrently submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and shall include information about the source of funds for any sale or transfer, as applicable, if known at the time of submission.

(4) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as applicable, shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

DOCUMENTS, REPORT POSTING, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7016. (a) DOCUMENT REQUESTS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) PUBLIC POSTING OF REPORTS.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), any report required by this Act to be submitted to Congress by any Federal agency receiving funds made available by this Act shall be posted on the public website of such agency not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a report if—

(A) the head of such agency determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations in

the transmittal letter accompanying such report that—

(i) the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy; or

(ii) the report contains proprietary or other privileged information; or

(B) the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) The agency posting such report shall do so only after the report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so in a central location on the public website of such agency.

(c) RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall—

(1) regularly review and update the policies, directives, and oversight necessary to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and presidential executive orders and memoranda concerning the preservation of all records made or received in the conduct of official business, including record emails, instant messaging, and other online tools;

(2) use funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II, as appropriate, to improve Federal records management pursuant to the Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33) and other applicable Federal records management statutes, regulations, or policies for the Department of State and USAID;

(3) direct departing employees, including senior officials, that all Federal records generated by such employees belong to the Federal Government;

(4) substantially reduce, compared to the previous fiscal year, the response time for identifying and retrieving Federal records, including requests made pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(5) strengthen cybersecurity measures to mitigate vulnerabilities, including those resulting from the use of personal email accounts or servers outside the .gov domain, improve the process to identify and remove inactive user accounts, update and enforce guidance related to the control of national security information, and implement the recommendations of the applicable reports of the cognizant Office of Inspector General.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program or policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of

the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available in the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be made available for such foreign countries and international organizations notwithstanding the date of the transmission of such report.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may only deviate up to 5 percent from the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) funds for which the initial period of availability has expired; and

(2) amounts designated by this Act as minimum funding requirements.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and other designated officials, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall not be included for purposes of meeting amounts designated for countries in this Act, unless such headings are specifically designated as the source of funds.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge was: (1) previously justified, including the projected future year costs, in a congressional budget justification; (2) included in an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs or previously authorized by an Act of Congress; (3) notified in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including the projected future year costs; or (4) the subject of prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and such consultation was conducted at least 7 days in advance of the pledge.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform

Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)): Provided, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: Provided further, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers the United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: Provided, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding 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)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "Foreign Military Financing Program" accounts, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account, and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act: Provided, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice

and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance, including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a

notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”: Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2025, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS

SEC. 7028. (a) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—Consistent with section 704 of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall prioritize the allocation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for support of Chief of Mission diplomatic engagement to foster commercial relations and safeguard United States economic and business interests in the country in which each Chief of Mission serves, including activities and initiatives to create and maintain an enabling environment, promote and protect such interests, and resolve commercial disputes: Provided, That each Mission Resource Request and Bureau Resource Request shall include amounts required to prioritize the activities described in this subsection.

(b) TRAINING.—In carrying out section 705 of title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94, the Secretary of State shall annually assess training needs across the economic and commercial diplo-

macy issue areas and ensure, after a review of course offerings, course attendance records, and course evaluation results, that current offerings meet training needs.

(c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State should direct each Chief of Mission to consider how best to advance and support commercial relations and the safeguarding of United States business interests in the development and execution of the applicable Integrated Country Strategy and the Mission Resource Request for each country receiving bilateral assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution.

(c) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to include in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries’ financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

(d) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to collect, verify, and publish, to the maximum extent practicable, beneficial ownership information (excluding proprietary information) for any corporation or limited liability company, other than a publicly listed company, that receives funds from any such financial institution.

(e) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to effectively implement and enforce policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(1) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosure;

(2) legal burdens of proof;

(3) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(4) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection external arbitration; and

(5) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment.

(f) GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to support independent investigative and adjudicative mechanisms and procedures that meet or exceed best

practices in the United States to provide due process and fair compensation, including the right to reinstatement, for employees who are subjected to harassment, discrimination, retaliation, false allegations, or other misconduct.

(g) CAPITAL INCREASES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support a new capital increase for an international financial institution unless the President submits a budget request for such increase to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury concurrent with such request determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the institution has completed a thorough analysis of the development challenges facing the relevant geographical region, the role of the institution in addressing such challenges and its role relative to other financing partners, and the steps to be taken to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the institution;

(2) the capital increase does not increase the voting power of the People’s Republic of China in such institution; and

(3) the governors of such institution have approved the capital increase.

(h) OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance by such bank to the People’s Republic of China.

(i) CONTRIBUTIONS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that no United States contribution to a financial intermediary fund overseen by the Department of the Treasury may be used to provide any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance to the People’s Republic of China or to any country or region subject to comprehensive sanctions by the United States.

(j) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING.—(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that a financial intermediary fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country or region described in subsection (i).

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that a financial intermediary fund plans to spend funds for a country or region described under subsection (i), including through projects implemented by a multilateral development bank, then 10 percent of the United States contribution to such bank shall be withheld from obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(k) GUIDANCE ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Multilateral Assistance” may be used to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out Executive Order 14008 (relating to Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), including the memorandum entitled “Guidance on Fossil Fuel Energy at the Multilateral Development Banks”, issued by the Department of the Treasury on August 16, 2021.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

SEC. 7030. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for the Economic Resilience Initiative to enhance the economic security and stability of the United States and partner countries, including through efforts to counter economic coercion: Provided, That funds made available by this subsection may only be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, and shall include—

(1) strategic infrastructure investments, which shall be administered by the Secretary of State

in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act to the Export-Import Bank of the United States under the heading "Program Account", to the United States International Development Finance Corporation under the heading "Corporate Capital Account", and under the heading "Trade and Development Agency": Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations;

(2) activities to enhance critical mineral supply chain security, except that 50 percent of funds made available for such activities shall utilize United States-based entities following the submission of the report required under this subsection in the report accompanying this Act;

(3) economic resilience programs administered by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(4) the Cyberspace, Digital Connectivity, and Related Technologies Fund in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the authority of section 592(f) of such Act may apply to amounts made available for such Fund under the heading "Economic Support Fund" and such funds may be made available for the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership program consistent with section 6306 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2023 (division F of Public Law 118-31): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph are in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes and shall be coordinated with the USAID Administrator, including for relevant USAID programming.

(b) **LOAN GUARANTEES.**—Funds appropriated under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, including funds made available pursuant to this section, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, Panama, Small Island Developing States, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided and which shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development unless otherwise provided for by this Act or any other provision of law: Provided, That amounts made available under this subsection for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **CHIPS FOR AMERICA INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AND INNOVATION FUND.**—

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall allocate amounts made available from the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117-167), to the accounts specified and in the amounts specified, in the table titled "CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund" in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available

for any fiscal year under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 if there is in effect an Act making or continuing appropriations for part of a fiscal year for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Provided, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation, apportionment, or allotment of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated using funds transferred from the CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund, which may be allocated pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations proposed allocations by account and by program, project, or activity, with detailed justifications, for amounts made available under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 for fiscal year 2026.

(4) The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds.

(5) Amounts transferred to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117-167) may be made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, BUDGET TRANSPARENCY, AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if—

(A) the requirements included in section 7031(a)(1)(A) through (E) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6) are fully met; and

(B) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to reduce corruption.

(2) **CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.**—In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), funds may only be made available for direct government-to-government assistance subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of \$10,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) **SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) **SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal

year 2026 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in paragraph (1) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) **DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution or to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(b) **NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.**—

(1) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.**—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the "minimum requirements of fiscal transparency" for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76).

(2) **DETERMINATION AND REPORT.**—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of "significant progress" or "no significant progress" in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual "Fiscal Transparency Report" to be posted on the Department of State website.

(3) **ASSISTANCE.**—Not less than \$7,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) **ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.**—

(1) **INELIGIBILITY.**—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights, including the wrongful detention of locally employed staff of a United States diplomatic mission or a United States citizen or national, shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) Concurrent with the application of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, refer the matter to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, to determine whether to apply sanctions authorities in accordance with United States law to block the transfer of property and interests in property, and all financial transactions, in the United States involving any person described in such subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify the officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) if such entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: Provided, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary describing the information related to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) as well as the individuals who the Secretary designated or identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(5) **POSTING OF REPORT.**—Any unclassified portion of the report required under paragraph (4) shall be posted on the Department of State website.

(6) **CLARIFICATION.**—For purposes of paragraphs (1), (4), and (5), the records of the Department of State and of diplomatic and consular offices of the United States pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States shall not be considered confidential.

(d) **EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2052) and the amendments made by such section, and to prevent the sale of conflict minerals, and for technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(2) **PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available to support mining activities related to the extraction of minerals until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that comparable mining activities are permitted in areas in the United States which were allowable prior to 2023: Provided, That the restriction in this paragraph shall not apply to United States entities.

(3) **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND INDEPENDENT AUDITS.**—

(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) to any country for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of such country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the public disclosure of company payments as required by United States law, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector in which assistance is being considered that: (1) accurately account for and publicly disclose payments to the government by companies involved in the extraction and export of natural resources; (2) include independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and the public disclosure of such audits; and (3) require public disclosure of agreement and bidding documents, as appropriate.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of such subparagraph.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International

Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$2,900,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading “National Endowment for Democracy” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) **BENEFICIARIES.**—Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98-164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) **DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) **PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.**—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to strengthen ministries and agencies should be prioritized in countries that demonstrate a strong commitment to the separation of powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, and credible electoral processes.

(e) **RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.**—

(1) **PRIOR APPROVAL.**—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of the assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(2) **DISCLOSURE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER INFORMATION.**—If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, determines that the government of the country is undemocratic or has engaged in or condoned harassment, threats, or attacks against organizations implementing democracy programs, any new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which assistance is provided to such country shall not require the disclosure of the names of implementing partners of democracy programs, and the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform to this requirement.

(f) **CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES.**—USAID shall continue to implement civil society and political competition and consensus building programs abroad with funds appropriated by this Act in a manner that recognizes the unique benefits of grants and cooperative agreements in implementing such programs.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) **INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State.

(b) **ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “International Broadcasting Operations”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for international religious freedom programs: Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” pursuant to this section shall be the re-

sponsibility of the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, in consultation with other relevant United States Government officials, and shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted ethnic and religious minorities.

(c) **AUTHORITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

(d) **DESIGNATION OF NON-STATE ACTORS.**—Section 7033(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) **VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.**—Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) **FORENSIC ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for forensic anthropology assistance related to the exhumation and identification of victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, which shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for assistance for countries.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico.

(c) **WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Disaster Assistance” may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme.

(d) **DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) **GENOCIDE VICTIMS MEMORIAL SITES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be made available as contributions to establish and maintain memorial sites of genocide, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for private sector partnerships, including partnerships with philanthropic foundations, up to \$50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That funds made

available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) **INNOVATION.**—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 7034(e)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6), except that each individual award may not exceed \$500,000.

(5) **EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: Provided, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States: Provided further, That such consultation shall take place not later than 30 days prior to the publication in the Federal Register of any regulatory action modifying the Exchange Visitor Program.

(6) **PAYMENTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Operating Expenses”, except for funds designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, are available to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 2680b(i)(2)): Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(7) **EXEMPTION OF TRANSACTIONS.**—Financing for transactions related to civil nuclear facilities, material, and technologies, and related goods and services and for transactions under the program on China and Transformational Exports shall be excluded from the requirements of section 8(g) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635 (g)).

(8) **SPECIAL ENVOY FOR HOLOCAUST ISSUES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available for the Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues notwithstanding the limitation of section 7064(c)(4) of this Act.

(e) **PARTNER VETTING.**—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, providing a direct vetting option, or making a significant change to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the Secretary and the Administrator shall provide a direct vetting option for prime awardees in any partner vetting program initiated or significantly modified after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary or Administrator, as applicable, informs the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that a direct vetting option is not feasible for such program: Provided further, That the Secretary and the Administrator may restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements or require an awardee to restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel a sub-award based on information in connection with a partner vetting program.

(f) **INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.**—The Secretary of State should withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(g) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.**—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for fiscal year 2025, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) **IMPACT ON JOBS.**—Section 7056 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116–260) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(i) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.**—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2025.

(2) **SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(3) **TRANSFER OF BALANCES.**—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(4) **PROTECTIVE SERVICES.**—Section 7071 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$40,000,000” for “\$30,000,000”.

(5) **EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL.**—Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “Loan Guarantees to Israel”—

(A) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”.

(6) **EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—The authority provided in section 2401 of division C of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 117–43) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2025.

(j) **HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.**—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: Provided, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the

Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(k) **LOCAL WORKS.**—

(1) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), which may remain available until September 30, 2029.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), “eligible entities” shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of \$5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: Provided, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(l) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CLARIFICATION.**—In Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term “contribution, grant, or other payment” with respect to the United Nations or any affiliated organization of the United Nations shall mean voluntary and assessed contributions and payments, including contributions and payments to the United Nations Regular Budget.

(3) **FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(4) **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—In this Act “international financial institutions” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(5) **PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.**—In this Act, the term “Pacific Islands countries” means the Cook Islands, the Republic of Fiji, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, Niue, the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Independent State of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu.

(6) **SPEND PLAN.**—In this Act, the term “spend plan” means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

(7) **SUCCESSOR OPERATING UNIT.**—Any reference to a particular operating unit or office in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be deemed to include any successor operating unit performing the same or similar functions.

(8) **USAID.**—In this Act, the term “USAID” means the United States Agency for International Development.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) **COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.**—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) **COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.**—

(A) Consistent with the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for combat casualty training and equipment in an amount above the prior fiscal year.

(B) The Secretary of State shall offer combat casualty care training and equipment as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”. Provided, That the requirement of this subparagraph shall apply to a country in conflict, unless the Secretary determines that such country has in place, to the maximum extent practicable, functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care: Provided further, That any such training and equipment for combat casualty care shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.**—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) **DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.**—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025.

(3) **COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations,

the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(4) **SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.**—Not to exceed \$900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(c)(2)) for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(5) **WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.**—For fiscal year 2025, section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)) shall not apply to defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as reserve stocks in stockpiles in the State of Israel.

(6) **PROGRAM CLARIFICATION.**—Notwithstanding section 503(a)(3) of Public Law 87–195 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)), the procurement of defense articles and services funded on a non-repayable basis under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be priced to include the costs of salaries of members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in security assistance activities pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 341 (relating to the State Partnership Program): Provided, That this paragraph shall only apply to funds that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2025.

(7) **FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.**—Section 2606(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2025 and shall apply to funds made available by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **CHILD SOLDIERS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) **LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.**—

(A) **LANDMINES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) **CLUSTER MUNITIONS.**—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) **CROWD CONTROL.**—If the Secretary of State has information that a unit of a foreign security

force uses excessive force to repress peaceful expression or assembly concerning corruption, harm to the environment or human health, or the fairness of electoral processes, or in countries that are undemocratic or undergoing democratic transition, the Secretary shall promptly determine if such information is credible: Provided, That if the information is determined to be credible, funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for such unit, unless the Secretary of State determines that the foreign government is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(4) **OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—

(A) Prior to the signing of a new Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) involving funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State shall consult with each recipient government to ensure that the LOA between the United States and such recipient government complies with the purposes of section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2754) and that the defense articles, services, and training procured with funds appropriated under such heading are consistent with United States national security policy.

(B) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of any instance in which the Secretary of State has credible information that such assistance was used in a manner contrary to such agreement.

(5) **DELIVERY OF WITHHELD ITEMS.**—Any defense article and defense service withheld from delivery to Israel by the Department of State as of the date of enactment of this Act, including those contracted through Direct Commercial Sales for the Ministry of Public Security, shall be delivered to Israel not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided, That 50 percent of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” and made available for the Office of the Secretary shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the defense articles and services described in this paragraph have been delivered to Israel.

(6) **OBLIGATION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of State shall obligate any remaining unobligated balances of funds appropriated or otherwise made available before the date of enactment of this Act for assistance for Israel not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2024, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) **ANNUAL FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT.**—For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term “military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State” shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k(b)) as a major non-NATO ally: Provided, That such third-country training shall be clearly identified in the report submitted pursuant to section 656 of such Act.

COUNTERING THE FLOW OF FENTANYL AND OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS

SEC. 7036. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for programs to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to support—

(1) efforts to stop the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs and their precursor materials to the United States from and through the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Mexico, and other countries;

(2) law enforcement cooperation and capacity building efforts aimed at disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations involved in the production and trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs;

(3) implementation of the Fighting Emerging Narcotics Through Additional Nations to Yield Lasting Results Act (part 7 of subtitle C of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, Public Law 117–263); and

(4) engagement, including through multilateral organizations and frameworks, to catalyze collective action to address the public health and security threats posed by fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs, including through the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies and not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing and assessing the cooperation of the PRC in countering the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs, and describing actions taken by the United States in coordination with other countries to engage the PRC on taking concrete and measurable steps to stop the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs from the PRC to other countries: Provided, That such report shall be updated and resubmitted quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2026.

(2) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing how assistance for Mexico is strategically aligned to address the proliferation of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs from Mexico to the United States.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7037. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent

Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2025, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on—

(A) the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks; and

(B) the steps being taken by the Palestinian Authority to end torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of detainees, including by bringing to justice members of Palestinian security forces who commit such crimes.

(d) OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to \$1,400,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2025 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the

funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: Provided, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) **CERTIFICATION.**—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) **PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.**—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$1,425,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which—

(A) not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Economic Support Fund”; and

(B) not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

(2) **ADDITIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.**—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$75,000,000 of the

funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Egypt.

(3) **DIRECTIVE.**—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall include support for higher education programs for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Egypt that are currently accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or meets standards equivalent to those required for United States institutional accreditation by a regional accrediting agency recognized by such Department, democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai.

(4) **CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(b) **IRAN.**—

(1) **FUNDING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be made available—

(A) to support the United States policy to prevent Iran from achieving the capability to produce or otherwise obtain a nuclear weapon;

(B) to support an expeditious response to any violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions or to efforts that advance Iran’s nuclear program;

(C) to support the implementation and enforcement of sanctions against Iran for support of nuclear weapons development, terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missile and weapons proliferation; and

(D) for democracy programs in support of the aspirations of the Iranian people.

(2) **REPORTS.**—

(A) **SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135(d)(4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-17).

(B) **SANCTIONS REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran’s destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(3) **LIMITATIONS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

(A) implement an agreement with the Government of Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, or a renewal of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted on October 18, 2015, in contravention of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 2160e);

(B) made available to any foreign entity or person that is subject to United Nations or United States bilateral sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran; or

(C) revoke the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(c) **IRAQ.**—

(1) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for—

(A) bilateral economic assistance and international security assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(B) stabilization assistance, including in Anbar Province;

(C) programs to support government transparency and accountability, support judicial independence, protect the right of due process, end the use of torture, and combat corruption;

(D) humanitarian assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(E) programs to protect and assist religious and ethnic minority populations; and

(F) programs to increase United States private sector investment.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III and made available for bilateral economic assistance for Iraq may not be made available to an organization or entity for which the Secretary of State has credible information is controlled by the Badr Organization.

(d) **ISRAEL.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel: Provided, That any funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for assistance for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$450,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

(e) **JORDAN.**—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$1,650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than \$845,100,000 shall be made available for budget support for the Government of Jordan and not less than \$425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$400,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, which shall be made available for budget support, and not less than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan.

(f) **LEBANON.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) or the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) if the ISF or the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) **SECURITY ASSISTANCE.**—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available for programs and equipment for the ISF and the LAF to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may only be made available for programs to—

(i) professionalize the LAF to mitigate internal and external threats from non-state actors, including Hizballah;

(ii) strengthen the security of borders and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure the borders of Lebanon and address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, interdicting arms shipments, and preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

(iii) implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701:

Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this subparagraph for assistance for the LAF, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to such section shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(g) MOROCCO.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Morocco.

(h) SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” should be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be obligated or expended by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, or extend (or participate in the extension of) credit in connection with the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other nuclear technology-related goods or services to Saudi Arabia unless the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has in effect a nuclear cooperation agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153);

(B) has committed to renounce uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory under that agreement; and

(C) has signed and implemented an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(i) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria;

(B) may not be made available for activities that further the strategic objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Secretary of State determines may threaten or undermine United States national security interests; and

(C) may not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces or made available to an organization or entity effectively controlled by an official or immediate family member of an official of such government.

(3) MONITORING, OVERSIGHT, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(A) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(B) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such consultation shall include the steps taken to comply with subparagraph (A) and steps intended to be taken to comply with section 7015(j) of this Act.

(j) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(ii) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians;

(II) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians; and

(III) initiated any further action, whether directly or indirectly, based on an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice that undermines direct negotiations to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including matters related to final status and Israel's longstanding security rights and responsibilities.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: Provided, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 under clause (i) of this subparagraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under this clause may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this subparagraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(C) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Office of Palestinian Affairs, Department of State.

(2) APPLICATION OF TAYLOR FORCE ACT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza shall be made available consistent with section 1004(a) of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115-141).

(3) SECURITY REPORT.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(4) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(5) DIRECTIVE.—Beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of State shall bifurcate the budget operating unit of “West Bank and Gaza” into separate units.

(k) YEMEN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to revoke the designation of Ansarallah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist group.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) COUNTER ILLICIT ARMED GROUPS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) or other illicit armed groups in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(b) ETHIOPIA.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Ethiopia should be used to support—

(1) political dialogue;

(2) civil society and the protection of human rights;

(3) investigations and prosecutions of gross violations of human rights;

(4) efforts to provide unimpeded access to, and monitoring of, humanitarian assistance; and

(5) the restoration of basic services in areas impacted by conflict.

(c) MALAWI.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for higher education programs in Malawi shall be made available for higher education and workforce development programs in agriculture as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) POWER AFRICA.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for the Power Africa program, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit the report required under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such funds shall be used for all-of-the-above energy development consistent with the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-121).

(e) SOUTH SUDAN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan, except to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with such Agreement, or any other viable peace agreement in South Sudan.

(f) SUDAN.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Sudan, except to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with such Agreement, or any other viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations

for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(g) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) INSTRUCTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loan or grant to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports as required in paragraph (1).

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for Burma for the purposes described in section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 (subtitle E of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263) and section 7043(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117–328): Provided, That the authorities, limitations, and conditions contained in section 7043(a) of division K of Public Law 117–328 shall apply to funds made available for assistance for Burma under this Act, except for the minimum funding requirements and paragraph (1)(B): Provided further, That for the purposes of section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 and assistance for Burma made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, “non-lethal assistance” shall include equipment and associated training to support—

(A) atrocities prevention;

(B) the protection of civilians from military attack;

(C) the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(D) investigations into genocide and human rights violations committed by the Burmese military;

(E) local governance and the provision of services in areas outside the control of the Burmese military; and

(F) medical trauma care, supplies, and training.

(2) DESERTER PROGRAMS.—Pursuant to section 7043(a)(1)(A) of division K of Public Law 117–328, as continued in effect by this subsection, funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Burma shall be made available for programs and activities to support deserters from the military junta and its allied entities, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Cambodia, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the extent of the influence of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia, including on the Government of Cambodia and with respect to the purposes and operations of Ream Naval Base.

(c) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than

\$2,100,000,000 shall be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(2) COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available for a Countering PRC Influence Fund to counter the influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party and entities acting on their behalf globally, which shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That up to 10 percent of such funds shall be held in reserve to respond to unanticipated opportunities to counter PRC influence: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act for such Fund under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) RESTRICTION ON USES OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for any project or activity that directly supports or promotes—

(A) the Belt and Road Initiative or any dual-use infrastructure projects of the People's Republic of China; or

(B) the use of technology, including biotechnology, digital, telecommunications, and cyber, developed by the People's Republic of China unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, determines that such use does not adversely impact the national security of the United States.

(4) MAPS.—None of the funds made available by this Act should be used to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the territory and social and economic system of Taiwan and the islands or island groups administered by Taiwan authorities.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) CYBERSECURITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees engages in significant transactions contributing materially to the malicious cyber-intrusion capabilities of the Government of North Korea: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall submit the report required by section 209 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–122; 22 U.S.C. 9229) to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State may waive the application of the restriction in this paragraph with respect to assistance for the central government of a country if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such interest served.

(2) BROADCASTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Broad-

casting Operations” shall be made available to maintain broadcasting hours into North Korea at levels not less than the prior fiscal year.

(3) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: Provided, That the authority of section 7032(b)(1) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea.

(e) PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.—

(1) OPERATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” for the Department of State and “Operating Expenses” for the United States Agency for International Development shall be made available to expand the United States diplomatic and development presence in Pacific Islands countries (PICs), including the number and location of facilities and personnel.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for PICs.

(f) PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(B) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce any action that directly supports or facilitates forced labor or other violations of human rights, crimes against humanity, or genocide in the People's Republic of China.

(2) HONG KONG.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the first paragraph under the heading “Democracy Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and Internet freedom programs for Hong Kong, including legal and other support for democracy activists.

(g) PHILIPPINES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$180,300,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Philippines, of which not less than \$80,300,000 shall be made available under the heading “Development Assistance” and not less than \$100,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(h) TAIWAN.—

(1) GLOBAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING FRAMEWORK.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, which shall be administered by the American Institute in Taiwan.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$500,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Taiwan: Provided, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall prioritize the delivery of defense articles and services for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263).

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, except for amounts designated as an

emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans and loan guarantees for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263).

(4) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan” shall be made available for the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) TIBET.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations with experience working with Tibetan communities to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, as authorized by section 346(d) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116–260).

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities, as authorized by section 346(e) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116–260): Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in paragraph (1) for programs inside Tibet.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration, as authorized by section 346(f) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116–260), of which up to \$1,500,000 may be made available to address economic growth and capacity building activities, including for displaced Tibetan refugee families in India and Nepal to help meet basic needs, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds shall be administered by USAID.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for assistance to the Taliban.

(2) AFGHAN WOMEN.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan shall be made available for—

(A) programs to investigate and document human rights abuses against women in Afghanistan; and

(B) a program for Afghan women-led organizations to support education, human rights, and economic livelihoods in Afghanistan: Provided, That such program shall be co-designed by women in Afghanistan.

(3) AFGHAN STUDENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropria-

tions for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to—

(A) support the higher education of students from Afghanistan studying outside of the country, including the costs of reimbursement to institutions hosting such students, as appropriate: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds for such purposes; and

(B) provide modified learning opportunities for women and girls in Afghanistan, including but not limited to, efforts to expand internet access, online schooling, and distribution of educational content.

(b) PAKISTAN.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Pakistan may only be made available to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan.

(2) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(c) SRI LANKA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for democracy and economic development programs, particularly in areas recovering from ethnic and religious conflict.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective and consistent steps to—

(A) protect the rights and freedoms of the people of Sri Lanka regardless of ethnicity and religious belief, including by investigating violations of human rights and the laws of war and holding perpetrators of such violations accountable;

(B) implement the necessary political, economic, military, and legal reforms to enable economic recovery and to prevent conflict and future economic crises;

(C) increase transparency and accountability in governance and combat corruption, including bringing to justice public officials who have engaged in significant acts of corruption;

(D) assert its sovereignty against influence by the People's Republic of China; and

(E) promote reconciliation between ethnic and religious groups, particularly arising from past conflict in Sri Lanka, as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act:

Provided, That the limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for humanitarian assistance and disaster response; to protect human rights, locate and identify missing persons, and assist victims of torture and trauma; to promote justice, accountability, and reconciliation; to enhance maritime security and domain awareness; to promote fiscal transparency and sovereignty; and for International Military Education and Training.

(3) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Sri Lankan armed forces may only be made available for—

(A) international peacekeeping operations training;

(B) humanitarian assistance and disaster response;

(C) instruction in human rights and related curricula development;

(D) maritime security and domain awareness, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard; and

(E) programs and activities under the heading “International Military Education and Training”.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Funds made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for international peacekeeping operations training shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV and made available for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean shall be prioritized for countries and programs that are—

(A) countering fentanyl and other narcotics trafficking;

(B) respecting norms of democracy, constitutional order, and human rights;

(C) cooperating in the countering of regional and global authoritarian threats; and

(D) demonstrating commitment and progress in offsetting large-scale migration and human trafficking from or through the Western Hemisphere.

(2) STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on a hemispheric plan to further the strategic priorities contained in paragraph (1): Provided, That such plan shall include baseline definitions for the requirements in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D).

(b) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, including Panama and Costa Rica, and shall be allocated to address the unique circumstances of each country in support of United States security interests in the region.

(2) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—

(A) Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), 60 percent of such funds that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(i) cooperating with the United States to counter drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, and other transnational crime;

(ii) cooperating with the United States and other governments in the region to facilitate the return, repatriation, and reintegration of migrants arriving at the southwest border of the United States who do not qualify for asylum, consistent with international law;

(iii) taking demonstrable actions to secure national borders and stem mass migration towards Mexico and the United States, including positive governance related to combating crime and violence, building economic opportunity, improving services, and protecting human rights;

(iv) improving strategies to combat money laundering and other global financial crimes, and counter corruption, including investigating and prosecuting government officials, military personnel, and police officers credibly alleged to be corrupt;

(v) improving rule of law and taking positive steps to counter impunity; and

(vi) improving the conditions for businesses to operate and invest, including investment-friendly tax reform, transparent and expeditious dispute resolution, and legal frameworks protecting private property rights.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) judicial entities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) investigation of human rights abuses;

(iii) support for women's economic empowerment;

(iv) prevention of violence against women and girls;

(v) security assistance to combat transnational crime, including narcotics trafficking;

(vi) security assistance to protect national borders; and

(vii) security assistance associated with migration protection.

(c) COLOMBIA.—

(1) PRE-OBLIGATION REPORT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Colombia, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of United States bilateral relations with the Government of Colombia, including analysis of how such Government's current policies align with United States national interests such as mitigating irregular migration; supporting rule of law, democracy and strong institutions; and countering narcotics trafficking, terrorist organizations, human trafficking, and antisemitism.

(2) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for Colombia, 30 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Colombia has—

(A) reduced overall coca cultivation, production, and drug trafficking;

(B) continued cooperating with the United States on joint counternarcotics operations; and

(C) maintained extradition cooperation with the United States.

(3) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Colombia may be made available for—

(A) reparations payments;

(B) alternative development assistance on properties where substances deemed illegal under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970 are grown, produced, imported, or distributed;

(C) compensation awarded to demobilized combatants through the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups; and

(D) agrarian cash subsidies.

(4) OVERSIGHT.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading "Economic Support Fund", up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits and other activities related to compliance with the limitations in paragraph (3)(B): Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(5) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities.

(d) CUBA.—

(1) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available to promote democracy and strengthen civil society in Cuba, including to support political prisoners, and shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Bureau for

Democracy Human Rights and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That no funds shall be obligated for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other assistance that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(2) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act in title I and made available for public diplomacy programs may be made available for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other activity or exchange in Cuba, or with Cuban nationals abroad, that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(3) PROHIBITIONS.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to revoke the designation of Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.

(B) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to eliminate or diminish the Cuba Restricted List as maintained by the Department of State, or to otherwise allow, facilitate or encourage financial transactions with entities on the Cuba Restricted List, as well as other entities or individuals within the Cuban military or Cuban intelligence services, high level members of the Communist Party, those licensed by the Cuban government, or the immediate family members of these entities or individuals.

(e) CUBAN DOCTORS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing the countries and international organizations for which the Secretary has credible information are directly paying the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals: Provided, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of State shall apply the requirements of section 7031(c) of this Act to officials from countries and organizations identified in the report required pursuant to the previous paragraph.

(3) LIMITATION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country or international organization that is listed in the report required by paragraph (1).

(B) The Secretary may resume assistance to the government of a country or international organization listed in the report required by paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government or international organization no longer pays the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals.

(f) FACILITATING IRRESPONSIBLE MIGRATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to encourage, mobilize, publicize, or manage mass-migration caravans towards the United States southwest border: Provided, That not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees with analysis on the organization and funding of mass-migration caravans in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) Unless expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available—

(A) to designate foreign nationals residing in Mexico and awaiting entry into the United

States on the Mexico side of the United States border as of May 19, 2023 for Priority 2 processing under the refugee resettlement priority system;

(B) for the Safe Mobility Offices; and

(C) for the Welcome Corps or any successor programs.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" and made available for the Office of the Secretary, 15 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees that negotiations have begun with each of the governments listed in section 302 of H.R. 2, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 5, 2023, to carry out the directives of such section: Provided, That such report shall detail the status of such negotiations with each government.

(g) HAITI.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV shall be made available for assistance for Haiti to support the basic needs of the Haitian people.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Haiti may only be made available for the central Government of Haiti if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees by January 1, 2025 that elections have been scheduled or held in Haiti and it is in the national interest of the United States to provide such assistance.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), funds may be made available to support—

(A) democracy programs;

(B) anti-gang police, and administration of justice programs, including to reduce pre-trial detention and eliminate inhumane prison conditions;

(C) public health, food security, subsistence farmers, water and sanitation, education, and other programs to meet basic human needs; and

(D) disaster relief and recovery.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Haiti shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement of this paragraph shall also apply to any funds from such Acts that are made available for support for an international security force in Haiti.

(5) HAITIAN COAST GUARD.—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(h) MEXICO.—

(1) WATER DELIVERIES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for assistance for Mexico until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the United States and Mexico have entered into an agreement to balance the deficit of water deliveries to the United States by Mexico, as prescribed by Article 4, Section B of the Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico Relating to the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219): Provided, That the limitation of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States.

(2) COUNTERNARCOTICS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV that are made available for assistance for Mexico, 30 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Mexico has taken steps to—

(A) reduce the amount of fentanyl arriving at the United States-Mexico border;

(B) dismantle and hold accountable transnational criminal organizations;

(C) support joint counternarcotics operations and intelligence sharing with United States counterparts;

(D) respect extradition requests for criminals sought by the United States; and

(E) increase counternarcotics engagement at both federal and state levels.

(i) NICARAGUA.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance”, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and religious freedom programs for Nicaragua.

(j) ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) to use the voice and vote of the United States to:

(A) implement budgetary reforms and efficiencies within the Organization;

(B) eliminate arrears, increase other donor contributions, and impose penalties for successive late payment of assessments;

(C) prevent programmatic and organizational redundancies and consolidate duplicative activities and functions;

(D) prioritize areas in which the OAS has expertise, such as strengthening democracy, monitoring electoral processes, and protecting human rights; and

(E) implement reforms within the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to ensure the OIG has the necessary leadership, integrity, professionalism, independence, policies, and procedures to properly carry out its responsibilities in a manner that meets or exceeds best practices in the United States.

(2) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for an assessed contribution to the Organization of American States, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on actions taken or planned to be taken pursuant to paragraph (1) that are in addition to actions taken during the preceding fiscal year, and the results of such actions.

(k) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$97,500,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: Provided, That funds made available above the fiscal year 2024 level shall be prioritized for countries within the transit zones of illicit drug shipments toward the United States that have increased interdiction of illicit drugs and are most directly impacted by the crisis in Haiti.

(l) VENEZUELA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$50,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs for Venezuela.

(B) Of the funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (A), an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount made available in the previous fiscal year for elections programming shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that elections in 2024—

(i) allowed for the diaspora from Venezuela to participate;

(ii) permitted credible, unobstructed international observation; and

(iii) permitted opposition candidates selected through credible and democratic processes to participate.

(C) Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for communities in countries supporting or otherwise impacted by migrants from Venezuela: Provided, That such amounts are in addition to funds otherwise made available for assistance for such countries and are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to negotiate the lifting of sanctions on the purchase or trade of gold extracted from Venezuela until the Secretary of State submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees on human rights abuses, crimes against humanity involving Indigenous peoples, environmental harm, and patrimonial theft associated with state-sponsored and illegal gold extraction from Venezuela's Orinoco Mining Arc and in national parks and reserves in Venezuela, including the Canaima National Park, and following consultation with such committees.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(b) TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in section 7047(a) of this Act, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(c) TURKEY.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to facilitate or support the sale of defense articles or defense services to the Turkish Presidential Protection Directorate (TPPD) under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761 et seq.) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that members of the TPPD who are named in the July 17, 2017, indictment by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and against whom there are pending charges, have returned to the United States to stand trial in connection with the offenses contained in such indictment or have otherwise been brought to justice: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for border security purposes, for North Atlantic Treaty Organization or coalition operations, or to enhance the protection of United States officials and facilities in Turkey.

(d) UKRAINE.—

(1) COST MATCHING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” that are made available for contributions to the Government of Ukraine may not exceed 50 percent of the total amount pro-

vided for such assistance by all sources: Provided, That the President may waive the limitation in this paragraph if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, including a detailed justification for such determination and an explanation as to why other donors to the Government of Ukraine are unable to meet or exceed such level: Provided further, That following such determination, the President shall submit a report to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees every 120 days while assistance is provided in reliance on the determination under the previous proviso detailing steps taken by the Department of State to increase other donor contributions and an update on the status of such contributions: Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall continue in effect until funds made available by this Act pursuant to this paragraph have been expended.

(2) OVERSIGHT.—

(A) STAFFING.—Funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act shall be made available to support the appropriate level of staff in Ukraine and neighboring countries to conduct effective monitoring and oversight of United States foreign assistance and ensure the safety and security of United States personnel, consistent with the strategy required in paragraph (1).

(B) IN-PERSON MONITORING.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” and made available for project-based assistance for Ukraine are subject to in-person monitoring by United States personnel or by vetted third party monitors.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Ukraine under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees that mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of funds are in place and functioning to ensure accountability of such funds to prevent waste, fraud, abuse, diversion, and corruption, including mechanisms such as use of third-party monitors, enhanced end-use monitoring, external and independent audits and evaluations, randomized spot checks, and regular reporting on outcomes achieved and progress made toward stated program objectives, consistent with the strategy required in paragraph (1): Provided, That section 7015(e) of this Act shall apply to the certification requirement of this subparagraph.

(D) NOTIFICATION.—The requirements of section 1706 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under titles I through IV that are made available for assistance for Ukraine.

(E) REPORTS.—

(i) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all funds appropriated by this Act and made available for Ukraine have been expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall provide a comprehensive report to

the appropriate congressional committees on assistance made available for Ukraine since February 24, 2022, in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: Provided, That such report shall include the total amount of such funds, disaggregated by account and fiscal year, that remain unobligated, are obligated but unexpended, and are committed but not yet notified.

(ii) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all funds appropriated by this Act and made available for Ukraine have been expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly report to the appropriate congressional committees on the use and planned uses of funds made available during fiscal year 2025 for assistance for Ukraine, including categories and amounts, the intended results and the results achieved, a summary of other donor contributions, and a description of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary and Administrator to increase other donor contributions: Provided, That such reports shall also include the metrics established to measure such results, and determine effectiveness of funds provided, and a detailed description of coordination and information sharing with the Offices of the Inspectors General, including a full accounting of any reported allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption, steps taken to verify such allegations, and steps taken to address all verified allegations.

(F) TRANSPARENCY.—The reports required under this subsection shall be made publicly available consistent with the requirements of section 7016(b) of this Act.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION

SEC. 7047. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(A) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(B) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(C) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) DURATION.—The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces.

(c) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: Provided, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian Federation occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(d) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026.

UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations), international organizations, or any United Nations agency, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the organization, department, or agency is—

(1) posting on a publicly available website, consistent with privacy regulations and due process, regular financial and programmatic au-

ditions of such organization, department, or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits;

(2) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(A) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(B) legal burdens of proof;

(C) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(D) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection of external arbitration; and

(E) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment; and

(3) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures on the appropriate use of travel funds, including restrictions on first-class and business-class travel;

(4) taking credible steps to combat anti-Israel bias;

(5) developing and implementing mechanisms to inform donors of instances in which funds have been diverted or destroyed and an explanation of the response by the respective international organization; and

(6) implementing policies and procedures to effectively vet staff for any affiliation with a terrorist organization.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such agency, body, or commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), supports international terrorism.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that participation in the Council is important to the national security interest of the United States and that such Council is taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided, That such report shall include a description of the national security interest served and provide a detailed reform agenda, including a timeline to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall withhold, from funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the

heading “Contributions to International Organizations” for a contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget, the United States proportionate share of the total annual amount of the United Nations Regular Budget funding for the United Nations Human Rights Council until such determination and report is made: Provided further, That if the Secretary is unable to make such determination and report, such amounts may be reprogrammed for purposes other than the United Nations Regular Budget, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2025, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to improve the quality of membership through competitive elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available—

(A) for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), notwithstanding any other provision of law; or

(B) to solicit or otherwise encourage funds for UNRWA from other donors and sources, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(2) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a transition plan to the appropriate congressional committees for providing assistance in the Middle East without direct or indirect funding to, or support from, UNRWA.

(e) PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged

in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: Provided, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this paragraph, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(h) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the second proviso under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” in title I of this Act or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2026: Provided, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(i) PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used for the procurement by any entity of the United Nations system or any other multilateral organization of goods or services originating in, or produced by, any person in the Russian Federation, including any entity that is a shell or front company organized to disguise or obscure financial activity relating to such goods or services except when required for health and safety-related activities.

(j) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for any international organization that failed to enter into written agreements pursuant to section 7048(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118–47), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report justifying such obligation and the policies and procedures in place to provide enhanced oversight of such international organization.

(k) WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the World Health Organization.

(l) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to implement or support any international convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force drafted by the intergovernmental negotiating body of the World Health Assembly or any other United Nations body until such instrument has been subject to the requirements of Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate, with two-thirds of Senators concurring.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and designated for global health security may be obligated after such date the President, his

designee, or any other United States official, signs, accedes to, accepts, approves, ratifies, or otherwise renders itself legally bound to, by executive agreement or otherwise, any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly without first submitting such convention, agreement, or instrument to the Senate as a treaty that is subject to the requirements of Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, and receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to that instrument.

(m) IVERIFY.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support iVerify or any other fact-checking tool of the United Nations Development Programme or any other international organization.

(n) INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the International Court of Justice, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(o) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the International Criminal Court, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(p) ARMS TRADE TREATY.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

PROHIBITION ON CENSORSHIP

SEC. 7049. (a) RESTRICTION.—(1) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for programs to counter foreign propaganda and disinformation, and for related purposes, may only be made available for the purpose of countering such efforts by foreign state and non-state actors abroad.

(2) None of the funds made available for the programs described in paragraph (1) may be used to—

(A) characterize United States independent news media companies as creators of disinformation, misinformation, or malinformation;

(B) advocate to, or act to, censor, filter, or remove content from a United States entity on social media platforms; or

(C) take any action designed to influence consumer or advertising behavior toward United States media companies or social network platforms.

(b) GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available to carry out the functions of the Global Engagement Center established pursuant to section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) beyond the termination date specified in subsection (j) of such Act unless expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2025 under the headings “International Broadcasting Operations”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, not less than \$94,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote

Internet freedom globally, consistent with section 9707 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2022 (title XCVII of division I of Public Law 117–263).

(b) **COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.**—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, in consultation with the President of the Open Technology Fund, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes: Provided, That the Department of State spend plan shall include funding for all such programs for all relevant Department of State and United States Agency for International Development offices and bureaus.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) **TRANSFER AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) **PROPERTY DISPOSAL.**—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: Provided further, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) **SCOPE.**—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) **AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act: Provided, That subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2024” for “September 30, 2009”.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. (a) **EXTENSIONS.**—The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b)(1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act.

(b) **REPAYMENT.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private or multilateral creditors.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) **CLARIFICATION.**—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7056. (a) **NOTIFICATION.**—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.**—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) **TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.**—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

LIMITATIONS RELATED TO GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7057. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for global health assistance may be made available to any

foreign nongovernmental organization that promotes or performs abortion, except in cases of rape or incest or when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not more than \$461,000,000 may be made available for family planning/reproductive health.

(c) PANDEMICS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) **GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs” shall be made available for global health security programs to accelerate the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks, including by strengthening public health capacity where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic infectious diseases: Provided, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the planned uses of such funds.

(2) **EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.**—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, not to exceed an aggregate total of \$200,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “Millennium Challenge Corporation” may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) **EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.**—Up to \$50,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading “Global Health Programs” may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31): Provided, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(4) **CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.**—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to support directly or indirectly—

(1) the Wuhan Institute of Virology located in the City of Wuhan in the People’s Republic of China;

(2) the EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(3) any laboratory owned or controlled by the governments of the People’s Republic of China,

the Republic of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros, or any other country determined by the Secretary of State to be a foreign adversary; or

(4) gain-of-function research.

(e) CHILDHOOD CANCER.—Funds appropriated under titles III and VI of this Act may be made available for public-private partnerships, including in coordination with relevant multilateral organizations and research entities, to address childhood cancer: Provided, That the Secretary and Administrator shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on uses of funds for such partnerships.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

SEC. 7059. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote the equality and empowerment of women and girls in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the economic participation and opportunities for political leadership, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, \$200,000,000 shall be made available to expand economic opportunities for women by increasing the number and capacity of women-owned enterprises, improving property rights for women, increasing women's access to financial services and capital, enhancing the role of women in economic decision-making at the local, national, and international levels, and improving women's ability to participate in the global economy, including through implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-428): Provided, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection.

(c) WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for the Madeleine K. Albright Women's Leadership Program, as established by section 7059(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328) for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(d) PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$250,000,000 shall be made available to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

(2) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to violence against women and girls and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(3) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection should include efforts to combat a variety of forms of violence against women and girls, including child marriage, rape, and female genital cutting and mutilation.

(e) WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic

Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", \$150,000,000 should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordination of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equal provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

(f) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$922,000,000 shall be made available for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund: Provided, That such funds shall also be used for secondary education activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this paragraph, \$150,000,000 should be available for the education of girls in areas of conflict.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than \$152,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$271,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: Provided, That of such amount, not less than \$33,000,000 shall be made available for new and ongoing partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and developing countries focused on building the capacity of higher education institutions and systems in developing countries: Provided further, That of such amount and in addition to the previous proviso, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs pursuant to section 7060(a)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260).

(b) CONSERVATION.—

(1) BIODIVERSITY.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$365,750,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(2) WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$118,750,000 shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance", not less than \$18,500,000 shall be made available for United States Agency for International Development cooperative development programs and not less than \$31,500,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program.

(d) DISABILITY PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance" shall be made available for programs and activities administered by USAID to address the needs of, and protect and promote the rights of, people with disabilities in developing countries.

(e) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$960,000,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), including for the Feed the Future Innovation Labs: Provided, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334).

(f) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$252,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(g) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less than \$123,400,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for the Program to End Modern Slavery, of which not less than \$92,000,000 shall be from funds made available under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement": Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" that are made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons should be obligated and programmed consistent with the country-specific recommendations included in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, and shall be coordinated with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to funds made available by this Act under the heading "Diplomatic Programs" for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons: Provided further, That funds made available by this Act shall be made available to further develop, standardize, and update training for all United States Government personnel under Chief of Mission authority posted at United States embassies and consulates abroad on recognizing signs of human trafficking and protocols for reporting such cases.

(2) CONFERENCES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to organize or host international conferences should not be made available for such conferences in Tier 3 countries, as defined by section 104 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386), unless the purpose of such conference is to combat human trafficking or it is in the national interest of the United States, and any such use of funds shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act that—

(A) all employees of the Department of State and USAID were provided Counter Trafficking in Persons codes of conduct and training during fiscal year 2024; and

(B) the Department of State and USAID included Counter Trafficking in Persons stipulations in all applicable binding funding and procurement documents with awardees, contractors, and grantees in fiscal year 2024: Provided, That the contractors and subcontractors of commercial items and services as defined in Part 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation are exempted.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of

State and the Administrator of USAID shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on how all grants and contracts awarded in the prior fiscal year are compliant with applicable requirements within title I of Public Law 106–386.

(5) **OVERSIGHT.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Inspectors General of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for audits and other activities related to compliance with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3): Provided, That the Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID shall ensure that requirements related to title I of Public Law 106–386 flow down to awards, contracts, grants, and sub-derivatives of such funding relationships, subject to standard waiver exceptions.

(h) **WATER AND SANITATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$451,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than \$225,500,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

(i) **DEVIATION.**—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as applicable, may deviate below the minimum funding requirements designated in sections 7059 and 7060 of this Act by up to 10 percent, notwithstanding such designation: Provided, That such deviations shall only be exercised to address unforeseen or exigent circumstances: Provided further, That concurrent with the submission of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations in writing any proposed deviations utilizing such authority that are planned at the time of submission of such report: Provided further, That any deviations proposed subsequent to the submission of such report shall be subject to prior consultation with such Committees: Provided further, That not later than November 1, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of the authority of this subsection.

LIMITATIONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 7061. (a) GREEN CLIMATE FUND.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Green Climate Fund.

(b) **CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Clean Technology Fund.

(c) **CLIMATE DAMAGES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Loss and Damage Fund or to pay compensation to any country, organization, or individual for loss and damages attributed to climate change.

(d) **ATTRIBUTION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for the sectors and programs in sections 7032, 7059, and 7060 shall not be attributed to, or counted toward targets for, climate change programs.

(e) **TRANSIT PIPELINES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State to impede the uninterrupted transmission of hydrocarbons by pipeline through the territory of one Party not originating in the territory of that Party, for delivery to the territory of the other Party as ratified by The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada concerning Transit Pipelines, signed at Washington on January 28, 1977.

(f) **UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015, commonly known as the “Paris Agreement”.

(g) **CLIMATE EXECUTIVE ORDERS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, enforce, or otherwise carry out the following—

(1) Executive Order 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis;

(2) Executive Order 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad;

(3) Section 6 of Executive Order 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration;

(4) Executive Order 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk;

(5) Executive Order 14037, relating to Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks;

(6) Executive Order 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs through Federal Sustainability;

(7) Executive Order 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; and

(8) Executive Order 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation’s Commitment to Environmental Justice for All.

(h) **STUDY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs from fiscal years 2020 through 2024 made available for climate change programs and whether the use of such funds have had a direct and measurable impact on lowering global temperatures or on projections of future global temperatures using the most plausible and accurate scenarios and models for future conditions.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7062. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2025, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: Provided, That such plans shall include, as applicable, a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and a clear, concise, and informative description/justification: Provided further, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts designated in the tables in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) **SPEND PLANS.**—

(1) Prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State or Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act for—

(A) assistance for countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Colombia, Iraq, Pacific Islands countries, and Ukraine;

(B) Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, Central America Regional Security Initiative, Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund, Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, Power Africa, and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to the following sections in this Act: section 7032; section 7036; section 7047(d) (on a country-by-country basis); section 7059; and subsections (a), (b), (e), (g), and (h) of section 7060; and

(D) implementation of the Global Fragility Act of 2019.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance” in title III.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), up to 10 percent of the funds contained in a spend plan required by this subsection may be obligated prior to the submission of such spend plan if the Secretary of State, the USAID Administrator, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as applicable, determines that the obligation of such funds is necessary to avoid significant programmatic disruption: Provided, That not less than seven days prior to such obligation, the Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the justification for such obligation and the proposed uses of such funds.

(c) **CLARIFICATION.**—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.**—The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President’s budget for fiscal year 2026: Provided, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7063. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in subsection (b) by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action: Provided further, That congressional notifications submitted in prior fiscal years pursuant to similar provisions of law in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be deemed to meet the notification requirements of this section.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.**—Pursuant to subsection (a), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices;

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence

overseas, including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms; or

(3) expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State and USAID from the staffing levels previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations for fiscal year 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MATTERS

SEC. 7064. (a) **WORKING CAPITAL FUND.**—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund that are made available for new service centers, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) **CERTIFICATION.**—

(1) **COMPLIANCE.**—Not later than 45 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available to a Department of State bureau or office with responsibility for the management and oversight of such funds, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations, on an individual bureau or office basis, that such bureau or office is in compliance with Department and Federal financial and grants management policies, procedures, and regulations, as applicable.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—When making a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consider the capacity of a bureau or office to—

(A) account for the obligated funds at the country and program level, as appropriate;

(B) identify risks and develop mitigation and monitoring plans;

(C) establish performance measures and indicators;

(D) review activities and performance; and

(E) assess final results and reconcile finances.

(3) **PLAN.**—If the Secretary of State is unable to make a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a plan and timeline detailing the steps to be taken to bring such bureau or office into compliance.

(c) **OTHER MATTERS.**—

(1) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(2) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in title I of this Act.

(3)(A) Prior to entering into a bilateral or multilateral agreement authorized by section 303(a) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602) or the extension of an agreement pursuant to section 303(e) of such Act, the Secretary of State shall ensure that any import restrictions authorized by such agreement comply with the provisions of sections 302 and 305 of such Act.

(B) Reports required by section 303(g) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602) shall also be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such reports shall also include information concerning compliance with section 303(c) of such Act.

(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for support of a Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function unless such Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function—

(i) is expressly authorized by statute; or

(ii) has affirmatively received the advice and consent of the Senate.

(B) The limitations of this paragraph shall be construed to include the applicable office personnel and bureau managed funds of such office.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7065. (a) **AUTHORITY.**—Up to \$170,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(b) **RESTRICTION.**—The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2026.

(c) **PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.**—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: Provided, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(d) **FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.**—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(e) **DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.**—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters or man-made disasters, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) **PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be as-

signed to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

(g) **SMALL BUSINESS.**—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(h) **SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.**—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(i) **CRISIS OPERATIONS STAFFING.**—Up to \$86,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to, or to carry out the provisions of, part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94) may be made available for the United States Agency for International Development to appoint and employ personnel in the expected service to prevent or respond to foreign crises and contexts with growing instability: Provided, That functions carried out by personnel hired under the authority of this subsection shall be related to the purpose for which the funds were appropriated: Provided further, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes and may remain attributed to any minimum funding requirement for which they were originally made available: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall coordinate with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and consult with the appropriate congressional committees on implementation of this provision.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7066. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$135,000,000 shall be made available for the Prevention and Stabilization Fund for the purposes enumerated in section 509(a) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94): Provided, That such funds shall be prioritized for countries with national and local governments with the demonstrated political will and capacity to partner on strengthening government legitimacy: Provided further, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the intended prioritization and allocation of such funds not later than 60 days prior to submitting the pre-obligation spend plans required by section 7062(b) of this Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for such purposes: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2026.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7067. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

EXTENSION OF CONSULAR FEES AND RELATED AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7068. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied through fiscal year 2025 by substituting “the costs of providing consular services” for “such costs”.

(b) Section 21009 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (division B of Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 592) shall be applied during fiscal year 2025 by substituting “2020 through 2025” for “2020 and 2021”.

(c) Discretionary amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” of this Act, and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: Provided, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law: Provided further, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) In addition to the uses permitted pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of State may also use fees deposited into the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account for the costs of providing consular services.

(e) Amounts repurposed pursuant to subsection (b) that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget are 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.

GAZA OVERSIGHT AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 7069. (a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

(1) oversight policies, processes, and procedures have been established by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, and are in use to prevent the diversion to Hamas and other terrorist and extremist entities in Gaza and the misuse or destruction by such entities of assistance, including through international organizations; and

(2) such policies, processes, and procedures have been developed in coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Israel, as appropriate.

(b) OVERSIGHT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator

shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, concurrent with the submission of the certification required in subsection (a), a written description of the oversight policies, processes, and procedures for funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, including specific actions to be taken should such assistance be diverted, misused, or destroyed, and the role of the Government of Israel in the oversight of such assistance.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza have been diverted, misused, or destroyed, to include the type of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

(d) THIRD PARTY MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for third party monitoring of assistance for Gaza, including end use monitoring, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the amount and purpose of such assistance provided during each respective quarter, including a description of the specific entity implementing such assistance.

(f) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of elements of the intelligence community that the Secretary considers relevant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing whether funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza have been diverted to or destroyed by Hamas or other terrorist and extremist entities in the West Bank and Gaza: Provided, That such report shall include details on the amount and how such funds were made available and used by such entities: Provided further, That such report may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

(g) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for humanitarian assistance for Gaza, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the amount and anticipated uses of such funds.

(h) INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The Inspectors General of the Department of State and USAID shall conduct investigations of their respective agency’s implementing partners that receive funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance in the West Bank and Gaza, or entities that provide logistical support to implementing partners that receive such funds to determine if allegations or reports that such entities have employed staff or contractors that are members of, or affiliated with, a United States designated terrorist organization or have participated in any terrorist act, including before, on, or after October 7, 2023, are credible, and, as appropriate, refer their investigative findings for potential criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement remedies.

(i) LIMITATION ON FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM GAZA.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for

the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Migration and Refugee Assistance” and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Fund” may be used to support the admission and resettlement into the United States of a foreign national from Gaza.

ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON OPERATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7070. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that teaches or trains any idea or concept that condones an individual being discriminated against or receiving adverse or beneficial treatment based on race or sex, that condones an individual feeling discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of that individual’s race or sex, as well as any idea or concept that regards one race as inherently superior to another race, the United States or its institutions as being systemically racist or sexist, an individual as being inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive by virtue of that individual’s race or sex, an individual’s moral character as being necessarily determined by race or sex, an individual as bearing responsibility for actions committed in the past by other members of the same race or sex, or meritocracy being racist, sexist, or having been created by a particular race to oppress another race.

(c) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593), or Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825).

(d) None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used or transferred to another Federal Agency, board, or commission to fund any domestic or international nongovernmental organization or any other program, organization, or association coordinated or operated by such non-governmental organization that either offers counseling regarding sex change surgeries, promotes sex change surgeries for any reason as an option, conducts or subsidizes sex change surgeries, promotes the use of medications or other substances to halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors, or otherwise promotes transgenderism.

(e) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of the United States Department of State other than the—

- (1) United States flag;
- (2) Foreign Service flag pursuant to 2 FAM 154.2–1;
- (3) POW/MIA flag;
- (4) Hostage and Wrongful Detainee flag, pursuant to section 904 of title 36, United States Code;
- (5) flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia at domestic locations;
- (6) flag of an Indian Tribal government;
- (7) official branded flag of a United States agency; or
- (8) sovereign flag of other countries.

(f) None of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID–19 mask or vaccine mandates, including for individuals traveling outside of the United States.

(g) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or other executive agency functions.

(h)(1) Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(2) As used in paragraph (1), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(A) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(C) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(D) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(E) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech forum (including traditional, limited and nonpublic forum), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(3) The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in paragraph (1).

(i) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for hiring practices based on gender, religion, political affiliation, or race.

(j) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the Data Journalism Agency or the Global Disinformation Index.

(k) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to InterAction.

(l) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to a United States institution of higher education that has failed to take administrative action against any student, staff member, or student group that commits acts of antisemitism while utilizing the facilities, grounds, or resources of such institution.

RESCISSIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7071. (a) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$640,161,000 are rescinded.

(b) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$65,000,000 are rescinded.

(c) DEBT RESTRUCTURING.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Debt Restructuring” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$111,000,000 are rescinded.

(d) RESTRICTION.—No amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 7072. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the Republic of Maldives until the Secretary of State determines that the Republic of Maldives has revoked its ban on Israeli passport holders.

TITLE VIII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 8001. \$0.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025”.

The Acting CHAIR. 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 House Report 118–559, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of House Resolution 1316, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of House Resolution 1316. Pursuant to section 18 of House Resolution 1316, it shall not be in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 118–559 may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by the 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 except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against such further amendments are waived.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–559 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1316, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

□ 1730

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1316, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, and 74, printed in part B of House Report 118–559, offered by Mr. DIAZ-BALART of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Page 206, line 11, strike “60 percent” and insert “80 percent”.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 21, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 32, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,00,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 13, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$16,000,000) (increased by \$16,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 262, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 23, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (decreased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. JAMES OF MICHIGAN

Page 284, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 32, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increase by \$1,000,000) (decrease by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 43, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 44, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER-MEEKS OF IOWA

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 263, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 259, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 43, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 34, line 12, after the second dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,700,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 197, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL LIMITATION PROVISION

SEC. 9001. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the occupied country of Tibet as part of the People's Republic of China.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PFLUGER OF TEXAS

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 264, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

Page 39, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 4, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000) (reduced by \$500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY OF WISCONSIN

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-416; 108 Stat. 4321; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 30, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$30,000,000) (reduced by \$30,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ OF NEW MEXICO

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 71 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

Page 174, line 10, strike “;” and insert “, including in the Supreme Judicial Council of Iraq under its leadership by President Faiq Zidan;”.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 31, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000) (increased by \$15,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 179, line 18, after “, Syria” insert “(including northwest Syria)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bipartisan en bloc amendment, which represents amendments with support from both sides of the aisle.

The amendment includes 32 non-controversial amendments that advance the priorities of both sides, including support for Taiwan, training for security partners in the Indo-Pacific, highlighting the vital work of the Special Envoy for Hostage Affairs, and improving passport processing.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, and I thank Chairman DIAZ-BALART for working with me to include these bipartisan priorities in this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my Amendment No. 10 to support civil society in Tunisia.

My amendment will increase and decrease funding of this bill by five million dollars to express concern for Tunisia's authoritarian trajectory and an intensified crackdown against political opponents which has dissolved parliament, annulled the existing constitution, and disbanded the independent judicial system.

Since President Saïed's takeover in July 2021, Tunisian authorities have deliberately dismantled fundamental freedoms, imprisoned political opponents and perceived critics, and ramped up rhetoric disparaging civil society and sub-Saharan migrants.

Tunisia-based NGO's and journalists have also documented an increase in racially motivated assaults against sub-Saharan Africans by ordinary citizens.

More dissenting voices continue to be arrested or summoned for questioning on an almost daily basis.

Recently, the Tunisian government has weaponized a draconian cybercrime law, Decree 54, to silence free expression and im-

prison journalists and lawyers who have criticized the government.

President Saïed has continued to assert that there is a foreign conspiracy to increase migration to Tunisia, and has accused civil society groups helping migrants of committing “treason”.

These alarming developments and Tunisia's continued autocratic consolidation not only endanger the country's stability in a period of deep economic insecurity, but they also raise serious concerns about the future of the U.S.-Tunisia relationship, which since 2011 has been anchored by a shared commitment to democratic principles.

It was these shared values that led the House Democracy Partnership to partner with Tunisia's parliament, and the U.S. Government to designate Tunisia as a Major Non-NATO ally, strengthen security cooperation, and dramatically increase bilateral aid over the past 12 years.

My amendment reiterates concern for Tunisia's authoritarian trajectory and an intensified crackdown against political opponents which has dissolved parliament, annulled the existing constitution, and disbanded the independent judicial system.

These developments undermine the confidence in the rule of law that is essential for a flourishing U.S.-Tunisia relationship.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my bipartisan Amendment No. 11 to support the Georgian people in their Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

My amendment will increase and decrease funding of this bill by \$10 million to emphasize our commitment to a future for Georgia that follows a Euro-Atlantic trajectory, one where democratic institutions are upheld, not denigrated.

Mr. Chair for the past decade, I have served as co-chair of the Georgia Caucus here in the House of Representatives.

It has been from that position that I have advocated for Georgia's territorial integrity and their turn away from Russia and towards the West.

As we meet here today, Russia still illegally occupies and controls 20 percent of sovereign Georgian territory.

Russian officials continue to commit human rights violations and brutally repress Georgians living in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Let us make clear that South Ossetia and Abkhazia are Georgian, just as Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Crimea are Ukrainian.

And it is equally important for us to support the Georgian people in their wishes to join the European community, which received a boost with Georgia being granted EU candidate status on June 23, 2022.

But we must speak out about Georgia's current trajectory and make clear that the democratic backsliding in Georgia, which has culminated in the passage of a Foreign Agents Law that mimics what Putin used to eviscerate civil society in Russia, is unsustainable.

As we speak, Georgia's democracy is in danger. Boundless investigations of political parties, changes in election systems that violate the Venice Commission and OSCE, and now the Foreign Agents Law, bring Georgia further away from EU membership, not closer.

Attacks on the United States Ambassador, against independent judges, civil society members, the political opposition, and the rights of

LGBTQ+ individuals only push Georgia closer to the Russian model, and away from the liberal democratic model of the West.

Our amendment makes clear that the United States will continue to stand with the Georgian people, in support of its democratic institutions, in support of the rule of law, in support of accountability for those that engage in corruption, in support of an independent judiciary, and in support of Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is going to reduce funding for educational and the cultural exchange programs back to the 2019 levels.

This is a modest cut that will reduce spending by less than 3 percent, back to 2019 spending levels. It leaves \$700 million for these programs.

There is nothing inherently wrong with exchange programs. However, there is something wrong about continuing to increase Washington's spending on unnecessary programs when our national debt continues to climb \$34 trillion-plus.

This commonsense amendment simply returns spending for these programs back to pre-COVID levels. With this appropriations bill, we have already reduced 28 accounts to 2019 levels, with strong Republican support. I encourage my colleagues to continue this trend of returning to those pre-COVID spending levels and curbing unnecessary spending increases.

To help my colleagues understand how bad Washington's spending problem is, the CBO projects our Federal deficit to be \$1.9 trillion, an uptick of \$400 billion. That had to be modified, if Members paid attention to what happened this last week with the CBO. It is going to grow to \$2.9 trillion by 2034. An annual deficit of almost \$3 trillion is facing us less than 10 years away.

This excessive spending is going to drive the national debt to record levels and continue to exacerbate the inflation crisis that everybody in America is feeling. The devaluation of our currency because of excessive spending all

ties together. The average family of four is spending \$1,300 more a month to afford the same goods and services as compared to January of 2021, which amounts to \$16,000 lost to devaluation of the currency because of what we are doing with excessive spending. We can fix this.

I will add one more little tidbit to this. According to Zillow, Americans are having to earn \$106,000 to be able to afford a home. That is an 80 percent increase, according to Zillow, from what they saw in 2020, which was \$59,000 in 2020.

How can we, in good conscience, continue to contribute to this economic crisis by excessive spending being felt around the country.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support returning to pre-COVID on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchanges account funds people-to-people engagement, which supports our country's foreign policy objectives. These programs foster mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries and promote peace and understanding. Lord knows we need this.

They allow us to promote our values of democracy, freedom of the press, and civic participation, as well as promote dialogue, collaboration, and the sharing of diverse perspectives, especially for the cultivation of the next generation of global leaders. These programs also help us understand those who may or may not share our values, but we at least have an opportunity to engage.

One of our best-known programs is the Fulbright Program. Each year, over 13,000 United States students and scholars submit an application for the Fulbright Program. This program also leverages over \$100 million from partner governments, who see a value in supporting their students coming to the United States.

These students will be future presidents, generals, scientists, and writers of partner nations in the future. In fact, leaders in more than 120 countries around the world in both government and business were exposed to American culture and values through State-sponsored exchanges.

This amendment threatens the Fulbright Program, as well as hundreds of other professional and academic exchanges that expose U.S. citizens to the rest of the world and the rest of the world to the United States and to our ideals. What is wrong with that? I think the world needs this at this point.

It doesn't make any sense to cut these programs. These programs are some of the best diplomatic investments that we make.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, returning back to pre-COVID spending levels, I have to ask the question to any colleague, whether it be Democrat or Republican: Was not the amount of government spending pre-COVID in 2019 enough? There is an old saying that however much government you want is how much government you have to be willing to pay for.

The problem is with Congress. We are deficit spending because we are not willing to make cuts. We are not willing to make prioritization occur to be able to afford these programs. We are passing the tab on to our kids and our grandkids. Our housing costs and inflation are the result of this.

Mr. Chairman, this is pre-COVID spending levels, and I encourage my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, once again, I am urging opposition to this amendment because it is just an example of what I said earlier in terms of withdrawing from the rest of the world. Our young people, people who want to engage with the world to make this world a better place, deserve to be able to do that.

This cut takes us back to, I think, the levels at 2019. That is unacceptable.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 47, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$139,575,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would eliminate funding

for the Global Environment Facility at the World Bank, saving American taxpayers nearly \$140 million.

This amendment represents a roughly 0.3-percent reduction in spending for the bill overall. The Global Environment Facility is an international fund under the World Bank, which uses donor countries' money to pay for climate agenda projects in developing countries. The United States' contribution to this fund is \$140 million for fiscal year 2025.

Proponents of global climate initiatives often use phrases like "shared global responsibility" to sell programs that cost taxpayers millions and give up American sovereignty to unelected bureaucrats. However, this funding has nothing to do with responsibilities at all.

This year's roughly \$140 million donation to the GEF is over \$10 million more than China's, the world's largest polluter. China has contributed, during the entire 33-year lifetime of the program, less than this year's singular allocation by the United States.

Meanwhile, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Federal deficit is going to be \$1.9 trillion for fiscal year 2024. That is 27 percent greater than CBO projected at the beginning of this year, a \$400 billion change in a matter of months.

Where is the responsibility to American taxpayers? As Members of Congress, our responsibility is to those taxpayers. We should not be forcing and punting the price tag for this to our kids and our grandkids. We should not be sending millions of dollars overseas when we cannot get our fiscal house in order.

The Trump administration's budget request for fiscal year 2020 rightly asked for no funding for the Global Environment Facility. Under President Trump, the U.S. withdrew from the one-sided Paris climate accord and became a net energy exporter for the first time in over 70 years.

The Trump administration recognized that American strength and prosperity are advanced by supporting pro-growth policies, cutting spending and regulations, and unleashing American energy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to follow the example of that administration and vote "yes" on this amendment. The U.S. Government should not send one more taxpayer dollar to unelected bureaucrats in support of other countries' climate agendas, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Once again, we are retreating from the world, and this amendment, again, makes that point. It would eliminate the United States' contribution to the Global Environment Facility.

Now, the Global Environment Facility is a multilateral trust fund that provides grant-based funding to developing countries to address global environmental challenges. These are some of the most vulnerable countries in the world.

The Global Environment Facility fund benefits the U.S. economy and the environment by addressing problems that affect our domestic health, safety, and prosperity, such as by protecting tropical forests, reducing transboundary pollutants, and combating illegal wildlife tracking, which I know is a concern of both sides of the aisle and Members on both sides of the aisle.

Every one of our districts has been challenged by severe drought, rainfall, storms, and heat. We are continuing to spend more and more on humanitarian needs caused by these disasters, both domestically and abroad. We need to get ahead of these crises. Helping communities cope, especially those with the least means to do so, is both moral and smart.

Why are we demonizing these programs and cutting ourselves off from these valuable tools? These are not problems anyone can solve alone. We must work with others, which makes cooperation and our multilateral tools, such as the Global Environment Facility, real. Cuts will disrupt and dismantle what we are trying to accomplish in this world, and that is to make sure that our children have a future on this planet.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully disagree. We are not retreating on the world stage. What we are trying to do is get our fiscal house in order so that America can cheat history as a republic that can outlast most democracies. I will contend we are not a democracy. We are, specifically, a republic. We are cheating history if we can get our fiscal house in order and continue this great experiment.

Retreating on the world stage is what I am afraid is going to happen. We are about to run out of the funds to be able to continue this great experiment in self-governance.

I would ask Members to consider that Chairman ARRINGTON of the Budget Committee sent some of us this story from the Asia Times, and it is called: "U.S. Debt Moving Toward \$50 Trillion Isn't Whole Story." This is the Asian perspective about what they are looking at in America as us heading toward a sovereign debt crisis and us losing the reserve world currency.

□ 1745

We are up against a great threat. I am greatly concerned about the future of this country. We are not retreating. We are trying to strengthen. There is an old African proverb: If there is no enemy on the inside, the enemy on the outside can do you no harm. We have to get strong within.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I must say that if Republicans really want to get our fiscal house in order, then they would be the first to repeal these terrible Trump tax cuts that have created an even bigger hole in our fiscal house.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$16,366,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment would return funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace back to fiscal year '19 funding levels. In doing so, this amendment would save \$16.3 million.

This amendment, again, returns spending for this specific agency back to pre-COVID spending levels. To be clear, this is a modest proposal in the context of the overall spending of the bill.

This amendment would reduce spending in the bill by 0.03 percent. That is less than half a percent of the top line for this bill.

Side note for all of us who have paid attention to the numbers: Post-COVID, our discretionary budget overall is up 30 percent. That is of note.

Why go back to pre-COVID spending levels? If you look at the inflationary index, if you look at what has happened with the housing prices, going back to pre-COVID has a lot of net positives in terms of our Federal outlays.

Year after year, the Federal Government continues to outpace spending and outpace revenues. It outpaces the growth of our economy. In a recent report, the Congressional Budget Office estimated the Federal deficit for 2024 is going to reach \$1.9 trillion.

The COVID-era spending spree drastically accelerated the growth of our national debt. In the next decade, the CBO expects the Federal deficit to grow to \$2.9 trillion. That is a \$3 trillion annual deficit.

We didn't get to \$1 trillion in gross national debt until 1980. 200 years of governance and in 1980, we reached \$1 trillion. Within 10 years, we are headed to be three times that in annual deficit debt spending when it took us almost 250 years as a Nation to get to \$1 trillion.

This is going to be a cumulative sovereign debt crisis. Today, we are at \$34.5 trillion, and it is just going to tick up.

As a result, the current state of our national debt means that the Federal Government will require that every taxpayer give up \$267,000 to pay off your share of this balance. The growth of this debt is causing a corresponding increase in the amount of interest payments due each year, which are threatening to crowd out critical spending on national defense, contributing toward the severe inflation crisis.

Mr. Chair, I call on my colleagues to get serious about the massive debt. Let's return so many of these programs back to fiscal year '19 pre-COVID spending levels.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Now, the United States Institute of Peace, that is p-e-a-c-e, or USIP, is one of the best tools the United States has to bring people together to prevent wars. Government officials, civil society practitioners, and defense experts creatively solve our world's problems and our world's thorniest issues.

Congress created the United States Institute of Peace in 1984. Again, I will spell it, p-e-a-c-e. Some Members don't even like to use the term "peace." We created it in 1984. It applies practical solutions directly in conflict zones and provides analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace, p-e-a-c-e.

USIP has specialized teams of mediators, trainers, and others in some of the world's most dangerous places and works to equip communities with the skills necessary to prevent or resolve their own violent conflicts before they threaten the United States.

It is in our own national security interest not to cut programs that cut the budget of the United States Institute of P-e-a-c-e.

The USIP works on the ground with local partners on the root causes of conflict that all too frequently result in America's military gains or diplomatic development investments going to waste.

In a world that grows more dangerous and complex every day with

wars and rumors of wars, we need the services and the creative thinking of the United Institute of P-e-a-c-e.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I hope that you all will begin to use the word "peace" a little bit more because I think your children and grandchildren would be grateful.

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

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, peace through strength is something that many of us believe in. It is the concern over the lack of our economic prowess, the lack of our strength why this amendment is before this body.

Again, was there not enough government spending in 2019? Returning back to 2019 pre-COVID spending levels is what this does. It would save us \$16 million.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to put the best, long-term interests of our Nation ahead of short-term policy concerns or policy considerations or parochial considerations. It is the long-term longevity that has to rule the day.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, it doesn't make any sense to support this amendment, cutting resources for the United Institute of Peace, p-e-a-c-e, while we increase funding for the Department of Defense where we know there is over \$200 billion in waste, fraud, and abuse.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BURLISON). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Setareh Sieg, Special Assistant to the Director of Programming at Voice of America, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, a couple of weeks ago, the House Foreign Affairs Committee released a report on the U.S. Global Agency for Global Media's failure to vet its staff properly. Specifically, one of its executives, Setareh Sieg, lied on her resume, misused taxpayer dollars, and reportedly committed workplace misconduct.

Ms. Sieg was fired under the Trump administration, then rehired under the Biden administration, under suspicious circumstances, mind you.

Whistleblowers contacted the Foreign Affairs Committee requesting an investigation into Sieg, which the committee launched in 2021.

Among other things, the report stated she lied about having a Ph.D. on her resume and played favorites with overtime. She reportedly hired a senior official based on favoritism.

I learned about Ms. Sieg's actions a year ago. I tried to cut her salary in last year's appropriations bill. She was fired by the Trump administration, then the Biden administration, of course, hired her back, despite multiple reports of misconduct.

This is not the transparency, Mr. Chair, that Americans deserve from our government. She doesn't deserve a salary and she should be removed from this position immediately.

Mr. Chair, I have a 17-year-old daughter, and I tell her continuously: Baby, you play by the rules. You work hard. You tell the truth. You will be rewarded for that. Then I go home and tell her: No, I was wrong. You don't play by the rules. You lie about who you are. You mistreat people. You get rewarded by this government.

Mr. Chair, that is wrong and that needs to be changed. I urge all my colleagues to vote for this amendment to reduce Ms. Sieg's salary to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Quite frankly, it is despicable to target dedicated public servants and threaten their livelihoods.

Public servants doing their job and carrying out the policies of this administration or any administration that they serve should be commended, not demonized.

Our government is dependent on being able to attract the best talent to bring their skills to public service, especially when, in most cases, they could earn much more in the private sector. Who is going to be willing to do that if their names can be dragged through the political mud?

The subject of this amendment has been a public servant at USAGM for nearly 25 years speaking truth to Iranians and promoting the democratic values of American society.

This is a personnel matter and should be dealt with as such. It is not for appropriations. If you have an issue with the policy, let's discuss that, not penalize public servants who are representing the administration that they serve and have dedicated their careers to the United States.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BOST). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fund the United States Agency for Global Media.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

□ 1800

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment to withhold funding from the United States Agency for Global Media. This agency has misused taxpayer money and also failed properly to vet its own staff.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, is the policy of this great Nation to misuse taxpayer money and fail to properly vet its own staff that is allowed to lie on their resumes?

Back in January 2021, it was recommended the agency suspend one of its executives, Setareh Sieg, following an investigation regarding her professional behavior.

The investigation concluded that Ms. Sieg lied on her resume. She lied. She misused taxpayer dollars for personal expenses and provided lavish contracts for friends. Is this the policy of this country, Mr. Chairman, I ask you?

However, just weeks later, and just hours after President Biden was sworn into office, guess what? Ms. Sieg was reinstated to her previous position without loss of pay or seniority.

The United States Agency for Global Media should be focused on its mission

to inform and engage with people around the world in support of freedom and democracy, not a policy of allowing its employees to lie on their resumes, Mr. Chairman. Instead, they are playing political games and misusing our taxpayer dollars.

I recommend we withhold funding until a time when the U.S. Agency for Global Media can prove it is capable of removing employees that have deceitful and irresponsible work histories and is capable of properly vetting its own staff.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Let me just start by saying if we are really talking about misusing taxpayer money, remember that the Pentagon has flunked six audits.

This amendment prohibits any funding from going to the U.S. Agency for Global Media, or USAGM. USAGM informs, engages, and connects people around the world, giving them an opportunity for independent media that may not be available in their own country.

At a time when more democracies are declining and even sliding into autocracies than any other point in the last century, we cannot afford to cut USAGM programs.

Funding for these programs targets programming in the languages of Iran, Russia, the PRC, and other authoritarian States to push back on false narratives about American policies that these adversaries are spreading and builds the capabilities that USAGM needs to deliver content to its global audience quickly and reliably.

One of the organizations that USAGM oversees, Voices of America, has an audience of more than 358 million people around the world.

Their trusted and objective news is translated into 48 languages in order to share American stories and perspectives that locals would not otherwise have access to.

Another organization, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, provides uncensored news in countries where free press is threatened and disinformation is pervasive.

These programs are key to outcompeting China and combating Russian disinformation. They are key to our success on the global stage.

USAGM's open technology fund provides a range of tools to help audiences overcome internal restrictions, especially in countries like Iran where the internet can be a lifeline.

Through its grantees and Federal agencies, USAGM is reaching more than 420 million people weekly, and the great majority of those audiences have reported that they find the information they receive to be trustworthy.

USAGM deserves our continued support, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this shortsighted amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, at the inception of these wonderful organizations that my colleague across the aisle described, I would say they probably were very effective. I would say now they have very little effect.

I can't imagine somebody in one of these countries turning on the radio and deciding, hey, I am not going to go down this path anymore because somebody from another country is on the radio telling me to do otherwise.

I find the policy that we have of promoting people who lie and who mistreat others because of political power or their connections very offensive, and that is exactly why Americans do not trust this town.

They do not trust Congress. They do not trust government because they see people continuously getting ahead in life that cheat, lie, and do things that are inappropriate.

Things that we would not allow in our own homes, in our own businesses, in our churches or our places of worship we sure as heck shouldn't allow in the seat of this government, and this continues.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL LIMITATION
PROVISION

SEC. 9001. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your service to our great country in the Marine Corps. I should have said that earlier.

I offer this amendment to prohibit any funding for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate. This is just another group of unelected bureaucrats making decisions for the American people with no input from Congress, no

input from the people's House, Mr. Chairman.

President Biden promised to be the most transparent President in history, and he is about as transparent as a brick wall. He promised honesty and accountability for the American people, and he has not delivered.

This special envoy is the opposite of transparency, Mr. Chairman. We have requested the names of the office staff as well as their titles and amount of their salaries. We are trying to do our jobs and conduct oversight over the executive branch's operations, but we have not received one bit of information from them.

If the executive branch wants to make climate decisions, it must come through Congress first. John Kerry used to be in charge of this office. When I asked him how much his climate treaties were going to cost the American people, he responded with one word: Trillions, Mr. Chairman.

This is completely unacceptable. We are \$32 trillion in debt. Every hundred days, we add another trillion dollars to our debt load. We have no plan to pay it back.

It is misuse of Americans' hard-earned dollars to push this administration's political agendas, and it is putting Americans out of work.

This office of unelected bureaucrats operates like a bunch of climate dictators, and it must not receive any funding from Congress.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Climate change has resulted in lives upended in Texas, Florida, and Oklahoma, and has led to extreme heat across the entire Northeast just last week.

The climate crisis poses threats to the stability of countries, heightens social and political tensions, and adversely affects food prices and availability. This is according to our own military.

The need for foreign assistance will only increase if we do not address the significant driver of crises around the world.

No country can solve the climate crisis alone. This requires a multilateral effort. Our climate envoy is lending his energy and talents and collaborating with other countries to address these concerns. His relationships with foreign leaders are a benefit to the United States and our efforts.

I would think we would want to thank him for doing this. Again, we should be thanking people who are serving the American people, not demonizing them for it.

Funding the Special Presidential Envoy and his office is a requirement if we are to protect national security, strengthen the economy, and leave be-

hind a safer planet for our children and grandchildren.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I can remember in 1977 there was a TV show I used to like. It was called "In Search of . . ."

That year I remember very well because I had to go to school at Bearden Junior High School on Saturdays because of snow days. We used up all of our snow days.

The show "In Search of . . ." had one episode that was: "In Search of . . . The Coming Ice Age," and that was the talk. We are going into an ice age. Then it was acid rain. Then it was global warming.

All these reactionary things that happen to us, all they end up doing is costing us more money and making some advisory group, a bunch of fat cats, rich.

Every time we put these environmental regulations on this great country, these unelected bureaucrats get out here and get together, and then they figure out what we are going to do, and guess what? We are the only dadgum country in the world that follows them.

We cut a deal with China. They don't honor it. In China, for instance, when they put a new coal-fired plant together, it is our 1950s technology. We follow the rules. No one else does.

These unelected bureaucrats fly around in their big jets, they look down their noses at us, and we have to suffer the consequences.

Let's talk about the reality here. This is just another boondoggle so we can run for reelection and scare people.

The water that we drink and the air that we breathe now is cleaner and safer than it ever has been in my lifetime. Those are the facts.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the World Economic Forum.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman

from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment to prohibit funding for the World Economic Forum.

Every year, the World Economic Forum hosts its annual luxury conference in Davos where CEOs, world leaders, and other globalists take their private jets to some ski town in Switzerland to discuss carbon emissions, which is ironic, erasing borders of our nations, and other high-minded ideas like encouraging a transition to eating insects because the Earth is "running out of protein."

The founder of the World Economic Forum, Klaus Schwab, says it provides a platform for high-powered leaders to "shape global, regional, and industry agendas."

All that really means is bigger governments, more taxes and spending, more surveillance of citizens, and more open borders.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Schwab was the guy pushing for "the great reset" to "reshape the world." When Klaus Schwab says things like "You will own nothing, and you will be happy," we should take him at his word.

When globalist elites get together to talk about their plans for world domination, we should not ignore them. We definitely should not be sending them our U.S. taxpayer dollars to legitimize their efforts.

If these Marxist hypocrites want to get together on their own dime, so be it. Since 2023, the State Department has funneled nearly 60 million taxpayer dollars to the World Economic Forum.

This amendment would simply prohibit the State Department from funneling any money from U.S. taxpayers to the World Economic Forum.

No matter how much they talk about "protecting liberal democracy," these people, the globalists, are the problem.

If we are truly going to represent Americans, and if we are truly going to stand for our national sovereignty and the freedom to govern ourselves, then we need to stop legitimizing these globalists with our money.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which would prohibit any funding to the World Economic Forum, which we don't fund.

The reality is that no funds from this bill go to the World Economic Forum. Therefore, this amendment would establish another prohibition for no reason.

This is the appropriations process, a process that historically focused on making things happen rather than making prohibitions on things that are not being done, just in case you all didn't know.

I will tell you that this is really quite amazing to me that we could prohibit funding for something we don't fund.

Since this is my last appropriations process, I cannot be more disheartened with what is happening to the essential work of this committee when we start defunding what we don't fund.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1815

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman says that there is nothing in this that sends money, yet since 2013, the State Department has funneled nearly \$60 million to the World Economic Forum's efforts. It can't be both. Even if it is the case, then this amendment shouldn't worry anyone. It is belt and suspenders.

At the end of the day, when the American people are \$34 trillion in debt—that is over \$250,000 per taxpayer that they owe as their share of the national debt—we should not be taking out more debt to send to these globalists and fund their agenda.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is mind-boggling. I guess, once again, we are doing something that does not make any sense in this process.

The other point I think I would like to make in closing is that, once again, this is something that will be supposedly defunded that we don't fund that has to do with the world. It has to do with retreating from the world in terms of just the agenda of the Republicans.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I hope that Members will look at how they are manipulating and misrepresenting this appropriations process because when we start defunding what we don't fund, that is very disingenuous and misleading to the public.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, it is a fact that, since 2013, we have funneled nearly \$60 million to the efforts of this globalist elite organization. I don't think that the taxpayers of the United States should foot the bill for their agenda, which I think is an un-American agenda.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any major rule under subparagraph (A) of section 804(2) of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Representative CAMMACK's amendment, which would restrict funds at the Department of State from being used to finalize any rules and regulations with an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

Under the Biden administration, hundreds of billions of dollars in regulatory costs have fallen on the American people with no input from Congress—once again, unelected bureaucrats.

Biden's State Department is pursuing radical climate initiatives abroad funded by American tax dollars—again, none of our business.

A 2021 Department memo directed funding away from carbon-intensive initiatives overseas, threatening projects with national security implications, Mr. Chair. Now, taxpayer dollars are being used to subsidize clean energy initiatives abroad while our own electricity prices are still outpacing inflation.

We should not allow unelected bureaucrats to impose regulatory costs behind closed doors. Our Nation needs major regulatory reform, and this amendment is a crucial step forward to a more transparent and accountable government.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to restore congressional oversight over burdensome executive actions and require that any major rule be approved by Congress before taking effect.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Let me say a couple of things about any new rule. Any new rule being proposed by a government agency is required to assess the potential costs and benefits of such a rule change and submit it to OMB.

In some cases, it may make sense to pursue such a rule. In many cases, the

benefits will outweigh the costs, and the rulemaking process is designed to make these decisions in a clear and transparent manner.

A blanket prohibition, such as this amendment, just aims at tying an administration's hands while carrying out the laws that Congress enacted.

For the State and Foreign Operations bill, the State Department has advised that they have only pursued one rule recently that would be considered significant. That was to increase the consular fee structure. The consular operation of the State Department is self-funding through fees, so it is important that those fees reflect the costs of passports, visas, and other consular documents.

Congress delegates rulemaking authority to government agencies and has oversight over them. Congress also has the ability to disapprove of a rule through the Congressional Review Act. This amendment is overly broad and unnecessary.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the TechCamp public diplomacy program of the Bureau of Educational & Cultural Affairs.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 13 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations bill.

This amendment prohibits funds for the TechCamp public diplomacy program within the State Department's

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

If you believe its website, the TechCamp “creates connections, sparks innovation, and empowers civil society to solve the world’s most pressing challenges through technology.”

In reality, the actual purpose of the TechCamp program is to spread progressive ideology around the world. What is even more shocking is that the TechCamp is linked to Anatoly Bondarenko, and he is a trainer for the taxpayer-funded program. Bondarenko is a founder of the Texty.org.UA, which placed me and 116 Representatives on a hit list for not supporting Ukraine.

Americans should not have to fund efforts to propagandize foreign countries with progressive ideology. Neither should they have to fund programs that have taxpayer-funded organizations that create hit lists that potentially threaten the security of American leaders.

Let’s defund the wasteful TechCamp program. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which seeks to cut all funding for the TechCamp public diplomacy program.

TechCamp is designed to support good governance and mitigate violent extremism. Through TechCamp workshops, the State Department connects private-sector technology experts with key populations—journalists, non-governmental organizations, and civil society advocates—to explore and apply innovative tech solutions to global issues. TechCamp also boosts U.S. economic engagement around the globe by highlighting the United States’ technical and private-sector innovation.

I understand that attention to this program has increased after a former participant was involved in activity that some Members take exception to. There are thousands of participants from more than 110 countries making an impact through this program. An effective foreign policy tool should not be disposed of because of the actions of one participant a decade after they left the program.

This past year, one TechCamp in Nepal funded a digital outreach campaign for the management of antimicrobial resistance. Another in Kazakhstan educates people in Central Asian countries on how to protect themselves from Russian propaganda and fact-check information as well as develop cybersecurity skills in women in the region through online webinars. These are not programs we should be cutting.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I find this priceless, that it is hindering violent extremism. I just indicated that over 100 of my colleagues were listed on a hit list. Talk about extremism. That is the key component of this.

If everybody has to suffer, I don’t think that we will have any problems when we hang these people out to dry that have actually abused this program, and maybe we will have some more civil society in that regard.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, once again, I ask everybody to vote for this amendment because it is hypocrisy at its finest. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 118–559.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to approve Foreign Military Sales authorized under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 14 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations bill.

My amendment prohibits funds for foreign military sales to Ukraine. The Foreign Military Sales, or FMS, Program is a form of security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act.

As of June 7, the United States has spent nearly \$600 million in active government-to-government sales cases with Ukraine under the FMS Program. The United States should not approve of foreign military sales to authoritarian foreign countries like Ukraine.

Ukraine has arrested priests, raided a monastery, suspended 11 opposition po-

litical parties, and consolidated all television platforms into a single state channel. The country does not even allow Presidential elections.

Even more shocking is that the FMS Program may be used to supply Ukraine with American weapons that can be used to strike inside Russia.

Last May, the State Department approved a possible emergency foreign military sale to Ukraine of High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems, or HIMARS. Concerningly, just last month, an American-supplied HIMARS rocket system was reportedly likely used in an attack inside of Russia. I, for one, would rather not have American weapons being used on the territory of a country we are not even at war with.

President Eisenhower once said: “A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment.”

We cannot keep the peace when the weapons of our military establishment are being wielded against a third party, against another great power. If you truly support global democracy and liberty, end the foreign military sales to Ukraine.

Mr. Chair, I ask that my colleagues vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, we use the term “my friend” all the time here, but I will tell you that the gentleman from Arizona and I are friends. I have great respect for him, but I do have to claim the time in opposition.

Congress recently provided \$1.6 billion in foreign military financing for Ukraine—not in this bill; that was already done—and other countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

□ 1830

While foreign military financing funds in this bill are not designated for Ukraine—there aren’t any—let me tell you why I still respectfully have to stand in opposition.

I think this sends a pretty bad message during a time of active war. I think it would be a monumental mistake, potentially emboldening our enemies, including Russia, and send a dangerous signal of United States’ weakness, something that, unfortunately, this administration does every single day, and a lack of resolve to others around the world, including potentially Communist China and other adversaries.

I will also note that House Republicans successfully secured language in the fiscal year 2024 State and Foreign Operations bill that brings unprecedented transparency and oversight requirements on all assistance going to Ukraine, which I think is a very important thing to do, and I think all of us agree with that.

I want to repeat: There are no FMF funds in this bill for Ukraine. The only FMF we have in this bill goes to other key partners, and I mentioned that, like Taiwan.

I think that a prohibition potentially sends a very bad message. There are no funds, but I think this would send a very bad message.

I have great respect for somebody who actually is a friend of mine. We are good friends, but I respectfully have to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, yes, we are very good friends.

I will tell you once again, saying this out loud and putting it in writing is very important, because this is going to go to the Senate, and the Senate is going to have an objective. When you put something down on a piece of paper, they are going to have to take notice of this. From that standpoint, that is why I want this in this bill. It may not have a place yet in this bill, but the Senate also has to know the intentions of this House. The House has its own independent inclinations.

I have got to tell you: We are a third party in an unending war. You have got to be kidding me. I thought we were the only ones who could declare war, the House, the Congress. I have to object to my dear friend and say, listen, I would like this to be put in there.

Mr. Chair, I would ask everybody to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack in Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine and its neighbors but to the world, including our own country.

If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other unprovoked attacks are inevitable. Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Entire cities have been demolished, women and girls are being sexually abused by Russian soldiers, and children are being kidnapped.

Hospitals and schools, which should be safe havens, are being intentionally attacked. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country.

I have visited Ukraine, and I immediately recognized the love of the Ukrainian people for their country and their democracy. Since the war broke out, I have been to Poland, and I met with Ukrainians to hear firsthand about the dire situations they face amidst Russian aggression. I have talked to civil society organizations funded by the United States who, facing danger and violence, are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, women and children. I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment.

Mr. Chair, we must be able to ensure that Ukraine has the funding and support it needs to defend itself and that vulnerable people continue to receive lifesaving assistance.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 15 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

Amendment No. 15 prohibits funds for the Bilateral Security Agreement between the United States of America and Ukraine. The Bilateral Security Agreement between the United States and Ukraine was signed this month by Joe Biden and Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

The agreement erroneously implies that Ukraine is a democracy, despite being an authoritarian country that does not even allow Presidential elections.

The agreement also reaffirms that "Ukraine's future is in NATO," even though the prospect of Ukraine joining NATO is one reason the Russian-Ukraine conflict escalated, on top of other things.

While war hawks and neocons are further provoking conflict with Russia, they are also cheapening their golden calf, NATO, by advocating for Ukraine's admission into the alliance.

The agreement further states: "It is the policy of the United States to support providing sustainable levels of security assistance for Ukraine in sup-

port of the objectives outlined in the Bilateral Security Agreement and associated implementation arrangements."

By putting pen to paper on an executive agreement, Joe Biden is doubling down on billions more of future taxpayers' support for Ukraine. The United States has given \$175 billion in emergency support to Ukraine so far while the invasion along our southern border goes ignored by this administration.

When is enough enough? Only Congress should have the power of the purse.

Under the National Emergency Act, we see that the President and the executive branch actually share that power with us. We should not be strong-armed by an executive who wants to drag America into another forever war. Let's put this administration in check.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which is an attack on our commitment to strengthen our security and economic cooperation with Ukraine, as well as to pursue accountability for Russia's actions there, by prohibiting funds for implementing the Bilateral Security Agreement recently signed between the United States and Ukraine.

No specific funds are committed through the security agreement, but the signal this amendment sends to our Ukrainian partners is damaging.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, there is a great message that this sends. It says this is the time for peace.

When are we going to stop these forever wars? Why don't we get out on top of this aspect and really come clean with the American people?

How do wars even start? Does anybody say that Russian President Putin actually went to the U.N. twice to say: Listen, there was an invasion in my country where 14,000 of my citizens were killed?

I have no fond respect for Vladimir Putin, but he has a right to protect his people. I say that this sends a very clear message that it is time for peace. In fact, I was one of those people who actually offered that. The Cactus League in Arizona is a great time to have people out in Arizona to watch baseball games, and you can talk peace afterward. It is time for peace, not war.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I ask everybody to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the U.S. Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment No. 16 to the fiscal year 2025 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

My amendment prohibits funds for the Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery. Think about that: Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery.

The purpose of the Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery is to work with various actors to "help forge Ukraine's future as a prosperous, secure, European democracy." A European democracy, that is pretty interesting.

It is a slap in the face of hardworking Americans that we are wasting taxpayer dollars to pay for this Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery, but there is no such position for America's economic recovery that has been so ravaged by this administration's Bidenflation.

Our national debt is approaching \$35 trillion, with \$1 trillion being added to that debt every 100 days. The national debt is the leading cause of Bidenflation, the downgrade in credit rating, and overall poor economy.

Since this administration took office, the price index for food consumed at home increased by 21 percent. Energy prices have shot up by more than a third since Biden assumed office.

The U.S. economy is hurting, and American families are struggling. While Americans find it difficult to afford energy and healthy food because of this administration's disastrous domestic economic policies, this administration is giving Ukraine a blank check. This is unacceptable.

Let's defund the wasteful Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic

Recovery and commit to putting America first.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "yes" vote on my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment prevents the United States Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery from helping forge Ukraine's future as a prosperous, secure, European democracy and accelerate Ukraine's economic transformation. This position is key to ensuring that Ukraine not only survives but thrives, standing on its own.

The Ukrainian people are defending their country from the front line to the assembly line. Their ability to emerge from this conflict depends on their economic resilience.

A Coca-Cola bottling plant outside of Kyiv, the largest in Europe, was shelled, and many of the plant's 1,600 workers fought not only to liberate it but to get it back up and running. Eighty-four percent of American companies in Ukraine are back up and running.

Ukraine's economic recovery is not just key to the stability of Europe but also dinner tables around the world. In January of 2024, the Black Sea corridor brought more than 8.7 million tons of Ukrainian grain to global markets feeding much of the world.

Ukraine and its people have not given up on their aspirations. The Special Representative for Ukraine's Economic Recovery is doing critical work to ensure Ukraine can see economic success and not be dependent on donor assistance. This should be supported, not demagogued.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1845

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, European democracy: There is an oxymoron right there.

How about Europe handling this person?

How can there be economic recovery in Ukraine when we can't even do it here at home?

That is sick. That is absolutely sick. Our taxpayer dollars, \$36 trillion, how well are we going to have the establishment in this world bearing \$36 trillion in debt, soon to be \$50 trillion?

I find this unacceptable that this should be flying right through because this is unbelievable. We are in a proxy war that we never condoned.

We are over here funneling money right and left, and we can't even support our southern border?

Give me a break. Give me a break. Give the American taxpayers a break.

It is time for us to get serious about this. It is time for peace. It is time for us to show our power in the fact that

we can mitigate peace, and everybody can honor their promises to each other.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider Amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Samantha Power, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment reduces the salary of Samantha Power, the administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to \$1.

Samantha Power is a globalist left-wing activist who uses government positions to force the regime's views on the American people and the rest of the world.

When Samantha Power took office in 2021, she set three priorities for USAID in her New Vision for Global Development: one, broadening the coalition by increasing the number and diversity of voices at USAID; two, focusing assistance more on the voices and needs of the most marginalized; and, three, making aid more responsive by better incorporating the perspectives of those on the ground.

Under Samantha Power, USAID has focused on food security in response to the Ukraine war, climate change, democracy, and governance.

Also under Samantha Power, USAID has installed diversity, equity, and inclusion advisers in all bureaus, offices,

and overseas missions and has created an agencywide dashboard and DEI scorecards to track staff compliance with the administration's DEI directives.

These blatantly political scorecards demand ideological conformity and should have no place in the government workplace or elsewhere.

Furthermore, Samantha Power has repeatedly met with influential leftwing foundations while serving in the role.

According to nearly 700 pages of internal calendar entries obtained by FOX News, Power met with George Soros' Open Society Foundation multiple times. Of course, she did. She also has met with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation at least five times. She also held meetings with several other powerful groups like the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Power's intimate association with these entities exemplifies how the Biden administration and its officials and agencies keep close contact with leftwing outside groups who help execute extreme policy initiatives.

When Samantha Power served as Obama's ambassador to the United Nations, she made hundreds of requests to intelligence agencies to unmask names associated with the 2016 Trump campaign in order to support the Russia hoax narrative. For her activism, the Biden administration granted Samantha Power a permanent seat on the National Security Council, a more prominent role than the USAID administrator she has had under previous administrations.

A person who abuses her position in government to meddle in democratic elections should be nowhere near public office. Instead of fulfilling her role as an administrator, Samantha Power is focused on imposing a leftwing agenda throughout the entire U.S. Government and its proxies around the world.

My amendment will ensure that she is held accountable and that the American people no longer have to fund her salary.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. This amendment seeks to punish Administrator Power, likely due to differences of opinion with the amendment's sponsor.

Given the administrator covers all worldwide issues, it is natural that differing opinions would arise. However, we cannot decide to defund the salary of the leadership of a United States Government agency simply because a Member of Congress does not agree with all the positions the administration takes on issues pertaining to foreign affairs.

Administrator Power is a patriot. She cares about inclusion. She wants

diversity, equity, and inclusion reflected as a policy in the State Department so that the State Department and countries reflect the diversity not only of our own country but throughout the world. It means people like myself would be part of this program. Her career has been very distinguished, serving as our ambassador to the United Nations. She is a Pulitzer Prize-winning author. I think we should thank Samantha Power for trying to make sure that our USAID is inclusive and that it reflects our democracy.

If my colleagues want to debate the merits of our foreign policy, then let's do it. However, it is beneath this body to really take on a public servant for just doing their job.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for assistance to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would ensure that no additional funding is appropriated for Ukraine through the State Department. To date, Congress has appropriated \$174.2 billion in emergency supplemental funding. Of this amount, about \$58 billion of which 33 percent has been provided through the Department of State and USAID, and there is virtually no oversight to tell the American people how much of their money is going where.

We know the money goes to humanitarian and economic assistance and other nonmilitary assistance, but there is much fraud and abuse suspected and widely reported.

The economic support fund for Ukraine's Government goes toward

providing food, energy, and healthcare services for the people of Ukraine. It is also used to counter Russian disinformation and supporting small- and medium-sized agribusinesses and natural gas purchases by Ukraine.

According to some reports, Ukraine has actually been purchasing Russian natural gas from third parties during the war. It seems counterintuitive for the U.S. to sanction Russian oil and then send taxpayer dollars to Ukraine only for them to turn around and use the money to buy Russian oil.

USAID provides direct budget support to the Ukrainian Government through three trust funds: the multidonor trust fund, the single donor trust fund, and public expenditures for administrative capacity endurance.

This budget support funds the salaries of healthcare workers, first responders, school employees, and assistance for pensioners and internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

While our southern border is being invaded daily, Joe Biden cares more about protecting the borders of Ukraine than the country he swore to protect.

About one-half of Americans think the U.S. is spending too much money helping Ukraine according to the most recent AP poll. According to a recent CBS poll, over 60 percent of Republicans do not support additional aid to Ukraine, and even one in four Democrats don't support it anymore. After all, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt, but Joe Biden doesn't care about what Americans on either side of the political spectrum think. Joe Biden and his family have profited so much off of Ukraine's corruption that he must think it is only fair to return the favor.

It is truly disturbing to watch American taxpayer dollars go down the drain or, actually, should we say in foreigners' pockets for foreign purposes that are not our own. Nevertheless, President Biden is beholden to a foreign government.

My amendment will ensure that no American taxpayer money is sent to continue an endless failed war in that corrupt country which is murdering an unknown amount of Ukrainian men.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine and its neighbors but to the world.

If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other unprovoked attacks are inevitable.

Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Entire cities

have been demolished, women and girls are being sexually abused by Russian soldiers, and children are being kidnapped. Hospitals and schools which should be safe havens are being intentionally attacked. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country.

As I have said earlier, I have visited Ukraine, and I immediately recognized the love of the Ukrainian people for their country and their democracy.

Since the war broke out, I have met with Ukrainians in Poland to hear firsthand the dire situation that they face amidst Russian aggression. I have talked to civil society organizations funded by the United States who are facing danger and violence. They are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, and women and children. I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment.

However, we must continue to ensure that Ukraine has the funding and support it needs to defend itself and that vulnerable people continue to receive lifesaving assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, hearing my colleague across the aisle talking about the rape and murder of women, I remind everyone that American women and children are being raped and murdered by illegal alien monsters that this Biden administration is allowing into the country, releasing into our country and paying for them to travel via buses and planes to all 50 States.

If this United States House of Representatives should care about any women, girls, and children being raped and murdered, it should be American women, girls, and children, but this body cares most about Ukraine.

□ 1900

I remind everyone that, just recently, a Ukrainian group called Texty published a list of Ukrainian enemies that includes almost 400 Americans, including Republican U.S. lawmakers, conservative influencers and media groups, and antiwar activists.

This group receives money from the U.S. State Department through a program called TechCamp. So the State Department is funding a group called Texty that has published a Ukrainian kill list, basically, and that involves American lawmakers and conservative influencers and media groups. It is unbelievable that American taxpayers would be used for this.

This is outrageous, Mr. Chair. I ask the House to vote in favor of my amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, support for Ukraine is in the interests of the United States.

Also, we have to deplore women being raped and children being kidnapped anywhere in the world, including in Ukraine.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. OBERNOLTE). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the United States Agency for International Development.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt thanks to the decisions made here in Washington, D.C.

My amendment would prohibit \$1.6 billion of funding for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID, which sends billions of American taxpayer dollars every single year to foreign nations across the world.

USAID was responsible for the management of more than \$40 billion in combined annual appropriations in fiscal year 2022, representing more than one-third of the funds provided in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act.

Imagine if this money went to Americans, who, by the way, are paying for it, instead of foreign countries. Maybe we could solve some of the problems we have here at home.

That year, USAID provided assistance to over 130 foreign countries. The top countries that received money from most to least were Ukraine, Ethiopia, Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, Afghanistan, the Congo, Syria, and Sudan.

Among the wasteful things USAID has funded in recent years—under

Samantha Power's tenure, by the way—are programs like \$385 million DREAMS Initiative—Determined Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe—a program under PEPFAR which aims to reduce rates of HIV among adolescent girls around the world. We certainly care about girls around the world, but we really care about our American taxpayers helping Americans at home.

DREAMS has provided millions of girls with family planning counseling, contraceptives, and referrals. In 2022, more than 275,000 sex workers and many others around the world received HIV medication from USAID.

Again, the American people are over \$34.5 trillion in debt, and 300 Americans die every single day from fentanyl poisoning.

USAID also implements programs that identify and respond to the unique needs of women, men, girls, boys, and those of other gender identities—by the way, there aren't any; there are only two—of all ages and abilities, and in all their diversity, so they can equally access and use HIV prevention and treatment services, protect themselves and practice healthy behaviors, exercise their rights, and live free from violence, stigma, and discrimination.

I think Americans here would like to live free from violence, but again, our border is overrun.

Since 2014, USAID has led the coordination and implementation of PEPFAR's Sustainable Financing Initiative. PEPFAR, by the way, is receiving over \$5 billion in funding from the American people.

With investments of \$48 million, the USAID-led SFI generated more than \$361 million of domestic resources across 16 countries and two regional programs over 6 years. In Tanzania, USAID helped access \$7.8 million in private-sector financing for private clinics. This investment resulted in a 35 percent increase in HIV testing, with over 10,000 patients tested and 100 percent of positive patients linked to care. In Nigeria, USAID engaged in private pharmacies to provide HIV treatment.

Meanwhile, the fentanyl drug crisis continues to rage across America, but we continue to fund USAID with billions of dollars to address AIDS and other diseases all over the world.

We should be caring about Americans, and we should be funding treatments for Americans here at home from a weapon of mass destruction that is murdering Americans every single day.

American taxpayers are funding this, and American taxpayers want their problems solved. They want Americans protected. They want to feel safe and secure at home, not to be the piggy bank of the world, which is what USAID is.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The United States Agency for International Development is essential to global stability, asserting United States leadership and foreign policy influence, and advancing security and prosperity worldwide.

USAID is the leader of the United States' global humanitarian and development work, ensuring strong stewardship and accountability of U.S. tax dollars and making tangible improvements in the lives of millions of people all around the world.

This amendment would force USAID to close all of its missions and terminate its programs overseas. It is highly ironic that the Department of Defense, which this Congress cannot seem to give enough money to, would be the first people to decry the loss of these programs in building security and stability around the world.

Without USAID, millions of children with malaria would go untreated, and hundreds of thousands of people would die of tuberculosis. Without USAID, millions of the most vulnerable people in the world would be hungrier as well as lose access to quality education and clean water.

USAID teams are working day and night to address catastrophic humanitarian crises in Gaza, Ukraine, Sudan, and beyond. Continued battering from a growing number of natural disasters during this particularly strong El Nino has led to a number of people requiring humanitarian assistance, increasing by nearly a third from \$274 million in 2022 to \$363 million at the end of 2023.

With regard to PEPFAR, yes, I was the author of PEPFAR and worked with Republicans, primarily President Bush, to make sure that the United States was on the right side of history by just basically saving lives. We have saved over 25 million lives thanks to PEPFAR.

I think that is a real testament to how it was in the past in this House of Representatives, where Democrats and Republicans worked together to save lives. I am very proud of that effort, and I know that this amendment would harm that effort to achieve an AIDS-free generation by 2030. It is harmful.

We must not reduce our development and humanitarian efforts. We wouldn't be able to counter the PRC's or Russia's influence. What we are doing is opening the door for their expanded global influence, if that is all my colleagues care about.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Georgia has 30 seconds remaining.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I also would like to tell the House that USAID has been an arm of the Democratic Party. Ninety-six percent of all

political contributions from USAID employees go to Democratic Party candidates or PACs.

Also, just months before the national elections, over 1,000 USAID staff issued a statement echoing Democratic talking points.

Here is the issue: Our government is not a charity. The American people are the most generous people in the world, sending unknown amounts of money constantly to every cause to save people's lives.

I urge the House to pass my amendment, support our America. America First.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I realize the United States is not a charity, but I believe there are many in this country who believe we are our brothers' keepers, our sisters' keepers, and we have a duty to those less fortunate.

In fact, USAID is providing remarkable humanitarian assistance to those who need the United States' generosity and support.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide funding to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 21 to H.R. 8771, which blocks funds for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, or FAO.

The FAO exists within the U.N. system as a specialized agency. It has 194 member states, and it has a mission to improve food quality and combat hunger in over 130 countries.

This sounds like a good cause, so why my amendment. Simply, FAO is the current target of the Chinese Communist Party influence strategy within the multilateral system, facilitated by FAO Director General Qu Dongyu, a Chinese citizen and former Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the CCP.

It is no secret that the CCP is waging a multilateral influence operation with the intent to undermine the U.S. as a world power while reorienting the global system in its favor. Seeking to advance this cause by gaining legitimacy inside the U.N., the CCP is targeting elections for leadership positions within these specialized agencies, then seeking to shift its policies in the CCP's favor.

Over the course of the last 12 years, China has run the World Health Organization, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, and now the FAO. In 2020, China nearly succeeded in its bid to lead the World Intellectual Property Organization.

All of these organizations coordinated major sectors crucial for development in modern life, yet I am concerned that the State Department is not taking these threats seriously and only engages with countering Chinese ascensions to these leadership positions when elections get down to the wire or if there is media scrutiny.

It is time to step up and counter CCP influence. It starts by engaging with agencies to prevent CCP control.

The U.S. contributes 22 percent of the FAO's regular budget compared to China's 12 percent. If we are going to foot the bill at international organizations, we should not do so at the expense of promoting the CCP.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which would prohibit funding to the Food and Agriculture Organization because the agency head is a citizen of the People's Republic of China.

The FAO deputy director general is a U.S. citizen, and there are numerous Americans in high-level positions across FAO, all elevating the United States' priorities and interests. Americans have always held one of these three deputy director general positions.

There are 735 million people who face hunger worldwide. The United States' support to the FAO in 2022 provided assistance to 30 million people in places like Ukraine, Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia, and Afghanistan to address food insecurity, famine, and drought.

FAO is also aggressively pursuing partnerships with American private-sector companies, working with Google on monitoring natural resources, Mars, Inc. on antimicrobial resistance mitigation, and others on agribusiness.

FAO collaborates with the United States land grant universities on agricultural technology programs, such as with Penn State on their desert locust early-warning system and Mississippi State University on a reference center for antimicrobial resistance and aquaculture biosecurity.

This amendment is another example of approaching the world as black and white. The FAO director general was reelected last summer unopposed by the FAO membership.

The United States pulling out from an organization that we have an interest in is only detrimental to us. Our ability to improve the operations of multilateral institutions and make sure their stances reflect our values hinges on the United States being an active, participating member of the organization.

While I agree that reform should be considered regarding appointments at the U.N., this is not the way to go about such a change. This amendment would reduce U.S. engagement in a United Nations agency based on where a leader is from.

We need to pay our dues, contribute to U.N. agencies, and be an active participant. You don't have a say in what happens at the table if you are not at the table.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for bringing this important amendment to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, the CCP's influence at the FAO is real. It is dramatic, and it is real, as the gentlewoman mentioned in her opening statement. I think she did a great job explaining it.

If there is a change in leadership in that organization, maybe we can start supporting this organization, but there have to be consequences.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to my colleague for bringing this important amendment. I strongly support it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, how can we counter CCP influence if we pull out of these organizations? We also agree that the United States should be more serious about leadership, but we have to be there to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, for my colleagues who may share my concern about CCP influence but are concerned about not supporting the FAO mission, I would also note that Director Dongyu's tenure has been marked with criticism, including from U.N. officials, for mismanaging the agency

and failing to properly respond to global food shortages.

A December 2022 Politico article, interviewing more than a dozen U.N. officials and diplomats, highlighted these concerns. These officials criticized the top-down authoritarian management of the FAO, saying, "It is not him. It is China," and, "I am not convinced he would make a single decision without first checking it with the capital," referring to China.

It is a matter of fact that the invasion of Ukraine, a major food exporter, further contributed to food shortages, especially for Ukraine's trading partners. U.N. officials criticized the FAO for refusing to realize this reality, even though it falls directly within its jurisdiction. The concern got so bad that U.S. and EU officials had to force an emergency meeting of the FAO council.

Under his watch, the priorities of the collective FAO have been sidelined for the director general's priorities, which the West has warned are similar to China's Global Development Initiative.

I would also note that, according to the base text of this bill, there is precedent for such a policy, as section 7048 restricts funds for a specialized agency chaired or presided over by a country which supports international terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the International Organization for Migration for support of activities in countries and areas of the Western Hemisphere.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 22 to

H.R. 8771, which prohibits funding for the United Nations' International Organization for Immigration, or IOM, activities in the Western Hemisphere.

What is at stake with this amendment is twofold: ending the channels connecting U.S. taxpayer dollars to activities facilitating mass migration to the southern border and reclaiming Congress' control over the allocation of funding.

The underlying bill allocates \$2.4 billion for migration and refugee assistance to carry out sections 2(a) and 2(b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, which allow for membership and contributions for IOM and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. Congress broadly allocates this pot of money for these purposes, and then the State Department and USAID have the discretion to allocate these funds as they see fit.

While this process alone should raise concern about the appropriations authority, we should be even more concerned that this system is helping the IOM, which is facilitating mass illegal migration, creating the crisis at our southern border.

We have uncovered the fact that the IOM is using contributions from countries, including the United States, to lobby the Biden administration to repeal and replace policies that secure the southern border and also engage in activities providing assistance that facilitates mass migration to that same border.

Shortly after President Biden took office, IOM issued a statement in support of his executive orders, which set this administration off on its destructive border and immigration agenda. The IOM has also risen in support of the Biden administration's creation of unlawful parole categories, the kind this body impeached Secretary Mayorkas for, and continued to criticize the U.S. for keeping title 42 restrictions in place.

The IOM also pressured the Biden administration to end the remain in Mexico policy, which it considers "inhumane and against international law."

Of the most concern is how U.S. taxpayer dollars provided to the IOM are then being provided directly to illegal migrants, facilitating the mass migration to our southern border, causing this problem.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Both the Department of State and USAID rely on IOM's expertise as an implementing partner to support the United States' foreign policy priorities worldwide, including strengthening border security, countering trafficking

in persons, combating the smuggling of migrants, providing humanitarian and emergency relief, and assisting involuntary repatriation.

State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration has funded the IOM to support migrants who have experienced violence, exploitation, and/or abuse, and includes victims of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated children. IOM does not facilitate, assist, or encourage illegal or mass migration in any way, period.

By supporting the humanitarian needs of migrants, such as basic sanitation, healthcare, and food, it makes migrants less likely to resort to harmful coping strategies, such as child labor, family separation, or forced marriage.

This amendment would prevent support for IOM programming in Haiti, where it is the only agency providing emergency relief to returned Haitian migrants.

More people are on the move globally, 117 million, than at any point in human history, and most of those displaced are taking refuge in neighboring low-income countries.

IOM supports the stability of our neighbors and partners that are struggling to host a larger number of refugees. The infrastructure—shelter, water, sanitation, health, and education—of these states is overwhelmed. This aid relieves the strain and advances our national security interests. Left unaddressed, the strain will feed instability and trigger more violence in these regions.

It is in the United States' interests that these vulnerable people are cared for and hosting countries are willing to continue to receive them.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, to add insult to injury, U.S. dollars provided to the U.N. are also sent to NGOs that use these funds to provide cash, debit cards, food, clothing, medical treatment, shelter, and even "humanitarian transportation" to U.S.-bound illegal immigrants in Latin American nations and Mexico. In short, U.S. taxpayer dollars are being sent over our borders to the IOM, which is then using them to facilitate the crisis at our border.

The IOM is using U.S. taxpayer dollars to push our government to lower its border security policies and then aiding in programs rushing illegal migrants to the border, overwhelming the system in place and helping to facilitate the crisis we are facing.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not harm the United States' ability to help refugees if it so desires.

First, it keeps in place U.S. funding for IOM activities in other regions where there are refugee crises. It simply blocks U.S. funding for activities in the Western Hemisphere that are harming our own border security.

Second, if the United States wants to provide refugee services, it should do so directly and not rely on international organizations to administer these services.

To the extent that the U.S. does want to engage with international organizations, this does not mean it should not review how its funds are used and whether the organization is operating in the best interests of the United States. In this instance, the IOM is not, and the U.S. should not be complicit in bad policies that harm our country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for any official document, statement, or other communication that refers to the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party by the title of "President".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, spokespeople across the United States Government routinely refer to Xi Jinping as President of China. The only problem is he is not the President. He holds a number of titles in the Communist Party. They include three jobs. First, he is general secretary of the Communist Party; second, he is chairman of the Central Military Commission; and, third, he is state chairman, which is a ceremonial position.

Mr. Chairman, I include two articles in the RECORD to describe this in more detail.

[From CNN, Sept. 2020]

US LAWMAKERS WANT TO STOP CALLING XI JINPING A PRESIDENT. BUT WILL HE CARE?

(By Jessie Yeung)

Chinese leader Xi Jinping holds so many titles that he has earned himself a nickname: the "Chairman of Everything."

Since taking office in 2012, he has become head of not only the state, the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and the armed forces, as is normal for the country's leader—but also of multiple new party supercommittees, prompting speculation from international commentators that he is less of a president and more of an autocrat.

Now a new bill in the United States Congress wants to strip Xi of the title "President," which most Western governments and English-language news organizations—including CNN—refer to him by.

The bill, called the "Name the Enemy Act," was introduced to the House of Representatives on August 7 by Republican Rep. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania. It would prohibit the federal government from creating or disseminating any documents that "refer to the head of state of the People's Republic of China as anything other than General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, or alternatively, as General Secretary," according to a draft of the bill.

"The leadership of the People's Republic of China has gone unchallenged in its perverse pursuits of human rights abuses across decades," the bill reads. "Addressing the head of state of the People's Republic of China as a 'President' grants the incorrect assumption that the people of the state, via democratic means, have readily legitimized the leader who rules them."

Xi's titles have been a topic of controversy and some confusion. None of his official Chinese titles include the word "president," or translate to it—but all Chinese leaders since the 1980s, when the country began to open up its economy, have had that official English title in China.

Perry isn't the first to call for a change in designation; for years, critics have argued that this split in Xi's Chinese and English titles allows him to project an image of openness and representative leadership to the international community that is at odds with his authoritarian style and consolidation of power at home.

"China is not a democracy, and its citizens have no right to vote, assemble, or speak freely," said the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission, a US government panel, in a 2019 report to Congress. "Giving General Secretary Xi the unearned title of 'President' lends a veneer of democratic legitimacy to the CCP and Xi's authoritarian rule."

A QUICK HISTORY

Xi is known by three main titles in Chinese.

As State Chairman (*guojia zhuxi*), he is the head of state; as Chairman of the Central Military Commission (*zhongyang junwei zhuxi*), he is the commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army (PLA); and as General Secretary of the CCP (*zong shuji*), he is head of China's ruling (and effectively only) political party.

These titles are used depending on context; the military title is used when Xi is dealing with PLA matters, for instance.

In English-language government communications and state-run media, however, Xi is referred to as the President—but that wasn't always the case.

The country's 1954 constitution, which was adopted several years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, refers to the

Chinese leader as “Chairman” in its original English translation.

Mao Zedong was the first to hold this position. In 1975, he pushed through a new constitution that emphasized the Communist Party’s authority over the state’s, by eliminating the State Chairman office entirely and granting sweeping new powers to the Party Chairman instead.

It wasn’t until 1982, under a new leader pushing to open China to the world, that another constitution was introduced. It reversed many of Mao’s changes by re-establishing the State Chairman’s office, rebranding the Party Chairman as General Secretary—and introducing the new official English translation of “President,” which has since been used for each successive leader.

The word “president” has Latin roots that mean “to sit before,” which is why it was initially used for heads of colleges or committee leaders. Its meaning doesn’t inherently have anything to do with elections or democracy; but the United States was the first country to use the word as a title for the head of a republic, and other countries followed suit.

The 1980s were a time of sweeping reform and globalization in China, as then-leader Deng Xiaoping loosened government control over the economy and certain personal freedoms.

The newly adopted English title of “President” reflected this spirit of opening up and increased international diplomacy. It also put distance between the country’s new leadership and Mao’s authoritarian regime, during which up to 45 million people starved to death, and inched closer to how other modern countries referred to their leaders.

The shift indicated “kind of an external alignment with international practices,” said Janny Leung, a professor of linguistics at Hong Kong University’s School of English, in contrast to Soviet-era Chinese titles which “have a strong Communist historical association.”

Even the state-run paper China Daily said in 2009 that the new title was introduced because “the heads of state in the world’s republic countries are all called President in English.”

Some Western newspapers adopted the term president immediately, while others continued using “leader of the Communist Party.”

But as China prepared to join the World Trade Organization in the late 1990s, which was taken as a sign that it was tracking towards a more democratic future, the use of “Chinese President” as a title became more widespread.

INTERNATIONAL PUSHBACK

China looks very different today than during Deng’s era. It has cemented its position as a world leader, and its GDP has jumped from \$150 billion in 1978 to \$14 trillion last year, becoming the world’s second-largest economy.

The country’s leadership and political landscape have also transformed. Whereas Deng, and other officials of his time, carefully stepped away from the Mao era, Xi has worked to increase Communist Party control over nearly all aspects of society, drawing parallels between his and Mao’s governing style.

In 2016, Xi was named “the core of the Chinese Communist Party”—cementing his position above his peers and demonstrating his grip on power. The title was originally granted to Mao, then to Deng and Jiang Zemin, Deng’s handpicked successor.

A year later, his name and political ideology, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, often

simply known as “Xi Jinping Thought,” was formally written into the Communist Party constitution—an echo of “Mao Zedong Thought.” No other sitting Chinese leader has had their names enshrined in the party constitution this way; “Deng Xiaoping Theory” was added to the party constitution after Deng’s death.

The most stunning move came in 2018, when the country’s constitution was amended to abolish presidential term limits—leaving Xi free to serve indefinitely as China’s head of state.

At the time, the CPP justified the change as necessary to align the presidency with Xi’s two other, more powerful, posts—heads of the party and the military—which have no term limits.

Xi’s tightening grip and crackdown on dissent have prompted some journalists, policy experts, and others in the West to urge dropping the English title “President,” arguing that it doesn’t accurately represent the nature of his leadership. Instead, they say, foreign media and governments should adopt the literal translated version of Xi’s Chinese titles, which better reflect his role.

And in its 2019 report to Congress, the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission announced it would begin referring to Xi using “the title by which he derives his authority: General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.”

A ‘WAR OF WORDS’

Perry’s bill comes as relations between China and the US continue to hit new lows. In recent months, the countries have blamed each other over the spread of Covid-19, and closed a pair of consulates over a worsening national security spat. US authorities have taken aim at several Chinese tech firms and threatened to ban the popular apps TikTok and WeChat.

This rise in tensions has been reflected in how top US officials refer to Xi.

In the past two months alone, FBI Director Christopher Wray, US Attorney General William Barr, National Security Advisor Robert O’Brien and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo have all referred to Xi by the title of General Secretary in speeches and statements—a clear departure from the White House’s previous practice of referring to the Chinese leader as “President Xi.”

Pompeo has also taken steps to distinguish the CCP from its citizens in recent criticism, saying in July that the Chinese people “are completely distinct from the Chinese Communist Party”—rhetoric that Xi has bristled at, and that experts say is designed to further delegitimize the CCP by driving a wedge between the party and those it supposedly represents.

As the latest push to officially change Xi’s title, the “Name The Enemy Act” is more of a political statement than a linguistic adjustment, said Leung, the Hong Kong University professor.

After all, she said, there are plenty of authoritarian countries that use terms associated with democracy—for instance, North Korea’s official name is Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. And Russian leader Vladimir Putin is still referred to as “President,” even though opposition figures and critics have accused the country’s elections as being “fake.”

The move to strip Xi of his title of President is a “war of words—a way to diminish the legitimacy of the CCP in this current US-China tension,” Leung said.

“If a foreign country then tells China, ‘No we’re not going to use your official name,’ it just causes China to lose face, regardless of what the term means,” she added. “If that’s the term they choose and if you are denying or (refusing) to acknowledge it, I think that itself challenges the face of the country.”

It’s unclear how likely the bill is to pass; though it has four other Republican cosponsors, there are also only a few months left in this congressional session. If it isn’t signed into law by the session’s end in January, it’ll have to be scrapped and later re-introduced.

The power of such a law, however, rests on one thing: the assumption that Xi still wants to be called President. Some experts argue he might, instead, prefer to revive the retired title of Party Chairman, last held by Mao.

“This year we can see a lot of steps (by Xi) in preparation for the coming 20th Party Congress (scheduled for 2022), but also we could see such change in the English title of Chairman,” said Wu Qiang, a political commentator in Beijing. “The title of Chairman means the top, absolute top, absolute authority. The totalitarian title for the leader of the Party.”

If Xi brings the title back, it would be his most significant step in following Mao’s legacy, Wu Qiang added—a sign that “he wants to turn back to the Maoist era.”

And adopting the term “Chairman” could help Xi consolidate even more power, said Leung—perhaps turning him, literally, into the Chairman of Everything.

OPINION IT’S TIME TO STOP CALLING XI JINPING THE ‘PRESIDENT’ OF CHINA

(By Katherine Wilhelm)

In Chinese philosophy we find the concept of “rectifying names” (zheng ming). Confucius taught that failing to call things by their proper names is a failure to recognize reality, which leads to social and moral disorder.

He was right. One excellent case in point: what to call Xi Jinping.

This week, as the world’s media are following the Chinese Communist Party’s 20th National Congress reporters have been referring to Xi almost universally as China’s “president.” But that’s misleading. The congress is likely to give Xi an unusual third five-year term as the leader of the Communist Party. We know the title he holds as party leader: general secretary. And we also know that his immense power as the paramount leader of China derives from this party position, not from his concurrent position as head of state. So why on earth do we persist in calling him “president” instead of “general secretary”?

The position that we have come to call “president” in English is actually styled “state chairman” (guojia zhuxi) in the Chinese constitution. Mao Zedong held the same post for five years in the 1950s but gave it up because he was bored by the paperwork. The next “state chairman” was Liu Shaoqi, who died in detention during the Cultural Revolution, a year after being stripped of all his titles for alleged disloyalty to Mao.

The position fell into disuse but was revived in the 1982 constitution, with fewer powers. In a reflection of the party’s post-Mao backlash against excessive concentration of power, the chairmanship was held by a series of respected veteran members of the party politburo. In 1993, when China was trying to overcome the brief international chill caused by the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, then-party General Secretary Jiang Zemin grabbed the post, and it’s been held concurrently by the party general secretary ever since.

It is generally believed that CCP leaders find the title of president useful when dealing with foreign countries. They can meet as peers with other heads of state rather than with the heads of other countries’ ruling parties—who might not be the same person.

Indeed, the title was so valuable to Xi that in 2018, he had the constitution amended to remove the two-consecutive-term limit on

the presidency. Everyone in China immediately understood this as a signal that Xi intended to remain party general secretary for more than two terms. The general secretary position had no such term limit.

The state post holds no charm of its own for an ambitious politician. Mao, not one to share power, was happy to give it up—perhaps because its powers are mostly ceremonial. We never see photos of Xi sitting in a presidential office doing presidential things. It's not clear that there even is a presidential office per se, with its own staff. The only time we hear from Xi as president is when he signs one-sentence orders proclaiming new laws that have been approved by the National People's Congress, appoints new ambassadors who have already been approved by the NPC, or takes similar ministerial actions. Virtually all of the powers conferred on the president by the constitution are shared with the NPC or its standing committee. Only the pomp and circumstance of international travel as head of state belong to Xi alone.

Foreign offices and media seem to assume that no harm comes from referring to the CCP general secretary almost exclusively by his state title. But the practice generates a lot of unnecessary confusion about how China's political system works. Ultimate power in China is held by the Communist Party, with state officials operating solely as its agents. Indeed, under Xi, the party has boldly stepped out of the shadows, issuing more and more policy documents jointly with government bodies or entirely in its own name. When we insist on using Xi's state title while ignoring his party title, we participate in a charade that pretends important decisions in China are made by the apparatus of the state, instead of by the party.

In China's own media, Xi is almost always identified as the party general secretary. Let's follow their example and ditch the word "president."

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, calling the state chairman a President helps the Communist Party offer a more presentable face to the world, and it hides the party's iron fist in a velvet glove of ceremonial title.

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It sows confusion about Communist China's Government, presenting it akin to democracy instead of an authoritarian police state.

We should stop playing by the rules Beijing's propaganda would have us do as to Xi and give him his actual titles. I urge my colleagues to do so.

I might note, Mr. Chair, that, in fact, many people that I don't particularly agree with, including President Bashar al-Assad and others, have the title, but if China doesn't give itself the title and rather he is the head of the Communist Party, we should continue to call him that and not erroneously make him look like a democratic leader.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which prohibits funding for materials that refer to the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party by the title "President."

The United States House of Representatives does not get to pick what other countries call their head of state. This is not a serious policy.

In the United States of America, we should not resort to pettiness, and we should treat others with respect, even when we have vehement disagreements. This is how you solve problems.

I must reflect on the fact that this is the appropriations process, a process that is derived by the United States Constitution. It is a privilege to serve in this House and on the Appropriations Committee.

This amendment does not meet the stature of this process.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman from California, who I greatly admire is, in fact, in this case, wrong. She is making a mistake that I hope to correct in this debate.

Xi Jinping is not the President. That is not the title that their government gives him. As I said in my opening remarks and I will clarify, President Bashar al-Assad of Syria is a President. That is the title his country gives him. The President of Egypt is a President. There are plenty of Presidents.

We would not call Bibi Netanyahu President when he is the Prime Minister, and, of course, we would call the President of Israel President.

I am only making the clear point that Xi Jinping has three titles, none of which includes, in any reasonable translation, the word "President." He is the head of state. He is the chairman of his party. He is the chairman of, in fact, his military.

As a member of Foreign Affairs, it is an important technical correction. I am in earnest agreeing with my friend, the gentlewoman from California, that we should not arbitrarily refuse to take any title given by their country. China could call him President if they wanted to; they do not.

My amendment only says we need to stop changing his title. When the gentlewoman says that we shouldn't arbitrarily or in a petty way change a title, I agree. The title should be one of those three titles or, of course, he is the head of state and that can be used.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, first of all, let me just say, we should allow the State Department to manage protocol. We don't need a funding prohibition.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, in closing, I completely agree that the State Department should have reasonable diplomatic ability, but it has become a problem of a misstatement. As I said earlier, Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu should not be referred to as President even if the State Department wants to. They have both a President and a Prime Minister, as does France.

It is important that titles reflect what, in fact, their titles are. The head of China has three titles. If they want to give him a fourth, they may, but until they do, I believe it is completely inappropriate to call a rose by any other name than the one that, in fact, the rose possesses.

Mr. Chair, I close by urging passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the implementation or negotiations toward an extension of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Protocol Between the United States of America and China.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, my amendment simply recognizes that over the last half-century things have changed.

When I was a young private, Richard Nixon opened up the gate to China. A matter of less than a decade later, Jimmy Carter added them to the Science and Technology Agreement, recognizing that this emerging country needed our help, and that as we spread them and push them away from the Soviet Union, that this was one more way to work together.

I commend what those men, those Presidents, did during their decades, but in the six decades since that time, things have changed. The fact is, China isn't just a competitor; they are, in fact, the world's greatest thief of technology, and cooperation simply leads to greater espionage and theft.

For that reason, it is time to end our agreement that gives them one-way access to our technology. Simply put, we can no longer support the stealing of technology. In the words of Vladimir Lenin: "The capitalists will sell us the rope with which we will hang them." That has not changed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This Science and Technology Agreement, or STA, with the PRC was extended for 6 months in March and it does not commit us to a permanent agreement. The extension will allow the administration time to amend and strengthen the terms of the STA. Without the STA, the United States would lose valuable insight into China's technical advances.

Additionally, many scientific STA outcomes have been deeply beneficial to the United States and the rest of the world. This includes determining the importance of folic acid supplementation in preventing birth defects and decreasing China's air pollution, which blows across the Pacific contributing to our West Coast's air pollution.

Opponents of this agreement cite concerns that the PRC would exploit civilian research partnerships for military purposes. However, all legitimate concerns about information sharing can be addressed through modifications to the STA rather than eliminating it entirely.

This is being actively negotiated now, and we need to give negotiators a chance to come to a stronger agreement.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, my friend, the gentlewoman from California, knows that the acid rain that falls on California and throughout the United States comes from the knowing and willful burning of coal with no scrubbers in China.

They don't need technology agreements to fix that. The technology exists. They need a will to do it.

If we are going to talk about what we would get in the way of air quality, the answer is, we are not getting air quality because they simply won't make those expenses. That is a sadly hollow reason to continue it.

Additionally, there are subagreements within the STA. Those do not go away. Some of the things that were cited, if they are appropriate, would continue.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, for all of us who serve on the Science Committee, there is no greater investment that we have made around the world than the one we made in CERN. The one in that supercollider; the one that gave us the PET scan, which gave us a lot of other technology that made us understand after the atomic age began what a proton was, how an electron worked, and these particle beams have been huge.

It has been something to which we have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars a year asking only that our scientists be able to study with the others.

I was just in CERN. The scientists there, who are of one world as any sci-

entist you would find, both Americans and Europeans and others, they were in shock because many of their colleagues had just returned from China where they found that the entire design for the future particle collider which is going to be built in North Dakota had been stolen in its entirety. Every part of that sensitive information had been taken to China.

When they went there, the most galling thing they could see was the Chinese bragging about having it, that they were going to get it built first and that people would have to come to them years before it would be available in the United States.

We have been in a science cooperation that included the Chinese at every step. It is time to recognize that we have gotten little from them except lies about the origin of COVID. We have, in fact, been lied to by them and theft is systemic. We cannot and should no longer enter into those kinds of agreements.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, I urge passage of this simple but important amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$20,000,000)".

Page 34, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chair, today, I rise in support of my amendment to increase funding for the Peace Corps. This investment is a commitment to our Nation's values and our role on the global stage, and we should not back away from it.

The Peace Corps represents the best of America. It embodies our spirit and our generosity. It helps build communities across the globe and exposes them to the good that America does in the world. These initiatives are more crucial than ever in today's world where American soft power, which the Peace Corps is a projection of, must be at the forefront of the pushback against authoritarian countries like Russia and China.

As we consider the challenges and opportunities before us, let us come together to ensure the Peace Corps is equipped to continue its mission. Sup-

porting this amendment means supporting sustained American leadership and goodwill across the globe.

Thousands of Americans serve in the Peace Corps every year and reducing their funding would prevent them from accomplishing their critical mission. I have heard from many constituents about their personal experiences with the Peace Corps and they can tell you, as good as anyone, how impactful serving has been and how many volunteers go on to incredible careers in public service.

I ask my colleagues to stand together to fund this vital program for the next generation of Americans and enhance our Nation's legacy of making a positive impact worldwide.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is the only amendment that I will reluctantly oppose. This amendment seeks to increase funding to the Peace Corps to the fiscal year 2024 level.

I do agree with the premise that the Peace Corps should receive additional funding in this bill. The reality is that there is not enough funding for the offset where the gentleman is identifying this money, and that is the State Department diplomatic programs. It is already \$1 billion below the fiscal year 2024 level.

This amendment highlights that the allocation for this bill is just simply too low. We cannot expect to address the variety of global challenges to foster peace and support our diplomatic efforts with the 12 percent decrease in the top line of this bill.

I support the mission of the Peace Corps fully. They are our best diplomats. I commend all of the volunteers who serve our country.

I was recently in Africa on a bipartisan delegation, and we met with many Peace Corps members. They are serving this country, and they are helping in so many ways in the most vulnerable places on the planet. I thank them for that.

This amendment, though, is just robbing Peter to pay Paul. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, again, reluctantly.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chairman, I respect my colleague across the aisle, but to my knowledge, my colleagues across the aisle never offered an amendment to increase funding for the Peace Corps, and this is an amendment that is before us to do just that.

We are constrained by the Fiscal Responsibility Act. We are trying to stay within the confines of the law and make sure that our spending is in line with the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

If my colleague agrees with me that we need to increase funding for the Peace Corps, I can't understand why we would be opposed to an amendment that would do just that.

Yes, we all think every program is vital. Yes, we would love to see it at every level we would like to raise it to.

This is an amendment that increases spending for the Peace Corps. If you agree with that, even if it is not up to the level you would like, I am not sure why you would oppose it.

At the end of the day, this is an amendment that I believe all of my colleagues should support, and I think it is unfortunate that my colleagues across the aisle would oppose it simply because it doesn't go high enough. It is still higher than is in the base text.

If you believe in the mission of the Peace Corps, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me just say once again that taking \$1 billion from our State Department diplomatic programs is wrong. That is why I oppose this amendment.

I think we need to increase funding for the Peace Corps, but, also, we need the State Department diplomatic programs to support the infrastructure and to support our diplomats.

Why in the world would we take \$1 billion from our diplomats? I, again, believe that we should increase funding for both. Here we are faced with a 12 percent cut, so no way.

Again, I reluctantly oppose this. If we could find a new offset that is not going to take money away from our diplomatic programs, a billion dollars, then we could talk.

At this point, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chairman, we are supporting a critical program while staying within the confines of the Fiscal Responsibility Act, which this body, this Congress, and this President agreed to.

That is what we are seeking to do while supporting the critical mission of the Peace Corps. That is why I encourage all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and ask for a "no" vote.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. MACE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated, expended, or otherwise be made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to ensure that no funds in the Department of State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill from being obligated, expended, or otherwise made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR.

In 2022, the United States contributed a total of \$2.2 billion to the UNHCR, which accounts for approximately 40 percent of total funding.

You might think that given America's outsized role in funding of the UNHCR that it might work to serve in the national interests of the United States. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

Like many international institutions, including the International Organization for Migration, which we debated earlier, the UNHCR has become hostile to American sovereignty and undermined our border security.

UNHCR's 2018 report, which the Trump administration wisely voted against, emphasized a need to limit detention of migrants that arrive at our borders, which is inconsistent with Federal law and inconsistent with our national interests. We need to be detaining more illegal aliens that arrive at our border, not less.

In 2021, in the thick of COVID-19, the UNHCR was actively lobbying the United States to terminate title 42, which allowed the U.S. to expel migrants back to Mexico or their country of origin. This is one of the most important tools to stem the tide of illegal immigration.

While Americans were stuck in their homes under onerous pandemic restrictions, UNHCR wanted to fling American borders wide open to illegal aliens.

In perhaps the most egregious misuse of taxpayer dollars, UNHCR and other international entities hand out cash, debit cards, and other funds for lodging, movement, and other expenses to migrants in South and Latin America bound for the United States.

These migrants receive cards with hundreds of dollars on them, funding migrants from throughout the world to travel to our southern border.

U.N. documents say the money can be handed out as cash in envelopes and transferred to bank accounts for lodging assistance and even for transportation costs to move migrant caravans.

In one Mexican town on the road to the United States, UNHCR was doling out \$400 payments every 15 days to migrants, funded on the backs of American taxpayers. These funds are unrestricted and unconditional and can be used for any purpose.

America is experiencing the worst crisis at our southern border in our Nation's history, and these policies UNHCR is advocating and the cash payments they are handing out to migrants are only making the problem worse.

They call these payments cash-based intervention. My amendment ensures that we give the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees a cash-based intervention by cutting off Federal funding.

We cannot continue to fund the invasion of our own country, and I strongly urge the passage of my amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would zero out funding for the United Nations' Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, which is a global organization established after World War II to help people who lost their homes.

They work in 136 countries to provide lifesaving assistance, including shelter, food, water, and medical care for people forced to flee conflict and persecution, many of whom have nobody left to turn to.

Just last week, the United States recognized World Refugee Day, reaffirming our tradition as a beacon of hope for refugees and persecuted people around the globe.

In the United States, refugees contributed almost \$124 billion to the growth of the United States' economy from 2005 to 2019.

According to UNHCR, the overall forced displacement rose to 120 million in May 2024 and reflects the 12th year of a consecutive increase.

At this level, the global displaced population is the equivalent of the 12th largest country in the world, which is about the size of Japan.

Responsibility sharing is essential to meet humanitarian needs so that all people can live with hope and dignity.

No single country can respond alone, and no country is untouched by the impacts of forced displacement. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, we should not be paying people to come here illegally. This is not part of the founding of our Nation.

If we are going to talk about growing our economy, and I think a lot of value there, then we should be talking about work visas and other programs, not using taxpayer dollars to pay illegals to come here in caravans illegally across our southern border.

Let's face it. A Nation without borders is not a Nation at all. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, UNHCR advocates for the rights of refugees. They do not advocate on any country's immigration policies.

UNHCR also does not support economic migrants, only those that have applied for asylum.

Mr. Chairman, as I close, I must say some of these amendments tonight are just downright mean-spirited. I ask for a “no” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. MACE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 33, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000,000)”.

Page 39, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chairman, in 2022, over 100,000 Americans lost their lives due to drug overdoses with nearly 70 percent of those fatal overdoses being due to synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

The fentanyl trafficked across our southern border has turned every town into a border town. In South Carolina in 2022, we lost 2,296 lives due to drug overdoses with 1,660 of those due to fentanyl.

With deadly fentanyl taking the lives of so many Americans, I was distressed when reviewing the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill to find out we were spending more to subsidize migrants and refugees from other countries than we were spending on combating international narcotics trafficking.

My amendment would simply transfer \$500 million from the migration and refugee assistance account to the international narcotics control and law enforcement account.

This would provide law enforcement with much-needed resources to combat the deadly scourge of fentanyl trafficking.

Fentanyl is a nationwide problem that requires a truly international approach. The primary source of fentanyl killing American citizens is from China. This fentanyl is brought by international drug cartels, trafficked into the United States through the southern border, and distributed into each and every one of our communities.

This is a chemical attack on our Nation to weaken our society and kill our young people. It is critical that we bolster funding to combat international narcotics trafficking.

Further, this additional funding is necessary to combat Mexican drug cartels who are seeing soaring profits under the Biden administration.

According to a House Budget Committee report, the cartels are bringing in \$30 million a day, or nearly \$1 billion every month or more from their human and drug trafficking operations.

The amount of human suffering taking place at the hands of these criminal cartels is heartbreaking. Criminal cartels who control our border force migrants, including women and children, into indentured servitude, sex slavery, drug trafficking, and worse to pay their way into the United States.

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On the path to the border, there are rape trees where cartel members will hang the underwear of women and girls they have raped and abused on their journey to America.

Studies estimate approximately 60 percent of unaccompanied minors are exploited through child pornography, sex abuse, and drug trafficking by the cartels on their journey to the United States. This cruel reality is enabled by the Federal funds that go to entities that fuel cash payments to migrants. Not only are Biden’s open-border policies enabling this human suffering, taxpayers are funding it.

It is critical that we put people over politics, citizens over cartels, and pass this amendment to bolster law enforcement and counternarcotics operations to put an end to the cartels’ cruelty.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The Migration and Refugee Assistance account supports protection and assistance to ease the suffering of those that had to leave everything behind to become a refugee. Again, it is hard to describe the meanness in these amendments. The funding also contributes to broader USG and international efforts to resolve conflicts that cause displacement and provide solutions for people and families that cannot return home.

This humanitarian aid saves lives and upholds the dignity of tens of mil-

lions of forcibly displaced and crisis-affected people, including refugees, victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants.

One in every 69 people, or 1.5 percent of the entire world’s population, is now forcibly displaced. This is nearly double the 1 in 125 people who were displaced a decade ago. What does it mean for the United States to turn its back on these people?

Almost 11 million Sudanese remain uprooted. I visited Sudan this spring, and these people have been uprooted by violence over and over and over and over. Almost 14 million people have fled a brutal regime in Syria and exist only tenuously in neighboring countries like Lebanon, Türkiye, Jordan, and Egypt.

By cutting this assistance, nations hosting these refugees will not accept growing refugee populations in their countries, potentially destabilizing regions and threatening global stability and security.

Should we be spending more in other areas of this bill? Absolutely, which is why the 12 percent proposed cut is irresponsible and does not come anywhere near meeting the needs of the United States. The Migration and Refugee account is already facing a \$725 million cut.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, protecting America and her citizens isn’t mean. It simply means that we are putting our Nation and her people first, as we should, because we have sworn an oath to our Constitution. Putting our citizens and our Nation’s sovereignty above any other is what we should be doing right now to combat what Joe Biden and his administration have done to the United States of America.

We are literally using taxpayer dollars, paying people to come here illegally who are then infiltrating into our communities, who are raping women and killing children.

We read story after story on the news of violence happening in our communities, fentanyl drug overdoses. In fact, 10 years ago, I didn’t even know what fentanyl was; but, in fact, last year I knew two people personally who died of a fentanyl overdose.

Joe Biden and his administration are allowing this to happen right in every one of our communities today, and we have to put an end to it. That means moving money around, cutting funding to the programs that are allowing this to happen, and stop funding what is coming across our southern border.

If we really, truly care about America, then put your money where your mouth is and protect her citizens.

When we talk about threatening security, the videos this week of southern California where Gavin Newsom said he was going to send the Guard down to the border because, by golly, he was going to protect the State of California. The next day there was a

video of hundreds and hundreds of Chinese nationals coming into southern California illegally. It is just completely absurd, and this body needs to do something about it.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I ask for a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 38 will not be offered.

The Chair understands amendment No. 39 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. MOSKOWITZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 118-559.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Department of State to cite statistics obtained from the Gaza Health Ministry.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MOSKOWITZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in support of my amendment to the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 2025 limiting the use of unverified statistics from the Gaza Ministry of Health. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This amendment prohibits the State Department from using the statistics obtained from the Gaza Health Ministry, which is often the only information available about what is happening on the ground in Gaza. As much as we wish there were other sources, this ministry is the only official source for Gaza casualties and is the de facto authority there.

Israel has sealed Gaza's borders, barring foreign journalists and others who could offer this reporting. The journalists and medical professionals who are there are unable to account for all of the bodies trapped under rubble and discovered in mass graves.

The United Nations and other international institutions and experts as well as the Palestinian authorities in the West Bank say this ministry has made a good faith effort to account for the dead under the most difficult conditions. Their figures have been found to be credible in the past, holding up to United Nations scrutiny, independent investigations, and even Israel's tallies.

When new information comes to light, as with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance a few weeks ago, they are made. In order for the State Department to do its job effectively, it needs to work with real-time information. This amendment would severely inhibit the United States Government's ability to assess the situation.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Chair, my amendment does not deny the tragedy that is going on in Gaza due to Hamas' horrific attack on Israel on October 7, but at the end of the day, the Gaza Ministry of Health is the Hamas Ministry of Health.

The idea that the United States Government would rely on a terrorist organization for statistics, for data that is being utilized, there are better ways to do this. We could work with our international partners and the U.N.

By the way, the U.N., which was relying on Hamas, the Gaza Ministry of Health, if you will, lowered their numbers just a couple weeks ago by a significant amount, thousands, in fact. I believe that the United States should stop relying on a terrorist organization for information.

Remember, it is Hamas' goal to sell propaganda to the American people, to sell propaganda to the world, and the idea that we would participate in it because there are no other credible sources—Hamas is not a credible source. Since when is Hamas credible?

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues, Representatives WILSON of South Carolina, LAWLER, GOTTHEIMER, and MILLER of West Virginia, for supporting my amendment.

As I have said, this amendment will prohibit the State Department from using unverified statistics provided by Hamas-run Gaza Ministry of Health. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MOSKOWITZ).

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I thank my good colleague from California for yielding me time.

I want to say how absolutely unconscionable it is that my colleagues are offering an amendment to prevent our U.S. Government from even citing the Palestinian death toll.

Since 1948, Mr. Chair, there has been a coordinated effort, especially in this Chamber, to dehumanize Palestinians and erase Palestinians from existence. The ethnic cleansing of Palestinians did not end in 1948.

Today, Mr. Chair, we are recognizing the Israeli apartheid government carry out a genocide in Gaza in real time. This amendment is an attempt to hide it.

Let me remind you all of the words of the Israeli Defense Minister who said: “We are imposing a complete siege on Gaza. No electricity, no food, no water, no fuel. Everything is closed. We are fighting human animals.”

They don't even see Palestinians as human beings, Mr. Chair. Here we are, my colleagues wanting to prohibit our own U.S. officials from even citing the Palestinian death toll.

Let me read into the RECORD the latest casualties of Palestinians killed: 37,718 Palestinians, including more than 15,000 Palestinian children. More than 86,377 Palestinians have been injured. Six children, Mr. Chair, are killed in Gaza every single hour.

Palestinians are not just numbers. Behind these numbers are real people—mothers, fathers, sons, daughters—who have had their lives stolen from them and their families torn apart, and we should not be trying to hide it. These are innocent children and babies who have been bombed in their tents, burned alive, dismembered, and deliberately starved to death.

Where is our shared humanity in this Chamber?

There is so much anti-Palestinian racism in this Chamber that my colleagues don't even want to acknowledge that Palestinians exist at all, not when they are alive and now not even when they are dead. It is absolutely disgusting. This is genocide denial.

Mr. Chair, I know the majority of this Chamber doesn't believe Palestinians should live or exist, but I won't remain silent as the only Palestinian

American serving in Congress, while folks attempt to even erase those who were killed with our own weapons.

If I may later, at the appropriate time, I will submit for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the list of Palestinians killed in Gaza. Mr. Chair, it is important to note this for everyone here. The list is so long that I can't even submit it because of the text limit. That is how many have been killed in Gaza, and now we are going to try to hide it.

I include in the RECORD a link to the list of those killed in Gaza.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/681084315/List-of-Martyrs-in-Gaza-as-October-26-2023-as-reported-by-the-Gaza-Ministry-of-Health>

Mr. Chair, I rise asking all of us, please, don't erase them. They have a right to be acknowledged as being killed. They are dead.

What more do you want from the people in Palestine?

□ 2015

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that Amendment No. 47 will not be offered.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Acting 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. 8771) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT KENNEDY SANDERS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and service of Sergeant Kennedy Sanders from Waycross, Georgia.

Sergeant Sanders was one of three soldiers who tragically died during a drone strike in Jordan at only 24 years old. This Sunday, June 30, would have been her 25th birthday.

Her obituary reads: "Her commitment to duty and love for her country were evident in every action, making her a true jewel among us. Verse 25 of Proverbs 31 describes the virtuous woman's attire as 'strength and honor,' and Sanders wore these virtues with grace and resilience."

Her grandfather, who is also a veteran, spoke about the importance of Memorial Day in honoring those who sacrificed their lives for our country.

He spoke so highly of her character as a remarkable and fearless leader.

Sometimes we take our freedom for granted, but in these solemn moments, we must remember to be eternally thankful for those who dedicate their lives to serving our Nation.

Kennedy Sanders was and still is a leader and a hero. She gave the ultimate sacrifice for her country, and we will never forget that.

PRIORITIZING BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we must prioritize border security.

After visiting the border three times since taking office, it was indeed an eye-opening experience. Border Patrol agents face severe staff shortages, often working long hours, pulled from their families, and need better infrastructure.

Border communities need more resources, and the increasing influx of fentanyl across the country poses a significant threat to public health. We must stop drug cartels.

Our southern border is critical to our national security. I remain dedicated to taking a collaborative approach to address comprehensive immigration reform and securing the southern border. I am willing to work closely with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to bring about positive change for the people of eastern North Carolina and the entire Nation.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1240. An act to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 27, 2024, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4609. A letter from the Executive Director for Workforce Diversity and Inclusion, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,

transmitting the Office's fiscal year 2023 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4610. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; KY; Updates to Attainment Status Designations [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0253; FRL-11850-02-R4] received June 3, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4611. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks, and Coke Oven Batteries; Residual Risk and Technology Review, and Periodic Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0085, EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0051; FRL-8471-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV19) received June 3, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4612. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-029 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4613. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-016 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4614. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 24-011, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4615. A letter from the DEIA/EEO Officer, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2023 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, Sec. 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4616. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status With Critical Habitat for Guadalupe Fatmucket, Texas Fatmucket, Guadalupe Orb, Texas Pimpleback, Balcones Spike, and False Spike, and Threatened Species Status With Section 4(d) Rule and Critical Habitat for Texas Fawnsfoot [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2019-0061; FXES1111090FEDR-245-FF09E21000] (RIN: 1018-BD16) received June 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4617. A letter from the Administrative Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's correcting amendments — American Indian Probate Regulations; Corrections [BIA-2019-0006; 234A2100DD/AAK0001030/A0A501010.999900] (RIN: 1094-AA55) received June 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4618. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation