

(vi) in paragraph (15), by adding at the end before “; and” the following: “or remotely access (including the provision thereof);”;

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remote access”; and

(C) in subsection (d)(1), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of, or remote access to, items described in paragraph (2), or remote access to items described in section 1742(15), including, in both cases, items that are not subject to control under this part; and”.

(5) in section 1755(b)(2) (50 U.S.C. 4814(b)(2))—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and in-country transfers” and inserting “in-country transfers, and remote access”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and in-country transfers” and inserting “in-country transfers, and remote access”; and

(6) in section 1756 (50 U.S.C. 4815)—

(A) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, and remote access”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remote access”; and

(7) in section 1757(a) (50 U.S.C. 4816(a)), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remote access”; and

(8) in section 1760 (50 U.S.C. 4819)—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(F)(iii), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remote access”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(C), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remotely access (including the provision thereof);” and

(C) in subsection (e)(1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “or in-country transfer outside the United States any item” and inserting “in-country transfer outside the United States any item, or remotely access any item”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remote access”; and

(9) in section 1761 (50 U.S.C. 4820)—

(A) in subsection (a)(5), by striking “or in-country transferred” and inserting “in-country transferred, or remotely accessed”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “export” each place it appears and inserting “export control”; and

(C) in subsection (h)(1)(B), by striking “or in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, or remotely access”; and

(10) in section 1767 (50 U.S.C. 4825)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “or reexport” and inserting “reexport, or remote access”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and in-country transfer” and inserting “in-country transfer, and remote access”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “or in-country transferred” and inserting “in-country transferred, or remotely accessed”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8152, the Remote Access Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), the author of the bill.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to urge the House to pass my bill, the Remote Access Security Act.

The U.S. export control regime exists to limit American critical technology and goods from falling into the hands of adversarial regimes and those who answer to them. Export controls are immensely important to ensure countries like China can't access U.S. advanced semi-conductor chips to enhance their own chip development, which has implications for their military capacity building, as well.

Unfortunately, there is a loophole in the current export control regime. Chinese companies have been remotely accessing tech covered by export controls, enabling the CCP to continue using U.S. chips to develop AI and modernize their military forces.

This must end.

My bill allows the Commerce Department's export controls authority to recover remote access of technology. That way, once my bill is signed into law, all exports of chips, including through the cloud, will be prohibited effectively closing the loophole.

The framework to combat China's growing tech developments already exist, but it is imperative that Commerce has the tools to make this effective.

I thank Chairman MCCAUL and all my Foreign Affairs Committee colleagues for passing this bipartisan bill through committee, and I thank the Speaker for bringing it to the floor today.

I urge all my colleagues to vote for this commonsense bill.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, over the past 3½ years, the Biden administration has imposed unprecedented export controls against China and Russia. These measures have been highly effective in restricting Beijing and Moscow's access to critical U.S. technologies that could be used to enhance their military capabilities. We know these controls are working because both nations are now seeking ways to circumvent them through various loopholes, diversion tactics, and deceptive practices.

One such loophole could involve PRC companies accessing U.S. chips remotely. Right now, our export control laws do not explicitly cover the remote access of controlled technologies through a network connection, including the internet or cloud computing services. H.R. 8152 would close that loophole.

I thank the majority for working with me to reach a bipartisan agreement on this bill. Since the markup, we have incorporated additional feedback from the administration to appropriately scope the bill and specify that offensive cyber operations against the United States are another end use that our export controls should be addressing.

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote in favor of 8152, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8152, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NO RUSSIAN TUNNEL TO CRIMEA ACT

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7701) to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to any foreign person that knowingly participates in the construction, maintenance, or repair of a tunnel or bridge that connects the Russian mainland with the Crimean peninsula.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7701

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “No Russian Tunnel to Crimea Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In February and March 2014, the Russian Federation invaded the Crimean peninsula and annexed Crimea, international recognized as Ukrainian territory.

(2) Following its annexation of Crimea, the Russian Federation constructed the Kerch Strait Bridge to connect the Russian mainland with the Crimean peninsula.

(3) On February 24, 2022, the Government of the Russian Federation, led by Vladimir Putin, launched an unprovoked, full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

(4) The Russian Federation has used Crimea as an integral part of its full scale invasion of Ukraine, including to house Russian troops, store ammunition and weapons, and host the Black Sea Fleet.

(5) In October 2023, it was publicly reported that Russian and Chinese business officials met and exchanged emails to discuss building a tunnel from the Russian mainland to illegally occupied Crimea.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person that knowingly participates in the construction, maintenance, or repair of a tunnel or bridge that connects the Russian mainland with the Crimean peninsula.

(b) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

- (i) inadmissible to the United States;
- (ii) ineligible for a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and
- (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in subparagraph (A) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(ii) **EFFECT OF REVOCATION.**—A revocation under clause (i)—

- (I) shall take effect immediately; and
- (II) shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.**—Sanctions under subsection (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(2) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.**—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

- (A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices;
- (B) the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance; or

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance.

(3) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(d) **CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.**—In any judicial review of a determination made under this section, if the determination was based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act) such information may be submitted to the reviewing court ex parte and in camera. This subsection does not confer or imply any right to judicial review.

(e) **IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(f) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect that the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(3) the term “United States person” means—

- (A) a United States citizen;
- (B) a permanent resident alien of the United States;
- (C) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or
- (D) a person in the United States.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7701, the No Russian Tunnel to Crimea Act, a bipartisan bill introduced by the gentleman from New York, Ranking Member MEEKS, and the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. WILSON.

China has provided Russia with extensive dual-use goods that by the administration's own admission have helped Russia revitalize its defense industrial base, rebuild its military, and continue its genocidal campaign of aggression against Ukraine.

Aiding in the construction of repair of any infrastructure connecting Russia and Crimea would be yet another example of Chairman Xi's “no limits partnership” with Putin.

Mr. Speaker, for this reason, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 3, 2024.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: I write regarding H.R. 7701, the No Russian Tunnel to Crimea Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 7701 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 6, 2024.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7701, the No Russian Tunnel to Crimea Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This is the long-awaited proverbial “China week” on the House floor, so let me explain briefly why this legislation pertains to the PRC.

In February 2022, as the world turned its attention to the winter Olympics in Beijing, Vladimir Putin visited China to meet with President Xi where the two publicly declared what they called

a “no limits partnership” between Russia and China.

Just weeks after that declaration, Putin unleashed his devastating invasion of Ukraine, aimed at toppling the democratically elected government in Kyiv.

Since that time, China has played a crucial role in keeping the Kremlin’s war machine running. By purchasing Russian oil and gas in massive quantities, Beijing has funded the Kremlin coffers and the illegal invasion machine it operates. By exporting semiconductors, drones, telecommunications gear, and other strategic electronic equipment, the PRC companies have provided the technical know-how to backfill U.S. and European providers that have exited the Russian market.

Though the PRC has deepened its economic trade with Russia, including in dual-use items, it has thus far avoided directly arming Russia’s criminal war effort.

Recent reports have emerged about Russian officials meeting with leaders of major Chinese state-owned construction firms to discuss building a tunnel from Russia to Crimea. Of course, Crimea is of enormous strategic importance. Ukrainian forces have rightfully targeted this bridge multiple times, demonstrating their resilience and their determination to disrupt Russia’s illegal occupation. The construction of a tunnel linking Russia directly to Crimea would only further entrench Putin’s control over the Crimean Peninsula and bolster his war efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we have a duty to use every tool at our disposal to support Ukraine’s struggle for sovereignty and freedom. I will thank my colleague, Representative WILSON, for his partnership on this important bill. I also extend my gratitude to Chairman MCCAUL for his leadership in advancing this legislation, both at markup and now on the floor, and I thank all Members who have shown their support by cosponsoring this measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 7701, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1830

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7701.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1157; and
H.R. 8333.

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

COUNTERING THE PRC MALIGN INFLUENCE FUND AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1157) to provide for the authorization of appropriations for the Countering the People’s Republic of China Malign Influence Fund, and for other purposes on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 36, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 401]

YEAS—351

Adams	Cherfilus-	Fleischmann
Aderholt	McCormick	Fletcher
Alford	Chu	Flood
Allen	Ciscomani	Fong
Allred	Clark (MA)	Foster
Amo	Cleaver	Foushee
Amodei	Cline	Fox
Armstrong	Clyburn	Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss	Cohen	Franklin, Scott
Babin	Cole	Frost
Bacon	Collins	Fry
Baird	Comer	Fulcher
Balderson	Connolly	Gallego
Balint	Correa	Garbarino
Banks	Costa	Garcia (TX)
Barr	Courtney	Garcia, Mike
Barragán	Craig	Garcia, Robert
Bean (FL)	Crawford	Gimenez
Beatty	Crenshaw	Golden (ME)
Bentz	Crockett	Gomez
Bera	Crow	Gonzales, Tony
Bergman	Cuellar	Gonzalez, V.
Beyer	Davids (KS)	Gooden (TX)
Bice	Davidson	Gottheimer
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Bishop (NC)	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Blumenauer	Dean (PA)	Green, Al (TX)
Bonamici	DeGette	Griffith
Bost	DeLauro	Grothman
Brecheen	DelBene	Guest
Brown	Deluzio	Guthrie
Buchanan	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Budzinski	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Calvert	Dingell	Hern
Cammack	Doggett	Higgins (LA)
Caraveo	Donalds	Hill
Carbajal	Duarte	Himes
Cárdenas	Dunn (FL)	Hinson
Carey	Edwards	Horsford
Carl	Ellzey	Houchin
Carson	Emmer	Houlahan
Carter (GA)	Escobar	Hoyer
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Hoyle (OR)
Carter (TX)	Espallat	Hudson
Cartwright	Estes	Huffman
Case	Ezell	Huizenga
Casten	Feenstra	Hunt
Castor (FL)	Finstad	Issa
Castro (TX)	Fischbach	Ivey
Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzgerald	Jackson (IL)
	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (NC)

Jackson (TX)	Miller (IL)	Sessions
Jacobs	Miller (OH)	Sewell
James	Miller (WV)	Sherman
Jeffries	Miller-Meeks	Sherrill
Johnson (SD)	Mills	Simpson
Jordan	Molinaro	Slotkin
Joyce (OH)	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)
Joyce (PA)	Moore (WI)	Smith (NE)
Kamlager-Dove	Moran	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Morelle	Smith (WA)
Kean (NJ)	Moskowitz	Smucker
Keating	Moulton	Sorensen
Kelly (IL)	Mrvan	Soto
Kelly (MS)	Mullin	Spanberger
Kelly (PA)	Murphy	Stansbury
Kennedy	Napolitano	Stanton
Khanna	Neal	Stauber
Kiggans (VA)	Neguse	Steel
Kildee	Nehls	Stefanik
Kiley	Newhouse	Steil
Kilmer	Nickel	Stevens
Kim (CA)	Norcross	Strickland
Krishnamoorthi	Nunn (IA)	Strong
Kuster	Obornolte	Suozi
LaHood	Owens	Swalwell
LaLota	Pallone	Sykes
Lamborn	Panetta	Takano
Landsman	Pappas	Tenney
Langworthy	Pelosi	Thanedar
Larsen (WA)	Pence	Thompson (CA)
Larson (CT)	Perez	Thompson (MS)
Latta	Peters	Thompson (PA)
LaTurner	Pettersen	Timmons
Lawler	Pfluger	Titus
Lee (CA)	Phillips	Tokuda
Lee (FL)	Pingree	Tonko
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Torres (CA)
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Trahan
Letlow	Posey	Turner
Levin	Quigley	Underwood
Lieu	Raskin	Van Drew
Lofgren	Reschenthaler	Van Dwyne
Lopez	Rodgers (WA)	Van Orden
Loudermilk	Rogers (AL)	Vargas
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Vasquez
Luttrell	Rose	Veasey
Lynch	Ross	Wagner
Mace	Rouzer	Walberg
Magaziner	Ruiz	Waltz
Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Mann	Rutherford	Schultz
Manning	Ryan	Watson Coleman
Mast	Salinas	Weber (TX)
Matsui	Sánchez	Webster (FL)
McBath	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
McCaul	Schakowsky	Westerman
McClain	Schiff	Wild
McClellan	Schneider	Williams (GA)
McCollum	Scholten	Williams (NY)
McGarvey	Schrier	Williams (TX)
McGovern	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Meeks	Scott (VA)	Wittman
Menendez	Scott, Austin	Womack
Meuser	Scott, David	Yakym
Mfume	Self	Zinke

NAYS—36

Arrington	Good (VA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Biggs	Gosar	Omar
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Burchett	Harris	Perry
Burlison	Johnson (GA)	Pressley
Bush	Lee (PA)	Ramirez
Casar	Lesko	Rosendale
Cloud	Massie	Roy
Clyde	McClintock	Spartz
Crane	McCormick	Steube
Duncan	Moore (AL)	Tlaib
Garcia (IL)	Norman	Velázquez

NOT VOTING—43

Aguilar	Granger	Ogles
Blunt Rochester	Grijalva	Peltola
Bowman	Hageman	Rulli
Boyle (PA)	Jayapal	Salazar
Brownley	Kim (NJ)	Scalise
Bucshon	Kustoff	Scanlon
Clarke (NY)	LaMalfa	Tiffany
Curtis	Luetkemeyer	Torres (NY)
D’Esposito	Luna	Trone
Evans	Maloy	Valadao
Fallon	McHenry	Waters
Ferguson	Meng	Wexton
Gaetz	Mooney	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Moore (UT)	
Goldman (NY)	Nadler	