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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROSE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 23, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN W. ROSE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, it is times like these when not only does Your presence seem veiled from our eyes, but Your promise of provision feels withheld from us. After moments like those we have experienced in these last couple weeks, when confusion reigned and anxiety has bred contempt, in whom can we trust? There is so much going on that the issues are dizzying. What can we hold on to?

We lift up our eyes to the hills. Where does our help come from? Speak, O Lord, from the mountains, for our help comes only from You. Lord, maker of Heaven and Earth, when all around and beneath us is such shaky ground, do not let our feet stray from following You.

But let us trust in the Lord with unshakeable faith. May we see that just as the mountains surround Your holy city, You surround Your people with protection and purpose.

Let us fear only You, O Lord, believing that in all that we need this day, in all the days ahead, and forever more, we will lack nothing in You.

In Your steadfast and sovereign name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. RAMIREZ led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SUPPORTING PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support Prime Minister Netanyahu in the just cause of eliminating Hamas.

Soon, the Prime Minister will address the people's House. As he speaks, we will be reminded of the mounting peril facing America and our allies around the world.

In the struggle for freedom and democracy against anti-Semitism and terror, the Committee on Education and the Workforce is proud to do its part.

We have held countless hearings exposing the roots of anti-Semitism on the home front and will continue to do so. The success of this vital mission will help decide whether America remains safe for the Jewish people.

As Ronald Reagan once said: ''Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction.'' His words ring especially true today. Not since World War II have the stakes felt so high.

SUMMER PROGRAMS HELP END HUNGER

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, our Federal summer nutrition programs make sure kids have access to nutritious food over the summer months when hunger is often at its worst.

Last week, while I was home in Massachusetts, I visited summer meal sites in Worcester and Webster. I served nutritious sandwiches and taco salads to kids participating in a day camp and visiting a local library. The kids loved the food.

I also had the opportunity to join Governor Healey and officials from USDA in Westborough to celebrate the launch of the new summer EBT program, SUN Bucks, which is giving eligible families across the country $120 per eligible child to purchase food over the summer months.

This new Federal program, which I worked to establish coming out of the 2022 White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, is helping 21 million kids in 45 States, territories, and Tribes access nutritious food this summer.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to visit sites in their district to learn more about these programs and commit to ending hunger now.

CONGRATULATING CENTRAL MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Central Mountain High School's wins at the National Leadership and Skills Conference.

Recently, Central Mountain High School students traveled to Atlanta, Georgia, to compete at the SkillsUSA's National Leadership and Skills Conference, where they achieved remarkable success.

New alumna Sofia Dressler took home the national title in related technical math. Sofia is a gifted mathematician, already taking math courses at Commonwealth University in Lock Haven and has worked through calculus 3 up to number theory.

Additionally, three Central Mountain High School rising seniors—Ellen Banfill, Emily Everett, and Samantha Streator—placed eighth nationally in the community service competition. Their community service project centered around the Stop the Bleed national awareness campaign, aimed to equip their community with supplies and knowledge to provide immediate emergency care for life-threatening bleeding after a traumatic injury. These four young women have already demonstrated academic excellence and a strong sense of community.

Congratulations to Sofia, Ellen, Emily, and Samantha on their achievements. Students like themselves are the future of this great Nation.

EXPRESSING MY OUTRAGE

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my outrage on the eve of Prime Minister Netanyahu's joint address.

His address is a slap in the face to the thousands and thousands of Americans who have been demanding a ceasefire, the people of conscience opposed to U.S.-supplied bombs killing women and children, and the 12 U.S. Government officials who have resigned protesting the national security and moral crisis our policies are creating.

We cannot work toward peace while giving a war criminal the floor or exert moral authority while supporting the killing of children and civilians nor defend national interests while eroding our relationships across the world.

We must listen to the American people and our officials and diplomats, like Major Harrison Mann, who will be standing with me tomorrow to demand the administration and our leadership change course.

I hear them. What they say is: Not one more bomb, not one more dollar, not one more excuse for Netanyahu's atrocities.

WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO CODY SMITH

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate our top 10 speech writers for this year's Missouri's Fourth Congressional Speech Competition. They were chosen to write speeches on what America means to them. Today we are recognizing Cody Smith from Sturgeon High School in Boone County, Missouri.

America represents many different things to different people, depending on their backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives. For me, it embodies a variety of values such as equality, opportunity, and above all, freedom.

America is a land of opportunity where simple hard work and determination can lead to success. America represents a melting pot of cultures, where anyone and everyone can come together and thrive in harmony. It is a beacon of hope and possibility where individuals can forge their own paths and make meaningful contributions to their country.

There is no other country in the world that I would rather call home than America.

I couldn't agree more with Cody.

RURAL HEALTH GROUP WELCOMES MEDICAL RESIDENTS

(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, eastern North Carolina communities face the greatest healthcare disparities of any area in our State. I am super excited to share that the Rural Health Group welcomed the dynamic inaugural class of medical residents to Roanoke Rapids, including Onyenyechi Joy Onyeanuna, Tanweer Hoosen, and Tochukwu Okafor.

Such pioneers will pave the way for a future filled with improved health outcomes for our community. Their decision to join this incredible program is a testament to their dedication and passion to serving those most in need. Their class will forever hold a special place in Roanoke Rapids' history. We are incredibly grateful for their commitment and looking forward to seeing their positive impact.

SECRET SERVICE ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the American people continue to learn about the security failures leading up to the assassination attempt on President Donald Trump. They deserve to know what happened and that this will never happen again.

Yesterday, Secret Service Director Kimberly Cheatle testified in the House Oversight Committee after being subpoenaed. Her testimony should have been voluntary, as times such as these require transparency. Nevertheless, House Members, on a bipartisan basis, are committed to getting to the bottom of what happened that awful day in Pennsylvania.

I commend the heroism exhibited by the agents working the President's security detail, yet the agency and its leadership for which they serve must be held accountable. With more than $3 billion in annual funding, a would-be assassin should never have been able to fire multiple rounds at a Presidential candidate from the top of a roof just 147 yards away. This is unacceptable.

RISING COST OF AUTO INSURANCE

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, across our Nation, the cost of auto insurance has increased by an average of 26 percent in the last year alone. In my district, Mr. Speaker, Detroiters still pay the highest auto insurance rates in the Nation, leaving many of our families struggling to make ends meet. Even through and across the 12th Congressional District, in Oakland and Wayne Counties, we can see some rates going up as high as 40 percent.

While rent, utilities, gas, and other living expenses are deducted from a household's income to enable more families to qualify for Federal assistance that they need, it is outrageous, and I am taken aback and shocked, that auto insurance is currently not considered an expense.

How is it that 49 out of 50 States require drivers to have auto insurance, yet the cost is not factored into the cost-of-living formula for applying for Federal assistance in our country?

This is why I introduced the Auto Insurance Expense Relief Act. This bill corrects that injustice by including the cost of auto insurance to qualify for critical programs like food assistance, health coverage, and housing support. I ask that my colleagues join me in passing this important legislation.

CONGRATULATING PETER MATTHIESSEN

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Captain Peter Matthiessen, a dedicated 13-year veteran firefighter serving the city of Roanoke. Captain Matthiessen's exceptional service has earned him the esteemed Veterans of Foreign Wars National Firefighter of the Year Award.

Nominated by the local VFW Post 1264, Captain Matthiessen's leadership

in organizing the annual Roanoke 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb has been instrumental. Working alongside First Lieutenant Stephen Curry, Captain Robert Reid, and retired Battalion Chief Matt Dewhirst, this team has brought a cherished tradition to the Roanoke Valley. For a decade now, the event has drawn around 300 participants and raises $25,000 for the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation annually.

The 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb challenges participants to climb the equivalent of 110 stories of the World Trade Center, thus honoring the 343 firefighters who made the ultimate sacrifice on September 11, 2001.

I congratulate Captain Matthiessen's humble dedication to this mission and his continued service to his community as well as all those who participate year after year in the 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb. May we never forget.

□ 0915

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8997, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8998, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1370 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1370

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–42 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 2. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 8997, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. 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 further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section 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 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 4. During consideration of H.R. 8997 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.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8997 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–41 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 7. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 8998, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 8. 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 further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section 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 this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 9. During consideration of H.R. 8998 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.

SEC. 10. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8998 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FONG). The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here to debate the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 8997 and H.R. 8998. The rule provides for both bills to be considered under structured rules, each with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, and provides for one motion to recommit for each.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this rule and am in support of the underlying legislation.

I hear time and time again that Congress needs to get serious about addressing our debt. This rule provides for consideration of two measures that cut wasteful and unnecessary spending. They responsibly fund the Federal Government, and they support American production, pushing back on the ridiculous Green New Deal agenda under the Biden-Harris administration.

H.R. 8997 refocuses spending on things that matter. It eliminates wasteful spending on unnecessary and redundant climate change programs, reins in the out-of-control regulation being implemented by the executive branch, and prohibits funding from being used to promote DEI and CRT initiatives. I don't think I need to go into all the ways misguided DEI efforts are failing.

It removes the Department of Energy's role in the LNG export application review process, something that has bipartisan support, and this legislation counters the very real Chinese and Russian threat by investing in national security and American energy production.

It should come as no shock to anyone that the Biden-Harris administration has been attacking American energy production at every opportunity, giving up power to adversaries like China and Russia in the process.

H.R. 8997 counters these national threats, investing in U.S. energy security and strengthening our economic competitiveness. It funds key nuclear programs to regain America's leadership in the global market, and it safeguards our energy and technology assets from foreign threats.

H.R. 8998 right-sizes Federal Government spending, limiting burdensome and unnecessary regulations, respecting taxpayer dollars, and eliminating government waste. It strengthens our national security by encouraging domestic energy production, requiring the government to resume oil and gas leasing and expanding critical mineral access on public lands like those in northern Minnesota.

It respects the taxpayer by cutting government waste, including a 20 percent reduction in the EPA, reducing the Council of Environmental Equality to its authorized levels. It removes the gray wolf from the Endangered Species List, an issue that hits home with so many people across this country dealing with the menace of wolves, including in my home State of Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden-Harris agenda does not achieve their stated goals. What it does do is it hurts our domestic producers and gives Russia and China a competitive edge. This legislation takes a serious step to address our debt, strengthen national security, and focus funding where the American people need it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we heard last week that the Republican Party is newly focused on unity, toning down the rhetoric, and bringing people closer together. Wow, that is rich. I mean, I guess they mean only to unite people under their extreme agenda because the four funding bills we met on last night are part of the same unpopular, divisive, controversial, extreme MAGA agenda that they have been pushing since they came into the majority.

None of this is serious. None of these bills are ever going to become law. All of the bills are aligned with the GOP's Project 2025, their dystopian plan to consolidate power in the Presidency and take total control over our country and our lives.

If Trump and the Republicans win in November, they promise to gut the checks and balances that protect our freedoms. They promise to advance abortion bans in every State. They promise to give big corporations billions of dollars while increasing taxes for middle-class families.

That is their plan for America. It is not about unity. It is about division. It is scary, quite frankly.

These policies are centered around driving people further apart, not bringing them together. They even had to pull the Agriculture and Financial Services appropriations bills because they were too extreme. They didn't even know whether they had the votes within the Republican Conference to vote for these crummy bills.

Just to reiterate, this rule only brings half of the bills we heard testimony on last night to the House floor because the other half were so controversial, so divisive, so partisan, again, that the Republican leadership wasn't even sure they had the votes within their own Conference.

What is the point of wasting time at the Rules Committee if these bills aren't ready for the floor? I have never seen lawmakers work so hard and force institutional staff to spend so much time putting in such extensive effort to do absolutely nothing—nothing. This majority's superpower is wasting people's time.

□ 0930

For the two bills that are included in this rule, they are just as unserious. Again, they will never, ever become law.

This is an energy and water bill that raises energy costs and is full of more giveaways for big polluters and an interior and environment bill that is potentially even worse, gutting funding for national parks. Our national parks are like the only thing in this country that has a 100 percent approval rating, and they are attacking national parks. Give me a break.

What they are doing, Mr. Speaker, is they are going after national parks while padding the pockets of big polluters. Follow the money. There are more culture war riders and more attacks on LGBTQ people.

One of these bills has language to protect Confederate names of things. I mean, that is unifying, commemorating the traitors of the Civil War? Enough is enough.

This is just an awful, awful rule. I urge my Republican colleagues to stop wasting people's time and vote ''no'' with us.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, in listening to the ranking member, I think we got way, way off topic. In some cases, people just tuning in may actually think it is a campaign rally.

Here to refocus us on what is actually in this bill and what we are talking about is our colleague from Texas—excuse me—our colleague from Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD).

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I was born in Texas but proudly represent Missouri.

I thank my friend from Minnesota for allowing me to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this important appropriations bills package before us.

As China continues to build up its military and reportedly has more ICBM launchers than we do, H.R. 8997, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, will invest in America's nuclear deterrence to ensure that we can keep pace with the threat from Communist China.

This legislation will also strengthen our Nation's energy security by rejecting the Biden-Harris administration's damaging pause on new LNG exports and supporting energy production right here at home.

A key issue for our district, Mr. Speaker, this bill pushes back against the ridiculous Biden-Harris waters of the United States rule. It will mandate transparency. It will help ensure the progressive Democrats in the White House comply with the Supreme Court's decision of Sackett v. EPA.

H.R. 8998, the Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, will rein in the administration's job-killing climate and environmental regulations, the green new scam, and it will slash the EPA's funding by 20 percent. The EPA needs to be operating on real science, not a flawed political ideology.

As the Biden-Harris administration continues to shove its EV pipe dream down the throats of America, this bill will promote critical mineral production right here at home and help ensure China does not continue to dominate the global market.

Mr. Speaker, these bills are vital for maintaining America's national security, protecting our agriculture producers, and keeping pace with the growing threat from Communist China.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and support these rules.

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

The gentlewoman said that I was off topic in my opening speech. I have never been more on topic. I actually talked about the crummy bills that my Republican friends are bringing to the floor today. The gentlewoman in her opening speech talked about ag producers. They pulled the ag bill. It is so important that they pulled it because they don't have the votes to pass it.

I will say, Mr. Speaker, my Republican friends are demonstrating to the country what the definition of incompetence is. They don't know how to run this place, and they can't pass appropriations bills.

I am looking at FY 2024. They had the agriculture appropriations bill fail on the floor. They pulled three appropriations bills before final passage because they didn't have the votes to pass them. There were failed rules on appropriations measures. The defense rule last year failed twice. Two of the bills that we had testimony on at the Rules Committee, where Members actually filed amendments, were pulled because they can't even get support within their own Conference. That is the definition of incompetence.

You talk about a campaign rally? The campaign rally is going to be later today in the Rules Committee when Republicans are going to call an emergency meeting to pass a resolution bashing Vice President KAMALA HARRIS. Don't give me any lectures about campaign rallies because I have never seen a more politically motivated majority in my life.

This is not the way this place is supposed to be run. None of these bills, including the two that my friends are bringing to the floor today, are serious. They are going nowhere. They will never become law. This is ridiculous, and it is a waste of time. It is pathetic.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rushed to the floor this morning to oppose the rule and the underlying legislation because these Republican bills will raise electric bills on the families I represent back home in Florida and likely raise costs on all American families.

The bills will stunt the incredible growth in clean energy manufacturing, providing a gift to China especially. These bills will pad the profits of big oil companies at the expense of hardworking American families and small business owners.

I agree with the ranking member, Mr. Speaker. I am alarmed that the Republicans are already pressing their radical Project 2025 agenda, as it is apparent in these appropriations bills. Let's talk about a few of the policies in here.

First, it is very important that we help our neighbors weatherize their homes. It helps save them on their electric bills. It creates jobs. We estimate that this Republican bill will now slam the door shut for about 54,000 working-class Americans who need those weatherization dollars.

The Republican bills propose to gut energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives at a time when we are seeing a manufacturing renaissance across America. In less than 2 years since the Democrats in Congress passed the infrastructure law and the Inflation Reduction Act, private-sector companies in the United States have announced a more than $360 billion investment in 600 clean energy projects that have created about 300,000 new jobs in America. This is where the economy is going: the clean, sustainable energies. That is why it is so smart to invest in our people, not to cede these industries to China and our adversaries.

This bill would have us look backward, to say: China, you take the lead.

I am not willing to do that. We are the United States of America. We should lead. We should lead in building the batteries, the electric vehicles, the solar panels, and all of the new technologies we need to lower costs and to help solve the climate crisis that is also heaping costs on my neighbors back home in Florida.

These Republican bills also make it easier to ship gas overseas, including to our adversaries. What that does is it hikes prices on people and businesses in our country.

This is a backward-looking bill. There is a better way. That way is investing in cleaner, cheaper energy, creating jobs in America, building the middle class, solving the climate crisis, putting people over politics, putting people over polluters, putting people over this radical 2025 agenda.

Please vote ''no'' on these bills. Vote for the USA. Vote for our future and the future of our kids.

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

We are doing what the American people sent us to do. We are doing the work. We are introducing appropriations bills, hearing them in committee, sending them through the process in transparency. We are doing that.

We have actually passed four appropriations bills off the floor, and that represents the majority of spending. We are moving forward. We are doing the work.

If we want to look at who is not doing their work, that may be the Senate Democrats. We have sent bills over, and they just refuse to do anything. What have they been doing with appropriations bills? We have been passing these and sending them there. They have chosen to do nothing.

We can just take a look at the tax bill, a negotiated tax bill that had bipartisan support out of the Ways and Means Committee. We passed it off the floor, and they have done nothing, even though that was negotiated. They didn't even live up to the negotiations, the agreements. If we need to look at who is not doing their work, let's look at the Senate Democrats because we absolutely are passing bills, and we are doing our work in transparent ways through the committee process and on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to advocate for funding in this bill and the rule that underlies it.

It is interesting to hear the ranking member from Massachusetts talk about how this is all about corporations. We are going to talk about energy. You heard the gentlewoman from Florida talk about energy bills and it is going to cost jobs. My district, the Texas Gulf Coast, has seven ports in it, more than any other Member of Congress. We produce 65 percent of the Nation's jet fuel and 80 percent of the Nation's military grade fuel.

This is about working families. This bill will bolster our economic strength. It will create jobs. It will ensure that our infrastructure can support growth and withstand challenges.

The Texas Gulf Coast is the energy producing capital. We have got 7 of America's largest petroleum refineries, 3 LNG plants, and 60 percent of the Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

We are not talking about shipping gas to our enemies. Was that the comment from the gentlewoman from Florida? We are talking about shipping it to our allies, so they don't have to buy from enemies.

As the energy capital of the world in Texas, we understand the critical importance of this bill. Our hardworking families—again, it is about working families—depend on a robust energy sector. This legislation will help us continue to lead in producing the cleanest and most affordable oil and gas. Let's keep our Nation strong. Help me to keep Texas strong. Let's secure this for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bills.

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

You hear lots of things on the House floor, but the gentlewoman from Minnesota just said something I am having a tough time following. She is blaming Senate Democrats for the failure of House Republicans in bringing their appropriations bills to the floor.

Was it Senate Democrats' fault that the House agriculture appropriations bill was pulled, that Republicans pulled it? We had a hearing in the Rules Committee. People testified on amendments, and it is not here. Where is it? I don't know where it went. They pulled it.

I gave the gentlewoman an opportunity yesterday to vote to bring the House ag appropriations bill to the floor as well as the financial services

bill, the ones they wrote. They are lousy bills, but I figure let's bring them to the floor, we will amend it and have a debate. She voted no. All Republicans voted no.

Then the gentlewoman comes to the floor and says, oh, it is the Senate Democrats. What? People are paying attention. We have got to be serious here. Getting our appropriations work done is one of the essential jobs that we have in the House of Representatives, and Republicans can't get it done.

These bills are so polarizing, so awful, that they can't even get a majority of Republicans to vote for it. So she is blaming the Senate Democrats? Give me a break. I have heard everything. I have heard everything as an excuse why they can't get their work done.

This is incompetence. This is pathetic. We need a majority in this House that puts the people first, that actually gets its work done, not someone who comes up here and points fingers at everybody as an excuse to not bring bills to the floor.

We had two appropriations bills that we heard testimony on in the Rules Committee that were pulled, including the House ag appropriations bill that they wrote. They are in charge. I can't believe this.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would ensure every American has full access to essential reproductive healthcare.

□ 0945

Republicans continue to double down on ending access to abortion care, even going so far as to try to end access to IVF and assistive reproductive services. However, because it is so deeply unpopular and plain wrong, now they are trying to hide it. They don't like to mention it anymore. However, we still see their attacks every single day. We see the toxic riders that they attach to their bills banning abortion and contraception.

We saw it last night in the Rules Committee with Mr. ROSENDALE putting forward his amendment to ban IVF. We saw it in the Appropriations Committee markup when Ranking Member DELAURO offered an amendment to protect IVF coverage in our Federal employee health benefits plan, and the Republicans on the committee voted ''no.'' They voted ''no.'' Thankfully, they pulled that bill from the floor because they don't even have the votes among their own Conference for this extreme, radical agenda.

House Democrats are focused on protecting women, protecting patients, and protecting Americans' rights. H.R. 12 will keep fundamental healthcare services available across the country, and we must get this passed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, to discuss our proposal, I proudly yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the State of Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule and in strong support of the Women's Health Protection Act.

The Women's Health Protection Act would protect the right to abortion nationwide. It would restore the intensely personal freedom for pregnant people to make decisions about their own bodies.

That is the complete opposite of Trump's Project 2025, the extremist Republicans' agenda for their policies that they want to advance.

Trump's Project 2025 outlines a whole-of-government approach to eliminate the right to abortion. It restricts access to contraception. It calls for the Federal Government to stop enforcing laws that require hospitals to provide emergency care to pregnant people in need of an abortion.

Let me just be clear, Mr. Speaker. This fight is about our fundamental freedoms, the freedom to make choices about our own bodies, our own health, and our own economic future.

I am standing here as one of the one-in-four women in America who has had an abortion myself. I can tell you that these decisions are intensely personal. We do not need an extreme Republican Party trying to control our freedoms.

In my case, I had already experienced a very difficult pregnancy, and my daughter was born prematurely at 26½ weeks. She was actually just 1 pound, 14 ounces. She was about the size of my hand. She weighed about the same as a small squash, and she literally almost did not survive. My doctors told me that if I were to have another pregnancy it would be extremely high risk both for me and for the child. Hence, I took my daily contraceptive pill that Republicans are trying to get rid of for Americans across this country so that I could protect my health and the health of any future pregnancies.

In fact, what happened was I got pregnant anyway, and my doctor said: You really should have an abortion.

I made that decision with my doctor and with my family.

Why should anyone else be a part of that decision?

It was a hard decision for me, but for every person it should be their choice.

Donald Trump has bragged that he did a ''great job'' getting rid of Roe v. Wade. Well, thanks Donald Trump. Thanks to Donald Trump, one in three women in this country of childbearing age now live in a State with an abortion ban. Thanks to Republicans, a woman who was 20 weeks pregnant when her water broke was told by doctors that the pregnancy was not viable, but still she was not provided the fundamental freedom to do what she needed to do for her health. She was forced to go through the pain of delivering a stillborn child.

Trump's Project 2025 and the Republican policy agenda tells millions of families across this country who want to plan their families that they can't even use contraception or IVF.

This is not theoretical. This is very real.

Just last week J.D. VANCE became Donald Trump's running mate; J.D. VANCE who thinks abortion is ''comparable'' to slavery, J.D. VANCE who has criticized exceptions for even rape and incest, and wants to help Trump and Republicans enact a nationwide abortion ban.

Democrats have a completely different vision. It is in the Women's Health Protection Act, and that is to defend and protect your fundamental freedoms.

Vote ''no'' on this motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from the BBC titled: ''Project 2025: A wish list for a Trump Presidency, explained.''

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

There was no objection.

[From BBC News]

PROJECT 2025: A WISH LIST FOR A TRUMP PRESIDENCY, EXPLAINED

(By Mike Wendling)

President Joe Biden's Democrats are mobilising against a possible governing agenda for Donald Trump if he is elected this November.

The blueprint, called Project 2025 and produced by the conservative Heritage Foundation, is one of several think-tank proposals for Trump's platform.

Over more than 900 pages, it calls for sacking thousands of civil servants, expanding the power of the president, dismantling the Department of Education and other federal agencies, and sweeping tax cuts.

The Heritage Foundation unveiled its agenda in April 2023, and liberal opposition ramped up as former President Trump has taken a lead in polls after President Biden's poor debate performance.

Early this July, Heritage president Kevin Roberts raised the prospect of political violence during a podcast interview.

''We are in the process of the second American revolution, which will remain bloodless if the left allows it to be,'' Mr. Roberts told the War Room podcast, founded by Trump adviser Steve Bannon.

The remarks prompted the Biden campaign to accuse Trump and his allies of ''dreaming of a violent revolution to destroy the very idea of America''.

The comments have refocused attention on Project 2025.

It is common for Washington think-tanks to propose policy wishlists for potential governments-in-waiting. The liberal Center for American Progress, for example, was dubbed

Barack Obama's ''ideas factory'' during his presidency.

What has Trump said about Project 2025?

In early July, Trump said on his social media platform that he knows ''nothing about Project 2025''.

''I have no idea who is behind it. I disagree with some of the things they're saying and some of the things they're saying are absolutely ridiculous and abysmal,'' he wrote.

''Anything they do, I wish them luck, but I have nothing to do with them''.

However, several people linked to the project worked in Trump's administration or as allies in his re-election campaign.

Project 2025 director Paul Dans was chief of staff at the Office of Personnel Management under Trump.

Associate director Spencer Chretien was a former special assistant to Trump and associate director of Presidential Personnel.

Adviser Russell Vought worked in Trump's Office of Management and Budget.

What is Project 2025?

The Project 2025 document outlines four main aims: restore the family as the centrepiece of American life; dismantle the administrative state; defend the nation's sovereignty and borders; and secure God-given individual rights to live freely.

It is one of several policy papers for a platform broadly known as Agenda 47—so-called because Trump would be America's 47th president if he won.

Heritage says Project 2025 was written by several former Trump appointees and reflects input from more than 100 conservative organisations.

Here's an outline of several key proposals.

GOVERNMENT

Project 2025 proposes that the entire federal bureaucracy, including independent agencies such as the Department of Justice, be placed under direct presidential control—a controversial idea known as ''unitary executive theory''.

In practice, that would streamline decision-making, allowing the president to directly implement policies in a number of areas.

The proposals also call for eliminating job protections for thousands of government-employees, who could then be replaced by political appointees.

The document labels the FBI a ''bloated, arrogant, increasingly lawless organization'' and calls for drastic overhauls of this and other federal agencies, including eliminating the Department of Education.

IMMIGRATION

Increased funding for a wall on the US-Mexico border—one of Trump's signature proposals in 2016—is proposed in the document.

However, more prominent are the consolidation of various US immigration agencies and a large expansion in their powers.

Other proposals include increasing fees on immigrants and allowing fast-tracked applications for migrants who pay a premium.

EPA—CLIMATE AND ECONOMY

The document proposes slashing federal money for research and investment in renewable energy, and calls for the next president to ''stop the war on oil and natural gas''.

Carbon-reduction goals would be replaced by efforts to increase energy production and security.

The paper sets out two competing visions on tariffs, and is divided on whether the next president should try to boost free trade or raise barriers to exports.

But the economic advisers suggest that a second Trump administration should slash corporate and income taxes, abolish the Federal Reserve and even consider a return to gold-backed currency.

ABORTION

Project 2025 does not call for a nationwide abortion ban.

However, it proposes withdrawing the abortion pill mifepristone from the market.

TECH AND EDUCATION

Under the proposals, pornography would be banned, and tech and telecoms companies that facilitate access to such content would be shut down.

The document calls for school choice and parental control over schools, and takes aim at what it calls ''woke propaganda''.

It proposes to eliminate a long list of terms from all laws and federal regulations, including ''sexual orientation'', ''diversity, equity, and inclusion'', ''gender equality'', ''abortion'' and ''reproductive rights''.

Jared Huffman, a Democrat congressman from California, has launched a Stop Project 2025 Task Force.

He described Project 2025 as ''a dystopian plot that's already in motion to dismantle our democratic institutions''.

Mr. Huffman said the project would ''abolish checks and balances, chip away at church-state separation, and impose a far-right agenda that infringes on basic liberties and violates public will''.

''We need a coordinated strategy to save America and stop this coup before it's too late''.

Heritage has previously said Mr. Biden's party was scaremongering with ''an unserious, mistake-riddled press release''.

House Democrats are dedicating taxpayer dollars to launch a smear campaign against the united effort to restore self-governance to everyday Americans,'' said Mr. Roberts in early June.

''Under the Biden administration, the federal government has been weaponized against American citizens, our border invaded, and our institutions captured by woke ideology''.

The Heritage Foundation is one of the most influential of a number of think tanks that has produced policy papers designed to guide a possible second Trump presidency.

Since the 1980s, Heritage has produced similar policy documents as part of its Mandate for Leadership series.

Project 2025, backed by a $22m (£17m) budget, also sets out strategies for implementing policies beginning immediately after the presidential inauguration in January 2025.

In his speeches and on his website, Trump has endorsed a number of ideas included in Project 2025, although his campaign has said the candidate has the final say on policy.

Many of the proposals would face immediate legal challenges if implemented.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this article describes Project 2025 as a policy wish list for a second Trump term cooked up by some of Trump's closest allies at the far-right Heritage Foundation.

It is a chilling window into what may await us come January should Donald Trump be elected President.

The items on Project 2025's agenda are straight-up dystopian. They want to take complete control of the Department of Justice. They want to end the independence of all Federal agencies, and they want to take mifepristone off the market which would amount to a virtual nationwide abortion ban. They want to slash efforts to combat climate change, implement inhumane border policies, and fire thousands and thousands of government employees.

I am just scratching the surface here, Mr. Speaker. You can read it for yourself. I hope people will Google it and read the documents for themselves.

If that weren't horrifying enough, the architects of this atrocious Project 2025 are also threatening political violence to all those who oppose them. Just last week, Kevin Roberts, the president of the Heritage Foundation, said: ''The second American Revolution will remain bloodless if the left allows it to be.''

Let that sink in.

Mr. Speaker, Donald Trump literally incited an insurrection to stay in power. He claimed he would be a dictator on day one of his second term, and the Supreme Court just granted him full immunity for acts committed while in office.

If anyone here is stupid enough to believe that he won't act on these threats, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe that anybody could be that gullible.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I will close on our side.

Mr. Speaker, at the end of the day, it is not just about the legislation here. It is about two competing visions for America.

Democrats' record speaks for itself. We passed the largest infrastructure bill in a generation, and my Republican friends are falling over each other trying to take credit for infrastructure projects in their district that most of them voted against.

We passed the largest climate change bill in world history. We brought jobs back from overseas. Inflation is coming down, job growth is solid, and we are working to guarantee that all Americans have an opportunity to succeed. We are fighting for workers. We want opportunity for kids, success for families, and dignity for our seniors. We support our veterans. We want democracy to be secure at home and around the world. We have a vision for a better future and an idea on how to get there.

These Republican bills, once again, show the Republicans are more interested in division and taking us backwards. They have no ideas to make life better for Americans. They only have Donald Trump and Project 2025. That is it. That is it.

Here we are debating appropriations bills. We were supposed to be having four on the floor today. Two of them were pulled after we had a hearing in the Rules Committee, after Members testified on amendments, after legislative staff spent hours and hours and hours drafting amendments for Democrats and Republicans, and after the Parliamentarians reviewed all these amendments to see whether they were germane or not. CBO did scores on all of them.

All this work, and they pulled it. What a colossal waste of time, and the

gentlewoman said: Well, it is the Senate Democrats.

I just have trouble following that logic. I have trouble following that logic. It makes no sense.

The bottom line is that these bad bills can't even get over the finish line. None of them are going to become law. We are wasting our time. The way this is supposed to work is we are supposed to work together, especially since it is a Democratic-controlled Senate and a Democrat in the White House, and you have a very slim margin here in the House for Republicans. We should be working together to construct bills that can actually pass and that will actually help people.

Again, I had an amendment in the Rules Committee last night to bring two bills, the Financial Services appropriations bill and the Agriculture appropriations bill that we had testimony on, bring it to the floor. I think they are garbage bills the way they are written, but I had an amendment that made in order all of the amendments that were offered by Democrats and Republicans. We didn't protect any amendments from any points of order, and we could have had a debate and hopefully made these bills better.

However, they were so bad that Republicans didn't even believe they could twist enough Republican arms to pass them. We wasted time, and they pulled them.

I will say this about the bills that are being brought to the floor today. I want to give my friends who are watching a little insight into the way they think about fairness. Mr. Speaker, 123 Republican amendments are made in order, and 23 Democratic amendments. That is it.

Perfectly good, germane amendments that should be in order were not made in order. That is their idea of fairness. It is a coming attraction of what will happen if their candidate wins the Presidency and they win the Senate. It is their way or the highway.

Right now, their way can't even get enough votes within the majority party right now. They can't pass two of these bills, so they pulled them.

I have to say, Mr. Speaker, we have to do better. This is not a serious Congress. This is not serious legislating. These appropriations bills are important because our farmers rely on them. That is why the Agriculture appropriations bill is important and the Financial Services bill is important. All these bills are important. We need to not just have ideological debates, we need to have bills come to the floor that can actually pass and work its way through the process and get signed into law.

This is the failing of this majority. My friend from Minnesota can point the finger at the Senate, she can point the finger at Biden, and she can point the finger at Vice President HARRIS. I mean, they can point fingers all over the place. At the end of the day, unfortunately for America, they are in control of the House of Representatives, and they are doing a lousy job. They are doing a lousy job.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the left have accused Republicans of wasting time, and I take serious issue with that. Republicans are going through the proper and transparent process to pass these appropriations bills. We are doing serious work.

I applaud my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for the work they have done and for listening to the needs of the American people. The Biden-Harris administration is hell-bent on imposing the radical far-left Green New Deal agenda, and they do not care how much damage they do to the country or to the economy or to the American people in the process.

The legislation under the rule today reins in reckless government spending, cuts harmful regulation, and restores independence putting us back in competition on the world stage.

As an example, the EPA spends too much of its time and resources creating new regulations to stifle the U.S. economy. When I go home to Minnesota—and I know many of the other Members hear this when they go home—I constantly hear about concerns with regulations largely due to EPA rulemaking. This includes regulations on light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric power plants, and the abuse of the Endangered Species Act. All of these burden businesses and consumers.

H.R. 8998 will make significant cuts to these regulations and take meaningful strides toward rightsizing our government.

□ 1000

I encourage my Democratic colleagues, particularly those in the Senate, to recognize that this legislation is the will of the people. My colleagues should take it seriously to responsibly fund our government, defend American producers, and address our Nation's debt.

My colleagues like to make it sound like Republicans are blindly hacking away at government programs. I, for one, applaud the Appropriations Committee for taking such a thoughtful look at where we can responsibly cut spending.

The fact is that we are trillions of dollars in debt, and Americans are facing the highest inflation rates in over 40 years. Families across this country are being forced to tighten their belts. For their sake, it is time for the Federal Government to do the same.

We must put a stop to reckless government spending. My Democratic colleagues are not willing to do it and were not willing to do it when the minority was in control, but we are. I call upon the other side to help us get the debt under control.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and the underlying legislation.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1370 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 11. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 12) to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 12. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 12.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1020

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida) at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1370;

Adoption of House Resolution 1370, if ordered;

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

S. 3706; and

S. 227.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8997, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025 AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8998, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1370) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 188, nays 173, not voting 71, as follows:

[Roll No. 359]

YEAS—188

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—173

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brownley
Budzinski
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (NC)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Menendez
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—71

Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Bera
Brown
Burlison
Bush
Cammack
Caraveo
Casar
Castro (TX)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Correa
Crow
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
Diaz-Balart
Evans
Flood
Fry
Garamendi
Granger
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Houlahan
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
James
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kim (CA)
LaMalfa
Landsman
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Letlow
Manning
McCaul
Meeks
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Mooney
Nehls
Ogles
Pascrell
Pence
Phillips
Raskin
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Salazar
Schneider
Schweikert
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Stansbury
Stevens
Suozzi
Titus
Turner
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wilson (SC)

□ 1044

Messrs. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, CARBAJAL and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. HERN and GUTHRIE changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I intended to vote NO on Roll Call No. 359, Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1370.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent from the 359th roll call vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on roll call No. 359.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 1370. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 359.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I missed one vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 359.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 197, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 360]

AYES—211

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)

Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—197

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (NC)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—24

Bush
Caraveo
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
Edwards
Evans
Garamendi
Granger
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Letlow
Molinaro
Mooney
Pascrell
Pence
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Simpson
Turner
Watson Coleman
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1050

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was meeting with hostage families in HFAC. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 359 and NAY on Roll Call No. 360.

VICTIMS' VOICES OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE COURTROOM EFFECTIVENESS ACT

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 (S. 3706) to amend section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim's rights, 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 gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 2, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

YEAS—408

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Rulli
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes

Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—2

Good (VA)
Roy

NOT VOTING—21

Bush
Caraveo
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Garamendi
Granger
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Letlow
Molinaro
Mooney
Pascrell
Pence
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Simpson
Turner
Watson Coleman
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1056

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO OUR COURTS ACT

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 (S. 227) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, 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 California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 3, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

YEAS—404

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Rulli
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—3

Good (VA)
Norman
Roy

NOT VOTING—24

Bush
Caraveo
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gaetz
Garamendi
Granger
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
LaMalfa
Letlow
McHenry
Molinaro
Neal
Pascrell
Pence
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Simpson
Turner
Watson Coleman
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1102

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I missed the first vote series today due to travel disruptions while returning from a funeral. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 359, YEA on Roll Call No. 360, YEA on Roll Call No. 361, and YEA on Roll Call No. 362.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. 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 H.R. 8997, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370 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. 8997.

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

□ 1108

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. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mr. WENSTRUP in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

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

Mr. Chair, I am pleased to bring the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025, to the floor today.

The bill provides a total of $59.2 billion to advance our commitment to national security, energy security, and economic competitiveness.

The bill delivers strong support for our national defense and provides $25.5 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration. The bill prioritizes nuclear weapons activities, fully funding all major stockpile modernization activities and providing additional funds for plutonium pit production and the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile.

At the Department of Energy, the bill supports programs that advance our Nation's energy security and ensure America remains at the forefront of scientific discovery and innovation. This includes strong funding for nuclear energy, including additional funds specifically for nuclear demonstration projects; the Office of Science, including fusion energy sciences; and the full spectrum of mining production technologies to reduce our reliance on foreign sources of critical minerals.

The bill also includes a number of provisions to protect American resources and intellectual property from falling into the hands of foreign adversaries.

Funding for the Corps of Engineers totals $9.96 billion, including full funding of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund activities and the highest priority, ongoing Inland Waterways Trust Fund construction projects to ensure the safe and efficient flow of commerce.

Funding for the Bureau of Reclamation totals $1.93 billion, prioritized to projects that increase water supply and support drought resilience. This is a strong bill that builds on the work we started in fiscal year 2024.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, please let me begin by thanking our diligent committee staff for all of their hard work on this bill, including on both the majority and minority sides. They are a great group of Americans. I thank Scott McKee and Adam Wilson and, on my personal staff, Mayely Boyce and Margaret McInnis.

I also thank Representative DEREK KILMER for his diligent and honorable public service as we present what will be his last bill. DEREK has been a stalwart, serious, and exemplary member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies for many years. His sincere dedication and constant commitment have improved our Nation for today and the tomorrows to come. We will miss him greatly. We all know he will find a way to keep fighting for a more perfect and greater Union, and we thank him for his public service and his meritorious efforts to meet the needs of the American people.

Energy and water undergird America's way of life. They are not optional. They are essential to sustaining life itself.

Our Nation is projected to grow to 400 million people by 2050, three times more people than following World War II. Our bill must catch up to the future, not backpedal.

Sadly, this Republican Energy-Water Development appropriations bill does not meet our Nation's imperative for the future. America must become energy independent in perpetuity. Their bill slow-walks our Nation's obligation to ensure modern, dependable, affordable energy and clean water for millions of our citizens. Thus, it fails to embrace a modern and more secure future.

We cannot behave as though it is 1950. This Energy-Water Development appropriations bill cuts $1.5 billion, or 43 percent, from the Department of Energy's energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. They are essential to meeting our Nation's new challenges due to weather-related disasters, as we witness home and commercial business insurance rates rising all across our country.

This bill revokes $8 billion from the Department of Energy's loan programs. A cut of this size would immediately constrict the Department of Energy's ability to spur American manufacturing and innovation in this new climate age.

□ 1115

The bill also slashes the Weatherization Assistance Program, resulting in approximately 54,000 fewer low-income homes receiving weatherization services across our country.

Let me be clear. The cuts in this bill will absolutely jeopardize innovation to achieve American energy independence and security. These cuts will hurt. These cuts will increase energy costs for millions of our fellow citizens, including families and seniors struggling to make ends meet. This bill pushes our Nation backward.

While our Nation has made great strides toward energy independence after half a century of effort, we have not reached home plate and scored on U.S. energy independence in perpetuity.

For example, the United States is fulfilling more of its crude oil needs with domestic supplies than ever before. Thankfully, U.S. net crude oil imports are at the lowest they have been since 1972. Let Russia keep its own oil.

While decreased reliance on imports should give the U.S. more control over prices, consumers are not seeing the full benefits in the price they pay at the pump.

With an adversarial Russia weaponizing energy to destabilize global markets, it is clear that America needs more energy innovation and diversification to reduce our dependence on any form of imported, foreign energy supplies.

Further, we must not cede our solar and chip future to China. We know that China is more than willing to dump products and components to wipe out our domestic industries. We have witnessed this. We know this because it is happening in steel, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and automotive. It simply cannot happen in anything related to energy.

In this new century marked by extreme weather events and increased natural disasters, this bill endangers efforts to address the climate crisis. During 2023, there were 28 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters in this country. In 2024, we are already witnessing an escalation of events like heat waves across America. It is 115 degrees in Phoenix today as I talk. There is major flooding throughout the Midwest. Wildfires are burning in the West, earlier than ever. We had the most intense hurricane to form in the Atlantic so early in the year.

We have States hitting rainfall records. June was the 13th month in a row to set a monthly temperature record. The Wall Street Journal reported property insurance premiums are rising significantly or being completely cut off across our Nation.

The total cost from the billion-dollar disasters in 2023 was a record-setting $92.9 billion, almost $100 billion. We can either continue to pay more for disaster response, or we can invest now in climate mitigation and adaptation that will also lower costs for consumers, create jobs, and increase our global competitiveness. The pathway seems crystal clear to me.

Thus, I oppose the Republicans' cuts to vital energy and climate programs. Shortchanging these advances pushes

our Nation backward by slow-walking energy innovation, failing to modernize our Nation's electric grids, failing to advance innovation relative to our global competitors in materials and manufacturing, and failing to build domestic end-to-end supply chains for jobs in the new energy economy, American jobs.

In other areas of this bill, while I support many of the bill's efforts to maintain a safe, secure, and credible nuclear deterrent and robust naval nuclear propulsion program—God bless them—I am concerned how this bill cuts nuclear nonproliferation programs that reduce nuclear risks and counter the global challenge of nuclear proliferation.

Finally, the bill includes numerous controversial poison pill policy riders that sadly show extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

I truly do appreciate working with Chairman FLEISCHMANN, a very, very hardworking Member, and our colleagues to develop and pass bipartisan bills, as has long been this committee's practice, including last year. I am saddened that this vital subcommittee is being steered to return to a partisan process for this fiscal year 2025 House bill. Americans all witnessed how chaos and extremism played out last year, and we all fully should know a bipartisan compromise is the only avenue to finalize these bills.

Americans expect us to negotiate our differences, work together across the aisle, and do our jobs to find the big middle. America's future relies on the new age frontiers of energy and water. America can and must do better, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the distinguished chairman of the full committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I thank my good friend, the distinguished subcommittee chairman from Tennessee, for yielding.

Today's measure provides funding for energy and water development initiatives for fiscal year 2025 which are crucial to the prosperity and security of our great Nation.

Rising geopolitical threats show that readiness can never be taken for granted. It is exactly why this legislation bolsters our Nation's nuclear capabilities, particularly our nuclear deterrence posture.

This bill includes significant funding to continue modernizing America's nuclear weapons stockpile and supports the operational nuclear naval fleet. It also directs resources to programs that prevent hostile nations and terrorist groups from acquiring nuclear devices, materials, and expertise.

Today's bill also supports cutting-edge research and development functions, including an increase for the Office of Science in the Department of Energy and an increase in funding for nuclear energy innovation. I have long said that America must maintain an all-of-the-above energy policy in order to ensure our continued energy independence, and research and development efforts will help us uncover and utilize the energy sources of tomorrow.

The Army Corps of Engineers, which conducts projects to maintain and improve American waterways, is robustly funded. From port improvements and hardware maintenance to flood control and hurricane protection, the Corps' work is critical to our Nation's economic vitality.

I thank Chairman FLEISCHMANN for his strategic approach in putting this bill together, and I urge all Members to support it.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. MCCLELLAN).

Ms. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chair, I rise today as one of only 6 percent of the Members of Congress who are mothers of young children under 18 and one of the only 3 percent of mothers of color of young children under the age of 18. I rise out of a concern for the future my children will inherent, a future with extreme weather, continuously rising sea levels, and the detrimental impacts that climate change will have on the habitation of this planet.

For that reason, I rise today to oppose the significant funding cuts and harmful provisions that House Republicans seek in this bill.

At a time when we must double down on our efforts to address climate change, this bill slashes funding for the Department of Energy's efficiency and renewable energy programs by $1.5 billion, hampering our ability to decarbonize the energy, transportation, industrial, and agricultural sectors, undermining programs that not only improve and modernize our electricity infrastructure but lower costs, because energy efficiency programs are the easiest, quickest way not only to reduce our carbon footprint but to lower energy costs.

Agriculture, which is Virginia's largest private industry, would be harmed by the cuts in this bill. This bill jeopardizes low-income communities by proposing extreme funding cuts to the Weatherization Assistance Program, a program that lowers energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, also improving their health and safety.

The cuts here that include the Weatherization Assistance Program will be detrimental not only to the health of our planet and the health of our constituents, but they will be detrimental to their energy costs as they continue to go up. This bill will increase those costs.

For that reason, I ask that we vote ''no.''

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MIKE GARCIA), a member of the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California. Mr. Chair, I am proud to support this very solid Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2025. It is a good bill that will secure our nuclear triad, protect our domestic energy supplies, and pressure the Biden administration to refill our Strategic Petroleum Reserves.

I thank Chairman COLE and especially Chairman FLEISCHMANN, as well as the committee staff, for their hard work on this bill and pulling this forward to the floor.

I am particularly satisfied that this legislation includes my provision to block a rule that was established by the Department of Energy to actually weaken environmental oversight for battery electric storage systems, or BESS facilities.

These BESS sites are essentially giant lithium batteries lined up, side-by-side, and stacked on top of each other, in many cases, and connected to the larger power grid. They are not necessarily, Mr. Chair, bad things.

While energy storage systems are essential for a modern power grid, especially in areas like in my district in southern California where we have high winds and high fire risk and high loads, these BESS facilities could potentially pose dangers for communities if not properly planned, if not properly engineered and constructed, and if put in locations that pose significant harm to our communities and our environment.

In a recent hearing, the San Bernardino fire chief testified that if these BESS sites are not perfectly constructed, they can actually create fires that are extremely difficult and almost impossible to extinguish.

My provision simply says that the Department of Energy needs to stop trying to cut corners and to do the homework before installing these energy storage systems in our communities.

Let me be clear. This isn't an anti-storage provision. It is a provision to ensure that the communities have a voice, and that the government isn't running with scissors during the development of these facilities.

I can tell you in L.A. County, they have made some very bad choices recently when it comes to these BESS facilities. You don't have to look any further than the community of Acton, right in the middle of my district, to understand the risks associated with rushing these energy storage projects.

Acton is a small community, Mr. Chair, right in the middle of the Angeles Forest where L.A. County is forcing, effectively, this BESS facility to be constructed.

Let me paint a picture of where this location is. In their infinite wisdom, L.A. County decided to put this BESS facility smack dab on top of the most active part of the San Andreas Fault. It is right in the middle of some of the most combustible wildlands and poses a significant wildfire risk.

Within a par 5 of this location, there is a large electrical substation that would be basically knocked out, which supplies all of the power to L.A. County or most of the power to L.A. County, if this were to have any issues.

Within a par 5, there is a freeway that is a main corridor going to the high desert. There is a railroad. There is a reservoir, which is drinking water for the high desert and about a third of my district. There are high-voltage transmission lines going overhead. If the facility catches on fire, those will be knocked out. There is a Brightline West planned nearby, a new rail line, as well as California's high-speed rail, right by this BESS facility in L.A. County.

In the end, the community had no input. They had no voice. The government was running with scissors, and the L.A. County officials were able to put this BESS facility in a location that, frankly, is probably the absolute worst location that they could have chosen.

I thank the chairman for this good bill overall. It does a lot of amazing things. I especially want to make sure that I reiterate that these battery storage facilities are good, they are necessary, but they need to be done right. We can't be cutting corners on these very unique technologies.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the underlying bill.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished and extremely hardworking ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

□ 1130

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, my thanks go to Chairman FLEISCHMANN, to Ranking Member KAPTUR, and to the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee staff for their hard work on this bill, especially Scott McKee and Adam Wilson.

With this bill, we have a rare opportunity to make strategic investments that lower energy costs for American families, promote America's energy independence, and support a robust and modern manufacturing sector.

This is a real chance to ensure America's resiliency in the face of a changing climate and shifting global economy. However, that is not what the majority has chosen. Instead, the majority has cut domestic investments in this bill by over 5 percent, and, with it, they will increase energy costs, jeopardize our energy independence and national security, hurt our global competitiveness, fail to confront the climate crisis, and put tens of thousands of good-paying manufacturing jobs at risk.

Even if some Members of this body may choose to refuse the overwhelming evidence, deny the scientific consensus, and ignore the worsening natural disasters that have become more severe and more common in each of our districts, we must aggressively transform our energy sector to adapt to our climate reality.

The best path and the only path that addresses climate change, reduces our dependence on fossil fuels, and ends reliance on foreign energy is to diversify how we produce and store energy at home. However, instead of ensuring America leads the world in the development and transition to a global clean energy economy, the majority's bill strips $1.5 billion from the Department of Energy for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Project 2025 is a Trump MAGA Republican agenda to take over the government and our rights and freedoms. When it comes to green and renewable energy, Project 2025 spells out how Republicans would end any investments altogether in EERE, energy efficiency and renewable energy. It is in a document, but, it is, in reality, in the appropriations bill.

It says, further, in Project 2025 that we must end the focus on climate change and green subsidies, we must eliminate appliance energy efficiency standards, and energy efficiency and renewable energy should be entirely eliminated. They are going down the road of eliminating it.

This goes beyond climate denial. This is climate capitulation. This is climate arson. This is damning our children to an extreme and dangerous future.

We recently received a letter from the Natural Resources Defense Council and dozens of other organizations highlighting how a cut to this program is fiscally irresponsible and threatens our energy future.

They said: ''The House proposal for [energy efficiency and renewable energy] significantly threatens energy innovation in the United States. Not only would its proposed cuts hamper innovation in the United States, but they would also hinder a program that has provided significant return on investment for taxpayers. Several independent impact evaluation studies have assessed one-third of [energy efficiency and renewable energy's] research and development portfolio to date and have found that $12 billion in total investment has generated more than $388 billion in net economic benefits to the United States.''

Mr. Chair, at the appropriate time, I will submit this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This funding supports research and development, manufacturing, energy management, and weatherization technologies that are critical to our Nation's growth and resilience. These cuts are robbing from our children's and our grandchildren's economic, energy, and environmental future.

The bill directly targets disadvantaged communities by slashing funding for the weatherization assistance program which will drive up the cost of home energy bills for roughly 54,000 low-income homes.

The attack on our country's energy future does not stop there. The majority's bill hurts our global competitiveness and eliminates good-paying manufacturing jobs by revoking $8 billion from the Department of Energy loan programs. These programs promote innovation and manufacturing in America, creating and reshoring jobs that will help America become truly energy independent, and a leader in green energy. However, without this funding, thousands of manufacturing jobs are at risk, and we will fall further behind our global competitors.

This bill fails to create a sustainable future, and it fails to ensure Americans have equitable access to resilient, secure, and clean energy sources.

Democrats are ready to pass legislation that lowers energy costs for the American people and ensures America leads the global transition to a clean energy economy.

I implore the majority to join us. It is time to govern.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding me time.

This legislation funds the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It funds efforts like resiliency in my home State of Louisiana. It funds hurricane protection. It funds flood control. It floods cultural restoration projects.

One project in particular I thank the chairman for highlighting that is included in this legislation is the Morganza to the Gulf project. This hurricane protection project in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes is for a community that has imposed a property tax on themselves. It has imposed a sales tax on themselves to help fund this project. They pulled together over $1 billion in funds, and this bill finally starts bringing more dollars to the table, partnering with the locals to ensure that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can fund this community, can fund this important project.

Here is the reality, Mr. Chairman: We can either spend millions now building this project, or we can spend billions later picking up the pieces in the aftermath of a disaster, in the aftermath of a hurricane.

This bill also, importantly, funds projects like the Upper Barataria project in Upper St. Charles and Lafourche Parishes on up to Ascension. It funds the Houma navigation channel and other critical projects for our community.

It also funds the nuclear triad. As President Reagan said, peace through strength ensures that we have the strength here in America.

This legislation ensures that the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, our oil reserve, that is now at some of the lowest levels in history is actually returned to appropriate levels.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the previous speaker's comments, I remind the American public our Nation

under the last 17 years has reduced emissions more than the next six or seven emissions-reducing countries combined. We have led the world in reducing emissions.

Do you know what, Mr. Chairman?

This wasn't done because of government. It was done because of entrepreneurs and because of innovators. That is how we have led the world. During this time, as we reduced emissions, for every 1 ton we reduced, China has increased by 5 tons.

I thank the staff of the subcommittee, including Angie Giancarlo and the rest of the team, for their help in this legislation. I thank Chairman FLEISCHMANN for his leadership.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to close.

As I said before, Mr. Chairman, America's future relies on our new age frontiers of energy and water. This bill does not meet the mark. America can and must excel.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The 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 118–42 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. 8997

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.

INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations, and, when authorized by law, surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, $159,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

For expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including those involving participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications, shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); $3,010,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which $34,900,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, shall be to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program; and of which such sums as are necessary to cover 35 percent of the costs of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of inland waterways projects shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, except as otherwise specifically provided for in law: Provided, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, $370,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $5,465,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, shall be to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for inland harbors: Provided, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation, $5,714,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,106,635,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, shall be to cover the Federal share of eligible operations and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors, of which $60,000,000 shall be to carry out subsection (c) of section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(c)) and shall be designated as being for such purpose pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 14003 of division B of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136); of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104–303 shall be used to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected: Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers to fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for administration of laws pertaining to regulation of navigable waters and wetlands, $218,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For expenses necessary to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, $231,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in this title shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management activities of the division offices: Provided further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 7016(b)(3), $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of such amount may be obligated or expended until the Assistant Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the report required under section 101(d) of this Act and a work plan that allocates at least 95 percent of the additional funding provided under each heading in the report accompanying this Act, to specific programs, projects, or activities.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in title I of this Act, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title I of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity for a different purpose, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(5) augments or reduces existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of the amounts contained in paragraphs (6) through (10), unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over $100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $150,000 per project, study, or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $100,000, the reprogramming limit is $25,000: Provided further, That up to $25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over $2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $3,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $300,000: Provided further, That up to $3,000,000 may be reprogrammed for settled contractor claims, changed conditions, or real estate deficiency judgments: Provided further, That up to $300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted for the Corps to be able to respond to emergencies: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of these emergency actions as soon thereafter as practicable: Provided further, That for a base level over $1,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $5,000,000 per project, study, or activity is allowed: Provided further, That for a base level less than $1,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $150,000: Provided further, That $150,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation;

(9) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.—The reprogramming guidelines in paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) shall apply to the Investigations, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance portions of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account, respectively; and

(10) FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM.—Reprogramming of up to 15 percent of the base of the receiving project is permitted.

(b) DE MINIMUS REPROGRAMMINGS.—In no case should a reprogramming for less than $50,000 be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(c) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any project or activity funded under the continuing authorities program.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year which shall include:

(1) A table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if applicable, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) A delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriations; and

(3) An identification of items of special congressional interest.

SEC. 102. The Secretary shall allocate funds made available in this Act solely in accordance with the provisions of this Act and in the report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 103. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service may accept and expend, up to $8,733,000 of funds provided in this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance'' to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps of Engineers projects.

SEC. 105. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for an open lake placement alternative for dredged material, after evaluating the least costly, environmentally acceptable manner for the disposal or management of dredged material originating from Lake Erie or tributaries thereto, unless it is approved under a State water quality certification pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341): Provided, That until an open lake placement alternative for dredged material is approved under a State water quality certification, the Corps of Engineers shall continue upland placement of such dredged material consistent with the requirements of section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211).

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any water supply reallocation study under the Wolf Creek Dam, Lake Cumberland, Kentucky, project authorized under the Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 636, ch. 595).

SEC. 107. Additional funding provided in this Act shall be allocated only to projects determined to be eligible by the Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 108. Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees any guidance documents relating to the implementation of the rule entitled ''Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming'' published by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on September 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 61964).

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available by this Act or any prior Act may be used to alter the eligibility requirements for assistance under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n) in effect on November 14, 2022, without express authorization by Congress.

SEC. 110. As of the date of enactment of this Act and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Army shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from possessing a firearm, including an assembled or functional firearm, at a water resources development project covered under section 327.0 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) if:

(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing a firearm; and

(2) the possession of the firearm is in compliance with the law of the State in which the water resources development project is located.

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify or amend the final rules entitled, ''Reissuance and Modification of Nationwide Permits'' (86 Fed. Reg. 2744) and ''Reissuance and Modification of Nationwide Permits'' (86 Fed. Reg. 73522).

SEC. 112. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce section 370 of Public Law 116–283 with respect to civil works projects.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act, $23,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $4,000,000 shall be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $1,900,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for expenses necessary in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, of the amount made available to the Commission under this Act or any other Act, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed $2,164,000 for administrative expenses: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed $1,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribes, and others, $1,773,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $23,620,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and $7,584,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund: Provided, That $100,000 shall be available for transfer into the Aging Infrastructure Account established by section 9603(d)(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, as amended (43 U.S.C. 510b(d)(1)): Provided further, That such transfers, except for the transfer authorized by the preceding proviso, may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund,

the Water Storage Enhancement Receipts account established by section 4011(e) of Public Law 114–322, or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 6806 shall be derived from that Fund or account: Provided further, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 are available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the same purposes as the sums appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, $7,000,000 shall be deposited in the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund established by section 110 of title I of division B of appendix D of Public Law 106–554: Provided further, That of the amounts provided herein, funds may be used for high-priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706: Provided further, That within available funds, $250,000 shall be for grants and financial assistance for educational activities: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4007 of Public Law 114–322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated May 22, 2024, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2024 shall be made available to the Sites Reservoir Project: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4009(c) of Public Law 114–322, and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated May 22, 2024, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024 shall be made available to the El Paso Aquifer Storage and Recovery Enhanced Arroyo Project, the Replenish Big Bear, and the Purified Water Replenishment Project.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, such sums as may be collected in fiscal year 2025 in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund pursuant to sections 3407(d), 3404(c)(3), and 3405(f) of Public Law 102–575, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to assess and collect the full amount of the additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102–575: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for the acquisition or leasing of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $33,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating Federal agencies to carry out authorized purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated herein may be used for the Federal share of the costs of CALFED Program management: Provided further, That CALFED implementation shall be carried out in a balanced manner with clear performance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for policy, administration, and related functions in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the six regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until September 30, 2026, $66,794,000, to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase and replacement of not to exceed 30 motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources, or provided by previous or subsequent appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) initiates or creates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(4) restarts or resumes any program, project or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress:

(A) 15 percent for any program, project or activity for which $2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or

(B) $400,000 for any program, project or activity for which less than $2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(6) transfers more than $500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress; or

(7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than $5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contractor earnings due to accelerated rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''transfer'' means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (b), the amounts made available in this title under the heading ''Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources'' shall be expended for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the ''House Recommended'' columns in the ''Water and Related Resources'' table included under the heading ''Title II—Department of the Interior'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(e) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the ''Cleanup Program—Alternative Repayment Plan'' and the ''SJVDP—Alternative Repayment Plan'' described in the report entitled ''Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995'', prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. (a) Title I of Public Law 108–361 (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act), shall be applied by substituting ''2025'' for ''2022'' each place it appears.

(b) Section 103(f)(4)(A) of Public Law 108–361 (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

SEC. 204. (a) Section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991, as amended (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)), shall be applied by substituting ''2025'' for ''2022''.

(b) Section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241)—

(1) shall be applied by substituting ''2025'' for ''2022''; and

(2) is amended by striking ''$120,000,000'' and inserting ''$130,000,000''.

SEC. 205. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to continue the reinitiated consultation on the Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536), consistent with the letter from the Bureau of Reclamation dated September 30, 2021, requesting such reinitiated consultation, until the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation requests and receives in writing from the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service a comprehensive report explaining the purpose, methodology, and anticipated outcomes of such reinitiated consultation: Provided, That not later than 15 days after the date on which the Director provides to the Commissioner such report, the Commissioner shall submit to Congress such report.

SEC. 206. (a) The Central Valley Project and California State Water Project shall be operated in accordance with the Preferred Alternative and FWS Biological Opinion and NOAA Biological Opinion.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term ''Preferred Alternative'' means the Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative), as described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Reinitiation of Consultation on the Coordinated Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project'' issued by the Bureau of Reclamation, and dated December 2019;

(2) the term ''FWS Biological Opinion'' means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ''Biological Opinion for the Reinitiation of Consultation on the Coordinated Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project'' (Service File No. 08FBTD00–2019–F–0164) signed on October 21, 2019; and

(3) the term ''NOAA Biological Opinion'' means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration Fisheries ''Biological Opinion on the Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project'' (Consultation Tracking Number: WRCO–2016–00069) signed on October 21, 2019.

SEC. 207. Section 40902(a)(2) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (43 U.S.C. 3202(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''this Act, except for any project for which—'' and inserting ''this Act; or''; and

(B) by striking clauses (i) and (ii); and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''(except that projects described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall not be eligible)''.

SEC. 208. The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322) is amended in section 4004(a)—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike ''public water agency that contracts'' and insert ''contractor'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or proposed action'' after ''biological assessment'';

(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''or proposed action'' after ''biological assessment'';

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (4) through (7), respectively;

(5) after paragraph (2), by inserting the following new paragraph:

''(3) receive a copy of the draft proposed action and have the opportunity to review that document and provide comment to the action agency, which comments shall be afforded due consideration during development;''; and

(6) in paragraph (7), as redesignated by paragraph (4) of this section—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''action agency proposes a proposed action or'' before ''the consulting agency'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''proposed action or'' before ''alternative will''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''alternative actions'' and inserting ''actions or alternatives''.

SEC. 209. (a) Title III of subtitle J of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322) is amended—

(1) in section 4007(i), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2026''; and

(2) in section 4013—

(A) in paragraph (1), by deleting ''section 4004, which shall expire 10 years after the date of its enactment'' and inserting ''section 4004, which shall expire on December 16, 2034''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''on or before December 16, 2026'' after ''4009(c)''.

(b) Section 1602(g)(1) of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$167,500,000''.

(c) Section 4(a)(2)(F)(i) of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 104–298) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,500,000''.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,960,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $223,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

CYBERSECURITY, ENERGY SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy sector cybersecurity, energy security, and emergency response activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $28,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

ELECTRICITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $19,700,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction: Provided further, That funds under this heading allocated for the purposes of section 9 of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 638), including for Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer activities, or for the purposes of section 1001 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended (42 U.S.C. 16391(a)), for Technology Commercialization Fund activities, may be reprogrammed without being subject to the restrictions in section 301 of this Act.

GRID DEPLOYMENT

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for grid deployment in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $60,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $6,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,793,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $97,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction: Provided further, That for the purpose of section 954(a)(6) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended, the only amount available shall be from the amount specified as including that purpose in the ''Bill'' column in the ''Department of Energy'' table included under the heading ''Title III—Department of Energy'' in the report accompanying this Act.

FOSSIL ENERGY AND CARBON MANAGEMENT

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out fossil energy and carbon management research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations, and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), $875,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount $70,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, $13,010,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $295,148,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $7,150,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $141,653,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $324,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in addition, fees collected pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of section 5 of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 6939f(b)(1)) and deposited under this heading in fiscal year 2025 pursuant to section 309 of title III of division C of Public Law 116–94 are appropriated, to remain available until expended, for mercury storage costs.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, $864,182,000, to be deposited into and subsequently derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended, of which $5,000,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not more than 35 passenger motor vehicles, $8,390,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $238,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of

1982, Public Law 97–425, as amended, $12,040,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for carrying out the activities of technology transitions, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $12,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

CLEAN ENERGY DEMONSTRATIONS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary to carry out program direction of the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations, $27,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities authorized by section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–69), $450,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $40,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses of the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, as authorized, $55,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That up to $55,000,000 of fees collected in fiscal year 2025 pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and used for necessary administrative expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That to the extent that fees collected in fiscal year 2025 exceed $55,000,000, those excess amounts shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced (1) as such fees are received during fiscal year 2025 (estimated at $170,000,000) and (2) to the extent that any remaining general fund appropriations can be derived from fees collected in previous fiscal years that are not otherwise appropriated, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That the Department of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financing in violation of section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 609.8 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, $18,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

TRIBAL ENERGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program, $6,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for Indian Energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $95,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, $14,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $387,078,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $30,000, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): Provided, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount: Provided further, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total $100,578,000 in fiscal year 2025 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95–238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $286,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $20,338,752,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $135,264,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $2,445,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NAVAL REACTORS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, $2,118,773,000, to remain available until expended, of which, $94,750,000 shall be transferred to ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy'', for the Advanced Test Reactor: Provided, That of such amount made available under this heading, $62,848,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for Federal Salaries and Expenses in the National Nuclear Security Administration, $564,475,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $17,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $7,132,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $326,893,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,179,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $387,781,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for program direction.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93–454, are approved for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $5,000: Provided, That during fiscal year 2025, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, $9,127,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $9,127,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $75,778,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they

are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, $55,070,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to $43,630,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $11,440,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $80,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, $340,983,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500, to remain available until expended, of which $340,983,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), up to $241,111,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $99,872,000, of which $99,872,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $525,000,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That the remaining unobligated balances from amounts described in the fifth proviso under this heading in Public Law 111–85 are hereby permanently rescinded.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, $6,525,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255): Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $6,297,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $228,000: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration may accept up to $1,685,000 in funds contributed by United States power customers of the Falcon and Amistad Dams for deposit into the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, and such funds shall be available for the purpose for which contributed in like manner as if said sums had been specifically appropriated for such purpose: Provided further, That any such funds shall be available without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the sole purpose of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, replacing, or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at these Dams in accordance with agreements reached between the Administrator, Commissioner, and the power customers.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $532,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $532,000,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2025 shall be retained and used for expenses necessary in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2025 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 full business days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling $1,000,000 or more;

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling $1,000,000 or more, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(C) provide nonoperational funding through a competition restricted only to Department of Energy National Laboratories totaling $1,000,000 or more;

(D) provide nonoperational funding directly to a Department of Energy National Laboratory totaling $25,000,000 or more;

(E) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D); or

(F) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D).

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress within 15 days of the conclusion of each quarter a report detailing each grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling less than $1,000,000 provided during the previous quarter.

(3) The notification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall include the recipient of the award, the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, the account and program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn, the title of the award, and a brief description of the activity for which the award is made.

(c) The Department of Energy may not, with respect to any program, project, or activity that uses budget authority made available in this title under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs'', enter into a multiyear contract, award a multiyear grant, or enter into a multiyear cooperative agreement unless—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of award; or

(2) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement includes a clause conditioning the Federal Government's obligation on the availability of future year budget authority and the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 days in advance.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (f), and (g), the amounts made available by this title shall be expended as authorized by law for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the ''Bill'' column in the ''Department of Energy'' table included under the heading ''Title III—Department of Energy'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(e) The amounts made available by this title may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Department shall notify, and obtain the prior approval of, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program, project, or activity funding level to increase or decrease by more than $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(f) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates, initiates, or eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(2) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act; or

(3) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act.

(g)(1) The Secretary of Energy may waive any requirement or restriction in this section that applies to the use of funds made available for the Department of Energy if compliance with such requirement or restriction would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver.

(h) The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2025 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 303. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for the construction of facilities classified as high-hazard nuclear facilities under 10 CFR Part 830 unless independent oversight is conducted by the Office of Enterprise Assessments to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 under Department of Energy Order 413.3B, or any successive departmental guidance, for construction projects where the total project cost exceeds $100,000,000, until a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for the project for that critical decision.

SEC. 305. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to support a grant allocation award, discretionary grant award, or cooperative agreement that exceeds $100,000,000 in Federal funding unless the project is carried out through internal independent project management procedures.

SEC. 306. No funds shall be transferred directly from ''Department of Energy—Power Marketing Administration—Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration'' to the general fund of the Treasury in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 307. (a) The Secretary of Energy may not establish any new regional petroleum product reserve unless funding for the proposed regional petroleum product reserve is explicitly requested in advance in an annual budget submitted by the President pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, and approved by the Congress in an appropriations Act.

(b) The budget request or notification shall include—

(1) the justification for the new reserve;

(2) a cost estimate for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the reserve, including funding sources;

(3) a detailed plan for operation of the reserve, including the conditions upon which the products may be released;

(4) the location of the reserve; and

(5) the estimate of the total inventory of the reserve.

SEC. 308. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to draw down and sell petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (1) to any entity that is under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party; or (2) except on condition that such petroleum products will not be exported to the People's Republic of China.

SEC. 309. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Energy to award any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or loan of $10,000,000 or greater to an entity of concern as defined in section 10114 of division B of Public Law 117–167.

(b) The Secretary shall implement the requirements under subsection (a) using a risk-based approach and analytical tools to aggregate, link, analyze, and maintain information reported by an entity seeking or receiving such funds made available by this Act.

(c) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under applicable international agreements.

(d) The Secretary shall have the authority to require the submission to the agency, by an entity seeking or receiving such funds made available by this Act, documentation necessary to implement the requirements under subsection (a).

(e) Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act''), shall not apply to the implementation of the requirements under this section.

(f) The Secretary and other Federal agencies shall coordinate to share relevant information necessary to implement the requirements under subsection (a).

SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to admit any non-United States citizen from Russia or China to any nuclear weapons production facility, as such term is defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501), other than areas accessible to the general public, unless 30 days prior to facility admittance, the Department of Energy provides notification to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 311. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended to procure or purchase computers, printers, or interoperable videoconferencing services needed for an office environment in which the manufacturer, bidder, or offeror, or any subsidiary or parent entity of the manufacturer, bidder, or offeror, of the equipment is an entity, or parent company of an entity in which the People's Republic of China has any ownership stake.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) also applies in cases in which the Secretary has contracted with a third party for the procurement, purchase, or expenditure of funds on any of the equipment and software described in such subsection.

SEC. 312. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to further develop, finalize, administer, implement, or enforce the proposed regulation by the Department of Energy titled ''Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings'' 87 Fed. Reg. 78382 (December 21, 2022).

SEC. 313. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide a categorical exclusion from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for energy storage systems, as described in the Department of Energy's final rule, part 1021 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 314. None of the funds made available by this Act may be expended to support the Department of Energy Justice40 initiative as defined by or required by Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7619; relating to tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad).

SEC. 315. Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c);

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c), and moving such subsection after subsection (b), as so redesignated;

(4) in subsection (a), as so redesignated, by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows: ''(1) The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (in this subsection referred to as the 'Commission') shall have the exclusive authority to approve or deny an application for authorization for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a facility to export natural gas from the United States to a foreign country or import natural gas from a foreign country, including an LNG terminal. In determining whether to approve or deny an application under this paragraph, the Commission shall deem the exportation or importation of natural gas to be consistent with the public interest. Except as specifically provided in this Act, nothing in this Act is intended to affect otherwise applicable law related to any Federal agency's authorities or responsibilities related to facilities to import or export natural gas, including LNG terminals.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) Nothing in this Act limits the authority of the President under the Constitution, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), part B of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271 et seq.), the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a country that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, to prohibit imports or exports.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'state sponsor of terrorism' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

''(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(D) any other provision of law.''.

SEC. 316. From the unobligated balances of amounts made available under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Electricity'' in title IV of division N of Public Law 117–328 to carry out activities to improve the resilience of the Puerto Rican electric grid, thirty-five hundredths of one percent of the amounts made available under such heading shall be transferred not later than January 1, 2025, to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Energy to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts so transferred 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 and shall be available only if the President designates such amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i).

SEC. 317. (a) Of the unobligated balances from amounts previously made available to the Department of Energy, the following funds shall be transferred from the following programs in the specified amounts to ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy'', and, in addition to amounts otherwise made available, shall be available for the not more than two competitive awards for Generation 3+ small

modular reactor deployment projects described in section 311(a)(1)(A) of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42) and the two awards for demonstration projects made prior to the date of enactment of this Act under the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program, as authorized under section 959A of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16279a)—

(1) $980,000,000, to remain available until expended, from the unobligated balances under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy'' in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), of which $120,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2025 and $860,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2026;

(2) $1,500,000,000, to remain available until expended, from the unobligated balances under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Carbon Dioxide Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account'' in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58);

(3) $1,500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, from the unobligated balances under section 50141 of Public Law 117–169; and

(4) $5,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, from the unobligated balances under section 50144 of Public Law 117–169:

Provided, That amounts transferred pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall continue to be treated as amounts specified in section 103(b) of division A of Public Law 118–5.

(b) Public Law 117–169 is amended—

(1) in section 50141(a) by amending the dollar amount to read as ''$25,000,000,000''; and

(2) in section 50144(b) by amending the dollar amount to read as ''$5,000,000,000''.

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, and for expenses necessary for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 100–456, section 1441, $45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed $1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, notwithstanding sections 382F(d), 382M, and 382N of said Act, $32,100,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, $17,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998: Provided, That funds shall be available for construction projects for which the Denali Commission is the sole or primary funding source in an amount not to exceed 80 percent of total project cost for distressed communities, as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (division C, title III, Public Law 105–277), as amended by section 701 of appendix D, title VII, Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1501A–280), and for Indian Tribes, as defined by section 5304(e) of title 25, United States Code, and in an amount not to exceed 50 percent for non-distressed communities: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding payment of a non-Federal share in connection with a grant-in-aid program, amounts under this heading shall be available for the payment of such a non-Federal share for any project for which the Denali Commission is not the sole or primary funding source, provided that such project is consistent with the purposes of the Commission.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $41,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses, notwithstanding section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SOUTHWEST BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Southwest Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GREAT LAKES AUTHORITY

For expenses necessary for the Great Lakes Authority in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, $955,368,200, including official representation expenses not to exceed $30,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated herein, not more than $11,435,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $807,672,200 in fiscal year 2025 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2025 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $147,696,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $19,578,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $16,274,000 in fiscal year 2025 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2026, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2025 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $3,304,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $1,505,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100–203, section 5051, $4,100,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information, consistent with Department of Justice guidance for all Federal agencies.

SEC. 402. (a) The amounts made available by this title for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program funding level to increase or decrease by more than $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(b)(1) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may waive the notification requirement in subsection (a) if compliance with such requirement would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver and shall provide a detailed report to the Committees of such waiver and changes to funding levels to programs, projects, or activities.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (d), the amounts made available by this title for ''Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be expended as directed in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) None of the funds provided for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act.

(e) The Commission shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, which includes the following for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations—

(1) total budget authority;

(2) total unobligated balances; and

(3) total unliquidated obligations.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds made available in title III 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 for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a semiannual report detailing the transfer authorities, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year-to-date. This report shall include the amounts transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and shall not replace or modify existing notification requirements for each authority.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 504. (a) No federal monies shall be expended in furtherance of any agreement among private entities for consolidated interim storage of spent nuclear fuel that is not specifically authorized under federal law until such time that host state and local governments and any affected Indian tribes have formalized their consent.

(b) Provided that the prohibition provided for in this section shall not apply to facilities presently storing commercial spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to a license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) For purposes of this section, ''spent nuclear fuel'' shall have the same meaning as provided in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out the Equity Action Plan of the Department of Energy, or Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce), or Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825, relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government).

SEC. 507. (a) IN GENERAL.—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, or previous appropriations Acts, 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.

(b) DISCRIMINATORY ACTION DEFINED.— As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) 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 subsection (a);

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) 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;

(4) 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

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and nonpublic fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) ACCREDITATION; LICENSURE; CERTIFICATION.—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 subsection (a).

SEC. 508. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID–19 mask or vaccine mandates.

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to obligate or award funds, including subgrants and other subawards, to the Wuhan Institute of Virology, including affiliated researchers.

SEC. 510. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to fly or display a flag over or within a facility of the federal government other than the flag of the United States, flag bearing an official U.S. Government seal or insignia, or POW/MIA flag.

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to finalize any rule or regulation that meets the definition of section 804(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop or implement guidance related to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making, as directed by Executive Order 14072 of April 22, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 24851, relating to strengthening the Nation's forests, communities, and local economies).

SEC. 513. The funds made available in this act or any other appropriations act for the purposes of implementing the United States Government Commitments in support of the Columbia Basin Restoration Initiative set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding of December 14, 2023, between the United States, the States of Oregon and Washington, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Nez Perce Tribe, and environmental non-profit organizations, that require reimbursement by the Bonneville Power Administration and do not arise from Bonneville's current reimbursement obligations, shall be limited to the $300,000,000 Bonneville committed to in such Commitments of December 14, 2023, should Bonneville be required to implement the U.S. Government Commitments in support of the Columbia Basin Restoration Initiative set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding of December 14, 2023, between the United States; the States of Oregon and Washington; the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Nez Perce Tribe; and environmental non-profit organizations.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce any of the following rules:

(1) The final rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Distribution Transformers'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on April 22, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 29834), or any substantially similar rule.

(2) The final rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 32728), or any substantially similar rule.

(3) The final rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Room Air Conditioners'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on May 26, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 34298), or any substantially similar rule.

(4) The final rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on February 14, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 11434), or any substantially similar rule, including any rule that would directly or indirectly limit consumer access to consumer conventional cooking products, including gas kitchen ranges or ovens.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 515. $0.

This Act may be cited as the ''Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025''.

The 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 A of House Report 118–602, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 1370, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of that resolution.

Each further amendment printed in part A of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 1370, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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 A of House Report 118–602 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 designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 1370, 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.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. FLEISCHMANN OF TENNESSEE

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1370, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 52, 57, 58, 59 and 65, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by Mr. FLEISCHMANN of Tennessee:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER OF VIRGINIA

Page 36, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $40,000,000) (increased by $40,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BILIRAKIS OF FLORIDA

Page 39, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000) (increased by $6,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 30, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. COMER OF KENTUCKY

Page 7, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. COSTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 16, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 30, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $25,000,000) (reduced by $25,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DUARTE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 4, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (decreased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. PEREZ OF WASHINGTON

Page 30, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000) (reduced by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. TONY GONZALES OF TEXAS

Page 39, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. VICENTE GONZALEZ OF TEXAS

Page 16, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 20, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 6, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

Page 41, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 42, line 9, after the first dollar amounts, insert ''(decreased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE OF KENTUCKY

Page 4, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 33, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 6, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Page 39, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 39, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 65, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 3, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $35,000,000) (increased by $35,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 30, line 18, after dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000) (increased by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 32, line 1, after dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000) (increased by $15,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 4, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 16, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. NEWHOUSE OF WASHINGTON

Page 40, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $100,000,000) (increased by $100,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 34, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MRS. RAMIREZ OF ILLINOIS

Page 36, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $193,000,000) (reduced by $193,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OF WASHINGTON

Page 32, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $100,000,000) (increased by $100,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Page 36, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $21,000,000) (increased by $21,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Page 36, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

Page 2, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

Page 7, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan en bloc amendment was developed in coordination with the minority. It contains noncontroversial amendments addressing important issues at the agencies funded in this bill that have been agreed to by both sides.

Mr. Chairman, I support the adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. This en bloc contains noncontroversial amendments from Members of both parties, and I have no objection.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), who is a member of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman FLEISCHMANN for yielding to me today.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment as part of this en bloc which addresses an important issue in my district as well as the State of Washington.

The Bonneville Power Administration is required to carry out a Fish and Wildlife program to protect, mitigate, and enhance species affected by the development of and operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System.

There has not been an inspector general report in over a decade regarding the effectiveness of the program, which has received significant resources and is supported by rate-paying customers in my district.

I want to ensure transparency and that ratepayer dollars are being used effectively in carrying out the mandates explicitly established by Congress for this program.

My amendment is simple. It highlights the need for a report from the Department of Energy Inspector General on the Bonneville Power Administration's Fish and Wildlife program to ensure it has fulfilled these mandates.

In light of covert efforts to breach the Lower Snake River dams, which are a crucial source of power, irrigation, and transportation in the Pacific Northwest, it is essential that Congress

continue to apply oversight and ensure that all entities involved in the operation of these dams meet their statutory requirements and provide clean, renewable power to our region.

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Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DUARTE).

Mr. DUARTE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the last 2 years in California have been very, very wet, and flooding has devastated our valley. I saw firsthand the devastation in Planada, California, when brush and sediment in Miles Creek forced floodwater into neighborhoods that had been flooded from similar events just 5 years prior. My office and I helped displaced families in Planada after their homes were destroyed or damaged by floodwater. The work is still not done.

I am never going to object to Mother Nature blessing our State with rain and snow, but we must better prepare to capture and manage our water coming off of the Sierra Nevada mountains to protect our communities and farms.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment, which I am grateful is included in this package, is very simple. It prioritizes funds for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, one, to study the scope and scale of sediment buildup in the rivers and streams in the San Joaquin watershed and, two, to report to Congress on how to reduce that buildup to protect families and farms from flooding. My amendment has the bipartisan support of Congressmen COSTA, FONG, and HARDER.

As I close, I make one additional important point. Water abundance is affordable energy, food, and housing. Farms create good-paying jobs, stabilize soil, improve air quality, and deliver affordable dinners to working American families. Hydroelectric energy is clean energy when we need it. Houses can only be built where water abundance is available.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman FLEISCHMANN for supporting my amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc package of amendments.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chair, I am very pleased that this amendment, which I was proud to cosponsor with my colleagues Reps. BEYER and TRAHAN, was made in order. The amendment is quite straightforward. It would ensure that the Department of Energy's total support for fusion materials and fuel cycle R&D at least matches the level of $105 million proposed in the President's FY 2025 Budget Request (PBR).

The most recent Long Range Plan produced by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee recommended significantly increasing support for fusion materials and fuel cycle R&D, as well as for innovative public-private partnerships such as the fusion milestone program, even under constrained budget scenarios. H.R. 8997 currently includes $40 million to support the new Fusion Innovation Research Engine (FIRE) collaboratives proposed by DOE that will focus on addressing fusion materials and fuel cycle R&D in particular. And the bill also includes $25 million for construction of the Material Plasma Exposure Experiment (MPEX) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. These are important activities and projects that I certainly support. However, the PBR also proposes $20 million for fusion materials R&D and $20 million for fusion fuel cycle R&D beyond the specific work carried out by the FIRE collaboratives. The bill report is currently silent on funding for these critical activities, so this amendment would simply clarify that they would also be supported by this bill.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment. This will help prioritize DOE's fusion efforts with a focus on accelerating the commercialization of this potentially transformational industry here in the U.S. as quickly as possible.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 by the Department of Energy to reinstate the general license for export of special nuclear material, source material, and deuterium for nuclear end use to the People's Republic of China or to fund specific licenses for exportation of nuclear materials to the People's Republic of China.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 prohibits the Department of Energy from issuing licenses to export nuclear materials to China, closing a loophole that currently allows for the export of some of those products.

Last year, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission rightly suspended the general license for export of nuclear material to China. However, this action left open the possibility that nuclear exporters could be granted a specific license to continue sending nuclear materials to China.

This commonsense amendment is something that should be put forward, as no one wants the United States to give one of our greatest adversaries access to nuclear materials. For years, the People's Republic of China has engaged in a campaign of aggressive economic and political competition with the United States. China steals our intellectual property; engages in dishonest trade practices; spies on U.S. citizens, to include balloons; and constantly attempts to spread its influence across the United States.

China is openly aggressive in the Asia-Pacific region, making clear its desire for regional dominance.

We should never reward this behavior by giving them dangerous nuclear materials. We cannot allow these materials with a potential for dual use to be sent to our most powerful global adversary. We are engaged in competition with them.

With a People's Republic of China that is not friendly, we cannot allow our trade policies to work to the detriment of our national security.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Ohio seek recognition?

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Ms. DELAURO, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES).

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chair, I rise with respect to an amendment that I introduced with Congressman BILIRAKIS that has already been made part of the en bloc, which has been agreed to. I am very appreciative of that, but I just want to put a very few words on the record.

Mr. Chair, that amendment would provide funding to the Department of Energy's Office of International Affairs to establish the U.S.-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center, a research center for energy innovation and collaboration with our eastern Mediterranean allies, Greece, Cyprus, and Israel.

Building off of the success of the U.S.-Israel Energy Center, the U.S.-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center was authorized by the bipartisan Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019, which was enacted in appropriations legislation for fiscal year 2020.

In the Department of Energy's own words, this center will strengthen the region's energy security, bring economic growth for countries across the region, deepen geopolitical ties among participating governments, and open commercial opportunities for U.S. companies.

The legislation explicitly notes the earlier legislation that authorized this partnership, that the U.S. Government should establish the United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center, as authorized by section 204 of the Eastern Mediterranean Security and

Energy Partnership Act of 2019. This center would serve as a critical venue to further this collaboration.

I am thankful for the support of the amendment. I thank, in particular, the chair and ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to put these important words on the record.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 for or to advance the research, development, demonstration, processing, or promotion of alternative proteins.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple. It would bar the Department of Energy from spending taxpayer dollars on lab-grown meat.

Under President Biden's radical climate agenda and regulatory regime, the Department of Energy has chosen to target our Nation's food and beverage industry. Hardworking producers across the Nation wake up every day and raise the highest quality livestock in the world, and they are already making significant investments in long-term sustainability.

My home State of Nebraska leads the Nation in beef and veal exports and is among the top-producing States for hogs. Raising our Nation's food is a way of life for many in my home State and across the Nation. Instead of subverting the efforts of farmers and ranchers, the Department of Energy could invest in lowering energy costs, working to regain energy independence, unlocking energy exports, or any number of issues facing everyday Americans.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The amendment purports to prohibit funding for what is termed ''lab-grown meat'' at the Department of Energy.

One would normally think of the Department of Agriculture as the place for that to occur. However, the actual amendment text prohibits funds to be ''used for or to advance the research, development, demonstration, processing, or promotion of alternative proteins.''

The term ''alternative proteins,'' without getting too deep into the scientific weeds, is very broad, and this would likely have an impact largely beyond the purported intent related to lab-grown meat.

Members probably have seen some of the scientific and medical work being done across our country, for example, in kidney transplantation. There is great crossover between some of the pure sciences and some of the applied sciences in trying to heal and trying to help people live longer and to replace damaged organs and so forth, so we need this science to progress.

This amendment would restrict the work of the Department of Energy, which is a basic science department, and its Office of Science, which is the Nation's largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences.

This amendment would impact work both for the Basic Energy Sciences division and the Biological and Environmental Sciences division. Sometimes these sciences cross over as we become smarter and more able to heal. With supercomputing, we are now going to be moving into an age way beyond where the 20th century was, and we don't want to harm that research.

The Basic Energy Sciences division supports fundamental research to understand, predict, and ultimately control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels in order to provide the foundations of new energy technologies, which, of course, we are all balls of energy in one way or another.

With supercomputing, we are now going so far beyond where science in the last century went in terms of understanding how we function and how our world functions. For example, within the basic energy sciences, they conduct biosciences and photosynthetic system studies to modify a protein to better understand its function.

This work is deep into high science. This is not producing cattle for market. This is something very different.

The mission of the Biological and Environmental Sciences Research division is to support transformative science to achieve a predictive understanding of complex biological, Earth, and environmental systems, even trying to understand the reaction inside the human body of the biochemical reactions of a nerve sheath, which requires the help of supercomputers.

Understanding proteins, which is a subdivision of understanding how all matter functions, is fundamental to understanding biology.

The unintended consequences of this amendment are widespread and could cripple our Nation's ability to make breakthroughs in biology, bioenergy, decarbonization of the food industry, and human health.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment. I would love to work with the gentleman on trying to meet the challenge my colleague is trying to solve, but this is not the way to do it.

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

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) sharing her concerns about my amendment.

Every time a Nebraskan farmer wakes up and faces the day, folks on that side of the aisle are looking to shut down confined animal feeding operations. They are looking to different ways to produce meat so that we can't produce what we do in Nebraska, which is the number one beef State in the Nation.

There is no trust. There is no trust with the Biden administration and this Department of Energy that our way of life is going to be protected.

This amendment should send a clear signal to everybody on the other side of the aisle that the producers that feed the world are ready to fight, to stand up for our industry, and to fight for livestock across this country.

This amendment ultimately sends a clear message that it is inappropriate for the Department of Energy to spend taxpayer dollars on lab-grown meat.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I would be more than happy to come to those farmers' farms. I serve on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. I have farmers in my district that raise cattle. I want to find ways to reuse manure for soil complements and energy. We have other farmers here in this Chamber who care about this very much. The gentleman should know that he has an ally on this side of the aisle.

□ 1200

I just don't want to diminish the high science in the study of proteins that is so valuable to us as a country. Please know, at least this Member doesn't want to do anything to hurt your industry; we only want to help you. We don't want imported meat.

I am very unhappy China owns Smithfield's at this point. I want American producers to succeed, so just know you found a friend, not with this amendment, but with your desire to promote American agriculture in the animal industry.

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

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Mr. GARAMENDI, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 for the W87-1 Modification Program.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to bring forward this amendment pausing wasteful, unnecessary expenditures on the development of the W87–1 warhead.

We are spending billions, yes, billions with a b, on this modernization program, making this the most expensive program of its type. We have increased funding for this one weapon program for reasons that remain murky and unclear, even as the program remains plagued by planning and operational shortcomings.

For those not familiar, this warhead modification program will require building additional nonnuclear and nuclear assemblies to replace the W78 warhead. In what might be a warning as to the wisdom of this program, it was restarted in FY 2019 following a 4½ year pause in its development.

When the program was subjected to scrutiny, there were problems. In fact, both priority recommendations from the GAO, the Government Accountability Office, on this program remain open and unaddressed.

In 2020, the GAO found that the NNSA does not require the program to follow best practices and they lack an integrated master schedule sufficient to manage the program.

Mr. Chair, both failures remain true today. This integrated schedule is particularly important when we consider the challenge of building new facilities. The W87–1 is the first weapon since the end of the Cold War that requires new or remanufactured nuclear and nonnuclear components, so understanding what facilities can be built at what time should be the most basic of requirements.

As it stands, the first production unit for this program is not anticipated until 2029 at the earliest. For those who truly want this program to finish on time, taking a pause and reassessing must be our first step; otherwise, we will continue to watch as the program experiences delays, bloat, and cost overruns. A pause in funding will allow us to be conscientious stewards of the taxpayers' money, to evaluate the program and ensure we aren't getting stuck in another sunk-cost fallacy.

I understand the threats to our country. However unfortunate it may be, I know nuclear weapons are and will remain a reality of the world. I also know that we should be leaders for nonproliferation and for reducing the threat that nuclear weapons pose. That is why I, on behalf of Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, am proposing rational steps in our policy, which will demonstrate that we prioritize reason and judgment over hyperbole and haste.

We must demonstrate leadership by showing that we have the wisdom to reassess and readjust when we go astray. A pause would provide time for us to evaluate our nuclear policies and how to best support nuclear nonproliferation worldwide.

Mr. Chair, the bottom line is clear. To support our country's bottom line, we should support this amendment and pause funding on W87–1 so that we can conduct necessary and needed assessments before moving forward on this money pit of a weapon.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, while I appreciate my colleague's interest on these issues, my view is steadfast and the same as it was last year when a similar amendment was offered.

Threats to the United States have changed and technology has advanced, but our ICBM capability has not kept up. The W87–1 modification program will replace the W78 warhead, which is one of the oldest in the stockpile.

This program will improve warhead security, safety, and use control. This amendment puts at risk our ability as a Nation to respond to increasing threats from our adversaries. I strongly oppose the amendment and I strongly urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Congressman GARAMENDI from California, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer a critical amendment pausing wasteful, unnecessary spending on the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility.

I offer 12 different, brief reasons why I offer this amendment.

The first is that it is unnecessary for deterrence. While we recognize the need to preserve a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent, the current modernization plans are not required to maintain a capable deterrent against a nuclear attack on the United States or its allies for the foreseeable future.

The premise of modernizing the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility is to meet a requirement to produce 80 pits per year, a number not grounded in need. America already has more than 4,000 plutonium pits, and we lack scientific data to determine whether or when they need to be replaced without additional plutonium aging studies.

The estimated cost of the Savannah River facility has skyrocketed from $3.6 billion to nearly $25 billion since the start of the project. It will likely continue to increase as the program is not scheduled to be completed until 2035, and according to an August GAO report, could be delayed even further until 2038.

Continuing to fund this project without addressing its financial inefficiencies diverts crucial resources from other vital defense and domestic programs.

The project faces numerous technical and operational challenges, which have resulted in delays and increased costs. A July 2024 GAO report found, yet again, that the National Nuclear Security Administration lacks a comprehensive schedule or cost estimate that meets GAO best practices and has not identified all the activities or milestones to achieve an 80-pit-per-year production capability, recommendations that have remained opened and unaddressed.

Similar projects in the past faced similar issues, often resulting in cancellation after significant investments. Learning from these precedents, we should reconsider the current project's viability.

The project's history of delays and technical issues suggests a pattern that is unlikely to be resolved without substantial additional costs and time.

Robust oversight and accountability mechanisms are essential for managing such high-stakes projects. Unfortunately, this project has demonstrated a lack of effective oversight. The Under Secretary for Nuclear Security testified that Congress will not be able to meet the 80-pit production by 2030, highlighting the program's mismanagement.

The construction and operation of the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility poses significant environmental and safety risks. These concerns necessitate a thorough reevaluation of the project's potential impact on the environment and public health.

The project's strategic value should be critically assessed in the context of current and future defense needs. Given the evolving geopolitical landscape, alternative approaches to managing the plutonium stockpile may be more effective and less costly.

There are more cost-effective and technologically feasible alternatives to address the Nation's plutonium processing needs. Investing in these alternatives could achieve the same strategic objectives without the extensive costs and risks associated with the Savannah River project.

Halting this project could bolster U.S. leadership in nuclear nonproliferation efforts, demonstrating a commitment to reducing the global nuclear threat.

It provides an opportunity to redirect efforts for its international cooperation and nonproliferation initiatives. A pause in funding allows for a reevaluation of the project's necessity and fiscal prudence, ensuring taxpayer money is spent responsibly. Avoiding a sunk-cost fallacy is essential. Continuing to pour money into a troubled project does not make strategic or economic sense.

Ensuring national security does not necessitate continuing with flawed and costly projects.

In conclusion, Mr. Chair, this amendment pauses nuclear projects to address cost overruns and mismanagement. If we want responsible development and smart spending, we must pause funding and reassess our approach.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I thank our chairman, CHUCK FLEISCHMANN, from Tennessee for his leadership.

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

Mr. Chair, our Nation's strategic nuclear deterrence is perhaps the best example of peace through strength. With the murderous invasion of Ukraine by war criminal Putin and Russia's recent decision to transport nuclear weapons to Belarus, and with nuclear submarines 60 miles from the United States being in Cuba, which is obviously a threat to our neighbors in Florida, the United States must be ready to face any challenge if provoked.

Plutonium pit production modernization is one of the most critical and pressing national security needs of the United States, which has not had the ability to produce new pits since the 1990s. Employees of the Savannah River Site in South Carolina, with employees from Georgia, are working around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to bring the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility to life, which will produce the majority of our Nation's supply of plutonium pits online as soon as possible.

As the only Member of Congress who has worked at the Savannah River Site, I know firsthand the dedication and the competence of the Savannah River Site employees, and I am very grateful that Chairman CHUCK FLEISCHMANN visited the site recently and saw the world-class facilities.

The bipartisan program began under the Trump administration and has been rightfully continued under the Biden administration.

Further, Congress correctly rejected this same amendment during consideration in last year's energy and water appropriations bill by a wide margin of 116–303.

I am grateful to represent the site with my Democratic colleague, JIM CLYBURN; with my next-door neighbor, RICK ALLEN of Georgia; and another next-door neighbor, JEFF DUNCAN of South Carolina.

Given the uncertainties regarding plutonium aging and the evolving geopolitical landscape, a current war of dictators invading democracies, the United States cannot postpone reestablishing this critical capability.

Delaying the restoration of this capability could result in significant cost increases and risk to national security. Further, the Savannah River Site will take advantage of its nearly 75 years of successfully manufacturing components for the nuclear weapons stockpile as the right place to complete this mission.

Mr. Chair, I urge a ''no'' on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN), my neighbor.

□ 1215

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. GARAMENDI, which would prohibit funding for plutonium pit production at the Savannah River Site.

Because of the policies of the current administration, this world is more dangerous today than probably any time in recent history.

The Savannah River Site, also known as SRS, is a Department of Energy site conducting important work to defend our national security. It employs thousands of constituents in Georgia's 12th District.

Currently under construction at the Savannah River Site is the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility. When construction is completed, this facility will produce at least 50 of the 80 new pits per year required by the Department of Defense to sustain the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile. It is called strength through peace or peace through strength.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, this shortsighted amendment would critically threaten this urgent national security mission by prohibiting funding for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program, which funds facility construction, workforce development, process design, and other critical functions to ensure SRS can begin producing pits as quickly as possible once the construction is complete.

The Savannah River Site is committed to nuclear modernization to ensure America's nuclear deterrent is safe and reliable. To say otherwise is simply false. This program is critical to our national defense, and I urge a ''no'' vote on amendment No. 11.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I want to let JOHN GARAMENDI know we are thinking about him and praying for him.

This amendment threatens to weaken our Nation's defense capability by preventing the critical production of plutonium pits at the Savannah River Site.

Plutonium pits are a key component for nuclear weapons. Due to factors including plutonium aging, safety and security advancements, global risk, and weapons modernization, these pits need to be replaced from time to time.

The United States has not had the ability to produce new pits in the quantities required for the nuclear weapons stockpile since the previous pit production facility at Rocky Flats, Colorado, was shut down in the 1990s.

When construction is complete, the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility will produce at least 50 of the 80 new pits per year required by the Department of Defense to sustain the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile.

This amendment would prohibit funding for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program, which funds facility construction as well as workforce development, process design, and other critical functions so that SRS can begin producing pits as quickly as possible once the construction is complete.

This bipartisan program has been supported by both the current and former Presidential administrations. Similarly, this amendment was soundly rejected during consideration of the fiscal year 2024 Energy-Water Development appropriations bill.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

The amendment was rejected.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 16 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 33, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,750,000)''.

Page 39, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,750,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is just plain and simple common sense. It addresses the importance of all types of research and development funding at the Department of Energy—specifically, the energy research conducted at the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management.

In my ideal world, I would have virtual parity between renewable energy and fuels and research on ways to reduce the environmental and climate impacts of fossil fuels.

Any effective plan to counter climate change and handle increased energy demand must take into account our Nation's vast supply of natural resources and our talent for technological innovation.

China is projected to increase its emissions for the foreseeable future and reportedly began construction in 2023 on coal units equivalent to 70 gigawatts of power. This statistic doesn't take into account the large number of coal-fired plants China is financing in Africa and other countries with emerging economies.

Rural folks in India do not have access to reliable, baseload electricity in their homes. India has begun using renewables, but to lift the poorest citizens up, they will have to increase their use of fossil fuels, like the particularly low-grade coal mined in their country.

In the developing world, more energy means more hope and less poverty. More hope and less poverty is a good thing. We really take it for granted in this country when we cut the lights on that we will have lights that turn on. We take that comfort for granted.

I don't blame folks in developing countries for using fossil fuels. Leaders in those countries would have a difficult case to make to choose to condemn their people to poverty because of a lack of energy.

We know that much of the world will continue to use fossil fuels for decades to come, and that is why the United States needs to be a leader in finding new ways to control emissions with carbon capture and better ways to control pollutants.

That is why DOE funding for fossil and renewable research is so important. We need to produce and export better, cleaner, more efficient energy technology.

DOE plays an important role in this R&D, but it can do more for fossil energy. Over the years, this research has borne some fruit, including projects, some at Virginia Tech and some at a company called MOVA in Pulaski County in my district, where researchers have been able to create more advanced filtration systems to be used on smokestacks of all varieties to take out pollutants.

In the past few fiscal years, the spread between the renewable energy research account and the fossil energy office has really gotten off kilter. In the underlying bill, $1.966 billion is appropriated for energy and efficiency and renewable energy while $857 million is appropriated for fossil energy.

I applaud Congressman FLEISCHMANN for really closing that spread from the last fiscal year and working toward an increased focus on the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management.

I am advocating with this amendment that we shouldn't ignore our fossil fuel and carbon mitigation research. My amendment increases the fossil energy and carbon mitigation account by $8.75 million, or 1 percent, with an offset from the departmental expenses account.

I am not against renewable energy. I just believe we shouldn't put most of our eggs into one basket.

To meet expanding energy demand, a comprehensive, all-of-the-above energy policy must include robust funding for R&D at the Federal level. These funds will continue to shorten the timeline to really make clean energy and carbon mitigation technologies available for commercial use.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support an all-of-the-above energy policy and, more importantly, an all-of-the-above research policy at DOE, and I ask them to vote in favor of this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. JACKSON of Texas). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

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 used to implement the Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap published by the Department of Energy and dated September 2022 (DOE/EE–2635).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 support of my amendment, amendment No. 18 to H.R. 8997, which prohibits funds from the Department of Energy's implementation of its proposed Industrial Decarbonization roadmap.

The Industrial Decarbonization roadmap radically reforms four different categories of CO_2 emitters in the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

We have seen this administration target residential carbon emissions by going after everything that works in your home, from gas stoves to washers and dryers to water heaters. Additionally, we have seen this administration go after the transportation sector through tailpipe emission requirements, fuel efficiency standards, and propping up the electric vehicle industry.

The Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap specifically targets a few key industries that significantly contribute to the stability of our Nation's economy and supply chain—namely, the petroleum refining, chemicals, iron and steel, cement, and food and beverage industries.

This so-called roadmap actually recommends the use of less efficient energy sources, including so-called clean energy to ultimately replace the use of affordable and reliable energy resources. This roadmap is anti-energy independence and in favor of forced transition away from fossil fuels.

According to the Department of Energy, this initiative is ''critical to equity goals, specifically the administration's Justice 40 initiative.'' However, there is nothing just about forcing millions of Americans into energy poverty.

For those of my colleagues who may support this roadmap, remember that it is your fellow Americans who pay for it.

One of the goals mentioned in the roadmap is to ''prepare the existing 11.4 million American manufacturing workers and future workforce for the clean energy transition.''

Mr. Chairman, I can tell you this administration is not concerned about our workers. I recently met with coal miners in Wyoming whose livelihoods have been threatened by a recent BLM action. I asked OSMRE and the BLM in a recent hearing what their plans were to mitigate for the tens of thousands of job losses that will result from this regulation, and they couldn't answer.

As the sole Representative of a State whose legacy industries have been undermined by the Federal Government in the name of this so-called transition, I voice my strong opposition to this roadmap.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, first, let me say that I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, but I understand the gentlewoman's desire to protect the jobs of people in the State that she is sworn to represent. I respect that very much.

Southern Ohio has had a lot of transition in the energy industry, and we understand what it means when you lose jobs. We have a fossil fuel energy research lab in the State of Pennsylvania that actually is looking at products like coal and seeing if, in fact, there aren't rare earths in there that are worth more per ton than traditional mining. I just mention that.

I sadly have to rise in opposition to her amendment because it would essentially prohibit funds to implement the Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap published by the Department of Energy in fiscal year 2022. The purpose of the roadmap is to develop a strategic approach to decarbonizing the Nation's industrial sector.

I come from a major industrial area. I can't tell you how many funerals I have been to, including my own brother's, of people who worked in industry. His situation was as a mechanic on heavy duty equipment, garbage trucks, fire trucks, and police cars, working in garages where the people ingested the fumes.

George Tucker, who was the head of our Local 7 unit in that garage, had a double cancer. He suffered for almost two decades.

Believe me, these are horrendous illnesses that come from working in unsafe conditions.

The purpose of the roadmap is to develop a strategic approach to decarbonizing the Nation's industrial sector, which we need, while simultaneously creating good-paying jobs for American workers, spurring economic growth, developing U.S. leadership in new technologies, and creating a cleaner, more equitable future for all Americans.

For a number of our mechanics, whether they are repairing airplanes or whether they are working in extractive industries, the conditions that they work under are really tragic.

One of the interesting things to look at is, in the different States that we live in, if you look at the occupational safety and health bills that come in the form of healthcare, the money that it costs to take care of sick people who have had to work in these industries, that is not our job in this account, but I can guarantee you, we hemorrhage money because of the illnesses of people across this country.

This roadmap focused on proven steps for energy technology innovation, advancing early stage research and development, investing in multiple industrial process strategies, scaling through demonstrations, and integrating solutions from that.

Particularly with what is happening to air quality because of the climate crisis, our efforts are even more needed to make the industrial sector more efficient, to position it to be a global leader in innovation as well as clean air and clean circumstances that people work in and to be competitive in the future global clean energy economy.

□ 1230

We really are transitioning to a different world. It will be a healthier one. I really don't want to go back to the 20th century and what these individuals and their families have had to live through. It is really ugly.

While it is clear that we need an all-of-the-above energy strategy that taps domestic oil and gas and invests in clean energy, we must also continue to promote energy innovation in all sectors of our economy. It is just intelligent. It is just a wise thing to do for the country.

The transition will be difficult, and we know that, because people lose jobs and technologies go out of date, but some that come on are just ingenious. America is a country of invention, and I believe that we will work our way forward in this new challenge to decarbonize our Nation's industrial sector, create good-paying jobs, spur economic growth, create a cleaner future for all Americans, and lead the world in these new technologies.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the Biden-Harris administration hasn't been shy about its distaste for American workers who provide affordable and reliable energy to the rest of the country. This administration cares more about filling the pockets of OPEC, Venezuela, and Iran than it does about energy independence, energy affordability, and energy reliability.

The main component of the roadmap is a transition to what they refer to as no-carbon fuels. Not only is such a goal ludicrous and infeasible, but Americans see through these claims. The reality is that this so-called no-carbon fuels receive four times more in subsidies and yet produce only one-fifth of the energy. They are simply unreliable and unaffordable, even with the ridiculous amount of taxpayer money being thrown at them.

This so-called clean energy is completely propped up by the Federal Government. Figures from the U.S. Energy Information Administration show that renewables received at least $15.6 billion in subsidies during fiscal year 2022. Ironically, the second largest recipients of subsidies, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration are low-income families, who are struggling to pay their utility bills under this administration.

Why are they struggling? They are struggling because of rising energy prices and rising utility rates that come as the result of forcing this so-called transition—forced energy poverty by an out-of-touch Biden-Harris administration.

We cannot afford to pursue these failed energy policies imposed upon us by this radical administration. I ask my colleagues to join me in defunding the Department of Energy's implementation of its proposed Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MORAN). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Ms. HOULAHAN. 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 32, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $150,000,000) (increased by $150,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, today I rise to urge my colleagues to support my bipartisan amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

My amendment seeks a commonsense approach to a pressing issue that impacts not only our energy and national security but also the daily lives of millions of Americans, including my constituents, who have struggled with power reliability issues in the wake of increased extreme weather events. Notably, my bipartisan amendment urges the Department of Energy to address domestic shortages of electrical transformers using the existing authorities of the Defense Production Act.

Large power transformers and distribution transformers are the backbone of our Nation's electrical grid. They ensure that power is delivered to homes, businesses, and essential services across our country. Here is the problem: Right now we are facing a significant shortage of these critical pieces of infrastructure due to supply chain challenges. This leaves our grid vulnerable to disruptions, whether from natural disasters or cyberattacks or extreme weather. It also leaves us

dependent on other countries, including our foreign adversaries like China, for these key components. This means that both our energy and our national security are at risk.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, which I am very proud to represent, we have experienced significant electricity reliability issues following extreme weather events. Indeed, just this past week, severe storms caused very prolonged power outages in our community, impacting families, businesses, and essential services like hospitals and emergency response units. In addition, more than 130,000 Pennsylvanians were without power during those heat advisories, some for days and days on end. These outages have highlighted the fragility of our current grid infrastructure, and they underscore the current need to bolster our critical energy supply chains.

My district is not alone in these struggles. Indeed, across the Nation, we have seen the impacts of power outages and grid failures as they become more frequent. They disrupt communities, hinder economic activity, and have even claimed lives. Swiftly addressing the shortage of transformers is about protecting our communities, our economy, our national security, and our American way of life.

Luckily, we have the tools to address this issue. There are existing authorities within the Defense Production Act that could be leveraged to bolster domestic manufacturing to supply and repair transformers and ensure that our grid remains resilient and reliable. In fact, in 2022, President Biden granted the authority to utilize the Defense Production Act to accelerate domestic production of transformers and electric grid components.

In addition, I was proud to vote in favor of the Inflation Reduction Act, which also included $500 million in funding for the DPA, or Defense Production Act, much of which is still available to bolster these critical supply chains and should be rapidly deployed. This amendment showcases the strong bipartisan support for the Department of Energy to utilize these existing authorities and existing funding for this purpose.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Climate Solution Caucus, I have worked tirelessly with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to secure our energy infrastructure and to combat climate change. This amendment is a testament to that shared commitment to these goals. I thank my co-chair, Representative ANDREW GARBARINO, and caucus members JACK BERGMAN and DON BACON, and Congresswoman KIM SCHRIER for their support on this amendment. By addressing the shortage of transformers, we are not only enhancing our Nation's energy security but also advancing our efforts to build a more resilient energy system that serves all of the American people.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment to help bolster our grid, to protect families and communities, and to ensure a reliable power supply for all Americans.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. 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 by the National Nuclear Security Administration to halt the construction of a High Explosive Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility at the Pantex Plant near Amarillo, Texas.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, Amarillo, Texas, is home to the Pantex plant, our Nation's only nuclear weapons assembly and disassembly facility.

The saying within the nuclear enterprise is ''all roads lead to Pantex'' because this facility in my district is a mandatory stop for every single nuclear weapon within our Navy and Air Force that provides continuous global strategic deterrence.

Despite the critical importance of Pantex, the Biden-Harris administration tried to cancel a key modernization project at the site, the High Explosive Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility. However, Congress successfully rejected that proposed cut and restored funding for the project in March to help keep it on track.

Well, here we go again. The FY25 budget request once again seeks to pause this important project and provide zero funding for the High Explosive Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility.

While the underlying bill provides some funding for the project, I believe that we need to take steps to ensure the Department of Energy cannot stop this vital project. That is exactly what my amendment does. It prohibits the administration from halting construction of the much-needed High Explosive Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility at Pantex.

This major construction project will enhance our nuclear deterrence capability by allowing the National Nuclear Security Administration to modernize and scale its high-explosive production capabilities to meet the pressing and urgent stockpile requirements.

Right now, Pantex relies on a single, external vendor for large-scale synthesis, formulation, and blending for high-explosive products and, unfortunately, we have seen significant issues with that vendor, including lack of prioritization and late deliveries.

As it stands right now, this reality presents a single point of failure in the nuclear enterprise that could bring our nuclear weapons production to a grinding halt if anything goes wrong.

Once this project is complete, NNSA will be able to meet all long-term high-explosive material needs for the weapons stockpile while successfully mitigating nearly all risks associated with production. The new facility will improve the control systems for formulation and allow for higher confidence in repeatability between batches, something that is incredibly important when you are talking about high explosives combined with nuclear weapons.

Most importantly, I repeat that this will eliminate a single point of failure in our nuclear weapons supply chain that currently exists. We can no longer afford to delay investments in the Pantex plant and the nuclear enterprise. The world is in a dangerous place with constant global threats from China, Iran, Russia, North Korea, nonstate actors, and more, and our nuclear deterrent is quite possibly the most important tool in our arsenal.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to support my amendment to prohibit the administration from halting construction on this critical modernization initiative. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment because it would prohibit the National Nuclear Security Administration from halting construction on the HE Synthesis, Formulation and Production facility at the Pantex plant in Texas.

The FY25 bill does provide $20 million to proceed with activities, so there is funding in the bill. I would ask the gentleman to go back and look and see if that doesn't at least move the project forward. I have long been a champion of ensuring that our country maintains a safe, secure, and credible nuclear deterrent while also addressing the threat of nuclear proliferation and terrorism. We have to do both.

However, as I have said, I continue to be troubled by the unsustainable spending in the Department of Energy's weapons program. The National Nuclear Security Administration needs to improve its program and project management given that more than half of its projects are over cost or behind schedule. I am going to repeat that. Over half of its projects are over cost or behind schedule. There is a problem there. Pantex isn't a complete victim because there is money in the bill for

the facility. However, they have a problem over there, and they need to figure out what can be done to move these programs forward more quickly.

Importantly, we must also face the realities of defense funding gaps. I am on the Defense Subcommittee, as well. We have to begin making important decisions to prioritize within these programs. As one step in the prioritization process, the National Nuclear Security Administration proposed pausing construction of this facility to focus resources on higher priority items, which we have asked them to do, necessary for nuclear weapons modernization efforts.

I would say to the gentleman, one of the things he might want to consider is to talk to some of the folks here who promote these weapons systems, but then the NNSA can't build them fast enough, so we have to be disciplined in the guidance that we give them.

Only through strategic prioritization can the programs achieve success in meeting the needs of stockpile requirements and maintaining our Nation's nuclear deterrent. We should not prohibit the NNSA from pausing certain activities, especially since those issues will be resolved through conferencing funding levels.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1245

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Ohio's comments, and I understand that the government does spend too much money. I am also interested in looking for ways we can stop useless or wasteful spending.

However, I will say that you are right that the money is in the bill for this particular project. I also agree with you that I don't want to take the autonomy away from all of these departments. I think they should have some autonomy to do what they need to with their budget and with their money.

However, I feel strongly about this because, as I mentioned, this is a single point of failure in our nuclear supply chain. I have spent lots of time at Pantex talking to them about the consequences of this, some of the problems with the single-source vendor that we currently have.

I feel like this is important enough that we need an insurance policy in the form of this amendment to make sure that this money that is currently in the bill does not get taken out and used for any other process.

I would be interested in looking at other areas to save money, but I don't think this is the particular area that is in our best interest, from a national security standpoint, to save that money.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the comments of the gentlewoman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 22 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MRS. LUNA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mrs. LUNA. 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 implement or enforce Corps of Engineers memorandum CERE–AP, issued by the South Atlantic division on July 9, 1996, relating to ''Approval of Perpetual Beach Storm Damage Reduction Easement as a Standard Estate''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1316, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mrs. LUNA. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, the Army Corps has halted beach renourishment projects in Florida due to their perpetual public access easement policy.

This is now affecting more than nine counties in Florida where the Corps has refused to renourish our beaches without stripping property rights from every homeowner, which is an unattainable requirement.

The Corps has renourished Florida beaches for the past two decades, using temporary construction easements to proceed with beach renourishment. The Corps is now going back to enforcing this new policy, purportedly from 1996 but not enforced for the past two decades.

They refuse to address the threat of shore erosion while we continue to watch our beaches disappear before our eyes. We have endangered species on that beach area, as well.

Numerous members of the Florida delegation have reached out to Assistant Secretary Connor at the Corps to resolve this issue. The unelected bureaucrats at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have a different agenda. They have been stonewalling us every step of the way and have neither followed up nor even gone through proceeding with scheduled beach renourishment projects where we are in dire need due to damages from recent hurricanes.

If the Army Corps does not do this, our beaches will continue to dissipate and our homes will be susceptible to destruction. The truth is that the Army Corps did not acquire perpetual easements before, and they do not need them now. The responsibility for the inevitable degradation of Florida's beaches, marine life, and economy will rest entirely on the Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chair, I had another amendment that I had submitted in regard to this that would have required the Army Corps to provide the Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate a report on the authorized hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects impacted by hurricanes and other natural disasters over the last several years. Unfortunately, this was not made in order.

I do not know who the Army Corps is working for, but it is clear that they do not work for the American people. The amendment puts the Army Corps on notice for their shameful neglect of Floridians and forces them to work on restoring our beaches.

Again, we have some of the most endangered sea turtles that are nesting in our area. As a result of this habitat destruction, I am concerned that it is actually going to permanently impact our sea turtle population for the entire world.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, and I have some sense of what is happening in Florida. I live along the Great Lakes, and I see what is happening with our shorelines and the changing climate conditions that are impacting life.

This amendment would prohibit funds for the Army Corps of Engineers to implement or enforce guidance from 1996 called approval of perpetual beach storm damage reduction easement, underline the word ''easement,'' as a standard estate.

What that means is if the government is going to be involved, a private owner has to give them permission to have this easement, to go in and do work. That has to be really hard in Florida because of what is happening along all of your coasts.

While this might sound like a lot of jargon, it is actually an attempt to have some areas of the country treated differently than other areas.

Beach renourishment is an important function. The Army Corps of Engineers plays a major role in that, and it includes the adding of sediment onto or directly adjacent to an eroding beach. The Army Corps of Engineers generally requires that real estate easements are granted when performing work, which makes sense because taxpayers are footing the bill for these improvements that the Corps installs.

Further, it seems particularly of interest to taxpayers that if our taxpayer dollars are improving private property, then there should be an easement provided. In this case, that wasn't required in the past, but the Army Corps of Engineers realized it wasn't following standard procedures and decided to implement that going forward.

I also realize that a sudden change in policy can have impacts on local communities. I support efforts to ensure

that there is adequate time to plan for and adjust to changes in policy. I expect that the final Water Resources Development Act, which is not our job, will address this issue in a way that reduces the negative impacts on local communities while ensuring consistency in implementing the laws and regulations of this country, especially when it comes to projects funded with taxpayer dollars.

However, this amendment is not that balanced approach. This matter should be addressed by the appropriate authorizing committee.

For these reasons, I cannot support this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it, though I can certainly share the gentlewoman's concern about what is happening on all Florida coasts. The ecosystem is changing greatly, and we are going to have to, as a country, figure out how to handle our coasts.

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

Mrs. LUNA. Mr. Chair, I want to put out there that we have been working on this for a number of years, not to mention my predecessors, both Democratic and Republican, have also attempted to work on this only to really be stonewalled by the Army Corps. To have them not even respond to Members of Congress isn't going to fix the issue any time soon.

Mr. Chair, I point out that while we are legislating here in Washington, people are actually losing their homes. To demand that a property owner give up their own property rights so that the Army Corps can go and restore habitat for endangered species and then point to a policy that they haven't enforced—not to mention when we have asked for actual documentation of internal communications, they sent us redacted information because they didn't want us to know about the internal communications that they were having.

I do think that it is political. I had a bipartisan delegation come up from my home. Mayors and local community leaders met with the Biden White House. They said this needs to be fixed, and we will help you. Do you know what? Nothing happened.

I hope that people consider supporting this. I am also concerned about taxpayer dollars, but I see our taxpayer dollars going to support basket-weaving projects in parts of the world that we don't even have an invested interest in. Frankly, when it comes down to it, I think this is a way better use. Not to mention, we also have a military purpose and focus in the State of Florida, and I think this benefits everyone net positive.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. MCCORMICK. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to close the Toto Creek, Bolding Mill, Duckett Mill, Old Federal, Van Pugh South Campground, Sawnee, or Bald Ridge Creek campgrounds located at Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I rise and offer my amendment No. 25 to H.R. 8997, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025.

My amendment No. 25 prevents the Army Corps of Engineers from closing parks and campgrounds around Lake Lanier. My amendment would ensure these campgrounds are open for my constituents and for people all across the country to enjoy the outdoors in Georgia's Sixth District.

Lake Lanier is the most visited lake of the 464 federally operated lakes in the United States, with well over 10 million visitors from all over the country annually. The Army Corps of Engineers operates the lake and the campgrounds and parks surrounding it.

Over the past year, the Corps suggested they may close some of the campgrounds and parks around the lake, citing a lack of appropriations needed for maintenance. Congress provided $58.2 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers for fiscal year '24. That amount was $11.1 billion more than fiscal year '23, an almost 20 percent increase in Federal funding. The Corps has expressed that these appropriations are not enough.

Still, Lake Lanier Army Corps of Engineers leadership took the initiative and started a partnership with many localities in my district to share maintenance, upkeep, and operations activities, which should also ensure that these facilities remain open.

I am excited about this new partnership and hope that the Army Corps continues to rely on local partnerships while ensuring sufficient funds are allocated to the most visited lake in the United States. The more local control, the better.

In today's day and age, when people are hooked on their cell phones and electronics, it is more important than ever to ensure that the families of Georgia-06 and Americans across the country have access to all the beauty Lake Lanier has to offer. These parks must remain open to the benefit of all.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment because it prohibits funds provided by this act from closing campgrounds or parks operated by the Army Corps of Engineers located at or around Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

I can certainly understand the strong interest in preventing the Corps from closing campgrounds and parks in a particular area. I am trying to think if we have any around me. I don't think so. I probably should get them to do some in our area.

The Army Corps of Engineers is one of the Nation's leading Federal providers of outdoor recreation, so you indeed are fortunate. Its recreation sites receive 262 million visitors each year and include more than 400 lake and river projects in 43 States.

Unfortunately, the Army Corps of Engineers recreation funding has been—guess what?—declining in recent years. We know they have to make decisions.

I support the notion that we do not want the Corps to begin closing recreation sites due to lack of funding. However, this is an issue that affects hundreds of sites across dozens of States.

As I said, personally, I don't have a dog in the fight. I do not believe we should begin the practice of using funding prohibitions to carve out special designations but instead should urge and will urge the Corps to develop a comprehensive and fair solution to address the challenge of funding the Corps recreation sites.

For this reason, I oppose the amendment at this time, but I look forward to working with the gentleman and my colleagues to develop a solution to the larger problem. Hopefully, through that, the gentleman's site could be benefited.

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

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I reiterate, my colleague talked about diminishing funds. The funding has increased almost 20 percent, $11.1 billion more. We didn't close it last year, and we had the same amendment last year because they said the same threat.

I think it is important that we provide these facilities when we are talking about $58 billion to keep the parks open. When we talk about something that is good for everybody, it doesn't matter if you are a Democrat or Republican, it is something that can be and should be done.

We have actually partnered with local facilities to make sure this happens even through private funding. Why wouldn't we put in a specific thing for the most visited lake in the United States? Ten million visitors annually benefit all districts. It doesn't matter where you are from. I highly encourage

my peers and humbly ask my colleagues to support my amendment No. 25.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

□ 1300

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, as the designee of Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina, 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 consider the social cost of greenhouse gases in the development and implementation of a budget for a Federal agency, in any Federal procurement processes, or when preparing an environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 43217 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, this amendment prohibits the use of funds to consider the social cost of greenhouse gases in the development and implementation of budgets, Federal procurement processes, and environmental reviews.

President Biden is directing agencies to consider the social cost of greenhouse gases in the development and implementation of budgets, the Federal procurement process, and environmental reviews.

Progressive Democrats use these social costs of greenhouse gas metrics to justify sweeping climate policies and stringent regulations that drive up costs. However, the social cost of greenhouse gases is an extremely inefficient policymaking tool. Estimates are based on very questionable, flawed, and uncertain assumptions, and the Biden administration refuses to share any details on how they come up with these numbers.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment which would prohibit the use of funds for the consideration of the social cost of greenhouse gases in the development and implementation of budgets, Federal procurement processes, and environmental reviews.

As I have said, it is undeniable that we are witnessing growing weather events stemming from climate change occurring in real time before our very eyes. During 2023, there were 28 separate billion-dollar weather events and climate disasters, costing over $92 billion. There have already been 15 confirmed billion-dollar weather and climate disasters so far this year. In fact, I am sure the gentleman can check with his constituents, but people's home insurance is going up, and there are many places in the country where insurance is no longer offered. The cost of what is happening is rising.

We do not have the luxury to pretend that climate change isn't impacting us or that our actions aren't causing it. We need to understand what is happening to people across this Nation. We just heard from a Member from Florida in terms of requesting funding for beach replenishment in a place where the water is rising and sloshing over the edges of Florida on all coasts.

Tell American citizens who have lost businesses, homes, and loved ones or have lived in structures that have collapsed or disappeared from hurricanes, wildfires, and other recent natural disasters, that there are no costs from climate change. That is wrong.

It is already past time for aggressive action to address climate change and its impacts. It is critical for us to analyze and account for the potential impacts of government actions on the climate, and it is just as important to use that information for positive actions to help heal.

The truth is that climate change is having catastrophic social and economic impacts here and across the globe, and they are real. Pretending that climate change doesn't exist won't make it go away.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, I certainly appreciate my colleagues' sentiments, but I think the key here is analysis and the metrics, or the lack thereof, on some of these policies and regulations.

As we assign metrics that can't be quantified to policies and regulations, driving up costs to industry, that is passed to the consumer. As you have more people moving into zones that are prone to tornadoes or hurricanes, you are going to see more incidents, you are going to see more destruction, and you are going to see more costs. Those folks move there knowing that that is the cost-benefit analysis of it.

What I would say is that the current metrics are insufficient. They drive up costs. It is at a time when we have ballooning budgets and at a time when our border is wide open. These are the things that we need to be discussing, not metrics for gases that can't be quantified.

Madam Chair, 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 gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, as the designee of Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina, 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 for the American Climate Corps.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funding for the American Climate Corps that the Biden administration established through an executive order last year.

When you understand that we have the power of the purse and that we are the body that is supposed to authorize and appropriate on that executive order alone, this should be dismantled.

The Biden administration describes the American Climate Corps as a workforce training and service initiative for careers in the clean energy and climate reliance economy. As part of the administration's Justice40 goal, the corps will focus on equity and environmental justice.

This cost is around $30 billion. Madam Chair, I just want to emphasize that we have a border that is overrun. We have deficits that are out of control. Inflation is at an all-time high.

People in our country are struggling, and when I see a line item for equity and environmental justice, I am appalled, just as my constituents are and should be.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment which prohibits funding for the American Climate Corps.

I have long been a champion of engaging young people in the climate corps to teach practical skills, to get them out of their narrow worlds, and to provide more open opportunities as happened many years ago with the Works Progress Administration.

The whole intent of the climate corps is to create capable people and give

them skills to move into ultimately middle-class jobs focused on weatherizing homes in this country, installing solar and other energy infrastructure. Hopefully, we will get some mechanical engineers out of that and some water engineers, hydraulic engineers. To mitigate coastal erosion, maybe we will get some Army Corps of Engineers enlistees. To prevent fires and flooding—you can't go out West and not have an energy company tell you that they are short on people who can climb the poles and try to make repairs after the wildfires out there.

The Coast Guard needs individuals to enlist. We also need people to construct and maintain public trails and more, all these wonderful metro parks we have and national parks. This will be a great experience for America's young adults.

From the West to the Great Plains to the coasts and the Great Lakes, we are witnessing the wreckage brought about by a changing climate whose ferocity knows no bounds.

We just heard from a Member from Florida about beach replenishment. How about putting some of these folks that would be in the climate corps to participate in that effort, if it can be funded.

Our success in tackling climate change will require bold, innovative strategies commensurate with the scope of the threats we have and the younger generation coming up behind us to provide that opportunity for them to gain the skills.

Last year, President Biden announced the American Climate Corps to train a band of young people in high-demand skills for jobs in the clean energy economy.

The programs will give a new generation of Americans the skills necessary to access good-paying jobs that are aligned with high-quality employment opportunities after they complete their training or service program.

We must continue to invest in the American workforce of the future. What a wonderful way to give the young people who would be moving forward in this an opportunity to help repair and build forward their Nation.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, I look forward to working with my colleague on how to get the next generation to engage in the workforce. As we see and as she mentioned, we have a shortage of workers in the oilfields. We need people to climb poles, drill for oil, and be captains of ships for the Coast Guard. Teaching them environmental justice isn't what she is talking about.

We need workers to roll up their sleeves and buy into the American Dream of building a life for the future in America. It is not solar panels. It is the oil and gas beneath our feet. We have got to stop pushing the progressive Democrat agenda, which is pulling us away from the very thing that is part of our national security, which is fossil fuels.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption of 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 Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam 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. 37 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, as the designee of Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina, 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 Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funds from being used by the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

The Interagency Working Group was originally convened by the Obama administration before being disbanded by the Trump administration and reimposed through President Biden's radical climate Executive Order No. 13990.

Progressive Democrats use the social cost of greenhouse gases metrics to justify sweeping climate policies, strict regulations, and like I have said before, it does nothing but drive up costs for the American consumer.

As I have explained, President Biden began directing agencies to consider the social cost of greenhouse gases in the development and implementation of budgets, Federal procurements, and environmental reviews. At a time when we have to get down to the dollars and cents, where we have to be cutting budgets, where we have to be saving dollars, metrics that can't be quantified are not acceptable.

These costs are hard to explain. They are hard to measure. They are not reliable.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 1315

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funds for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

I don't know where the gentleman lives, but I live in an area where we have very ozone-heavy industrial zones. We have major neighborhoods that are oxygen short. We have areas where methane belches out of old landfills and dumps. We are not the only place in America that has these places, and this amendment would prohibit funds for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

We are involved in a big tree planting project in our area right now, 10,000 trees to try to replace the old ones that are over 100 years old and try to bring oxygen into oxygen-short areas.

It is very clear that in urban areas coast to coast, there are places that are not healthy to live, and I don't think the countryside should be a dumping ground for waste from industry or any other place, but that has happened in many States in our Union.

The work that is being done by the department is crucial to making sure that the government accounts for the potential impacts of government actions on climate.

I have to say this, and it doesn't relate to gases, but back in the eighties we ruined the freshwater lake of Erie, and we have been cleaning it up ever since. What happened?

The Clean Water Act was passed, and you couldn't dump DDT into the water anymore. We had only two bald eagles left on Lake Erie. Today, we have given rebirth to the American bald eagle population, and they have even flown over to Cleveland and are multiplying now over there.

So we have seen the results of stupidity and ignorance in the past, and we don't intend to be ignorant in the 21st century.

It is critical to analyze and account for the potential impacts of private as well as governmental actions on climate, and it is important to use that information to better ourselves. I wish we had an answer in the Great Lakes right now for dissolved reactive phosphorus. We don't. However, if we are not smart, the greatest freshwater legacy in the world will be ruined for humanity, and that is not acceptable.

There is an old expression: Don't try to fool Mother Nature. I say: Don't ignore Mother Nature when she is telling you something is going wrong.

Mr. Chair, this is one such moment in American history. We can't pretend that the impact of human activity on planet Earth is negligible. There are billions of us now, and there is a draw on Mother Earth, and we have to understand her and hear her.

We must robustly meet the needs of the future and not flounder in the past.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, as an Eagle Scout, I truly want to see our community become and be a better place. As someone who lives in a rural area, I am passionate about our rural communities and seeing a better and vibrant rural America.

However, the mistakes of the past don't justify passing regulations that destroy American energy, destroy American industry, and that make it cost prohibitive for R&D to take place so that we do produce cleaner energy and so we do produce chemicals or precious metals in a cleaner and more efficient way for the American consumer. Nonetheless, this working group is designed to undermine American industry.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption, 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. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut, and I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Chair, as written, this partisan Energy and Water appropriations bill undermines the very programs and principles it purports to uphold. This bill will cut over 5 percent of nondefense spending compared to enacted levels, raising prices and making us less prepared to respond to the growing threat of the climate crisis and related natural disasters.

By slashing the Department of Energy's efficiency and renewable energy programs, Republicans will increase families' energy costs. By reducing the Department of Energy's loans programs by a whopping $8 billion, Republicans will be killing good-paying jobs, and our capacity to confront the climate crisis will be further hindered. By cutting the weatherization assistance program and prohibiting funding for the Department of Energy's Justice40 Initiative, low-income households will see higher home energy bills.

However, this bill goes beyond just harmful energy policies. House Republicans have made it their mission to insert divisive harmful riders in every single appropriations bill this year, and this one is no different. To name just a few, this bill contains provisions that would prevent the Army Corps of Engineers from renaming items commemorating the Confederacy and its glorification of enslavement, prohibit funding of executive orders aimed at advancing racial equity, and it would allow for firearms on public lands.

The Democratic motion to recommit will strike another provision in this bill that would allow discrimination against same-sex couples. At every turn, House Republicans are finding creative ways to entrench homophobia and other forms of discrimination in what should be bipartisan, good-faith funding bills. Rather than equip our country and our constituents with the tools needed to fight existential battles like climate change, House Republicans are committing to sending an anti-equality message that hate should win. House Democrats and I will not stand for this.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would strike the provisions in this bill that would allow for discrimination to same-sex couples, and that would ban the use of Pride flags at facilities.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

Ms. Chu moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8997 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Strike section 507.

Ms. CHU. Madam Chair, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee for the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), 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 made available by this Act may be made available to the Department of Energy Office of Science's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funding for policies that advance the Biden administration's radical DEI agenda.

Specifically, this amendment would prohibit the use of funds for the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

This office's mission is to promote diverse, equitable, and inclusive workplaces.

Now even science must bow to equity and inclusion. Science should be rooted in fact and research, not wokeism.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. This amendment prohibits the use of funds for the Department of Energy's Office of Science's Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

This bill already includes harmful riders that show Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The underlying bill includes a provision that prohibits funds related to advancing racial equity and supporting underserved communities—I represent some of those—and related to diversity, equity, and inclusion and accessibility in the Federal workforce.

In addition, the bill includes a provision that prohibits any activities related to critical race theory that, as we heard during markups last year, none of my Republican colleagues could even define.

How many times do my Republican colleagues need to emphasize that they do not like diversity, equity, and inclusion?

I would encourage my friend to go to a website and look up Admiral William McRaven's wonderful, wonderful, speech to a graduating class of the Naval Academy called ''Make Your Bed.'' What was interesting about it is that as a former SEAL, he talked about who actually in his SEAL training were the guys who actually won?

They were the guys who weren't the tallest, and they weren't the biggest, but they were a squad of sort of people who weren't as tall, they weren't as big, but their fierce spirit drove them to victory. I would urge the gentleman to look at that film, and then come back and consider whether he should ever offer an amendment like this again.

I really do not understand why these provisions are necessary on an Energy and Water bill, and I would hope that my colleagues can stop targeting those who may be different from themselves and embrace acceptance or at least tolerance of others. That is the greatness of America.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chairman, we have seen what happens when the Department of Energy prioritizes diversity and inclusion over all else. It results in hiring nonbinary nuclear officials like Sam Brinton who uses they/them pronouns and steals women's clothes.

From the military to corporations to Federal agencies, we have seen time and time again that the DEI mission fosters tribalism in the workplace. We have seen where corporations, Tractor Supply and John Deere, for examples, have pulled away from DEI policies because they are a failure.

One has to ask when you look at the attempted assassination of President

Trump when the Director put diversity above all else, was that complicit in the fact that a shooter almost killed the former President?

Diversity and inclusion as a priority when it should be based off of metrics, skill set, and who actually deserves the job, that should be the priority.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption of 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 Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam 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 finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Automatic Commercial Ice Makers'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on September 25, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 65628).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, the administration's war on appliances continues. First, it was gas stoves. Then it was water heaters. Now the Biden-Harris administration apparently wants to go after ice makers because, as everyone knows, ice makers are obviously a major source of greenhouse gas emissions.

The Department of Energy has proposed a rule to impose stringent regulations on commercial automatic ice makers in the name of energy efficiency.

For my fellow Americans watching this amendment debate, if someone knocks on the door of your local business and tells you they are from the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, don't answer it. Close the door.

What this does is drive up costs to hardworking citizens, people who own restaurants, and it makes the products more expensive, and for what?

Where are the metrics?

This is baloney.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Department of Energy is charged with implementing congressionally directed energy efficiency standards.

I will tell you, Madam Chair, in our home, efficiency standards have made hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of dollars of difference in savings, certainly in the area of the water heater and the refrigerator.

In accordance with the statute, the Department of Energy has published regulations in the code of Federal regulations for more than 60 categories of appliance and equipment types. The Department of Energy drafts the efficiency regulations with the full participation of equipment manufacturers and the public at large. The process includes thorough consideration of all comments and concerns.

These actions result in direct energy savings for American consumers. Look at all the little postcards you get in the mail making unsolicited offers. I got one yesterday for windows. I know we are not talking about windows here, but the difference between different window types and how much energy you can save, consumers look at that.

We have to work toward improving the reliability and performance across household appliances and commercial and industrial equipment.

Efficiency standards are not bans, and they do not impact existing appliances that Americans have purchased.

However, I think it is safe to say that virtually all Americans, let alone all the people in this room, have benefited from these types of efficiency standards over the course of their lifetimes, and I bet the gentleman's household has, as well.

Again, these actions are required by congressional direction.

Collectively, the Biden administration's past and planned energy efficiency actions will save Americans $1 trillion. That is at the household level.

□ 1330

That will save the average family at least $100 a year through lower utility bills. That amount may not be a lot to some people, but it is a great deal of money to a lot of people.

The Department of Energy estimates that this specific rule would save Americans $44 million in annual operating costs. It will make us smarter and better as a country.

If Congress does not like these standards, that should be addressed by new laws through the Energy and Commerce Committee, not through funding prohibitions.

With respect to the proposed energy efficiency standards for automatic commercial ice makers, I urge my colleagues with concerns to participate fully in the rulemaking process. That is the appropriate response to a proposed rule that Members oppose.

Congress has vested the Department of Energy with the authority to promulgate these rules. They listen to the American people and let us fully participate in that process.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, to my colleague's point, we are getting new windows in a couple of weeks, but that is a cost that, as a household, my wife and I decided to expend, and it is a metric that I can quantify for myself over time.

We have seen this play before. In 2014, the Obama administration pushed out a rule to force different sectors of the American economy to comply with more restrictive energy conservation standards. They targeted hotels and hospitals, schools, office buildings, and supermarkets.

The projected cost at that time to manufacturers represented 25 percent of their profits. There is no savings for the American consumer. This is a Marxist-style wealth distribution scheme that forces increased costs on the manufacturer, which ultimately costs the consumer more money.

If someone wants to buy windows for their home and wants to improve the energy standards of their home, that is one thing. For the government to come in and meddle in an industry that is not truly contributing to carbon emissions or gas emissions is ridiculous.

This is absurd. That is why this amendment is offered.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption, 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. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. OGLES. Madam 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 implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on May 6, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 37778).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, the administration's war on everyday appliances continues with no end in sight, and it has to be pointed out that the ultimate price of these regulations is and will be paid by the American consumer.

At a time when inflation is higher, when going to the grocery store costs more, when rents have increased, when the dream of buying a home has slipped away for many Americans, and the costs of purchasing and operating a car

have increased, the last thing we need is more government policies that are going to force something that I would consider necessary in every home, which is a water heater. To increase costs on a necessity for the American people at a time when they are already struggling just doesn't make sense.

It is time for government to get out of the way of industry. Let's get back to free market principles and stop forcing radical Marxist agenda items on industry. It didn't work. It doesn't work. This isn't going to work.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, as I have mentioned on other amendments, the Department of Energy is charged with implementing congressionally directed energy efficiency standards. In accordance with the statute, the Department has published regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations for more than 60 categories of appliance and equipment types. The Department of Energy drafts the energy efficiency regulations with the full participation of equipment manufacturers and the public at large.

The results are energy savings for the buyer of the equipment. I have experienced that in my own house, and now that the gentleman is buying an appliance for his house, my colleague is going to experience those savings, too. The gentleman ought to add them up. It makes a difference.

Efficiency standards are not bans, and they do not impact existing appliances in Americans' homes. I think it is safe to assume that virtually all Americans have benefited from these types of efficiency standards over the course of their lifetimes. Also, our environment has benefited.

These actions are required by congressional direction. Laws were passed asking the Department of Energy to do this, and we know that these efficiency standards will save our people over a trillion dollars. That isn't chicken feed. It will save the average family well over $100 a year through lower utility bills.

The Department of Energy estimates that this specific rule would slash household utility costs by over $7 billion annually and could save consumers $1,800 on their energy bills over the life of the appliance.

That helps pay for the appliance. It helps consumers save money for something else they can buy.

If Congress does not like these standards, Members should address it with new laws through the Energy and Commerce Committee, not through funding prohibitions, as the gentleman suggests. Stopping the Department of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing energy efficiency standards will only create uncertainty for manufacturers and consumers.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague for her words.

This kind of climate alarmist rulemaking isn't about reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It is about control. It is absolutely ridiculous that some bureaucrats at the Department of Energy can impose energy efficiency standards that radically alter the marketplace.

The Biden-Harris climate crusade has gone too far. They have weaponized the Federal rulemaking process to officially place nonelectric technology off the market. My amendment sends a message that the climate cartel running the White House has no claim on our appliances. Enough is enough.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, 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. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 implement or enforce the final rule entitled ''Comprehensive Plan and Special Regulations With Respect to High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing; Rules of Practice and Procedure Regarding Project Review Classifications and Fees'' published by the Delaware River Basin Commission on April 21, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 20628).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chairman, this amendment prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce the DRBC's rule to ban hydraulic fracturing within the Delaware River Basin. The best way to combat high natural gas prices that all of us are paying is to produce more natural gas in America, not less.

In places like my home, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the second largest natural gas producer in the Nation, it is unfortunate that unelected, unaccountable bureaucrats at the Delaware River Basin Commission have instituted a hydraulic fracturing ban for a portion of our State, our Commonwealth, stripping away, at the stroke of a pen, property and mineral rights from Pennsylvanians in contravention of the will of their own legislature. These aren't elected officials. These are folks who just have a different idea and have the authority to take.

The result is a prohibition on the development of critical shale plays in eastern Pennsylvania that can bring desperately needed natural gas to market and the unconstitutional taking of the mineral rights of Pennsylvania. That is the result.

To be clear, this amendment simply prohibits the DRBC from implementing or enforcing this hydraulic fracturing ban, but it does not impact the ability of the States in the river basin to regulate hydraulic fracturing as they see fit.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This amendment creates a funding prohibition related to the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The Delaware River Basin Commission is a Federal-interstate compact agency charged with managing the water resources of the Delaware River Basin on a regional basis without regard to political boundaries. As established by law, through the Delaware River Basin Compact that went into effect in 1961, the commission consists of the Army Corps of Engineers and four basin State Governors. Those States are Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. The gentleman is from Pennsylvania, one of the four States.

The Corps of Engineers and these States work as equal partners for planning, development, and regulatory actions for the river basin. Given the commission's statutory mission, it analyzed the risks to water resources posed by high-volume hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling techniques. Through a public rulemaking process, the commission developed regulations on high-volume hydraulic fracturing in rock formations within the Delaware River Basin.

I do not pretend to be an expert on the Delaware River Basin. I trust what these four States have worked on together.

As a reminder, the commission consists of the Governors of the four basin States, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and the North Atlantic Division commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

It does not strike me as a proper role for Congress, particularly through an appropriations rider, to overrule regional and local governments on this complex matter.

While the commission's work could be further discussed, I am also concerned that this implicates funding provided to the Delaware River Basin Commission as community project funding on behalf of one Member of this body.

Madam Chair, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote against this

amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, during previous debates on this issue, mistruths were spread about the impact of this policy change on the water reservoirs that serve New York City. These claims are false and easily disproved by the facts, which I am going to lay out right now.

The safety of hydraulic fracturing has been demonstrated through its extensive use across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and across the country, not only over the past two decades but for multiple decades.

The Obama-era EPA—not the current one and not the last one, but the Obama-era EPA—determined that the practice did not pose a threat to drinking water. Simple geography and hydrology make this outcome an impossibility. All New York City reservoirs are upriver from Pennsylvania or on the Hudson River, which does not connect to Pennsylvania, precluding any impact from Pennsylvania from reaching those reservoirs.

The intention of this amendment and its primary impact will be unleashing Pennsylvania's full energy potential by allowing Pennsylvanians in the river basin that they live in to use their property that they bought with their money and their mineral rights that they bought with their money as they see fit, subject to the laws passed by their elected officials, not by some bureaucrat from some other State.

It is time to stop this underhanded attack on property rights, representative government, and State sovereignty and restore American energy security at the same time. Opposition to this amendment essentially is saying my colleagues support a ban on hydraulic fracturing and for higher natural gas prices for Members' constituents.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

□ 1345

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 38, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $18,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $18,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, this amendment would eliminate funding for administrative expenses necessary for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, which provides loans to companies that make Green New Deal cars, and to manufacture so-called advanced technology vehicles and qualifying components, like car manufacturers in this country need an infusion of cash from taxpayers that are buying their cars.

This law recklessly spends over $1 trillion, ignoring the fact that the national debt is now $35 trillion and will likely be $36 trillion by the end of this year. The package also includes almost $8 billion in subsidies for electric vehicle chargers, even though profit incentives have driven private actors in the auto industry, independent startups, and utilities across the country to rush to build charging stations on their own. We don't have to subsidize this.

Car dealerships are having trouble moving electric vehicles. Do you know how I know, Madam Chair? Because they come in and tell me, and they beg me to do something about it. They can't get these vehicles off their lots. There is no need to continue throwing good money after bad, coercing private companies to manufacture Green New Deal vehicles that our citizens do not want.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, I rise to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

In my view, the elimination of this funding would hurt Federal oversight of the billions in loans the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Program has already given. These funds are primarily used for portfolio management and financial oversight. No new loan authorities are provided in this bill.

ATVM loans will be repaid for many years in the future. Eliminating this funding puts the ability of the government to receive these payments in jeopardy. We must ensure proper oversight of taxpayer funding. For these reasons, I must oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, many have supported this program, but in recent years, it is even more egregious. Recent legislation removed the $25 billion cap on loan authority. While some folks say, well, the loans are all out and we just need to administer them, the cap on loan authority has now opened up. It has opened up the program not just to light-duty vehicle manufacturers, but to medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, trains, and maritime vessels.

What do you think is going to happen when the government is handing out money without a cap on it?

You know what is going to happen, Madam Chair. You go from $35 trillion to $36 trillion, and the debt just keeps on climbing a trillion dollars every 100 days.

I know there are people that want this money. Everybody wants government money, but the people that live in this country that pay the bill can no longer afford it.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding, and I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

I say to the gentleman who is offering it, I have a lot of respect for the State of Pennsylvania because, like Ohio, you manufacture things. You make things happen in America.

Right now, in the vehicular sector, especially in new electric drivetrains, the leading nation in the world for that is not the United States of America. The leading nation is China, and to a great degree, if you look at the figures. I don't have them here with me on the floor, but what China has done in other sectors is it manufactures over what the market needs.

Let's take steel, for example. Pennsylvania used to be a great steelmaking State, and it still has shreds of that left. China manufactured four times what the world needs and then it dumped them. It does the same in pharmaceuticals.

We understand what they are going to do next: cars. The cars they are manufacturing, millions of them, much more than this country, they are going to dump them here too because that is what is happening inside the world of global trade in the automotive sector.

I oppose the gentleman's amendment because I want America to be able to compete and to have all the componentry here, including the batteries, in order to move our population. Hybrids are selling. I don't think the all-electric vehicle is as popular. He is correct. There were subsidies provided for that, but we are building a supply chain in the automotive sector, and we could lose it. We could definitely lose it because our trade laws are weak.

We are an open country. Other places are not. The Chinese can manufacture because they have billions of hands, really, to work with. It is a much greater population, and they will strategically target. I would just ask the gentleman to take a look at that.

The funding in this bill includes, with the people applying, $19 billion in active applications for loans, and there is also the administration of another $19 billion in loans that are either active or have conditional commitments.

Let me just go through a couple of them. There is a $2.5 billion loan that just closed in November to support 6,000 construction jobs and an estimated 5,100 permanent jobs at three newly constructed lithium-ion battery cell manufacturing facilities in Spring Hill, Tennessee, not that far from Pennsylvania and Ohio; also, Lansing, Michigan; and Lordstown in my home State of Ohio near the Pennsylvania border.

There is a $9.2 billion conditional commitment to finance the construction of three manufacturing plants to produce batteries. We are behind, even with all the money we put into research and everything in order to make batteries more efficient. The Ford Motor Company and their future Ford and Lincoln electric vehicles are estimated to support 5,000 construction jobs and 7,500 operation jobs in Kentucky and Tennessee once the plants are opened and running.

We just dedicated in my hometown to working with the Koreans, the South Koreans, a Mobis battery facility to serve the Jeep Gladiator, which is going to have a hybrid electric offering to the marketplace. This is all new.

From automotive America, I cannot accept the gentleman's amendment because we want to beat the Chinese, we want to be the best, and we have to have the help of the government in that because we have to move these technologies faster.

There was an $850 million loan commitment announced in June of this year to help finance the construction of KORE Power, an advanced battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Arizona, to support up to 700 construction jobs and 1,250 operation jobs once the facilities are open.

In all of our labs at the Department of Energy, we are trying to push battery technology to a level never seen before. This takes time, but it is happening. Believe me, there are other countries that are ahead of us. We are in a catch-up mode, and we are in a predumping mode.

I completely disagree with the gentleman's amendment and urge a vote against it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 37, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $55,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $55,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, the Federal loan guarantee program is exactly what it says. They are loans that are guaranteed by the Federal Government. Of course, that just transfers the risk of those loans to the taxpayers.

As with any government subsidy, they reduce the market discipline of loan recipients. Recipients get the loan, they know the Federal Government is going to pay the bill if it fails, and when it fails that is exactly what happens.

Now there is a checkered past in the Department of Energy's Loan Guarantee Program, and it demonstrates that it is not immune from these concerns. As it currently stands today, it hasn't been reformed; it hasn't been revamped. We are just going to keep on loaning money. Among the most egregious examples of title 17 loan failures are Solyndra, Fisker Automotive, and A123 Systems. All three entities received hundreds of millions of dollars in loan guarantees before filing for bankruptcy and leaving the taxpayer holding the bag.

They filed for bankruptcy, by the way, because they produced things that the American people didn't want but were forced on them. To add insult to injury, A123 Systems and Fisker Automotive were purchased by, you guessed it, Chinese companies for pennies on the dollar.

You pay the bill; they get the money. Meaning, the CCP, the Communist Party of China, was the ultimate beneficiary of our tax dollars and the good people that are working hard every day to pay those loans.

Both companies also received subsidies from the Michigan State government under then-Governor Jennifer Granholm.

Now, you might not care about that because it was in Michigan. Maybe you don't live in Michigan where Fisker Automotive and A123 Systems were located, went bankrupt, took your money, and then were sold to the Chinese, but the integrity of these programs is heightened by the fact that Secretary of Energy Granholm's leadership position is now at that Department and will oversee these loans.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, much like the gentleman's last amendment, I respectfully think the result of his amendment would be the opposite of his intent.

There is no new loan authority provided in this bill. Existing title 17 loans, however, will be repaid for many years in the future. Eliminating the funding in this bill puts the ability of the government to receive these repayments in jeopardy. In my view, we must ensure proper oversight of this taxpayer funding. For these reasons, I must respectfully oppose the amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, I must disagree. The so-called Inflation Reduction Act, I don't know if anyone's keeping score, but when I go to the grocery store since the Inflation Reduction Act, prices are higher. When I go to the gas station, prices are higher. It hasn't really reduced inflation, but that is another story.

Since the Inflation Reduction Act provides approximately $11.7 billion for the loan program office to issue new loans, we are going to keep going. We are going to burden the taxpayer with the potential for these loans to go bad, and they have gone bad.

This additional funding raises significant concerns that the program will, once again, be used as a piggy bank for any administration and the Secretary to reward politically-favored industries.

Madam Chair, my bosses, my constituents, can't afford this continued grifting. We have to stop the gravy train for these failed green energy companies on the backs of taxpayers. If private industry wants to invest, God bless them, but the taxpayers shouldn't be forced to.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

□ 1400

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time. I obviously rise in opposition to this amendment.

If you want to increase fraud and hinder the ability of the Federal Government to quickly and efficiently interact with private businesses, then, by all means, vote for this gentleman's amendment.

However, I will vote against it because we must continue to invest in the manufacturing prowess of this country.

We have to catch up. So many of our jobs were outsourced to penny-wage environments in very undemocratic countries, and we lost manufacturing in small towns and big cities across America. So we are in a catch-up mode right now to domestic onshoring and reshoring of vital economic activities, including the manufacturing of vehicles that all of us use to get to work and to conduct the business of this country.

I urge my colleagues to vote for America against this misguided amendment.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, continue to invest. Continue to invest. It is going to continue unless this amendment passes. We are going to keep throwing good money after bad.

We are going to continue to invest in Chinese slave labor. It needs to be understood that the material that makes these batteries—even though the material that comes to the United States of America, we don't produce any of our own material here; it is not allowed—is going to come from slave labor in China.

If that is not bad enough, the raw material is going to come from child slave labor in Africa promoted by the Chinese. You are going to continue to invest because you are going to be forced to continue to invest in them.

This is an easy one, Madam Chair. The American people are sick of investing in these things that are immoral and unaffordable. I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 65, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $35,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $35,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, this amendment cuts $35 million from this bill for the Appalachian Regional Commission, lowering the funding level in this bill to $165 million.

The IIJA provided the Appalachian Regional Commission with an advanced appropriation of $200 million every single year, the entirety of its authorization level for fiscal year 2022 through 2026, meaning every dollar provided under this bill is more than the authorized level.

This Congress said this is the level at which you can spend. We are spending way above that. In other words, under this amendment, the ARC would still receive $365 million for the fiscal year rather than $400 million provided by the underlying bill.

Even with this minimal cut under this amendment, the program's funding is still extremely bloated, and its effectiveness remains unclear. It doesn't really remain unclear. It is completely unknown. I know. I sat in and presided over the hearing regarding this commission and all the commissions where, literally, the metric they use to determine success was we get loan applications. People want to receive loans and grants. That is their measure of success.

Where I live in Pennsylvania, the Appalachian Trail comes right through the district, and people in Appalachia certainly sorely need help, but they don't need a bunch of throwaway things from contractors outside of their area coming in to make a bunch of money off the government and leave them with whatever is left over.

This commission's programs are duplicative of other Federal development economic programs and are better addressed at the State and local levels where those States know exactly what is needed.

In fact, the FY18 budget justification identified the Appalachian Regional Commission failed to show a strong link between grants and a positive impact on the community they serve. They are giving out money, but they can't justify any of it through metrics or through any performance evaluation whatsoever.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would cut funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission, which supports hundreds of cost-shared projects, partnering with private industry to bring needed jobs to this depressed region.

The underlying energy and water bill maintains funding for the ARC at the fiscal year 2024 level of $200 million, which was the same as the fiscal 2023 enacted level.

These communities cannot afford to lose the millions of dollars in private investment this commission leverages. I respectfully urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, that might be all well and good, but last year, the commission's inspector general—not PERRY, not this Congress, the inspector general identified the massive increase in the commission's funding over recent years as a threat to its ability to evaluate grant proposals, measure program performance, and conduct appropriate oversight, meaning this spike in funding threatens to worsen an already tenuous link between funding and success.

Mr. Chair, these commissions are populated by the politically connected to hand out money to those that are connected to them. That is what they are for. That is what they do. They don't do much else other than that, and they are certainly no measure of success.

Again, I presided over the hearing where we asked them for their metric, their measure of success. Again, Mr. Chair, it was that they received a lot of applications for grants and loans.

People want money. That is your measure of success? That is pathetic. We certainly must bring the funding level for the ARC down to ensure that it has the capacity to ensure if you are going to spend the money—I am not getting rid of the commission. I am just saying if you are going to spend the money, let's do it wisely and actually prove that it does something to help the people that you allegedly are helping as opposed to the people that sit on the commission and dole out the tax dollars.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) the distinguished chair emeritus of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The Appalachian Regional Commission has been an invaluable partner for Appalachia since its inception in 1965. ARC investments have propelled our region forward, especially after the decline of the coal industry.

Thanks to the ARC, the regional poverty rate has been cut by more than half. Additionally, the number of high-poverty counties has been cut by more than 60 percent.

In fact, in just the past year, the ARC has supported the creation or retention of over 50,000 jobs and served over 50,000 households with improved critical infrastructure. That is real, impactful economic development. Last year in Kentucky, the ARC supported 74 projects, supporting nearly 900 jobs.

Mr. Chair, cutting off ARC funding back to the fiscal year '19 levels will

slow progress in our region when we need it most. We can't turn our back on Appalachia, not now, not ever.

I urge opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROSENDALE). The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, since 1965, which is a long time ago now, they say the poverty rate has been cut in half, but the general poverty rate across the country has been cut in half since 1965. The general rate. None of that can be attributed to the ARC.

By the way, the map that we had provided by the ARC at the hearing showed one county in all of the region, in all of the States had improved. One. This is not a cut.

As a result of the IIJA, it is well above what they were supposed to be appropriated, and everyone in here knows it. Everyone knows it, but they will take the money anyhow.

I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. 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 66, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,100,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,100,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces the funding to the Delta Regional Commission by $6.1 million, back to the FY19 level. In FY17, the Obama administration sought to cut funding for the Delta Regional Commission by $3 million. The FY18, FY19, FY20, and FY21 budgets all sought to eliminate funding for the Delta Regional Commission, identifying it as duplicative of other Federal economic development programs.

Where have we heard that before?

The FY21 budget pointed out that the Delta Regional Commission, like others, is set aside for special geographic designations rather than applied across the country, based on objective criteria indicating local areas' levels of distress.

Well, that is what States are for. That is not the Federal Government. If you don't live there, this isn't going to help you at all, but you are going to pay for it.

We are $35 trillion in debt, Mr. Chair. We simply can't continue to allow for the rapid growth of parochial commissions. They probably do wonderful things for the people that are there, probably, but they duplicate other Federal programs, and they continue undeterred. Federal programs that are likely doing the work that States and local governments should be doing.

We wonder how did we get to $35 trillion in debt? Well, I don't know. Everybody got a commission, a handout, money. At a minimum, we should return the funding of this program to prepandemic FY19 levels. We need to find somewhere in this budget some sanity, so that our taxpayers aren't footing the bill for things they can't afford to pay for.

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

□ 1415

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, while I appreciate my colleague's interest in keeping the Federal spending in check, I would note that the 12 bills reported by the Appropriations Committee collectively adhere to the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

How funds are allocated within that top line may be different than it was in previous years, but cutting these regional commissions won't actually reduce overall spending. It would just result in spending somewhere else, maybe even somewhere more objectionable to my colleague.

As with the previous amendment, I respectfully urge a ''no'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this actually does reduce the spending. This is actually an amendment that does reduce spending. As far as the FRA is concerned, my goodness, just saying it meets FRA, well, FRA spends more than last year. Every year we spend more than the year before. We never see a year where we actually cut any spending.

Maybe this is a small account. Mr. Chair, $6 million is pretty small in the face of trillions of dollars and billions of dollars, I agree. We have got to start somewhere.

Again, the FY18, FY19, FY20, and FY21 budgets all sought to eliminate funding for the Delta Regional Commission, eliminate it. Not me. That is what the budget wanted to do then. I am saying in 2024, let's just reduce it to FY19 and try to live within our means, just like my bosses and your bosses and our bosses have to do at home. They don't get more money every single year regardless of what happens.

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HUIZENGA). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. 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 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment reduces funding for the Denali Commission by $2 million, to the FY19 prepandemic level.

The Denali Commission's mission of providing job training and other economic development services in rural Alaska can better be served by the 29 other Federal programs with which it duplicates. There are 29 other programs doing this.

The Obama administration sought to eliminate funding for the commission in FY12 because it was duplicative and did not select projects based on competition or merit. Again, we are just handing out money, but we have a fancy name.

In 2013, the inspector general for the Denali Commission called for the elimination of the program. The elimination of the program. I am just saying, let's take it to FY19, $2 million. The inspector general stated that he recommended that Congress put its money elsewhere.

Well, it is not our money. It is their money. It is our bosses' money. You might go to Alaska. I don't know if you need a job training program if you go there. Maybe if you plan to go, you

should—well, that is another story. The Trump administration, likewise, sought to eliminate the commission in FY18, FY19, FY20, and FY21.

Again, it seems imprudent to continually fund yet another parochial commission in the face of two administrations. It seems like that to me; it might not to you, but these are both parties. People say, well, you folks up there can't get along, can't agree on anything. Well, here two parties on either side of the aisle said the same thing, and the inspector general's recommendations were that we cease funding.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, this regional commission helps distressed communities across Alaska with basic infrastructure, like water and sewage systems and power generation. For similar reasons as the previous amendments, I respectfully urge a ''no'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, at a bare minimum, we should pass this amendment just to keep the Denali Commission where it is, at its pre COVID–19 level, and not allow for its continued growth in the face of trillions of dollars of debt while our people can't afford gas, groceries, daycare, their electricity bills.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. 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 67, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $19,750,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $19,750,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to reduce funding for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, the SCRC, to prepandemic, fiscal year 2019 levels.

Yet again, this commission serves as a duplicative slush fund for parochial interests, this time for projects in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. I have many friends in those locations.

From FY 2010 to FY 2020, the SCRC received $250,000 annually, all without having an appointed Federal co-chair. There was nobody in charge. There was nobody running the thing, but they still got $250,000. I know in the face of trillions, $250,000 isn't much. Where I come from, my bosses would love to have $250,000 every single year and not have to account for it because nobody is in charge.

After a co-chair was appointed in December 2021—again, conveniently, with close ties to political leadership—the number is now a whopping $20 million in this bill. From $250,000 with nobody in charge to somebody politically connected to $20 million.

There is absolutely no reason for that dramatic increase in funding—well, there is one, but you are probably not going to like it—especially when these projects fund both projects with no national nexus, like electric vehicle charging stations.

We have to have a regional commission to do that? We just had an amendment where you are telling me the Department of Energy has got to pay for that, but now the regional commission pays for that also.

In addition to the charging stations, they also fund stormwater management and green infrastructure. Stormwater management is a problem, I am sure, in every State, but here again, is that the Federal Government's role? According to the SCRC's 2023–2027 strategic plan, that is what they are going to spend the money on.

Our constituents, our bosses, do not have money for these projects that have no impact on their lives, and in many cases drive up the cost of living for them.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, my objections to this amendment mirror my objections to the previous amendments to cut funding for regional commissions. I respectfully urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Again, Mr. Chair, we are just spending dollars. This government agency, this program does it, and here is another one. The last, the Denali Commission, there were 29 separate programs. This is not much different. I didn't count them up, but I assure you, there are other Federal programs that do the same thing. A question that hasn't been answered here is: Is it the role of the Federal Government?

I ask my bosses, my constituents, the people on this floor how many gas stations did they pay for through Federal appropriations? There are a bunch of gas stations around the country, everyone stops at them, we know their names. We bought them because we bought gasoline. Somebody invested in that, and we bought gasoline, and that paid for it, but in this case, we are going to pay for electric vehicle charging stations through our taxes, whether or not we have an electric vehicle. Whether or not that vehicle pays any highway taxes, we are going to pay for it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 49 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. 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 67, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $21,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $21,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer this amendment to reduce funding for the Northern Border Regional Commission, or the NBRC, to prepandemic fiscal year 2019 levels.

Like other regional commissions, the NBRC provides economic development assistance to projects in various States, in this case, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

I don't know if you are seeing a theme here. You want extra money from the Federal Government, and you are not getting enough, just create a commission. Get your buddies in other States to create a commission, and in comes the money.

These commissions simply serve as a slush fund for parochial and regional projects with little or actually no national nexus. They don't belong in the

purview of the Federal government. They belong in State and local governments.

Let's take a look at some of the funded programs taken from the 2022 annual report, which is the latest report available, 2022:

$304,000 to purchase a sound system for an auditorium in New Hampshire. I am sure it is wonderful. If I get to New Hampshire, maybe I will get to hear it, but in the meantime I am going to pay for it, and so are you.

Over $350,000 to expand rail yard capacity in upstate New York. I don't know, I am paying for freight costs. We have all kinds of incentives for railroads in this country. I know, Mr. Chair, I am on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. We have $350,000 coming from this commission to pay for that, as well.

Another $350,000 for a sailing center on Lake Champlain. I am sure it is wonderful. I am sure it is lovely. I live in Pennsylvania. I am not getting up to the lake too often.

These projects are all well and good. Some of them ought to be funded by private investment and others should be funded by States or localities.

Mr. Chair, our taxpayers are broke, and our country is broke. Somebody has to do something about it. Somebody has to make the hard decisions.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, for the same reasons as the previous amendments, I respectfully urge a ''no'' vote. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, instead of pandering to special interest groups, we have got to pare back these wasteful programs that oftentimes serve as a boondoggle for a limited number of folks in a limited location.

This amendment does not zero out the commission's funding. It doesn't say we have got to get rid of the commission. Other administrations have done that. This doesn't say that. It simply reduces the funding to pre-COVID, pre-Biden spending levels where, quite honestly, most of our bosses, our constituents are living. That is where their paychecks are. They are back there, and we are up here, taking their money and spending it on things that are already being spent on that should be spent by somebody else.

They should be attached to accountability at State and local elected officials, but they are not. They are attached to regional commissions that most people don't know who exist, have no idea who runs them or what they do.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

□ 1430

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. PERRY. 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 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

Page 81, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I am going to sound like a broken record here, so I will keep it short. I am not picking winners and losers or favorites here. First, the Great Lakes Authority has only been authorized since 2022. It is 2024 now. It still does not have a Federal co-chair. It has no website. It has no programs funded. There is nobody there.

Yet, strangely, it is still receiving Federal dollars, to the tune of $5 million, for projects supposedly in the watershed regions of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. I don't know because there is no one to ask.

Mr. Chair, we have seen how other commissions have gone. President Trump urged the elimination of three of them, and President Obama recommended cuts and elimination for the Denali Commission, making it bipartisan.

With that level of bipartisan criticism of existing commissions, I don't see why we need to dig ourselves even deeper with yet another commission. My goodness, Pennsylvania is covered by two of them. That is my home State. You have to call the balls and strikes.

I know people in this building will scoff at the difference between $2.5 million and $5 million. We are saying $2.5 million, which is pretty bad for me. I am saying to spend $2.5 million on a commission that doesn't have a co-chair, has no website, and has no programs funded, not $5 million.

It is still $2.5 million being sent to who knows where for who knows what, but it is $2.5 million less going toward a commission that cannot even begin operations without any Senate-confirmed Federal co-chair.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, in terms of the Great Lakes, for all the States it covers and with the enormous interests of the Great Lakes region, one that we share with Canada, we move into some really complex developmental questions in a region that has lost so many jobs.

I see what the gentleman's point is, but I don't agree with him. I stand up in support of all the commissions. I invite the gentleman to travel to these regions and see and meet with the co-chairs of these panels around our country.

This is off the subject in a way, but the gentleman's region was heavily impacted by what happened in East Palestine. I haven't seen the gentleman say anything on the floor in support of the mayor of that town or the people of that town.

If that had happened in my town, I would have been doing everything in my power to try to move the people out of that region who didn't want to stay there anymore and build them a better community in which to live and find the funds to do that, working with the railroads. I don't see the gentleman addressing issues of concern in his own region.

By the way, the part of Pennsylvania that drains into Lake Erie is covered by the Great Lakes Authority, so the gentleman is actually speaking against the interests of his own State on this amendment and a prior one. That is really shocking to me.

Mr. Chair, I don't support the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, with all due respect, Pennsylvania can handle itself. We don't need some commission to do our work. We understand where the water from Lake Erie goes, to the Great Lakes. We understand it is complex.

I looked at the list, and I have been to all of these States. I would be happy to meet with the Federal co-chair, but there isn't one. There isn't any. I would be happy to see what they are doing, but that person doesn't exist.

Do you know what exists? Millions of dollars going to this organization where there isn't anybody there. That is what exists. That is what we are trying to rectify. We are not even saying take all of it. Just take some of it so we don't spend as much on an organization with no website, no co-chair, no plan.

All of us know it is not going to stop at $5 million for this commission, just like the rest. It will all balloon up to tens of millions of dollars if Congress, using the power of the purse, doesn't put its foot down.

I love Pennsylvania. I love my home State. We want to handle our business. We don't need unelected bureaucrats not from Pennsylvania telling us how to do things in Pennsylvania. That is what they are going to do with this.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO.

vetted through the regular order of committees of jurisdiction in this House, not through a funding prohibition.

For these reasons, I cannot support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chair, the fish bypass channel is a complete separate structure that is not connected to the irrigation facilities that have been in place for over 100 years. This new facility was just constructed within the last 10 years, and the Army Corps of Engineers constructed it. They funded that construction, and they took care of that construction. The irrigation project is a Bureau of Reclamation project.

The only reason that the Army Corps of Engineers stepped in to do this work on the Yellowstone River was because they wanted to mitigate the pallid sturgeon because of the Endangered Species Act, and they found the cost much more reasonable to do that on the Yellowstone River, where the population is so much lower. Also, they could accomplish it easier than to go on the Lower Missouri, where they truly had the problem. They were mitigating this off-site.

Now, they are trying to transfer those costs to the local farmers and ranchers, to the 350 families available. It is just not right. It is just not fair to unilaterally make that decision.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the support of my colleagues for this amendment. It is critically important for the folks in eastern Montana, and it sets a good precedent going across the Nation.

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

□ 1445

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

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

Mr. ROSENDALE. 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 Montana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 54 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ROY. 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 implement, administer, or enforce Order No. 1920 published by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on May 13, 2024.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, the amendment I have at the desk is designed to prohibit funds for FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which subsidizes transmission to renewables. There is a certain order number, order No. 1920.

The thing is, a lot of Americans don't really know what the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is or does, but it plays a massive role in their lives. It is an agency that regulates interstate transmission of natural gas, oil, and electricity, to which President Biden has appointed a lot of commissioners to advance his climate agenda.

In May, FERC approved order No. 1920 which will force everyday Americans to subsidize the cost of transmission lines so renewable energy developers can reap the benefits of billions of dollars in Federal subsidies.

Just so everybody can understand what is going on, Congress, in its infinite wisdom, while we are $35 trillion in debt, while our economy was reeling in the wake of a massive economic shutdown in response to the pandemic, in Congress' infinite wisdom, it passed the so-called Inflation Reduction Act, in which we massively subsidize and fund predominantly Chinese companies and billion-dollar companies here in the United States to advance openly what our colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to advance with respect to pushing their climate agenda.

We are going to subsidize our enemies, undermine our natural resources and strengths to produce American natural gas, American oil, American cars, the internal combustion engine, and in doing so, we are going to drive up the cost of all American families' goods and services and their ability to carry out their lives.

Now, in order to carry out the fantasy that our radical, progressive Democratic colleagues want to push on the American people—much like when they tried to jam the metric system on me when I was in elementary school—they want to jam this absurdity onto the American people.

They are going to say now not only do you have to eat a more expensive electric vehicle, not only do you have to have an unreliable grid, not only do you have to subsidize China and our enemies, oh, no, you get to go even further. This is going to force electricity rate payers—that means Americans—to pay for the cost of transmission lines to renewable projects which will make unreliable energy allegedly more available.

Guess what? On a cloudy, windless day, you still need that wonderful natural gas, coal, and nuclear power to power your homes or power all of your magic unicorn electric vehicles that power you around the country. Meanwhile, those electric vehicles are piling up on the lots of dealerships.

Now, you are reading articles where 50 percent of the people who own electric vehicles today are saying: Oh, gosh, I don't think I will do that anymore. I am going to sell them.

Yet, we also have this administration about to jam the American people with a rule saying you are going to have to have two-thirds of the fleet in our country be electric by 2032.

This is an administration, and these are radical, progressive, Democratic colleagues who are at war with the American family. I believe we should defund this. That is what my amendment does.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, the first thing I would like to say to the gentleman from Texas is that our country is probably going to have 400 million people by 2050, and we are going to have to make some changes to accommodate them. We may not agree on what those are, but we can't live in 1950. It just simply isn't that Nation anymore.

This amendment prohibits funds for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission order No. 1920. That is a transmission and cost allocation rule that requires the Nation's transmission providers to plan for the transmission we know we will need in the future.

I live in a region that was wiped out back in about the early 2000s. What happened was one energy company goofed and turned off a switch, and it blacked out the entire Midwest, Northeast, and Canada, costing us $9 billion in economic activity and nine lives that were lost.

Now, it was upsetting that the grid was so integrated that we couldn't save the Ohioans that were damaged in that situation. I felt the transmission was old back then, and I know it is old now.

The FERC order 1920 is a transmission and cost allocation rule that requires the Nation's providers, the transmission providers, to plan for the transmission we know we will use in the future. Frankly, we need it right now.

This rule adopts specific requirements addressing how transmission providers must conduct long-term planning for regional transmission facilities and determine how to pay for them so that the needed transmission is built.

This rule was the first time in more than a decade that FERC has addressed the regional transmission policy. Boy, can we be a witness to that in the Midwest. We know when it wasn't there. We could see the lines just sag when the outage occurred.

To maintain a reliable electric grid and ensure that we meet our growing clean energy demands, studies show we

may need to expand transmission by 60 percent by 2030. A resilient and reliable energy grid is also critical in confronting extreme weather and climate events that will only increase in severity. We see them every month. It is clear that we need to improve how our country plans, pays for, and builds the electric grid of the future.

Finally, this rule was developed and voted on by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and so on.

The final rule reflected more than 15,000 pages of comments from nearly 200 stakeholders, the ones that could understand how to submit comments.

This rule is one step in the much larger, complex puzzle to ensure that we have a reliable and efficient electric grid as our Nation's energy needs change in the coming decades.

A lot of people around this country are producing on property now. They don't need to go up to the grid. Maybe if things happen on their property, they have to bring down power from the grid. That ability has to be there, too.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment and help us prepare for the future, for heaven's sake.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I would note that FERC Commissioner Mark Christie exposed this rule for what it is: ''The final rule inflicts staggering costs on consumers by promoting the construction of trillions of dollars of transmission projects, not to serve consumers in accordance with the Federal Power Act, but to serve a major policy agenda never passed by Congress, to serve the profit-making interests of developers of politically preferred generation, primarily wind and solar, and to serve corporate 'green energy' preferential purchasing policies.''

CHUCK SCHUMER basically admitted this, saying the order is: '' . . . what we need to see the clean energy revolution, we catalyze with the IRA come to fruition.''

This is an agenda. This is not about 1950. This is about 2050. You need clean-burning natural gas to actually power our homes, our hospitals, and our lives. You need to have reliable power. We ought to have more nuclear power. We can do that, and we are working on that, but you shouldn't be having these fanciful energy policies being put out there, mandated on the American people, that are crippling families.

That is the truth. In the quest for this radical agenda, you are empowering our enemies and absolutely destroying the American family who can't afford an electric vehicle that costs $17,000 more than the internal combustion engine.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. ROY. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 55 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ROY. 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 implement any of the following Executive orders:

(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 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability.

(6) Executive Order 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

(7) Executive Order 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, the amendment that I have put forward here would prohibit any of the funding in the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill from being used to carry out President Biden's executive orders on climate change.

Now, we have successfully gotten this amendment adopted in numerous appropriations bills last year and this year, and I hope we will again. The executive orders serve as the catalyst to—as I was referring to CHUCK SCHUMER a minute ago—some of the Department of Energy's most radical actions.

The Justice40 Initiative is a radical environmental justice initiative that directs 40 percent of the Federal clean energy and energy efficiency spending based on race, migrant status, and other characteristics.

DOE's transition to carbon pollution-free energy sources, a zero-emissions fleet, and a net-zero building portfolio make our Federal agencies wholly dependent on China for energy and wasting taxpayer dollars in the process.

DOE's overall efficiency standards for almost every household appliance, from washing machines to dishwashers to refrigerators to gas stoves, all of this is designed with a purpose. It is all designed to advance this radical agenda by radical, progressive Democratic colleagues who are more interested in worshipping at the altar of this so-called climate agenda than they are at advancing human flourishing, as God gave us the resources to do, and to develop wisely and appropriately for the betterment of civilization and to make our world a better place.

We manage climate change. We don't run from it. We actually protect our people. We allow people to advance, to be able to live in heat and cool, to be able to move around the planet and engage in commerce and lift people up, create economic opportunity.

We don't do that by hiding. We don't do that by empowering our enemies. We don't do that by undermining prosperity and undermining all that made this country great, with the available and abundant resources God gave us in this great continent of North America. We don't do that.

That is what our radical, progressive Democratic colleagues want to do. That is what they are doing. They are sending us back to the Stone Age and making people suffer. They are making the American people suffer. They are driving up the price of goods and services. They are making it harder to afford a car. They are making it harder for a plumber or small business man or business woman to do their job or take care of their families.

The goal here is to say these orders have no place. Congress has a role here in telling the administration: You have yet again overstepped your bounds. You are ignoring the Court on student loans. You are making up policies on a daily basis, endangering Americans with wide-open borders. You are allowing Americans to get killed, fentanyl to pour into our communities, and here, with this radical agenda, you are bankrupting the hardworking American family who made this country great. That is the purpose of the amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

America can't live in the past. We have to adapt to the new reality.

During 2023, just last year, there were 28 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters costing over $92 billion.

I say to my colleague from Texas, he has had some rough weather down there, too. Not just rough weather, but coming off the Gulf, those fierce incidents that occurred in Texas. I don't know how much it cost, but they are part of that $92 billion.

□ 1500

You have had some real energy problems down there with shutoffs and all. I don't know what it is like to live in Texas. I have visited there a couple of times. You can't deny reality.

I don't know what has happened to property insurance rates in Texas, but I can tell you what, every single bill that I get has gone up for our house insurance, the property insurance and so forth. Some places in Florida, they are not even selling insurance anymore. They can't get insurance on their property.

These incidents are severe, and there have already been 15 confirmed billion-dollar weather and climate disasters this year.

Let's look at reality. Tell the American citizens who lost businesses, homes, and loved ones from hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters that there are no costs from climate change. Are you kidding?

We have to adapt to a new reality and help our people, not turn our backs on them. We must maintain American leadership also in the clean energy field because otherwise we cede it to China and to other places, and we are weakened by that as a country. We have to embrace the future reality.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, this is not about looking backwards. It is about looking forward. That is the whole point. We are going to talk about, oh, we are going to have 400 million people or 450 million people, great. Fine. We should grow as a country. By the way, we should have more kids. That is a different conversation and a different debate. Let's grow as a country. Fantastic.

Do you know what you need? Power.

Do you know what building we are sitting in right now?

One powered by natural gas.

Do you know what most of the hospitals and places in Texas that are functioning right now in the great State of Texas are powered by?

Natural gas.

Do you know what we could be powered more by?

Nuclear.

Do you know why we are not?

Crazy ideas mostly from radical, progressive Democrats who don't want to deal with the fact that we could actually safely have nuclear power.

The fact is, instead, we want to litter our continent with wind farms and solar farms which are inefficient and unreliable, demonstrably and proven to be so. That is the truth.

The fact here is we just want to have reliable power.

Even if you accept this trope that somehow we are having significantly more storms——

Ms. KAPTUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Texas has a lot of wind farms and so forth.

Are you saying none of them are any good?

Mr. ROY. Reclaiming my time. Yes, we do. Yes, Texas has significantly more wind and solar than a lot of other places in the world because we embrace the all-of-the-above approach, and, no, I don't believe that is a good thing. No, I don't believe that one-third of our grid in Texas should be wind and solar.

Do you want to know why Texas is now more wind and solar?

Yes, we started it. But guess what?

The Feds are subsidizing the hell out of it. They are making it so it is not cost-effective to be able to go build more natural gas and coal, and that is destroying our country. The Federal Government is making it where Texas and other States cannot have reliable power. That is the truth. You are causing taxes on the American people, making our grid unreliable, and this trope about storms is garbage.

The fact is over the last century, many, many more lives have been saved because of the availability of reliable power than there were a century ago when, for example, a hurricane demolished Galveston long before there was any kind of fossil fuel issues.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ROY. 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 30, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,960,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, my amendment fully defunds the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, EERE.

I offered this amendment because we cannot, in my view, continue to fund the destruction of United States energy to satisfy the climate agenda that I have been describing over the last 15 minutes.

I do want to say, with all due respect, I believe that the Appropriations Committee did a good job in trying to pare this back, and they limited the funding of this particular office knowing that it deserves to be reduced.

I just want to take it a step further. I think when our country is $35 trillion in debt, I think when our country is bleeding $2 trillion a year, I think that our country needs to pinch every penny we can. I think we should pinch those pennies in offices that are designed, frankly, to undermine the very productivity and economic growth we need to drive ourselves out of the debt that this incompetent Congress and incompetent government created for the American people.

The fiscal year 2024 minibus, that is last year's spending bill, gave this office $3.5 billion. Again, I want to applaud the Appropriations Committee for reducing that down to about $2 billion, $1.96. I would like to strike it to zero. That is what this amendment would do.

This office's mission is to ''equitably''—that is already a big strike. Just start with equitably.

This office's mission is to equitably transition America to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050. It funds wind and solar which are actively destroying the power grids which I just described a minute ago, undermining the ability to have reliable energy, despite the Department of Energy claiming they would lead to ''enhanced reliability.'' They don't.

On EVs, it funds zero-emissions vehicles which I already described are significantly beneficial to the wealthy. Today, only the wealthy can afford them. Fifty percent of them are saying they don't even want them. They are piling up on dealerships' lots. We have the government now saying that you have to have two-thirds of the fleet being available by 2032. We shouldn't be funding an office to advance the thing that is already being advanced by a Congress that is messing up the ability of the American people to live.

Third, it is woke. It actively promotes divisive concepts like ''energy equity and environmental justice,'' whatever the hell that means, which allocates taxpayer dollars based on immutable characteristics.

This is, again, your glorious government at work, picking winners and losers, dividing us up by race, making up all kinds of policies in the name of wokeism while destroying our economy in the name of pursuing their climate activist agenda.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I share some of my colleague's concern about excess spending in EERE. EERE received over $16 billion from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, of which there are billions in unobligated balances remaining. These reasons are exactly why, and my colleague from Texas alluded to this in his amendment, we reduced EERE spending by $1.5 billion below fiscal year 2024.

In fact, the House bill has reduced funding for EERE below the fiscal 2016 level. However, respectfully, my colleague's amendment goes too far in my view by eliminating funding for EERE.

I am actually a supporter of EERE. The work that they do advances research and development on renewable technologies, advanced manufacturing, and battery improvement. That includes essential work on critical minerals that will help lay the groundwork for technologies that will reduce our reliance on foreign supplies.

I think that is an issue we all can support.

I support strategic reductions to EERE, but I am not in favor of eliminating the account and walking away from its ongoing work.

Mr. Chair, for those reasons I must oppose my colleague's amendment, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. I respect the gentleman from Tennessee, and I appreciate the cuts as I already stipulated. I am glad to see it reduced by $1.5 billion. I still say that is $2 billion too many. I don't even know where we are getting the $2 billion. I won't engage the gentleman on that, but nobody on this floor can tell me where we are getting the $2 billion.

Mr. Chair, do you know what we are really doing? We are borrowing money from China. Believe it or not, in the appropriations bill this last go-round, we actually subsidized China. We borrow from China, we pay interest, and then we turn around and we subsidize China. That is what the geniuses of the congressional body do for the American people while we rack up $35 trillion in debt.

Let's move off of the fanciful, radical climate agenda that is destroying American entrepreneurial capability and abilities and driving down prosperity, and let's move straight on to debt.

What in the hell are we going to cut if you can't cut this?

Who on this floor is going to stand up and talk about Social Security and Medicare and everything else?

No. Everybody is going to preen and posture about it. Meanwhile, we are destroying the greatest country in the history of the world by putting a tax on the American people in the form of what? Inflation.

We are killing our own country while we spend money. Mr. Chair, $2 billion more is going to go to have this office advancing more of the very radical agenda destroying our ability to produce wealth and drive ourselves out of the debt. We are going to borrow $2 billion more so that we can advance energy, equity, and environmental justice and try to drive toward ''zero-emissions vehicles'' that I already described only the wealthy are driving that cost $17,000 more than the internal combustion engine, and we are going to drive up the price of a used internal combustion engine so that a plumber in 2030 is going to collapse. That is what is going to happen.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The bill already cuts 43 percent in this account for energy efficiency and renewable energy. I don't really understand the gentleman from Texas, a lot of the things that he throws out there.

If you look at where agriculture is going in my part of the country, where it is going is John Deere is on track to make a 100 percent ethanol-powered tractor.

If I had said that to the gentleman 25 years ago, he would say: Well, I can't think about that. That can't happen.

Guess what? It is happening.

For the eight counties I represent, the rural parts of those counties, one-half of soybeans and corn go into making that fuel. We are very proud of it. We are very proud of it. It is renewable energy.

In terms of solar, you say: Why do you need this?

When solar first got started in my area by individual entrepreneurs—okay, inventors—the Federal Government, the Department of Energy didn't even know about what they were doing. They took their technology to the Department of Energy. Now they laud what the people were doing.

Guess what their problem was. It was getting financing and getting help to bring their technology forward because they weren't a big company, and they didn't have any of those angel investors like Texas has.

Out where I live, the people have made it forward by their own creativity and hard work.

We flew the first biofuel F–16 out of our National Guard base in Ohio. It didn't come out of Texas. It didn't come out of Tucson, it came out of our area because of the creativity our people.

Where this Department comes in and where this program comes in is for the Americans who are out there today who are inventing something new and need a little bit of help in order to get it across the finish line. I want to help them, and I am looking toward advances in biofuels, in hydrogen, and hydrogen fuel cells. Yes, in solar. I am not against solar. Wind energy, you have more of that. We have quite a bit in Ohio now, too. Geothermal, thermal heat recovery, advanced manufacturing efficiencies, we are seeing those every day. Weatherization and building materials, I can't get into all of that in the brief time I have.

It is a revolution, and it is exciting. It is exciting to be a part of America's future.

Our dominance in the solar industry, if we can get there, could result in an up to $1.3 trillion market and 500,000 jobs. We are up to about 200,000 jobs right now in that field, and we need more people to specialize in the electricity of solar.

We can choose to give up American leadership in these technologies by cutting further innovations, or we can embrace the future of the global energy economy, and that is what I want to do.

Therefore, Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I will just add this. Every time I get my gas can out and I have to use the stupid spout that spills all over the place because it has been regulated by the Federal Government—we messed up an actual gas can—and then I have to stick the gas in with ethanol into it that goes into the engine that then clogs up the frigging fuel pump that I then have to replace because of all that garbage, I would just tell you that none of that stuff is there if it is not subsidized. That is the truth.

The American people are tired of the Federal Government subsidizing less than optimal energy, and that is what we are doing. Without those subsidies, they die.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. ROY. 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 Texas will be postponed.

□ 1515

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 60 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Ms. TENNEY. 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 pay Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm a salary that exceeds $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment No. 60 to reduce the salary of Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm to $1.

Since taking office in January 2021, Secretary Granholm has violated the Hatch Act multiple times. She owned

Proterra stock while her boss, President Biden, repeatedly promoted the company. Her husband owned Ford stock while she personally promoted the company's work with official resources. She cashed in on millions of dollars after these illegal transactions and a failure to disclose obvious conflicts were revealed.

Most critically, she lied under oath to Congress, claiming that she did not own any individual stocks when, in fact, she did. Anyone disputing these charges should consult the following articles: Reuters, ''U.S. Energy Secretary Granholm violated ethics law, watchdog says''; CNN, ''Biden touts electric car company potentially worth millions for his Energy Secretary''; Washington Free Beacon, ''Energy [Secretary's] husband held stock in Ford as admin approved billions in electric vehicle subsidies''; and FOX News, ''Biden Energy Secretary Granholm admits false testimony about owning stocks.''

Secretary Granholm has also promoted the Biden administration's disastrous energy policies that are crippling our country and preventing us from maximizing our energy independence and the all-of-the-above strategy.

Energy security is national security, and Secretary Granholm is directly jeopardizing our national security and violating our laws under the Hatch Act.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in defunding Secretary Granholm's salary by voting for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, this amendment raises serious constitutional issues and may amount to an unconstitutional bill of attainder.

This is not the way to handle policy disputes with Secretary Granholm, who is a very highly qualified, dedicated public servant.

I have never actually heard this. These are serious charges, and this amendment prioritizes legislative theater over the American people and has no chance of becoming law.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I heard the assertions made by my colleague. As I indicated, I cited actual news sources. The Secretary actually testified before Congress, and it was determined that she lied under oath.

Violating the Hatch Act is a crime under Federal statutes. It is time that Ms. Granholm either resign or we should reduce her salary. We have the right under Congress with our power of the purse to reduce her salary, and that is exactly what we are doing here under the Holman rule.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chair, I respectfully rise to oppose the amendment. While I completely understand some of the frustrations my colleagues may experience with some of the dealings with the executive branch, I don't believe reducing salaries to $1 is likely to solve the problem. I think it may create a more challenging environment.

Mr. Chair, I respectfully ask for a ''no'' vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. GARBARINO). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Ms. TENNEY. 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 carry out Executive Order 14019 (863 Fed. Reg. 13623; relating to promoting access to voting), except for sections 7, 8, and 10 of such Order.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment No. 61 to the Energy-Water Development appropriations bill to prohibit funding for President Biden's Executive Order No. 14019, titled: ''Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting.''

This executive order requires Federal agencies to use their power, influence, resources, and Federal funding to enter into agreements with nongovernmental agencies and organizations to conduct voter registration and other mobilization activities.

Mr. Chairman, this executive order is nothing more than a blatant attempt to transform the Federal Government into a partisan get-out-the-vote machine for Democrats.

The Department of Energy should be nonpartisan, and Federal agencies should not be using taxpayer funds to actively engage in get-out-the-vote operations that have nothing to do with the agencies' core missions, not to mention the obvious mission creep and Hatch Act violations this activity would trigger.

Mr. Chair, President Biden should not be using American taxpayer dollars to weaponize the Federal Government to manipulate and steer our election in a partisan manner. As the cofounder and chair of the Election Integrity Caucus, it is my privilege to introduce this amendment to restore transparency and confidence in our democratic process while keeping partisan Federal bureaucrats and the swamp from deliberately tipping the balance at the ballot box.

I stand firmly behind the concept of one citizen, one vote, as enshrined in our Constitution. However, I do not support this blatantly partisan mobilization of the Federal Government for political purposes. No citizen should have their vote diluted by Federal bureaucrats.

While our energy infrastructure and independence are at risk, and so many communities in our districts do not have safe, clean drinking water, the funds in this bill should be spent for the purpose they are appropriated, not implementing a partisan get-out-the-vote initiative.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, which will preserve election integrity and stop the Biden administration from transforming the people's government into a get-out-the-vote machine for partisan Democrats. Let's make voting great again.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, the gentlewoman's amendment is another example of the majority proposing language that is not germane to an energy bill. It is yet an additional illustration of how Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, unfortunately, my colleague is not correct on this. The Biden administration put out Executive Order No. 14019 and tasked all Federal agencies, including all the agencies that are included in this appropriations bill, to get involved with third parties in order to get out the vote, moving away from providing the core missions we described that each of these agencies under their appropriated designations are required to perform under law.

They are not allowed to get engaged in political processes, a direct violation of the Hatch Act. That is why this bill is germane, and that is why I urge all of my colleagues to actually support this bill.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 62 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. VAN DREW. 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 for the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations of the Department of Energy.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in favor of my amendment No. 62. It would prohibit funds from being used for the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations within the Department of Energy. I know that sounds like a wonderful title and Members think what could be wrong with that. I am going to explain, Mr. Chairman, what is wrong with it.

This Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations is going to have an equitable energy transition. Let's talk in real words about what that means. It means that Americans who don't want this are going to be forced to have this transition, and they are going to be forced into spending their taxpayer dollars for it.

I will point out what Americans are tired of. They are tired of being told what to do by politicians and those in certain positions of power. I think we forget sometimes that Americans don't work for us. The politicians, the Members of Congress, the Members of the Senate, and the President of the United States work for them. So often, we forget that.

What does this all mean, what this Department does, this group of people who supposedly know so much? It means less reliable energy. It means continued higher energy prices. It means less energy independence.

Many of the technologies that this office uses and advocates for rely on countries, particularly China, a country with a track record of human rights violations, such as what goes on in Congo. Mr. Chair, I want everybody to listen to this. That is where modern-day slavery is in effect, forcing hundreds of thousands of Africans to work in subhuman conditions in order to mine the cobalt needed for electric vehicles.

How wrong is that? While we are driving around in our fancy electric vehicles, mostly wealthier folks, these people are scratching the dirt, trying to just survive, and we think that is a good thing. That is not the American way.

It is also important to note, even if my colleagues do believe in it, that America has these resources and is quite blessed with rare earth minerals. This administration continues to prevent our ability to actually mine them, so we depend on China more than ever.

Members couldn't make this stuff up. Members can't believe it, but it is true. It forces us to purchase from China.

It is unfair, unethical, and, I would maintain, un-American to continue forcing to pay this money, to continue forcing taxpayers to subsidize it, to continue forcing Americans to have this shoved down their throats when they don't want it.

We need to end the subsidization of clean energy in this form. Let the marketplace take effect. Let's have the competition. Let's see if nuclear is the best. Let's see if we can really build and supply more solar panels in the United States of America but not rely on other countries.

Eliminating offices like these is a step in the right direction. It is the right thing to do for so many reasons. I have just outlined a few of them.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations is responsible for managing more than $25 billion for large-scale pilot programs and demonstrations across numerous energy technologies. It is our responsibility to be good stewards of taxpayer funds, which is why the House bill includes no funding for the office to conduct new demonstrations.

Instead, the only funds provided to the office in this bill are for staff to provide project management oversight. My colleague's amendment, respectfully, would prohibit funds for that oversight function, preventing the office from ensuring programs are being properly administered.

That would directly impact the success of important programs within the office's jurisdiction, like the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program and the small modular reactor program. These programs, which have strong bipartisan support, are essential to ensuring our Nation's energy security and regaining U.S. leadership in nuclear energy.

We can't abandon our oversight responsibilities and risk the success of programs like these. For these reasons, I must oppose the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

□ 1530

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I respect my colleague, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, tremendously. It is one of those few times we will have to agree to disagree, but I think it is so important that we make a statement here.

There are some good things that office does, but they do so many things that we don't agree with. This is the conundrum that we always find ourselves in in Congress. In order to get a modicum of good things done, we have to vote for the whole package and the whole thing moves forward, and so many of those initiatives are not good, and that is the problem here.

Let's do this right. I believe in nuclear. I believe solar can have a role. I don't believe wind can do well, especially out in the ocean, but the point is, let the marketplace of ideas be the ones that dictate what we should do here. This office does so much that it shouldn't do, yet we are told we have to vote for this because they do a few things we agree with. I respectfully disagree.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment and say that I can still recall in this country when the first Arab oil embargo occurred in the late 1970s, and this country was shut down because we were not energy independent inside our borders. When they chose to close the spigot, unemployment in my area shot up to nearly 20 percent.

During this war in Ukraine that we are experiencing now, what does Russia do? It tries to divert its oil shipments here and many other places around the world in order to use that power to achieve its political ends.

Energy is vital, and it can be used as a weapon. We have to be energy independent inside these borders. The Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations was established in order to scale up emerging technologies. We cannot just rely on the past. This is an agile country. We have to build the future.

This office focuses on advanced nuclear, for example. It focuses on carbon capture and energy improvements, both in rural or remote areas as well as the reclaiming of former mine lands. We are looking at smaller nuclear reactors in some of those places, industrial demonstrations, working with the steel industry. They have made a revolution in energy savings. It is exciting to see.

Their strategy includes energy storage demonstrations, regional clean hydrogen hubs, which I hope someday to get in my area because I so believe in hydrogen fuel cells, but we have to push the technology further than it is and others yet to be invented, certainly in the thermal energy recapture field.

Mr. Chair, we must continue to invest in an all-of-the-above strategy to make this country energy independent in perpetuity. We cannot lose our momentum, and, unfortunately, I believe

your amendment does exactly that, loses momentum. It helps to throttle scientific innovation, which is what the Department of Energy has in all of our 17 labs, everything that is being done. The average business that is out there can't do some of what the Department of Energy can help them do with a supercomputing capacity and with its ability to deal with rare minerals and so forth.

The amendment may be well-intentioned in the offering, but I have to oppose it, however, because I really think it drives America backward, and that is not where we need to be at this moment in history.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to vote against this amendment.

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, just quickly to wrap it up, we are less energy independent now than we were 4 years ago. I agree we should look at nuclear, look at carbon capture, look at all these things, but don't make us more dependent on other countries.

The wind turbines they want to build in our beautiful oceans are going to make us more dependent on energy from foreign countries. What we are forcing on the American public with the EVs, the electric vehicles, will make us more dependent on China.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

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

Mr. VAN DREW. 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 New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. VAN DREW. 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 Jigar Shah, Director of the Loan Programs Office, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I rise today in favor of my amendment, No. 63, which would reduce the salary of Director Shah of the Department of Energy's Loan Programs Office to $1.

Director Shah receives the allocation of grants and loans for clean energy initiatives funded through both the Inflation Reduction Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. I voted for the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, so it particularly disturbs me.

As this administration continues to prioritize dubious green initiatives, American energy prices have gone up, not down, our strategic reserves have been depleted, and reliable energy sources are being overlooked in favor of less reliable energy sources.

Mr. Shah has played a critical role in that decline and he has hurt America.

Beyond his advocacy for the Green New Deal, Mr. Shah's conflict of interest and questionable business practices are deeply troubling.

Let me explain. Mr. Shah was the president of Generate Capital. He provided a $100 million loan to Plug Power, a company that develops hydrogen fuel cells.

Later, as director of the Loan Programs Office, Mr. Shah proceeded to give Plug Power a $1.66 billion loan guarantee, but this came from the Department of Energy, our tax dollars. Mr. Chair, it came from your tax dollars and the tax dollars of Americans.

In 2023, Plug Power proceeded to report over $1.3 billion in losses.

This raises serious concerns about Mr. Shah's ability to conduct proper risk assessment and the decision-making process that he has as director, as well as concerns over his potential undue influence and favoritism within the loan process for companies he has relationships with.

Again, that is what Americans are tired of. They are tired of the good old boy system. They are tired of money going to people that are connected.

Mr. Shah also approved a $3 billion partial loan guarantee to a company we have heard of: Sunnova. It is a solar company with a history of questionable and aggressive sales tactics and some ethical issues, including pressuring vulnerable customers into expensive, long-term contracts that they didn't want or need.

It highlights another example of Mr. Shah's questionable financial oversight ability, but it also breaches the public trust when such companies receive billions upon billions of dollars that are taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Shah has also admitted under oath—and I want everybody to listen to this one; he said it under oath—he attended paid conferences where he got paid where applicants to the Loan Programs Office were present, and they paid to be there to hear Mr. Shah speak. We have got to wonder about that one.

It raises serious pay-to-play concerns and is another example of his potential conflict of interest playing a role where he allocates loans as the director.

In light of these serious concerns, it is imperative that we take decisive action to restore public trust in government. We work for the public. They don't work for us. We have got to punish bad behavior, and this administration does not.

By passing my amendment, which reduces his salary to $1, Congress will send a clear message that ethical lapses are not tolerated, and conflicts of interest are not tolerated and will not be accepted.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. NORMAN). The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, this amendment raises serious constitutional issues and may amount to an unconstitutional bill of attainder. This is not the way to handle policy disputes with Jigar Shah, director of the Department of Energy's Loan Programs Office. The amendment prioritizes legislative theater again over the American people, and it has no chance of becoming law.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I haven't seen any decision or anything that says that it is unconstitutional. I do not agree. I urge people to vote for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

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

Ms. KAPTUR. 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 New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in part A of House Report 118–602.

Mr. VAN DREW. 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 30, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 1, after the dollar amount , insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I rise today in favor of my amendment No. 64.

This amendment would increase funding at the Department of Energy

to enhance the security of existing electrical transformers from both physical and cyber threats.

Few parts of our Nation's infrastructure are more critical to everyday life and national security than our electrical grid, and it is under an alarming increase in threats over the past several years, as we all know.

In 2022 alone, a decade-high surge in attacks occurred with 101 incidents being reported in August alone. While some of these instances amounted to petty vandalism, some of the threats were serious. They were real. They were coordinated efforts to cause widespread power outages to all of our American citizens.

One such effort in Moore County, North Carolina, left nearly 50,000 people without power after two Duke Energy substations were shot at.

In 2023, extremists plotted to attack multiple energy substations in Maryland with the goal of literally destroying Baltimore.

In Michigan, this year alone, 14 different incidents of gunshot damage to transformers, regulators, and other electrical equipment have occurred.

These are clearly not isolated incidents, Mr. Chair, but rather a concerning and growing trend across the United States of America.

Perpetrators of these attacks have been part of extremist groups, including neo-Nazi groups, and have admitted to seeking to sow unrest and disrupt our infrastructure system to destroy and create anarchy in our country.

While States have begun to act on this issue, it is far past time our Federal Government got involved, ensuring that these critical pieces of infrastructure are secured from all types of threats.

This amendment seeks to build off existing efforts by increasing funding to go toward advancing security measures, increasing our efforts to better detect, deter, and to respond to these attacks.

□ 1545

This is not just a matter of infrastructure improvement. It is an investment in our Nation's security and the well-being of our citizens.

I don't even have to say this, but I will. Electricity is a modern necessity of life. Mr. Chair, this is what the American people want us to do. This is what our job is supposed to be, to make sure that we are safe and secure.

This amendment is a vital step toward protecting it from threats, both domestic and abroad, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I claim the time opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

I rise in reluctant opposition to this amendment. It transfers $10 million to the grid deployment account from the energy efficiency and renewable energy account for the purposes to enhance the security of existing electrical transformers from cyber threats and from physical attacks from individuals.

While I very much support the intent behind this amendment to enhance the security of existing electrical transformers from cyber threats and physical attacks, I cannot support the source of the funds for the amendment, the energy and efficiency and renewable energy accounts, which have already been cut by 43 percent.

Further cutting these programs, even for noble purposes, is not in our Nation's interest. We can choose to give up American leadership in these technologies by cutting further innovation, or we can embrace the future of the global energy economy on all levels.

I point out that the Department of Energy's work to support and secure the transformer supply chain spans across the Office of Electricity, Grid Deployment, and Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response with other programs also contributing.

I hope the gentleman can continue to work toward his objective, but we will oppose this particular amendment. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's remarks. However, I respectfully disagree. We are moving from one account, which is basically forcing people to accept something that they do not want and have clearly said that does not help America.

I also respectfully will disagree with her that we are not showing American leadership. Maybe it is Chinese leadership or foreign countries leadership. We are not energy independent now. We were. We can be unbelievably energy independent. We can export energy and not only fossil fuels.

Americans lead. Americans are great. Americans have the ability to ensure that our country is number one. There is nothing wrong with American exceptionalism and being the best and doing the most.

This is part of it. We have to make sure that we do what really truly helps the American public, which is to make sure that we are safe and secure and not forcing them to accept something that is going to be very expensive and cause us to rely on foreign countries more than we ever have in our American history of entrepreneurship and exceptionalism.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

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

Mr. VAN DREW. 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 New Jersey will be postponed.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. 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. VAN DREW) having assumed the chair, Mr. NORMAN, 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. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 8997.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON) kindly take the chair.

□ 1631

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Mr. FERGUSON (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 64, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 118–

602 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 36 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

Amendment Nos. 42 through 51 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. ROSENDALE of Montana.

Amendment Nos. 54 and 56 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

Amendment Nos. 62 through 64 by Mr. VAN DREW of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 36, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 197, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—199

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (MO)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
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Wenstrup
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Williams (NY)
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Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—42

Barr
Boebert
Bush
Cammack
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Cloud
Costa
Crow
Davidson
Evans
Fitzgerald
Gallego
Garamendi
Goldman (NY)
González-Colón
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Green (TN)
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Issa
Jackson (TX)
LaMalfa
Lawler
Letlow
Meuser
Moylan
Pascrell
Plaskett
Pressley
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Scott (VA)
Sherrill
Spartz
Stansbury
Stefanik
Titus
Trahan
Trone
Turner

□ 1654

Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mrs. TORRES of California, Messrs. MEEKS, and TAKANO changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. BURGESS and CURTIS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 363.

Stated against:

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I was unable to physically record my vote on the Ogles Amendment for H.R. 8997. Had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 363.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 42, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 195, noes 210, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 364]

AYES—195

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy

Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—210

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—33

Barr
Boebert
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Correa
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Gosar
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Houlahan
Issa
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lynch
McGarvey
Meuser
Moore (UT)
Moylan
Pascrell
Pocan
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Schakowsky
Sherrill
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Stansbury
Torres (NY)
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1657

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 43, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 147, noes 267, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

AYES—147

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
LaHood
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—267

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman

Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—23

Bost
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Fischbach
Gallego
Garamendi
Gosar
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
LaMalfa
Letlow
Meuser
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Stansbury
Tlaib
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1700

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 44, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 274, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 366]

AYES—145

Alford
Allen
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—274

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stauber
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—18

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Collins
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Gosar
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Stansbury
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1703

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Chair, I was absent for the vote on ordering the previous question for H. Res. 1370. I was also absent for several votes on amendments to H.R. 8997. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 359, NO on Roll Call No. 363, NO on Roll Call No. 364, NO on Roll Call No. 365, and NO on Roll Call No. 366.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 45, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 115, noes 305, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 367]

AYES—115

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smucker
Spartz
Steel

Steil
Steube
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—305

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ezell
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—17

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Gosar
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moylan
Nehls
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1706

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 46, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 121, noes 298, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 368]

AYES—121

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
De La Cruz
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (PA)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Steil
Steube
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Zinke

NOES—298

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ezell
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone

Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—18

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Davidson
Diaz-Balart
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner
Yakym

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1709

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 47, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 283, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 369]

AYES—134

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Babin
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—283

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—20

Arrington
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Foxx
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hunt
Moore (UT)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1712

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 48, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 128, noes 291, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 370]

AYES—128

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Steil
Steube
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams (TX)
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—291

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ezell
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—18

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Hageman
Higgins (LA)
Molinaro
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Torres (NY)
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1715

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 49, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 133, noes 286, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 371]

AYES—133

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—286

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—18

Brecheen
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crenshaw
Crow

Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Malliotakis
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1718

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 50, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 125, noes 295, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 372]

AYES—125

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Steel
Steube
Strong
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Zinke

NOES—295

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Finstad
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luttrell
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—17

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moore (UT)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Spartz
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1721

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 364 and AYE on Roll Call No. 372.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 51, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 136, noes 285, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

AYES—136

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—285

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luttrell
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—16

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Miller-Meeks
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1724

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 53, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 204, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

AYES—218

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pappas
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—204

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Luetkemeyer
Magaziner
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pelosi
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
LaMalfa
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1728

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 54, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 213, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 375]

AYES—209

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Foxx
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1732

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 56, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 144, noes 277, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 376]

AYES—144

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Ezell
Fallon
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Zinke

NOES—277

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Guest
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—16

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. FOXX) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1735

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 62, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 273, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 377]

AYES—145

Alford
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Ezell
Fallon
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Zinke

NOES—273

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—19

Bilirakis
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Ferguson
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Loudermilk

Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1738

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 63, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 158, noes 257, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 378]

AYES—158

Aderholt
Alford
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—257

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—21

Auchincloss
Brecheen
Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Ferguson
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Loudermilk
McCaul
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1742

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, during Roll Call Vote No. 378 on H.R. 8997, I mistakenly recorded my vote as Aye when I should have voted No.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 64, printed in part A of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 203, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 379]

AYES—214

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Houlahan
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kim (CA)
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick

Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—203

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Bush
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Crow
Evans
Ferguson
Gallego
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Kustoff
Loudermilk
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sherrill
Spartz
Turner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1745

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY) having assumed the chair, Ms. FOXX, 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. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1370, she reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 1370, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 8997 is postponed.

ALLOWING CONTRACTORS TO CHOOSE EMPLOYEES FOR SELECT SKILLS ACT

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. 7887) to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit minimum experience or educational requirements for proposed contractor personnel in certain contract solicitations, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 178, nays 234, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 380]

YEAS—178

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—234

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez

Meng	Pressley	Stevens
Meuser	Quigley	Strickland
Mfume	Ramirez	Suozzi
Miller (OH)	Raskin	Swalwell
Molinaro	Ross	Sykes
Moore (WI)	Ruiz	Takano
Morelle	Rulli	Thanedar
Moskowitz	Ryan	Thompson (CA)
Moulton	Salazar	Thompson (MS)
Mrvan	Salinas	Titus
Mullin	Sarbanes	Tlaib
Nadler	Scanlon	Tokuda
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Tonko
Neal	Schiff	Torres (CA)
Neguse	Schneider	Torres (NY)
Newhouse	Scholten	Trahan
Nickel	Schrier	Trone
Norcross	Scott (VA)	Underwood
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David	Valadao
Omar	Sewell	Van Drew
Pallone	Sherman	Vargas
Panetta	Simpson	Vasquez
Pappas	Slotkin	Veasey
Pelosi	Smith (NJ)	Velázquez
Peltola	Smith (WA)	Wasserman Schultz
Perez	Sorensen	Waters
Peters	Soto	Watson Coleman
Pettersen	Spanberger	Wexton
Phillips	Stansbury	Wild
Pingree	Stanton	Williams (GA)
Pocan	Stauber	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Steil	

NOT VOTING—19

Bush	Garamendi	Rogers (AL)
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Sánchez
Crow	Hoyle (OR)	Sherrill
Evans	Loudermilk	Turner
Ferguson	Pascrell	
Gallego	Reschenthaler	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1752

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed 22 roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Nay on Roll Call No. 359 on Ordering the Previous Question;

No on Roll Call No. 360 on Agreeing to H. Res. 1370;

YEA on Roll Call No. 361 on S. 3706;

YEA on Roll Call No. 362 on S. 227;

No on Roll Call No. 363 on Ogles 36;

No on Roll Call No. 364, Perry 42;

No on Roll Call No. 365, Perry 43;

No on Roll Call No. 366, Perry 44;

No on Roll Call No. 367, Perry 45;

No on Roll Call No. 368, Perry 46;

No on Roll Call No. 369, Perry 47;

No on Roll Call No. 370, Perry 48;

No on Roll Call No. 371, Perry 49;

No on Roll Call No. 372, Perry 50;

No on Roll Call No. 373, Perry 51;

No on Roll Call No. 374, Rosendale 53;

No on Roll Call No. 375, Roy 54;

No on Roll Call No. 376, Roy 56;

No on Roll Call No. 377, Van Drew 62;

No on Roll Call No. 378, Van Drew 63;

No on Roll Call No. 379, Van Drew 64; and No on Roll Call No. 380 on H.R. 7887.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF JOHNNY CASH, PROVIDED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 120, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 120

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF JOHNNY CASH.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on September 24, 2024, for a ceremony as part of the unveiling of the statue of Johnny Cash, provided by the State of Arkansas.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8998 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370 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. 8998.

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

□ 1758

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. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

□ 1800

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to begin consideration of H.R. 8998, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025.

First, I commend Chairman COLE for his leadership of the Appropriations Committee and for his continued support of the Department of the Interior bill. I also thank Ranking Member PINGREE for her partnership as well as Ranking Member DELAURO of the full committee and the subcommittee Members for their work on this bill.

H.R. 8998 provides $38.4 billion in new non-defense discretionary spending, which is $72 million below the fiscal year 2024 level and $4.4 billion below the President's budget request. The bill also rescinds $55 million provided to the Presidio Trust through the Inflation Reduction Act.

Cutting funding is never easy, but with the national debt of nearly $35 trillion and inflation at an unacceptable level, we had to make tough choices in this bill to rein in unnecessary discretionary spending.

This legislation prioritizes critical needs and addresses specific interests and concerns brought to our attention through more than 8,800 Member requests.

H.R. 8998 fully funds the payment in lieu of taxes program, estimated at $600 million, which includes over $330 million to permanently address Federal wildland firefighter pay and capacity. The permanent pay fix included in this bill would improve firefighter recruitment and retention and provide financial certainty to the men and women protecting our communities from catastrophic wildfires.

I will say that, last Wednesday, I was up at what is called the Bench fire in Idaho. I talked to the firefighters and the fire incident commanders up there and spent a day with them. I can tell you they do tremendous work at great risk to themselves. This is something that has to be done.

It also signals our commitment to upholding the Federal Government's trust and treaty responsibilities, providing $2.81 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a 14.5 percent increase,

and $1.7 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education, a 7.5 percent increase. This includes robust funding for the law enforcement programs, including an additional $13.5 million for the missing and murdered indigenous women initiative.

The bill also provides over $8.5 billion for the Indian Health Service, fully funds current services for key healthcare programs, and covers the estimated increased contract support costs resulting from the recent Supreme Court decision.

To address these priorities while right-sizing the agencies under our jurisdiction, the bill reduces funding for most other accounts in the bill. For example, the EPA is cut by 20 percent below the enacted level, with reductions targeted at operating programs and regulatory activities. The bill still includes community funding projects for clean drinking water infrastructure projects in 285 Members' districts.

The requested amount greatly exceeded the funds available for projects, but we did our best to provide some funding for all eligible projects, given the impact these dollars will have on communities across the country.

In terms of policy, the bill takes critical steps to reduce regulatory burdens imposed by the EPA and promote domestic energy production. Such efforts include halting heavy-handed, job-killing EPA regulations, limiting the abuse of the Endangered Species Act and ensuring continued access to our public lands, expanding access to hardrock and critical minerals, and requiring oil and gas lease sales and limiting fees on producers. These policies will help boost our national security, reduce energy costs, and create American jobs.

Madam Chair, this bill permanently fixes wildland firefighter pay, helps manage our public lands wisely, upholds our commitments to Indian Country, and restores the fiscal responsibility necessary to get our country back on track.

Madam Chair, I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, first, I thank the chair of this committee. I appreciate the chance to work with him. We have a good working relationship, and I always enjoy the time that we spend together in the committee.

I also thank Ranking Member ROSA DELAURO for her tireless efforts on this committee and the chair of the committee and the staff on both sides of the aisle for the work that they have put into this bill.

As ranking member of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am deeply concerned that the majority has once again put forward an Interior appropriations bill that debilitates America's ability to address the climate crisis, and it hobbles the agencies within its jurisdiction.

Climate change is a clear and present danger. Experts agree that we must take bold action to avoid a major, irreversible catastrophe. I am greatly disappointed and frustrated by the bill before us that completely disregards the reality of a warming planet and ignores the need for us to do more, not less.

As the ''Fifth National Climate Assessment'' confirms, the effects of human-caused climate change are already far-reaching and worsening across every region of the United States. With that understanding, cutting funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by $1.8 billion, or 20 percent, is irresponsible and severely impacts needed investments in environmental justice, enforcement, and climate change.

If we are going to preserve the health of our environment and our economic well-being, we need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase our efforts to respond to and mitigate against harmful climate impacts.

This bill also curtails the progress that has been made to ensure that all people are equally protected from environmental and health hazards. The bill abandons our most vulnerable groups that currently bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts, which includes large swaths of rural communities that I and many of my colleagues across the aisle represent.

The bill also slashes funding for land management agencies. The National Park Service alone is cut by $210 million. This cut will mean fewer park rangers to protect and preserve the parks' natural and cultural resources and will negatively impact on the visitor experience.

Funding for cultural institutions, such as the Smithsonian and National Gallery of Art, is also significantly reduced, and the Smithsonian may be forced to consider reducing the number of hours or days each week that the museums are open to the public.

When our constituents bring their families to see our Nation's Capital, I think all Members in this room expect that they should have access to these museums, but this bill could take that away.

The arts have incredible value as a positive tool for economic development, education, and community building, and I will strenuously oppose these cuts in the final spending agreement.

There are areas of bipartisanship, though, and I commend Chairman SIMPSON's work on wildland fire. The bill includes authorizing language and funding necessary for the administration to carry out its permanent pay reforms for Federal wildland firefighters. This is something we agree on, and I am pleased the bill addresses this important issue.

I am also proud of our work to address treaty and trust obligations on a bipartisan basis. Unfortunately, though, once again, House Republicans have loaded up the bill with widely unpopular policy riders. This year, they have included a whopping 92 poison pill riders that cripple environmental protection, undermine climate change policies, and add to the national deficit.

A majority of Americans support the United States taking steps to become carbon neutral by 2050, and they support taking responsibility for future generations. The austere and irresponsible cuts in this bill do not align with America's values. We need to rise to this challenge and not squander the opportunity to make the planet better for our children and grandchildren.

Madam Chair, I oppose the bill. I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DUARTE).

Mr. DUARTE. Madam Chair, under the Clean Water Act, the EPA or States with delegated authority regulate point sources of pollution into the waters of the United States. Point source pollution is pollution from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, such as pollution from sewage treatment facilities but not agricultural stormwater runoff.

This type of discharge pollution is regulated by Federal law to protect water quality and human health. Certain types of wastewater discharges, which are considered point source pollution, into bodies of water can adversely impact water quality and the environment.

In California, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is surrounded by communities with wastewater treatment plants. It is critical to ensure that these facilities are not unintentionally or deliberately discharging wastewater into the delta, which can result in harmful algal blooms. This can adversely impact nature and threaten species in the delta, which has a ripple effect that can ultimately result in less water going to the Central Valley for families, farms, and affordable housing. Instead, more water is needed to flush these pollutants out of the delta.

My amendment, which I am grateful is included in the en bloc package of amendments, is very simple, Madam Chair. It prioritizes funds for the Environmental Protection Agency to, one, study whether any wastewater treatment plants are making point source pollution discharges into bodies of water, rivers, or deltas without the necessary Clean Water Act permits and reports to Congress on its findings so that this body can better exercise its oversight responsibilities.

This amendment will help keep vital freshwater on farms and in people's homes where it belongs rather than being used to flush wastewater out of the delta that should not have even been there in the first place.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman SIMPSON for supporting my amendment and including it in the en bloc package of amendments.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from

Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, my appreciation goes to Chairman SIMPSON and Ranking Member PINGREE and to the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee staff for their hard work on this bill, especially Rita Culp and Jocelyn Hunn.

The departments and agencies funded in the Interior-Environment appropriations bill ensure that our air is safe to breathe, that our water is safe to drink, that our national parks and other public lands are protected and accessible to the American people, and that our Nation's unique and iconic flora, fauna, landscapes, and ecosystems are preserved for our health, safety, and enjoyment for generations to come.

Rather than making sound investments to protect our air and water, preserve our national parks, and ensure the environment we all share and live in remains clean and protected, the majority's bill benefits the most egregious polluters and climate science deniers, jeopardizes public health and safety, hinders our responses to the climate crisis, and endangers rural and low-income communities.

This disastrous proposal did not come out of nowhere. This is explicitly where the majority wants to take the country. Project 2025 is the Trump MAGA Republican agenda to take over the government and destroy our rights and freedoms, but it is not just a document on a website. We can see the fingerprints of Project 2025 across each of the majority's appropriations bills.

Project 2025 commands that environmental oversight and regulations be rolled back or entirely eliminated, preventing the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency from safeguarding the atmosphere, our waterways, and public lands, and preventing the Department of the Interior and EPA from tracking emissions and pollutants. It reverses critical protections for endangered species, including for the grizzly bear and gray wolf.

Of course, Project 2025 steps on the gas, so to speak, when it comes to fossil fuel extraction, and it pumps the brakes on any green energy investments.

In short, Project 2025 advocates for climate and environmental arson. We can see exactly where the majority has taken its cues from the climate catastrophe manifesto in this bill.

The majority cuts the EPA's clean water and drinking water State revolving funds by $678 million. This is funding for water that we drink and bathe and cook with, a basic necessity that we have a clear obligation to protect for the American people.

The bill zeros out funds for environmental justice, worsening the impacts of environmental discrimination for poor and rural communities. Every American deserves to live in a healthy, clean, and safe environment, but this bill abandons those who are most affected by environmental destruction and climate change.

By cutting efforts to reduce carbon emissions, slashing community resiliency programs, and requiring fossil fuel lease sales on public lands while prohibiting clean energy projects, the bill unwinds our response to climate change and promotes dirty energy, taking the side of fossil fuel companies and those who deny the scientific reality rather than address the escalating risks to our economy and our national security presented by the changing climate and growing number of extreme weather events.

The impacts of climate change are deadly, costly. They can be felt in communities around the world, including in our own districts. We cannot put our heads in the sand and act like climate change will disappear.

I proudly worked across the aisle to protect our environment and public lands for Americans past, present, and future, and I am immensely disappointed to see the majority abandon their obligation to conserve America's lands and natural resources.

I believe the national parks are America's best ideas, but sharp cuts to the National Park Service means fewer seasonal employees and furloughing existing permanent employees, making it more difficult and cumbersome for our constituents to visit and enjoy our Nation's crown jewels.

Cuts to the Smithsonian Institution will likewise curb America's access to the world's greatest museum, education, and research complex.

To top it all off, the majority has included some 83 new policy riders that put endangered species at risk, damage the environment, obstruct clean energy development, hinder the work of the Environmental Protection Agency, and discriminate against millions of Americans.

I would like to read a portion of a letter that we received from 69 environmental organizations, led by the League of Conservation Voters and Trust for Public Land. They say: ''This bill is riddled with so many outrageous policy attacks on our environment that it is impractical to list them individually. Similarly extreme riders were removed from the final FY24 Interior appropriations bill just a few months ago. By going down this path again, we fear Congress is wasting valuable time that could be better spent producing bipartisan legislation that has a realistic chance of becoming law. We urge you to reject this proposal, which is equal parts damaging and unrealistic.''

□ 1815

The ramifications of this bill will reach into every corner of this country. This bill damages our public lands. It promotes dirty energy. It jeopardizes biodiversity and obstructs our response to the climate crisis. Thus, I cannot support this bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote against it.

Democrats are ready to pass legislation that protects our environment, our public lands, and the health and the safety of the American people. I implore the majority to join us.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I thank Ranking Member PINGREE for the time, and I thank Chairman SIMPSON and the staff on both sides of the aisle for their work on the subcommittee, especially the work that they did on wildland fires and, when it comes to shared responsibilities to our Native-American brothers and sisters, for the great work done on the bill there.

As of today, I still have to strongly oppose the bill because it does not meet the needs of the American people.

This summer, our Nation has experienced dangerous levels of heat with records shattered across the West. We are seeing the impacts of a warming planet, increased severe weather events that cause devastating wildland fires, and extreme cycles of drought and floods, which I personally have witnessed in my district both on the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers.

This bill ignores reality. It fails to confront climate change, and in doing so, it fails our communities and our constituents.

The Republican majority has made unacceptable cuts in this bill to the arts and humanities, our national parks, public lands, and the Environmental Protection Agency in part because of the allocation. I do think the allocation was raised a little bit when we went to our full markup.

The 20 percent cut to the EPA will increase the risk to all of our constituents who rely on the agency to safeguard their air, their water, to clean up harmful pollution, to test chemicals and consumer products, and respond to emergencies like last year's train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio, or when the EPA had to come out with their emergency team to clean up a disaster waiting to happen at a closed facility in my district. The MPCA and the St. Paul Fire Department were happy to have them there.

This also underscores harmful partisan riders in this bill. Most of these have nothing to do with the appropriations or even the jurisdiction of the committee. The Republican majority continues to use appropriations bills to advance discriminatory and harmful language and scores points with their extreme right political base, as we see in much of Project 2025. These riders promote the interests of corporate polluters. They target the rights of our fellow citizens, and they have no place in funding legislation.

Two of these poison pills are attempts to overturn protections put in

place for the watershed that flows through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park. I submitted two amendments to strike these harmful provisions from this legislation, but the Republican majority in the Rules Committee did not make them in order, denying a vote on protecting the most pristine, priceless watershed in the United States and even in North America, I would say.

My hope is that we can work together in conference to improve this bill. As of this moment, the deep cuts and the poison pill policy riders it currently contains makes my vote a ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just have to respond a little bit. Cutting spending is never easy, and I did not hear from any of the people who spoke on the other side of the aisle that we have a $35 trillion deficit. That is what is endangering this country.

If we could just spend more money, I would love to address some of the problems that they say exist. They do exist. You have to make choices, and that is what we have done here. We have made choices to make sure that we fully fund PILT payments, to make sure that we fully fund our treaty responsibilities with our Native Americans, and that we take care of the wildfire pay issue that had to be done. Those are boosts in this bill. That means cuts had to come someplace else.

If you want to go find me another $20 billion to spend, we can do a lot of things. One thing we can't do by spending $20 billion more is address the $35 trillion debt that exists in this country today.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I oppose this bill because it contains 92 poison pill riders that cripple environmental protection, undermine climate change policies, add to the national debt, and include discriminatory riders targeting millions of American citizens that have already proven so divisive in earlier markups.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would strike these 92 poison pill riders.

The riders in this bill give an open invitation to exploitative oil, gas, and mineral leasing and block rules that protect our public lands and resources for our children and grandchildren.

It is our job as legislators to preserve pristine water and undisturbed arctic landscapes and save iconic species and apex predators, which maintain healthy ecosystems that benefit us all.

I am strongly opposed to any effort to discriminate against the LGBTQ+ community or prevent flying a flag that is chosen to reflect the full history, culture, and people of this great country.

This bill is the latest in a string of appropriations bills that create divisions in our society instead of fostering collaboration to address challenges, like climate change, that impact all of us.

If my Republican colleagues hope to have a bill that is not dead on arrival in the Senate, they would strike these egregious riders.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

Ms. Pingree moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8998 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Strike sections 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 430, 431, 434, 435, 436, 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, and 496.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

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

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

The 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 substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–41 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:

Mr. COLE. Madam Chair, the United States boasts many natural wonders and resources, and the bill before us broadly supports our Nation's rich natural and cultural heritage.

The basis of this year's Interior and Environment appropriations bill is good stewardship. We thoughtfully manage our public lands and conservation efforts, and direct fiscal resources where they are needed most. With one-fifth of the land in the United States under the purview of agencies within this legislation, responsible governance is critical.

As the first Native American to chair this Committee, I am proud that this measure continues to uphold our sacred obligations to Tribal communities. The bill provides critical increases for tribal programs, including those covering tribal justice, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service. Delivering on our trust and treaty commitments is of crucial importance to my home state of Oklahoma and to all people of Indian Country.

We also implement vital investments to support wildfire response and our federal wildland firefighters. A permanent pay fix for these emergency responders ensures needed certainty for those protecting our communities.

Importantly, the bill also reins in the Biden Administration's overreach, ensuring that misguided Green New Deal-style rules and regulations cannot be implemented. We take important steps to reverse misguided policies that have made us more reliant on foreign energy and resources. House Republications know that strong domestic production supports our national security and American jobs.

All in all, there is much to champion in today's measure. I thank Chairman SIMPSON for his hard work in producing this bill, and I urge all members to support it.

H.R. 8998

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 the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $1,185,063,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which $53,900,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and $143,000,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $1,000,000 may be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, $42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2025, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $1,185,063,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $107,799,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent

of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90–620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, $1,385,096,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That not to exceed $17,597,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii) of such section).

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; $8,114,000, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535), $23,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), $13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), $49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), $21,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian Tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, $73,812,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided herein, $6,200,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian Tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That $7,612,000 is for a competitive grant program to implement approved plans for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, after deducting $13,812,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: Provided further, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: Provided further, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: Provided further, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: Provided further, That any amount apportioned in 2025 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2026, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2027, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed one dollar for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, all fees collected for

non-toxic shot review and approval shall be deposited under the heading ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management'' and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for expenses of processing of such non-toxic shot type or coating applications and revising regulations as necessary, and shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, $2,709,203,000, of which $11,661,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and $15,000,000 for uses authorized by section 101122 of title 54, United States Code shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representative expenses: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95–348: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 9 of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115–102), $3,300,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be made available for the purposes specified by that Act: Provided further, That sections 7(b) and 8(a) of that Act is amended by striking ''July 1, 2025'' and inserting ''July 1, 2026''.

In addition, for purposes described in section 2404 of Public Law 116–9, an amount equal to the amount deposited in this fiscal year into the National Park Medical Services Fund established pursuant to such section of such Act, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from such Fund.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, $89,593,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code), $168,900,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which $25,500,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures grants for preservation of nationally significant sites, structures and artifacts as authorized by section 7303 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 3089): Provided, That an individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: Provided further, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant: Provided further, That all projects to be funded shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, $30,250,000 is for the Competitive Grants Subactivity; $11,000,000 is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities; $10,000,000 is for competitive grants for the restoration of historic properties of national, State, and local significance listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be made without imposing the usage or direct grant restrictions of section 101(e)(3) (54 U.S.C. 302904) of the National Historic Preservation Act; $7,000,000 is for a competitive grant program to honor the semiquincentennial anniversary of the United States by restoring and preserving sites and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places that commemorate the founding of the nation: Provided further, That such competitive grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in section 302902(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code to States and Indian Tribes as defined in chapter 3003 of such title, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and nonprofit organizations.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, and related equipment, and compliance and planning for programs and areas administered by the National Park Service, $135,616,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2025 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5–Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232–18: Provided further, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized under this heading.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, relating to challenge cost share agreements, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: Provided, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program shall be derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to other uses set forth in section 101917(c)(2) of title 54, United States Code, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 203. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(a)(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; $1,374,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which $107,334,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which $54,130,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects that exceed $100,000 in cost: Provided, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations, observation wells, and seismic equipment; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: Provided, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements (including noncompetitive cooperative agreements with Tribes) as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting and administering leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, $199,057,000, of which $144,057,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which $55,000,000 is to remain available until expended: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected

by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $144,057,000: Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: Provided further, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, $168,330,000, of which $138,450,000, including not to exceed $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, is to remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which $29,880,000 is to remain available until expended, including $2,880,000 for offshore decommissioning activities: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $141,330,000.

For an additional amount, $37,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2025, as provided in this Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016; title IV, sections 4202 and 4303; title VII; and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $15,099,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $119,786,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which $66,000,000 shall be available for State and Tribal regulatory grants, and of which not to exceed $5,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Office pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), $40,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That fees assessed and collected by the Office pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than $119,786,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $33,231,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That pursuant to Public Law 97–365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: Provided further, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95–87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: Provided further, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, $135,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such additional amount shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities described in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)): Provided further, That of such additional amount, $88,850,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet the priorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, $34,400,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the subsequent greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet such priorities, and $11,750,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes, without regard to their status as certified or uncertified under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)), for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act and shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Provided further, That such payments shall be made to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That if payments have not been made by the date specified in the preceding proviso, the amount appropriated for salaries and expenses under the heading ''Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement'' shall be reduced by $100,000 per day until such payments have been made.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), $2,189,150,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $79,494,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: Provided, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary of the Interior may exceed such cap for welfare payments from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: Provided further, That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed $75,987,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, land acquisition, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, hearings and appeals, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized Tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2026, may be transferred during fiscal year 2027 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2027: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel: Provided further, That not to exceed $7,664,000 of funds made available under this heading may, as needed, be transferred to ''Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations'' for trust, probate, and administrative functions: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may accept transfers of funds from United States Customs and Border Protection to supplement any other funding available for reconstruction or repair of roads owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as identified on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory, 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1).

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made

available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483; $146,296,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis: Provided further, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1749): Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading are made available for the modernization of Federal field communication capabilities, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99–264, 101–618, and 117–349, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, $32,263,000, to remain available until expended.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which $2,125,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: 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 these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed $399,114,126.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001–2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), $1,198,216,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein: Provided, That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed $871,983,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on June 1, 2025, and shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self–Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed $96,886,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to June 1, 2025: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, and other facilities necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; $270,867,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary of the Interior may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Public Law 100–297 (25 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.) grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding Public Law 87–279 (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except Executive Direction and Administrative Services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–413).

In the event any Tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that Tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that Tribe, or that Tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for Bureau-funded schools with a K–2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106–113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101–301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian Tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the Tribal government which exclusively serve Tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: Provided, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction, or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: Provided further, That the term ''satellite school'' means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

Funds made available for Tribal Priority Allocations within Operation of Indian Programs and Operation of Indian Education Programs may be used to execute requested adjustments in Tribal priority allocations initiated by an Indian Tribe.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $105,277,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $17,997,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for settlement support: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau

of Indian Affairs, ''Operation of Indian Programs'' and Bureau of Indian Education, ''Operation of Indian Education Programs'' accounts; the Office of the Solicitor, ''Salaries and Expenses'' account; and the Office of the Secretary, ''Departmental Operations'' account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2025, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 15 months and has a balance of $15 or less: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: Provided further, That not to exceed $100,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to Individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: Provided further, That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not be required to reconcile Special Deposit Accounts with a balance of less than $500 unless the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration receives proof of ownership from a Special Deposit Accounts claimant: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 102 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–412) or any other provision of law, the Secretary may aggregate the trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown for a continuous period of at least 5 years and shall not be required to generate periodic statements of performance for the individual accounts: Provided further, That with respect to the preceding proviso, the Secretary shall continue to maintain sufficient records to determine the balance of the individual accounts, including any accrued interest and income, and such funds shall remain available to the individual account holders.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, $102,292,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which $14,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs ''Operation of Indian Programs'' and Bureau of Indian Education ''Operation of Indian Education Programs'' accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration ''Federal Trust Programs'' account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2025, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2025, up to $550,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than $100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, $118,689,000, of which: (1) $107,220,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative and natural resources activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, as authorized by law (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $11,469,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104–134: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non–Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, $813,000, to remain available until expended, to support Federal services and programs provided to the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188 and Public Law 104–134, that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: 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 loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $93,964,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $68,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, $1,195,086,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided $255,000,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided $10,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109–154), or related partnerships

with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: Provided further, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed $50,000,000 between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: Provided further, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $383,657,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations, $360,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' and ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the ''Wildland Fire Management'' accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), $9,200,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to section 40704 of Public Law 117–58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants: Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and 54 U.S.C. 100721 et seq., $7,715,000, to remain available until expended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, $99,453,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may assess reasonable charges to State, local, and Tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93–638: Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment, or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and Tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase, or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, $160,446,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which $59,751,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, $50,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or

releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for ''wildland fire suppression'' shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for settlement support activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including Tribal base funds, to alleviate Tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No Tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2025. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 106. (a) In fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the ''Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement'' account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) $10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) $17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) $31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2025. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) $30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) $16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2025. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) $13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;

(2) $11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet; and

(3) $4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(e) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) quarterly, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (d) with payment required by the end of the following quarter.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 108. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2025, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

(1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(3) affect existing contracts for services.

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 111. Amounts appropriated by this Act to the Department of the Interior shall be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 113. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally recognized Indian Tribes or authorized Tribal organizations that receive Tribally Controlled School Grants pursuant to Public Law 100–297 may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 115. For fiscal year 2025, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS–1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 116. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533)—

(1) to write or issue a proposed or final rule with regard to the greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) or any distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse; or

(2) to implement, administer, or enforce any threatened species or endangered species status of the greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) or any distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.

SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT

SEC. 117. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment or Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning referenced in the Notice titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement for Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning'' (89 Fed. Reg. 18963 (March 15, 2024)).

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

SEC. 118. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND DEPOSITS

SEC. 119. Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2023''.

INTERIOR AUTHORITY FOR OPERATING EFFICIENCIES

SEC. 120. (a) In fiscal years 2025 and 2026, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize and execute agreements to achieve operating efficiencies among and between two or more component bureaus and offices through the following activities:

(1) co-locating in facilities leased or owned by any such component bureau or office and sharing related utilities and equipment;

(2) detailing or assigning staff on a non-reimbursable basis for up to 5 business days; and

(3) sharing staff and equipment necessary to meet mission requirements.

(b) The authority provided by subsection (a) shall be to support areas of mission alignment between and among component bureaus and offices or where geographic proximity allows for efficiencies.

(c) Bureaus and offices entering into agreements authorized under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(3) shall bear costs for such agreements in a manner that reflects their approximate benefit and share of total costs, which may or may not include indirect costs.

(d) In furtherance of the requirement in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Interior may make transfers of funds in advance or on a reimbursable basis.

EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT CEILING

SEC. 121. Section 103101 of title 54, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)(1) by striking ''$250,000'' and inserting ''$500,000''.

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 122. Section 113 of division G of Public Law 113–76, as amended by Public Law 116–6, is further amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2029''.

PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 123. Funds previously made available in the Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (Div. B of Public Law 115–123) for the ''National Park Service – Historic Preservation Fund'' that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2019 are to remain available through fiscal year 2026 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred during fiscal years 2018 and 2019: Provided, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ONSHORE WIND PROJECT

SEC. 124. The final environmental impact statement for the Lava Ridge Wind Project described in the notice of availability issued by the Bureau of Land Management and titled ''Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Project in Jerome, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties, ID'' (89 Fed. Reg. 48681 (June 7, 2024)) shall have no force or effect.

LEAD AMMUNITION AND TACKLE

SEC. 125. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the use of lead ammunition or tackle on Federal land or water that is made available for hunting or fishing activities or to issue regulations relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle to be used on Federal land or water, unless—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior determines that a decline in wildlife population on the specific unit of Federal land or water is primarily caused by the use of lead in ammunition or tackle, based on field data from the specific unit of Federal land or water; and

(2) the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, is—

(A) consistent with—

(i) the law of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(ii) an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(B) approved by the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located.

(b) In any case in which the Secretary of the Interior determines under subsection (a) that there is a wildlife population decline on a specific unit of Federal land or water that warrants a prohibition on or regulation relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle, the Secretary shall include in a Federal Register notice an explanation of how the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, meets the requirements of this section.

ECOGRIEF

SEC. 126. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to carry out the program for Federal employees at the Department of the Interior titled ''Acknowledging Ecogrief and Developing Resistance'' or any counseling sessions, workshop, or any other meeting pertaining to ecological grief, ecogrief, or eco-resilience.

LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN

SEC. 127. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment'' (87 Fed. Reg. 72674 (November 25, 2022)).

NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

SEC. 128. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat'' (87 Fed. Reg. 73488 (November 30, 2022)).

DUNES SAGEBRUSH LIZARD

SEC. 129. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the threatened species or endangered species status of the dunes sagebrush lizard (Sceloporus arenicolus) pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

GRAY WOLF

SEC. 130. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Gray Wolf (Canis lupus) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (85 Fed. Reg. 69778 (November 3, 2020)).

WOLVERINE

SEC. 131. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status With Section 4(d) Rule for North American Wolverine'' (88 Fed. Reg. 83726 (November 30, 2023)).

NORTH CASCADES ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 132. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Grizzly Bear in the North Cascades Ecosystem, Washington State'' (89 Fed. Reg. 36982 (May 3, 2024)).

BITTERROOT ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 133. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to establish an experimental population of the grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis) within the Bitterroot Ecosystem of Montana and Idaho.

FISH LEGALLY HELD IN CAPTIVITY

SEC. 134. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to implement, administer, or enforce a proposed or final rule with regard to a fish legally held in captivity or in a controlled environment in a manner that maintains physical separation of such fish from any wild population of the same species.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEC. 135. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate or allow for the introduction of American bison (Bison bison) on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (as originally established in Executive Order No. 7509, renamed in Public Land Order 2951, and redesignated in Public Land Order 5635).

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT RULES

SEC. 136. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce—

(1) the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants'' (89 Fed. Reg. 23919 (April 5, 2024));

(2) the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat'' (89 Fed. Reg. 24300 (April 5, 2024)); or

(3) the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation'' (89 Fed. Reg. 24268 (April 5, 2024)).

TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 137. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue and implement Order No. 3368 ''Promoting Transparency and Accountability in Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements'' dated September 11, 2018.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to rescind the Order reissued under subsection (a), reissue, enforce, administer, or implement Order No. 3408 ''Rescission of Secretary's Order 3368'' dated June 17,

2022, or to issue, enforce, administer, or implement any substantially similar order.

FUNDING LIMITATION REGARDING BLM RULE

SEC. 138. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Conservation and Landscape Health'' published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 40308).

GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 139. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used for management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument except in compliance with the document titled ''Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plans for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument'' (February 2020).

COTTONWOOD

SEC. 140. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue the final rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation'' (86 Fed. Reg. 2373 (January 12, 2021)).

FUNDING LIMITATION REGARDING FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RULE

SEC. 141. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''National Wildlife Refuge System; Biological Integrity, Diversity, and Environmental Health'' (89 Fed. Reg. 7345 (February 2, 2024)).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HOUSING

SEC. 142. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to provide housing to an alien without lawful status under the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)).

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

SEC. 143. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), prior to approving an operations permit, as described in 36 Code of Federal Regulations, subpart B §§9.80 through 9.90, for the purpose of conducting or proposing to conduct non-federal oil or gas operations within the Big Cypress National Preserve.

CALDWELL CANYON

SEC. 144. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than December 31, 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue a new Record of Decision for the Caldwell Canyon Mine project that addresses the deficiencies identified by the United States District Court for the District of Idaho in its decisions and orders issued in Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. United States Bureau of Land Management, et al. (Case Number 4:21-CV-00182-BLW) on January 24, 2023, and June 2, 2023.

5-YEAR PLAN

SEC. 145. Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''subsections (c) and (d) of this section, shall prepare and periodically revise,'' and inserting ''this section, shall issue every five years'';

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) Each five-year program shall include at least two Gulf of Mexico region-wide lease sales per year.'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''domestic energy security,'' after ''between'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) Subsequent Leasing Programs.—

''(1) In General.—Not later than 36 months after conducting the first lease sale under an oil and gas leasing program prepared pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall begin preparing the subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section.

''(2) Requirement.—Each subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section shall be approved by not later than 180 days before the expiration of the previous oil and gas leasing program.''.

OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 146. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except within areas subject to existing oil and gas leasing moratoria beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the following planning areas of the Gulf of Mexico region, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016):

(1) The Central Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(2) The Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016).

(c) In conducting lease sales under subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) issue such leases in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1332 et seq.); and

(2) include in each such lease sale all unleased areas that are not subject to a moratorium as of the date of the lease sale.

CONTINUING OFFSHORE ENERGY

SEC. 147. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall hold Lease Sale 262, which shall include offering for leasing any tracts—

(1) that were offered for leasing under Lease Sale 259 (as defined in section 50264 of Public Law 117–169); and

(2) for which the Secretary of the Interior did not issue a lease.

(b) Leases from Lease Sale 262 shall be conveyed using the same lease form and containing the same lease terms, economic conditions, and lease stipulations as contained in the Final Notice of Sale for Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sale 257 (86 Fed. Reg. 54728 (Oct 4, 2021)).

EFFECT ON OTHER LAW

SEC. 148. Nothing in this Act, or any amendments made by this Act, shall affect—

(a) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 8, 2020;

(b) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 25, 2020;

(c) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated December 20, 2016; or

(d) the ban on oil and gas development in the Great Lakes described in section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15941).

MARINE MAMMALS

SEC. 149. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any restriction, stipulation, or mitigation related to offshore energy leasing, exploration, development, or production carried out pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) intended to reduce or eliminate possible disturbance to the North Pacific right whale (Eubalaena japonica), North Atlantic right whale (Eubalaena glacialis), or Rice's whale (Balaenoptera ricei).

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to any action required to comply with a court order in regard to litigation concerning the document titled ''Biological Opinion on the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico'' (OPR–2017–00002; March 13, 2020) or any environmental document required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) needed for Gulf Of Mexico lease sales, provided that such actions are necessary to prevent a decrease, reduction, or prohibition of access to the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf for energy-related activities.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 150. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately resume quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure—

(A) that any oil and gas lease sale pursuant to paragraph (1) is conducted immediately on completion of all applicable scoping, public comment, and environmental analysis requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) that the processes described in subparagraph (A) are conducted in a timely manner to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(1).

(3) Section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''Eligible lands comprise all lands subject to leasing under this Act and not excluded from leasing by a statutory or regulatory prohibition. Available lands are those lands that have been designated as open for leasing under a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and that have been nominated for leasing through the submission of an expression of interest, are subject to drainage in the absence of leasing, or are otherwise designated as available pursuant to regulations adopted by the Secretary.'' after ''sales are necessary.''.

(b)(1) In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a minimum of four oil and gas lease sales in each of the following States:

(A) Wyoming.
(B) New Mexico.
(C) Colorado.
(D) Utah.
(E) Montana.
(F) North Dakota.
(G) Oklahoma.
(H) Nevada.
(I) Alaska.

(J) Any other State in which there is land available for oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or any other mineral leasing law.

(2) In conducting a lease sale under paragraph (1) in a State described in that paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer all parcels nominated and eligible pursuant to the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for oil and gas exploration, development, and production under the resource management plan in effect for the State.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a replacement sale during the same fiscal year if—

(A) a lease sale under paragraph (1) is canceled, delayed, or deferred, including for a lack of eligible parcels; or

(B) during a lease sale under paragraph (1) the percentage of acreage that does not receive

a bid is equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acreage offered.

(4) Not later than 30 days after a sale required under this subsection is canceled, delayed, deferred, or otherwise missed the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that states what sale was missed and why it was missed.

DOMESTIC MINING

SEC. 151. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any recommendation of the Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting of the Department of the Interior contained in the report titled ''Recommendations to Improve Mining on Public Lands'' (published September 12, 2023).

TEN-DAY NOTICES

SEC. 152. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Ten-Day Notices and Corrective Action for State Regulatory Program Issues'' (89 Fed. Reg. 24714 (April 9, 2024)).

LEASE CANCELLATIONS IN ALASKA

SEC. 153. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

SEC. 154. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska'' and published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on May 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38712), or any substantially similar rule.

TRADEMARK LITIGATION

SEC. 155. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to oppose an application for trademark related to the logo for the Glacier Rough Riders or pursue litigation or other action against the Glacier Range Riders for trademark rights infringement related to such logo.

RENEWAL

SEC. 156. The first section of Public Law 99–338 (100 Stat. 641) is amended—

(1) by striking ''3 renewals'' and inserting ''7 renewals''; and

(2) by striking ''of Southern California Edison Company''.

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 157. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Population of Grizzly Bears From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (82 Fed. Reg. 30502 (June 30, 2017)), without regard to any other provision of law that applies to the issuance of that final rule.

(b) The reissuance of the final rule described in subsection (a) (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review.

WILDERNESS AREA

SEC. 158. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to designate or manage Big Cypress National Preserve as wilderness or as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 159. The matter under the amended heading ''Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management'' for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101–512 (104 Stat. 1926, as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1338a), as amended by section 123 of title I of division E of (Public Law 118–42), is further amended by striking the fifth through eighth provisos in their entirety and inserting the following: ''Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or noncompliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States or any entity conducting any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further, That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning account: Provided further, That only such portion of the moneys so credited that are in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder.''.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, $522,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, $21,475,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed $40,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $2,250,445,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That of the funds included under this heading—

(1) $35,000,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act; and

(2) $651,226,000 shall be for Geographic Programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

In addition, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of activities described in section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(1)): Provided, That fees collected pursuant to that section of that Act and deposited in the ''TSCA Service Fee Fund'' as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2025 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated in this paragraph from the general fund for fiscal year 2025 shall be reduced by the amount of discretionary offsetting receipts received during fiscal year 2025, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That to the extent that amounts realized from such receipts exceed $9,000,000, those amounts in excess of $9,000,000 shall be deposited in the ''TSCA Service Fee Fund'' as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2025, shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds included in the first paragraph under this heading, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project shall be allocated for this fiscal year, excluding the amount of any fees appropriated, not less than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $43,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, $40,676,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $661,167,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2024, and not otherwise appropriated from the Trust Fund, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to $661,167,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $13,979,000 shall be paid to the ''Office of Inspector General'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2026, and $32,120,000 shall be paid to the ''Science and Technology'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2026.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, $80,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $57,167,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and $22,833,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading

to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $19,600,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, $3,680,203,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $1,203,013,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which $883,515,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That $553,936,004 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds and $479,541,446 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds shall be for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the report accompanying this Act for projects specified for ''STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund'' and ''STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund'' in the table titled ''Interior and Environment Incorporation of Community Project Funding Items'' included in the report accompanying this Act, and, for purposes of these grants, each grantee shall contribute not less than 20 percent of the cost of the project unless the grantee is approved for a waiver by the Agency: Provided further, That the Administrator is authorized to use up to $1,500,000 of funds made available for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under this heading under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) to conduct the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2025 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of $2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian Tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(o)), the Administrator shall reserve up to $12,000,000 of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2025 for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of such Act: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for Community Project Funding grants in this or prior appropriations Acts are not subject to compliance with Federal procurement requirements for competition and methods of procurement applicable to Federal financial assistance, if a Community Project Funding recipient has procured services or products through contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act that complied with State and/or local laws governing competition;

(2) $45,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) $30,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) $90,292,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: Provided, That at least 10 percent shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties: Provided further, That for purposes of this section, the term ''persistent poverty counties'' means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1993 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the 2000 decennial census, and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, or any territory or possession of the United States;

(5) $90,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) $67,800,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the report accompanying this Act;

(7) $27,500,000 shall be for grants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a): Provided, That for fiscal year 2025, funds provided under subsections (a) through (j) of such section of such Act may be used—

(A) by a State to provide assistance to benefit one or more owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system for necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant pursuant to subsection (j) of such section of such Act; and

(B) to support a community described in subsection (c)(2) of such section of such Act;

(8) $28,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24(d));

(9) $22,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b);

(10) $6,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l));

(11) $25,500,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8));

(12) $2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 224 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302b);

(13) $3,000,000 shall be for grants under section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300);

(14) $41,000,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301);

(15) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 4304(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(16) $3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4282(a)), of which not more than 2 percent shall be for administrative costs to carry out such section: Provided, That notwithstanding section 302(a) of such Act, the Administrator may also provide grants pursuant to such authority to intertribal consortia consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504(a), to former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and Alaska Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203;

(17) $2,250,000 shall be for grants under section 1459F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19g);

(18) $4,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270, 42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note): Provided, That the Administrator may award grants to and enter into contracts with Tribes, intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate;

(19) $2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(b); Public Law 117–58);

(20) $3,500,000 shall be for grants under section 124 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276); and

(21) $1,095,333,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized Tribes, interstate agencies, Tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement, and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, and under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 to assist States in developing and implementing programs for control of coal combustion residuals, of which: $42,250,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; $7,000,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; $1,475,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading ''Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program'' to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $18,512,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, $64,634,000, to remain available until expended: 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 these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $12,500,000,000: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $5,000,000 shall be used solely for the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans for projects described in section 5026(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to State infrastructure financing authorities, as authorized by section 5033(e) of such Act: Provided further, That the use of direct loans or loan guarantee authority under this heading for direct loans or commitments to guarantee loans for any project shall be in accordance with the criteria published in the Federal Register on June 30, 2020 (85 FR 39189) pursuant to the fourth proviso under the heading ''Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account'' in division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): Provided further, That none of the direct loans or loan guarantee authority made available under this heading shall be available for any project unless the Administrator and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget have certified in advance in writing that the direct loan or loan guarantee, as applicable, and the project comply with the criteria referenced in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, for the purposes of carrying out the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office may request, and the Administrator shall promptly provide, documentation and information relating to a project identified in a Letter of Interest submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a Notice of Funding Availability for applications for credit assistance under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program, including with respect to a project that was initiated or completed before the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, $7,640,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable Tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian Tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member Tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian Tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8), to remain available until expended.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w–8) for fiscal year 2025.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2025, to remain available until expended.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to $368,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading ''Environmental Programs and Management'' to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, provided that the cost does not exceed $300,000 per project.

For fiscal year 2025, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(f)), the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of the Act to make grants to Indian Tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading ''Environmental Programs and Management'' for fiscal year 2025 to provide grants to implement the Southeast New England Watershed Restoration Program.

Notwithstanding the limitations on amounts in section 320(i)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, not less than $2,500,000 of the funds made available under this title for the National Estuary Program shall be for making competitive awards described in section 320(g)(4).

For fiscal year 2025, the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water may, using funds appropriated under the headings ''Environmental Programs and Management'' and ''Science and Technology'', contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent personal services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and

chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purpose: Provided, That amounts used for this purpose by the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water collectively may not exceed $2,000,000.

The Environmental Protection agency shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate with copies of any available Department of Treasury quarterly certification of trust fund receipts collected from section 13601 of Public Law 117–169 and section 80201 of Public Law 117–58, an annual operating plan for such receipts showing amounts allocated by program area and program project, and quarterly reports for such receipts of obligated balances by program area and program project.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, $1,000,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Natural Resources and Environment mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the office.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $1,035,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That a portion of the funds made available under this heading shall be for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, as well as business services; and, for information technology, including cybersecurity requirements: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses to carry out administrative and general management support functions of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, $299,760,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That of the funds provided, $32,000,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, Tribes, and others, and for forest health management, including for invasive plants, and conducting an international program and trade activities as authorized, $282,960,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, as authorized by law.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, $1,866,465,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That of the funds provided, $30,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): Provided further, That of the funds provided, $43,000,000 shall be for forest products: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $202,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed $30,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the ''State, Private, and Tribal Forestry'' appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: Provided further, That $20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106–393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the ''State, Private, and Tribal Forestry'' appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred, and that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary: Provided further, That funds appropriated to this account shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' account, the ''Range Betterment Fund'' account, and the ''Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses'' account.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $157,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; for construction, reconstruction, and decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system; and for maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That $6,000,000 shall be for activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 538(a): Provided further, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2025 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, $664,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2028, (16 U.S.C. 516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–589, Public Law 76–591; and Public Law 78–310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, to remain available through September 30, 2028, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $45,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), $1,099,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, $2,407,735,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds, including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the ''National Forest System'' account: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations, $2,390,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' and ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the ''Wildland Fire Management'' accounts in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That, in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amounts collected in this fiscal year pursuant to section 8705(f)(2) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), shall be deposited in the special account established by section 8705(f)(1) of such Act, shall be available to cover the costs described in subsection (c)(3) of such section of such Act, and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be transferred to the ''National Forest System'' account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act may be transferred between accounts affected by the Forest Service budget restructure outlined in section 435 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): Provided, That any transfer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase or decrease the funds appropriated to any account in this fiscal year by more than ten percent: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary of Agriculture's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' will be obligated within 30 days: Provided, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than $50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States government, private sector, and international organizations: Provided, That the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), United States private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs on forestry and rangeland management: Provided further, That to maximize effectiveness of domestic and international research and cooperation, the International Program may utilize all authorities related to forestry, research, and cooperative assistance regardless of program designations.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107–171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

Not more than $82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than $14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain information technology services, including telecommunications and system modifications or enhancements, from the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than $300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to $3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Any amounts made available to the Forest Service in this fiscal year, including available collections, may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, to enter into Federal financial assistance grants and cooperative agreements to support forest or grassland collaboratives in the accomplishment of activities benefitting both the public and the National Forest System, Federal lands and adjacent non-Federal lands. Eligible activities are those that will improve or enhance Federal investments, resources, or lands, including for collaborative and collaboration-based activities, including but not limited to facilitation, planning, and implementing projects, technical assistance, administrative functions, operational support, participant costs, and other capacity support needs, as identified by the Forest Service. Eligible recipients are Indian Tribal entities (defined at 25 U.S.C. 5304(e)), state government, local governments, private and nonprofit entities, for-profit organizations, and educational institutions. The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may

enter into such cooperative agreements notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31 when the Secretary determines that the public interest will be benefited and that there exists a mutual interest other than monetary considerations. Transactions subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall be publicly advertised and require competition when required by such Title 2. For those transactions not subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the agency may require public advertising and competition when deemed appropriate. The term ''forest and grassland collaboratives'' means groups of individuals or entities with diverse interests participating in a cooperative process to share knowledge, ideas, and resources about the protection, restoration, or enhancement of natural and other resources on Federal and adjacent non-Federal lands, the improvement or maintenance of public access to Federal lands, or the reduction of risk to such lands caused by natural disasters.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service under the headings ''National Forest System'' and ''Forest and Rangeland Research'' may be used for fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico, who are subject to transfer and reassignment to other locations in the United States, at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Chief of the Forest Service that public schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents: Provided, That the Congress hereby ratifies and approves payments for such purposes to agency employees stationed in Puerto Rico made by the Forest Service after August 2, 2005, in accordance with the 19th unnumbered paragraph under the heading ''Administrative Provisions, Forest Service'' in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed $500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations, and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation: Provided, That future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

The Forest Service may employ or contract with an individual who is enrolled in a training program at a longstanding Civilian Conservation Center (as defined in section 147(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3197(d))) at regular rates of pay for necessary hours of work on National Forest System lands.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available to pay, from a single account, the base salary and expenses of employees who carry out functions funded by other accounts for Enterprise Program, Geospatial Technology and Applications Center, remnant Natural Resource Manager, Job Corps, and National Technology and Development Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, $440,282,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2024; in addition, $150,472,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Electronic Health Record System and the Indian Healthcare Improvement Fund, of which $75,472,000 is for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account; and, in addition, $5,124,311,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available through September 30, 2027, except as otherwise provided herein; together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to sections 231(b) and 233 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238b), for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, $2,500,000 shall be available for grants or contracts with public or private institutions to provide alcohol or drug treatment services to Indians, including alcohol detoxification services: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, $1,048,804,000 shall remain available until expended for Purchased/Referred Care: Provided further, That of the total amount specified in the preceding proviso for Purchased/Referred Care, $54,000,000 shall be for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, up to $51,000,000 shall remain available until expended for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, $58,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for costs related to or resulting from accreditation emergencies, including supplementing activities funded under the heading ''Indian Health Facilities'', of which up to $4,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts otherwise available for Purchased/Referred Care: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited in the Fund authorized by section 108A of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): Provided further, That the amounts made available within this account for the Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program, for Opioid Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services, for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, for the Zero Suicide Initiative, for the housing subsidy authority for civilian employees, for Aftercare Pilot Programs at Youth Regional Treatment Centers, for transformation and modernization costs of the Indian Health Service Electronic Health Record system, for national quality and oversight activities, to improve collections from public and private insurance at Indian Health Service and Tribally operated facilities, for an initiative to treat or reduce the transmission of HIV and HCV, for a maternal health initiative, for the Telebehaviorial Health Center of Excellence, for Alzheimer's activities, for Village Built Clinics, for a produce prescription pilot, and for accreditation emergencies shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: Provided further, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts received by Tribes and Tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving Tribes and Tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, and from Tribes and Tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93–638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.): Provided further, That none of the funds provided that become available on October 1, 2025, may be used for implementation of the Electronic Health Record System or the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act, or any other Act, to the Indian Health Service for the Electronic Health Record system shall be available for obligation or expenditure for the selection or implementation of a new Information Technology infrastructure system, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 90 days in advance of such obligation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account: Provided further, That amounts obligated but not expended by a Tribe or Tribal organization for contract support costs for such agreements for

the current fiscal year shall be applied to contract support costs due for such agreements for subsequent fiscal years.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, demolition, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, $344,010,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2024; in addition, $850,864,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation, or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian Tribe or Tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 may be used for fiscal year 2026 by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and Tribal facilities: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation, and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all Tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93–638: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless such assessments or charges are identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a Tribe or Tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450et seq.), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to Tribes or Tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead costs associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the Indian Health Service may provide to civilian medical personnel serving in hospitals operated by the Indian Health Service housing allowances equivalent to those that would be provided to members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service serving in similar positions at such hospitals: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, $75,000,000.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, $76,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: Provided further, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2025, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed $750 for official reception and representation expenses, $1,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, rental of space, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, $13,824,000: Provided, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, $3,060,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading: Provided,

That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: Provided further, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 93–531 (88 Stat. 1716).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by part A of title XV of Public Law 99–498 (20 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), $13,125,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2025, and shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, $837,802,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed $27,000,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, Smithsonian American Women's History Museum, National Museum of the American Latino, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations: Provided further, That the Smithsonian Institution may expend Federal appropriations designated in this Act for lease or rent payments, as rent payable to the Smithsonian Institution, and such rent payments may be deposited into the general trust funds of the Institution to be available as trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, to the extent that federally supported activities will be housed there: Provided further, That the use of such amounts in the general trust funds of the Institution for such purpose shall not be construed as Federal debt service for, a Federal guarantee of, a transfer of risk to, or an obligation of the Federal Government: Provided further, That no appropriated funds may be used directly to service debt which is incurred to finance the costs of acquiring a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, or of planning, designing, and constructing improvements to such building: Provided further, That any agreement entered into by the Smithsonian Institution for the sale of its ownership interest, or any portion thereof, in such building so acquired may not take effect until the expiration of a 30 day period which begins on the date on which the Secretary of the Smithsonian submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Committees on House Administration and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate a report, as outlined in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94; 133 Stat. 2536) on the intended sale.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, $121,913,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, 76th Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, $171,050,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration, and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, $17,266,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, $5,651,000 shall be available for the completion of an off-site art storage facility in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution and may be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance, and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, $203,895,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, $203,895,000, to remain available until expended, of which $195,645,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act; and $8,250,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including $6,250,000 for the purposes of section 7(h): Provided, That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to $10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: Provided further, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, $3,600,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of

its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study, or education: Provided further, That one-tenth of one percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), $4,950,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665), $8,375,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $8,700,000: Provided, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106–292 (36 U.S.C. 2301–2310), $65,231,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which $4,000,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and $1,264,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission to plan and coordinate observances and activities associated with the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, as authorized by Public Law 116–282, the technical amendments to Public Law 114–196, $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

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

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2026, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2025.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2025 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2025 under the headings ''Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs'' and ''Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs'' are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2025 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian Tribes;

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian Tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 412. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 413. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term ''underserved population'' means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term ''poverty line'' means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 414. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2025.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 416. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 417. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary concerned''), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the ''Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

(1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

(2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or

(3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—

(1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2025'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 419. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term ''iron and steel'' products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator'') finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 420. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. 421. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting ''October 1, 2026'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

SEC. 422. None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 423. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 424. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 425. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2025'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 426. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 427. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

(b) The Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services shall, jointly or separately, during fiscal year 2025 consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations through public solicitation and other means regarding the requirements for leases under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of such leases.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 428. The authority provided under the heading ''Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund'' in title I of Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2025'' for ''fiscal year 2020'' each place it appears.

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 429. (a)(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, and as provided in subsection (e) of such section of such title, to the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture specified, in the amounts specified, for the stations and unit names specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall allocate amounts made available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, to the agencies and accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: Land and Water Conservation Fund Fiscal Year 2025'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section, neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, other than in amounts and for projects and activities that are allocated by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section: Provided, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund or the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which may be allocated only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may reallocate amounts from each agency's ''Contingency Fund'' line in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025'' to any project funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund within the same agency, from any fiscal year, that experienced a funding deficiency due to unforeseen cost overruns, in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) ''Contingency Fund'' amounts may only be reallocated if there is a risk to project completion resulting from unforeseen cost overruns;

(2) ''Contingency Fund'' amounts may only be reallocated for cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund; and

(3) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture must provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations 30 days before taking any actions authorized by this subsection if the amount reallocated from the ''Contingency Fund'' line for a project is projected to be 10 percent or greater than the following, as applicable:

(A) The amount allocated to that project in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025'' in the report accompanying this Act; or

(B) The initial estimate in the most recent report submitted, prior to enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to section 430(e) of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42).

(d)(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets for the projects in the ''Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress'' required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That the ''Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress'' must include a ''Contingency Fund'' line for each agency within the allocations defined in subsection (e) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund are no longer needed to complete a specified project, such amounts may be reallocated in such submission to that agency's ''Contingency Fund'' line: Provided further, That any proposals to change the scope of or terminate a previously approved project must be clearly identified in such submission.

(2)(A) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of supplementary allocations for Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy Projects at the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service that are in addition to the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, that are prioritized and detailed by account, program, and project, and that total no less than half the full amount allocated to each account for that land management Agency under the allocations submitted under section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code are no longer needed because a project has been completed or can no longer be executed, such amounts must be clearly identified if proposed for reallocation in the annual budget submission.

(B) The Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects in the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and on the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A) shall be comprised only of projects for which a willing seller has been identified and for which an appraisal or market research has been initiated.

(C) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President's Budget for the projects in the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A).

(e) The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section and the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds, and, for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund amounts reallocated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. 430. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

(1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—

(A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and

(2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—

(A) reflect the carbon neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;

(B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—

(i) working forests;

(ii) harvesting operations;

(iii) forest improvement operations;

(iv) forest bioenergy production;

(v) wood products manufacturing; or

(vi) paper manufacturing;

(C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and

(D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 431. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as ''small, remote incinerator'' units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 432. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs

and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 433. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e) and prohibitions in 54 U.S.C. 200402(f) may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in 54 U.S.C. 200401(2).

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 434. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 435. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 436. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP

SEC. 437. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended, is further amended by striking ''2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''calendar years 2021 through 2025''.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 438. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) shall be applied by substituting ''October 1, 2025'' for ''December 24, 2022''.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING AND FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

SEC. 439. Section 104 of the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act (division O of Public Law 115–141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''90'' and inserting ''180''; and

(2) in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), by inserting the following before the semi-colon: '', and shall include an accounting of any spending in the first two quarters of the succeeding fiscal year that is attributable to suppression operations in the fiscal year for which the report was prepared''.

HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING ON FEDERAL LAND

SEC. 440. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to prohibit the use of or access to Federal land (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)) for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if such use or access—

(1) was not prohibited on such Federal land as of January 1, 2013; and

(2) was conducted in compliance with the resource management plan (as defined in section 101 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6511)) applicable to such Federal land as of January 1, 2013.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may temporarily close, for a period not to exceed 30 days, Federal land managed by the Secretary to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if the Secretary determines that the temporary closure is necessary to accommodate a special event or for public safety reasons. The Secretary may extend a temporary closure for one additional 90-day period only if the Secretary determines the extension is necessary because of extraordinary weather conditions or for public safety reasons.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of the several States to manage, control, or regulate fish and resident wildlife under State law or regulations.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT

SEC. 441. Section 6(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) Use of a sand source within a System unit by Federal coastal storm risk management projects or their predecessor projects that have used a System unit for sand to nourish adjacent beaches outside the System pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1941') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n) at least once between December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2023, in response to an emergency situation prior to December 31, 2023.''

RESCISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDS

SEC. 442. The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under section 50224 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') are hereby rescinded.

EXECUTIVE ORDER FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 443. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order No. 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government), Executive Order No. 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce), or Executive Order No. 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825, relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government).

MASKS AND VACCINE MANDATES

SEC. 444. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID–19 mask or vaccine mandates.

LIMITATION

SEC. 445. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

OFFICIAL FLAGS

SEC. 446. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fly or display a flag over a facility of a Department or agency funded by this Act other than the flag of the United States; the flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia; the flag of a Federally recognized Tribal entity; the official flag of the Secretary of the Interior; the official flag of a U.S. Department or agency; or the POW/MIA flag.

MARRIAGE

SEC. 447. (a) In general.—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, or previous appropriations Acts, 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.

(b) Discriminatory action defined.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) 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 subsection (a);

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) 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;

(4) 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

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and nonpublic fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) Accreditation; Licensure; Certification.—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 subsection (a).

AMERICAN CLIMATE CORPS

SEC. 448. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the American Climate Corps.

CLIMATE CHANGE EXECUTIVE ORDERS

SEC. 449. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to implement any of the following executive orders:

(1) Executive Order No. 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis;

(2) Executive Order No. 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad;

(3) Section 6 of Executive Order No. 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration;

(4) Executive Order No. 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk;

(5) Executive Order 14037, relating to Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks;

(6) Executive Order No. 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability;

(7) Executive Order No. 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure

Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; and

(8) Executive Order No. 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All.

NATURAL ASSETS

SEC. 450. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop or implement guidance related to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making pursuant to Executive Order 14072 (87 Fed. Reg. 24851, relating to strengthening the Nation's forests, communities, and local economies).

USE OF MINING CLAIMS FOR ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 451. Section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) SECURITY OF TENURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A claimant shall have the right to use, occupy, and conduct operations on public land, with or without the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, if—

''(i) such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee required by section 10102 and the claim maintenance fee required by subsection (a); or

''(ii) in the case of a claimant who qualifies for a waiver under subsection (d), such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee and complies with the required assessment work under the general mining laws.

''(B) OPERATIONS DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'operations' means—

''(i) any activity or work carried out in connection with prospecting, exploration, processing, discovery and assessment, development, or extraction with respect to a locatable mineral;

''(ii) the reclamation of any disturbed areas; and

''(iii) any other reasonably incident uses, whether on a mining claim or not, including the construction and maintenance of facilities, roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and any other necessary infrastructure or means of access on public land for support facilities.

''(2) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—A claimant that fulfills the requirements of this section and section 10102 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of any provision of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that requires the payment of fair market value to the United States for use of public lands and resources relating to use of such lands and resources authorized by the general mining laws.

''(3) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to diminish the rights of entry, use, and occupancy, or any other right, of a claimant under the general mining laws.''.

PUBLIC LAND ORDER 7917

SEC. 452. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enforce Public Land Order 7917 (88 Fed. Reg. 6308 (January 31, 2023)).

MINERAL LEASES

SEC. 453. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not subject to further judicial review, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall reinstate the hardrock mineral leases in the Superior National Forest in the State of Minnesota issued in 2019 and identified as MNES-01352 and MNES-01353.

SOCIAL COST OF CARBON

SEC. 454. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to consider or incorporate the social cost of carbon—

(1) as part of any cost-benefit analysis required or performed pursuant to—

(A) any law;

(B) Executive Order No. 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037; relating to protecting public health and the environment and restoring science to tackle the climate crisis);

(C) Executive Order No. 14094 (88 Fed. Reg. 21879; relating to modernizing regulatory review);

(D) the Presidential Memorandum titled ''Modernizing Regulatory Review'' issued by the President on January 20, 2021;

(E) any revisions to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-4 proposed or finalized under Executive Order No. 14094; or

(F) ''Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide Interim Estimates under Executive Order 13990,'' published under the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, in February of 2021;

(2) in any rulemaking;

(3) in the issuance of any guidance;

(4) in taking any other agency action; or

(5) as a justification for any rulemaking, guidance document, or agency action.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

SEC. 455. (a) The provisions of the following bills of the 118th Congress are hereby enacted into law:

(1) H.R. 548 (Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act), as passed by the House of Representatives on February 6, 2023.

(2) Title III of H.R. 7408 (America's Wildlife Habitat Conservation Act) as ordered to be reported on April 16, 2024, by the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United States Statutes at large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after the date of approval at the end an appendix setting forth the text of the sections of the bills referred to in subsection (a).

SPECIAL BASE RATES OF PAY FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS

SEC. 456. (a) Subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5332 the following:

§ 5332 . S[illegible]

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'firefighter' means an employee who—

''(A) is a firefighter within the meaning of section 8331(21) or section 8401(14);

''(B) in the case of an employee who holds a supervisory or administrative position and is subject to subchapter III of chapter 83, but who does not qualify to be considered a firefighter within the meaning of section 8331(21), would otherwise qualify if the employee had transferred directly to that position after serving as a firefighter within the meaning of that section;

''(C) in the case of an employee who holds a supervisory or administrative position and is subject to chapter 84, but who does not qualify to be considered a firefighter within the meaning of section 8401(14), would otherwise qualify if the employee had transferred directly to that position after performing duties described in section 8401(14)(A) for at least 3 years; or

''(D) in the case of an employee who is not subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84, holds a position that the Office of Personnel Management determines would satisfy subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) if the employee were subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84;

''(2) the term 'General Schedule base rate' means an annual rate of basic pay established under section 5332 before any additions, such as a locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or 5304a or a special rate supplement under section 5305;

''(3) the term 'special base rate' means an annual rate of basic pay payable to a wildland firefighter, before any additions or reductions, that replaces the General Schedule base rate otherwise applicable to the wildland firefighter and that is administered in the same manner as a General Schedule base rate; and

''(4) the term 'wildland firefighter' means a firefighter—

''(A) who is employed by the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior; and

''(B) the duties of the position of whom primarily relate to fires occurring in forests, range lands, or other wildlands, as opposed to structural fires.

''(b) SPECIAL BASE RATES OF PAY.—

''(1) ENTITLEMENT TO SPECIAL RATE.—Notwithstanding section 5332, a wildland firefighter is entitled to a special base rate at grades 1 through 15, which shall—

''(A) replace the otherwise applicable General Schedule base rate for the wildland firefighter;

''(B) be basic pay for all purposes, including the purpose of computing a locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or 5304a; and

''(C) be computed as described in paragraph (2) and adjusted at the time of adjustments in the General Schedule.

''(2) COMPUTATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The special base rate for a wildland firefighter shall be derived by increasing the otherwise applicable General Schedule base rate for the wildland firefighter by the following applicable percentage for the grade of the wildland firefighter and rounding the result to the nearest whole dollar:

''(i) For GS–1, 42 percent.
''(ii) For GS–2, 39 percent.
''(iii) For GS–3, 36 percent.
''(iv) For GS–4, 33 percent.
''(v) For GS–5, 30 percent.
''(vi) For GS–6, 27 percent.
''(vii) For GS–7, 24 percent.
''(viii) For GS–8, 21 percent.
''(ix) For GS–9, 18 percent.
''(x) For GS–10, 15 percent.
''(xi) For GS–11, 12 percent.
''(xii) For GS–12, 9 percent.
''(xiii) For GS–13, 6 percent.
''(xiv) For GS–14, 3 percent.
''(xv) For GS–15, 1.5 percent.

''(B) HOURLY, DAILY, WEEKLY, OR BIWEEKLY RATES.—When the special base rate with respect to a wildland firefighter is expressed as an hourly, daily, weekly, or biweekly rate, the special base rate shall be computed from the appropriate annual rate of basic pay derived under subparagraph (A) in accordance with the rules under section 5504(b).''.

(b) The table of sections for subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5332 the following:

''5332a. Special base rates of pay for wildland firefighters.''.

(c) Section 5343 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g)(1) For a prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) who is a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a), the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior (as applicable) shall increase the wage rates of that employee by an amount (determined at the sole and exclusive discretion of the applicable Secretary after consultation with the other Secretary) that is generally consistent with the percentage increases given to wildland firefighters in the General Schedule under section 5332a.

''(2) An increased wage rate under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same purposes as the wage rate otherwise established under this section.

''(3) An increase under this subsection may not cause the wage rate of an employee to increase to a rate that would produce an annualized rate in excess of the annual rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.''.

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after either

October 1, 2024 or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

(e) Notwithstanding section 40803(d)(4)(B) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(d)(4)(B)) and authority provided under the headings ''WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT – FOREST SERVICE'' and ''WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT – DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'' in fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the salary increase in such section and under such headings shall not apply to the positions described in such section 40803(d)(4)(B) for service performed on or after the effective date described in subsection (d) of this section.

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY

SEC. 457. (a) Subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5545b the following:

§ 5545. [illegible]

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

''(B) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives;

''(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

''(D) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

''(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(F) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

''(G) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

''(H) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

''(2) the term 'covered employee' means an employee of the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior who is—

''(A) a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a); or

''(B) certified by the applicable agency to perform wildland fire incident-related duties during the period that employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident;

''(3) the term 'incident response premium pay' means pay to which a covered employee is entitled under subsection (c);

''(4) the term 'prescribed fire incident' means a wildland fire originating from a planned ignition in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives;

''(5) the term 'qualifying incident'—

''(A) means—

''(i) a wildfire incident, a prescribed fire incident, or a severity incident; or

''(ii) an incident that the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior determines is similar in nature to an incident described in clause (i); and

''(B) does not include an initial response incident that is contained within 36 hours; and

''(6) the term 'severity incident' means an incident in which a covered employee is pre-positioned in an area in which conditions indicate there is a high risk of wildfires.

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—A covered employee is eligible for incident response premium pay under this section if—

''(1) the covered employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident; and

''(2) the deployment described in paragraph (1) is—

''(A) outside of the official duty station of the covered employee; or

''(B) within the official duty station of the covered employee and the covered employee is assigned to an incident-adjacent fire camp or other designated field location.

''(c) ENTITLEMENT TO INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered employee who satisfies the conditions under subsection (b) is entitled to premium pay for the period in which the covered employee is deployed to respond to the applicable qualifying incident.

''(2) COMPUTATION.—

''(A) FORMULA.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), premium pay under paragraph (1) shall be paid to a covered employee at a daily rate of 450 percent of the hourly rate of basic pay of the covered employee for each day that the covered employee satisfies the requirements under subsection (b), rounded to the nearest whole cent.

''(B) LIMITATION.—Premium pay under this subsection may not be paid—

''(i) with respect to a covered employee for whom the annual rate of basic pay is greater than that for step 10 of GS–10, at a daily rate that exceeds the daily rate established under subparagraph (A) for step 10 of GS–10; or

''(ii) to a covered employee in a total amount that exceeds $9,000 in any calendar year.

''(C) ADJUSTMENTS.—

''(i) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall assess the difference between the average total amount of compensation that was paid to covered employees, by grade, in fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

''(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date that is 1 year after the effective date of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly publish a report on the results of the assessment conducted under clause (i).

''(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—After publishing the report required under clause (ii), the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, may, in the sole and exclusive discretion of the Secretaries acting jointly, administratively adjust the amount of premium pay paid under this subsection (or take other administrative action) to ensure that the average annual amount of total compensation paid to covered employees, by grade, is more consistent with such amount that was paid to those employees in fiscal year 2023.

''(iv) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 3 days after an adjustment made, or other administrative action taken, under clause (iii) becomes final, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification regarding that adjustment or other administrative action, as applicable.

''(d) TREATMENT OF INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY.—Incident response premium pay under this section—

''(1) is not considered part of the basic pay of a covered employee for any purpose;

''(2) may not be considered in determining a covered employee's lump-sum payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 or section 5552;

''(3) may not be used in determining pay under section 8114 (relating to compensation for work injuries);

''(4) may not be considered in determining pay for hours of paid leave or other paid time off during which the premium pay is not payable; and

''(5) shall be disregarded in determining the minimum wage and overtime pay to which a covered employee is entitled under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).''.

(b) Subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5544—

(A) by amending the section heading to read as follows: ''W[illegible], S[illegible], [illegible]''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) A prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) shall receive incident response premium pay under the same terms and conditions that apply to a covered employee under section 5545c if that employee—

''(1) is employed by the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior; and

''(2)(A) is a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a); or

''(B) is certified by the applicable agency to perform wildland fire incident-related duties during the period the employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident (as defined in section 5545c(a)).''; and

(2) in section 5547(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''5545c,'' after ''5545a,''.

(c) The table of sections for subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the item relating to section 5544 to read as follows:

''5544. Wage-board overtime, Sunday rates, and other premium pay.''; and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to section 5545b the following:

''5545c. Incident response premium pay for employees engaged in wildland firefighting.''.

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after either October 1, 2024 or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

WATER RIGHTS

SEC. 458. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated to require or request, as a condition of the issuance, renewal, or extension of any Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management permit, lease, allotment, easement, or other land use and occupancy, arrangement, the transfer, or relinquishment of any water right, in whole, or in part, granted under State law.

CACTUS CHANNEL

SEC. 459. Subject to the terms provided herein, if the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District submits to the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a written request for the conveyance of certain National Forest System land located in the County of Riverside, California, as generally depicted on the map titled ''Sunnymead Cactus Avenue Channel Proposed Land Conveyance'' and dated ''May 13, 2024'' the Secretary shall convey to that District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands: Provided, That the exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land herein identified shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary: Provided further, That then conveyance shall be made by quitclaim deed and subject to existing rights and any other terms and conditions the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States: Provided further, That the District shall pay to the United States fair market value for the conveyed National Forest System land herein identified: Provided further, That the Secretary shall deposit any funds received by the United States from such conveyance in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a) (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') and such deposits shall be made available without future appropriations: Provided further, That as a condition of the conveyance, the District shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance, including the survey herein required and any environmental analysis and resource surveys required by Federal law: Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C, 9620(h)), with respect to the National Forest System land herein identified, the Secretary shall only be required to meet disclosure requirements for hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants under Section 120(h) and shall not otherwise be required to remediate or abate any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants: Provided further, That if the National Forest System land herein identified is conveyed to the

District, the Secretary shall not be required to contribute to the cost of any infrastructure, facilities, or improvements developed on that land after the conveyance.

LIMITATION

SEC. 460. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used for the Climate Justice Alliance.

LIMITATION

SEC. 461. None of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Smithsonian Institution by this Act may be made available for partnerships or activities associated with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices.

LAND WITHDRAWALS

SEC. 462. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to withdraw any Federal land from any form of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, or patent under the general mining laws, or disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, or geothermal leasing laws unless such withdrawal is authorized by an Act of Congress.

FAST-41

SEC. 463. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Revising Scope of the Mining Sector of Projects That Are Eligible for Coverage Under Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act'' (88 Fed. Reg. 65350; September 22, 2023).

PRIVATELY OWNED MINERAL ESTATES

SEC. 464. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue or revise any regulation pursuant to Section 17(o) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(o)) relating to oil and gas development of outstanding and reserved mineral rights within the Allegheny National Forest.

APPRAISALS

SEC. 465. Section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 577g), is amended by striking ''of the fair appraised value of such'' and inserting ''of the highest fair appraised value, including the historical fair appraised value, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with this section, of such''.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 466. Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees any guidance documents relating to the implementation of the rule entitled ''Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming'' published by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on September 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 61964).

PESTICIDES

SEC. 467. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to issue or adopt any guidance or any policy, take any regulatory action, or approve any labeling or change to such labeling that is inconsistent with or in any respect different from the conclusion of—

(a) a human health assessment performed pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

(b) a carcinogenicity classification for a pesticide.

STEAM RULE

SEC. 468. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Supplemental Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 40198).

SMALL OFF-ROAD ENGINE WAIVER

SEC. 469. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to approve a waiver submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency by the State of California, pursuant to section 209(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7543(e)), for the State of California's amendments to its rule titled ''Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions''.

OZONE GOOD NEIGHBOR

SEC. 470. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Federal 'Good Neighbor Plan' for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on June 5, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 36654).

EPA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEC. 471. Beginning on October 1, 2024, of the amounts made available to the Environmental Protection Agency under each of sections 60101, 60102, 60104, 60105, 60106, 60107, 60108, 60109, 60110, 60111, 60112, 60113, 60115, 60116, and 60201 of Public Law 117–169, two-tenths of one percent of such amounts shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency for oversight of funding provided to the Environmental Protection Agency by such Public Law: Provided, That amounts so transferred shall be derived from the unobligated balances of amounts under each such section.

CLEAN POWER PLAN

SEC. 472. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''New Source Performance Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; and Repeal of the Affordable Clean Energy Rule'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 39798).

ETHYLENE OXIDE

SEC. 473. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed interim registration review decision and draft risk assessment addendum for ethylene oxide described in the notice titled ''Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decision and Draft Risk Assessment Addendum for Ethylene Oxide; Notice of Availability'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 13, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 22447) unless the Commissioner of Food and Drugs certifies that, as relevant, finalization, implementation, administration, or enforcement of such rule, decision, or addendum for ethylene oxide will not adversely impact the availability of ethylene oxide to sterilize medical products in the United States or result in the movement of any sterilization capacity of such products outside of the United States.

LIGHT- AND MEDIUM-DUTY VEHICLES

SEC. 474. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Multi-Pollutant Emissions Standards for Model Years 2027 and Later Light-Duty and Medium-Duty Vehicles'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 18, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 27842), or any substantially similar rule.

HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES

SEC. 475. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Heavy-Duty Vehicles-Phase 3'' and published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 22, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 29440), or any substantially similar rule.

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401

SEC. 476. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency, titled ''Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule'', and published on September 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 66558).

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL COST OF GREENHOUSE GASES

SEC. 477. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

NEPA GREENHOUSE GAS GUIDANCE

SEC. 478. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the notice of interim guidance titled ''National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change'' published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on January 9, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 1196).

NEPA PHASE 1

SEC. 479. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions'' published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on April 20, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 23453).

NEPA PHASE 2

SEC. 480. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions Phase 2'' published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on May 1, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 35442).

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

SEC. 481. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 8, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16820).

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 482. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act; Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 11, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 17622).

GHG REPORTING

SEC. 483. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule: Revisions and Confidentiality Determinations for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 14, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 42062).

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

SEC. 484. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Clean Water Act Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Meat and Poultry Products Point Source Category'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on January 23, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 4474).

DISPOSAL OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS

SEC. 485. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer,

or enforce the final rule titled ''Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Legacy CCR Surface Impoundments'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 8, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38950).

AERIALLY APPLIED FIRE RETARDANT

SEC. 486. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to ban the use of aerially applied fire retardant.

CALIFORNIA RCRA ACTION

SEC. 487. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement a regulation issued by the State of California, pursuant to the authority provided under the 2009 Memorandum of Agreement between the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and Region IX of the Environmental Protection Agency (or any successor agreement), that classifies metal shredding facilities as hazardous waste treatment facilities.

REPORT ON CELLULOSIC BIOFUELS

SEC. 488. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report outlining a plan to qualify any fuel derived from waste plastic or waste tires as cellulosic biofuel under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)).

(b) In preparing the report described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall consult with relevant stakeholders and incorporate into such report any input from such stakeholders that the Administrator determines appropriate.

GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY

SEC. 489. (a) Section 8206(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a) is amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2025''.

(b) Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a), the authorities provided by title III of the America's Wildlife Habitat Conservation Act (as enacted by section 455 of this Act), and the terms and conditions of such Act, shall apply to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

METHANE FEE

SEC. 490. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to develop, propose, finalize, implement, or enforce regulations implementing subsection (c) of section 136 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7436); or

(2) otherwise impose, collect, or enforce a charge on methane emissions under such section 136.

LIMITATION

SEC. 491. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38508).

STATE PERMIT PROGRAM

SEC. 492. The notice of the Environmental Protection Agency approving the State of Florida's request to carry out a permit program for the discharge of dredged or fill material pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), published on December 22, 2020, and titled ''EPA's Approval of Florida's Clean Water Act Section 404 Assumption Request'' (85 Fed. Reg. 83553) shall have the force and effect of law.

IRIS

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop, finalize, issue, or use assessments under the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER

SEC. 494. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, or administer the addition of the Upper Columbia River, Washington site under the General Superfund Section of the proposed rule entitled ''National Priorities List'' and published by the Environmental Protection Agency on March 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16502).

OLD-GROWTH

SEC. 495. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the environmental impact statement entitled ''EIS No. 20240110, Draft, USFS, NAT, Land Management Plan Direction for Old-Growth Forest Conditions Across the National Forest System'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on June 21, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 52039) or any substantially similar environmental impact statement; or

(2) carry out any proposed action included in such environmental impact statement (or notice relating to such environmental impact statement) or any substantially similar action.

NAAQS RULE

SEC. 496. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule entitled ''Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter'' and published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 6, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16202).

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 497. $0

This division may be cited as the ''Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025''.

The 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 118–602, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of House Resolution 1370, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of that resolution.

Each further amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1370, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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 further amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–602 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to section 8 of House Resolution 1370 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 described in section 9 of House Resolution 1370, 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.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. SIMPSON OF IDAHO

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1370, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 5, 12, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 86, 87, 94, 95, 96, and 97 printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Idaho:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000) (increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER OF VIRGINIA

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

Page 115, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 156, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. BUDZINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 24, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 146, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 109, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $82,000,000) (reduced by $82,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 101, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $9,708,000) (reduced by $9,708,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. DUARTE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 89, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000) (reduced by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. FEENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000) (increased by $15,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MS. PEREZ OF WASHINGTON

Page 106, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 40, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 156, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000) (increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF NEW YORK

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $748,735,000) (reduced by $748,735,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF NEW YORK

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $81,049,000) (reduced by $81,049,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 91, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 9, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

Page 89, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000) (increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $13,000,000)''.

Page 91, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $13,000,000)''.

Page 91, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $13,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 9, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000) (increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 156, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $600,000) (increased by $600,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 8, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 148, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 148, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $27,000,000) increased by $27,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $12,000,000) (increased by $12,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 93, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $35,987,000) (reduced by $35,987,000)''.

Page 93, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $242,485,000) (reduced by $242,485,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,000,000)''.

Page 133, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. STANTON OF ARIZONA

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000)''.

Page 133, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 2, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $11,000,000) (increased by $11,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000,000) (reduced by $1,500,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ OF NEW MEXICO

Page 32, line 12 after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000) (increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN OF VIRGINIA

Page 27, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, this bipartisan en bloc was developed in coordination with our colleagues across the aisle. It contains noncontroversial amendments addressing important issues in this bill that have been agreed to by both sides.

For example, the amendments en bloc highlight the importance of the Rural Water Technical Assistance grants as well as the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

□ 1830

It emphasizes the support for Indian Health Services and national heritage areas and support for research to harmful algal blooms and provides assistance to the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Madam Chair, I support its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I support the en bloc amendment, I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I have no more speakers on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of amendment No. 94 which would direct BLM to use additional resources on reversible fertility control methods during its wild horse and burro management program.

There are as many as 73,000 wild horses and burros roaming across the West, many of which are put in unnecessary danger due to BLM's use of helicopters to control horse populations. In fiscal year 2024 alone, BLM has planned to round up a staggering 21,000 wild horses. This is a costly and unsustainable plan. Just in the last 3 weeks, 47 horses have been killed during BLM helicopter roundups in Nevada and Wyoming.

There are, however, more humane ways to achieve BLM's goal of managing these herds. The use of reversible fertility control is a safe and inexpensive way to manage wild horse and burro populations. Although it is scientifically proven to decrease the number of animals living on the range, BLM spends less than 1 percent of its management budget on such methods.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to implore BLM to increase their spending on fertility control methods and save these icons of the American West.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I don't have any further speakers if the gentlewoman is ready to yield back.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chair, clean water is a human right. For decades in this country, we have allowed our water infrastructure to fall into disrepair, putting public health and the health of our environments into jeopardy.

Fortunately, the State and Tribal Assistance Grant, or STAG, program is empowering communities to tackle their toughest challenges and make game-changing drinking and clean water investments.

These include projects that protect beaches, including coastlines along the Great Lakes in my district, to make it safe to swim and recreate; projects to prevent runoff that pollutes our waters and can cause harmful algal blooms that damage public health and marine life; and projects to remove lead pipes, improving health outcomes, especially in children.

The STAG program also works to address past inequities by providing Indian and Tribal communities with the support they need to address drinking water and wastewater issues that disproportionately impact reservations.

The STAG program is a step in the right direction.

It helps State and Tribal Governments across the country upgrade aging infrastructure, build resiliency in the face of climate change, and meet the needs of historically underserved communities.

For these reasons, it is critical to ensure this program is adequately funded. My amendment would increase funding for the STAG program by $745 million.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the amendment to protect our nature's most precious natural resource and ensure communities access to clean water across our great country.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chair, the health and economic prosperity of my district, which has coastlines along Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara River, is deeply intertwined with the health of the Great Lakes.

The lakes serve residents in Buffalo and Niagara Falls in myriad ways, from supplying fresh water to being a source of leisure.

In 2021, the Great Lakes region generated $3.1 trillion in economic activity and employed nearly 26 million people, representing $1.3 trillion in wages.

But our local and regional economy is threatened by a microscopic enemy harmful algal blooms, or HABs.

HABs can quickly grow out of control, producing toxic chemicals that cause illness or death in humans and pets who come in contact.

These large, blue-green algae blooms wash onto our beaches, and can form huge, putrid piles of muck—driving away beach goers, disrupting recreational activities, and detering investment in our coastlines.

To ensure public health, protect marine life, and ensure the vibrancy of local economies and water-related industries, more needs to be done to study and understand harmful algal blooms.

My amendment would provide an additional $5 million to the U.S. Geological Survey to research and monitor HABs in freshwater bodies.

Continued federal investment in researching HABs must be a top priority, especially as we get closer to understanding how they form and how we can reduce their harmful ecological and economic impacts.

I urge my colleagues to pass my amendment to protect tourism economies, animals, and public health.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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:

GUADALUPE FATMUCKET, TEXAS FATMUCKET, GUADALUPE ORB, TEXAS PIMPLEBACK, BALCONES SPIKE, FALSE SPIKE, AND TEXAS FAWNSFOOT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''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'' (89 Fed. Reg. 48034; published June 4, 2024).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, let me start by saying the critical habitat that I am concerned most about is rural America, the backbone of this country, the breadbasket, and the energy basin that is feeding, clothing, and fueling America.

What I am concerned about with respect to endangered species after almost 4 years of this administration are farmers and oil and gas producers who turn the cranks on the greatest economy in the world, who keep the consumers' cost of energy down, and who basically produce through hydrocarbons 90 percent of everything we use.

However, they are being attacked with a whole-of-government assault, and this, I think, is just one more example.

I rise to offer an amendment to prohibit the funding of the Biden-Harris administration's attempt to regulate these cowboys, plowboys, and roughnecks in rural America who truly make America great.

This administration has decided to list in this case six freshwater mussel species that in their own report and own words are moderately healthy. In doing so they jeopardize the livelihoods, the way of life, and the tremendous contributions of our agriculture and energy producers locking up 1,500 miles of rivers causing our farmers and ranchers to be in jeopardy of criminalization, essentially, for the things they do to make an efficient agriculture production for an affordable and abundant supply of food for every American.

Madam Chair, I offer this amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' to defund what I believe is blatant overreach. Stand up for the Godfearing, hardworking, freedom-loving farmers, ranchers, and energy producers in the heartland. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, and more than 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, many within decades.

This amendment seeks to legislate species status rather than providing species with the protections they are afforded under the Endangered Species Act, our principal conservation law, and it would potentially increase litigation regarding the government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. The best available scientific and commercial information, not politics, should determine whether a species is listed as threatened or endangered.

This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to make these determinations as well as the role of public input. Human activities that are threatening and diminishing animal habitats, polluting nature, and accelerating global warming are driving species to extinction.

When we lose a species, impacts reverberate throughout ecosystems, and we all suffer because our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Defunding the service's ability to list species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would further litigation by outside groups on both sides. It would undercut the service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes, other Federal agencies, States, local communities, and landowners to conserve the species.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and protect vulnerable species so that future generations benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time do I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ARRINGTON. If the Endangered Species Act were so important to my colleagues, then we wouldn't go 30 years without reauthorizing it. If it is a national priority, then we ought to look at it, do our congressional oversight jobs that we were sent here to do, and determine if it is working or not.

I can't imagine, to my colleague from Maine, that her fishermen would appreciate being locked out of their livelihoods and what they contribute to the Maine economy any more than my producers of agriculture who put food on the table for folks in Maine and all over the country.

I really believe we have gotten this thing so out of whack when we talk about critical habitat for these freshwater mussels that are healthy. There is nothing healthy about the ag economy. There is an ecosystem that we ought to all be concerned about because if we can't feed ourselves and if we don't have food security in this country, then we don't have a strong nation.

We are blessed with tremendous resources. The greatest of those resources are hardworking farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and others who help feed Americans and take tremendous risks, weather risks and market risks. These guys live with tremendous debt. They borrow and they pray to the good Lord that the weather will work out, and they have been experiencing record drought in my home State of Texas.

Now they have to contend with healthy, freshwater mussels in 1,500 miles of river. It seems to me we have this thing upside down. Yes, we want to steward our environment. Yes, we care about wildlife and habitat of all kinds, but we seem to have moved a human flourishing objective somewhere down below where it ought to be, which is at the top along with these farmers, ranchers, and energy producers.

God bless them. They have so much to contend with with all the overreach coming out of EPA's Waters of the U.S. I could go through a litany of things that they are suffering one blow after another, one regulation, one overreach after another, and now these freshwater mussels that are apparently, according to their own reports, healthy.

We ought to care more about the critical habitat of farming and farmers than we do freshwater mussels that are healthy.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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:

MULESHOE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LAND PROTECTION PLAN

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Land Protection Plan described in the document published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service titled ''Final Land Protection Plan & Environmental Assessment Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge'' (February 2023).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to defund the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services plan to expand the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge by an unprecedented 1,000 percent.

Madam Chair, think about that. We are out in the breadbasket of America, in the panhandle of Texas, Muleshoe America, and they take a 6,400-acre refuge and they want to expand it to 700,000 acres.

My chairman over here from Idaho is the only one who recognizes that we have the highest level of indebtedness in the history of our Nation, surpassing World War II. We are in relative peace and prosperity, and it is only going to get worse. The wheels are coming off. We spend almost $1 trillion to service the debt, just to pay interest, and that is going to more than double over the next decade.

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We are in trouble. At $35 trillion, we are borrowing almost $8 billion a day to support this huge and ever-growing government. Like a hole in our head, the last thing we need to do is spend money to buy up more land to somehow either appease an environmental group or maybe just achieve what seems to be an odd objective of having the Federal Government own and operate a third of our land. They can't manage the land they have.

I just got back from Glacier National Park. It is beautiful. I want those parks to be managed well for wildfire management and recreational use. They are beautiful, and we are blessed.

The gentleman who runs that facility on behalf of the American people said he can't get to but 10 percent of the land, and we are trying to go 1,000 percent expansion in Muleshoe. The sandhill crane and pronghorns are not on the Endangered Species List. They are stable.

I don't understand why we are here. Let's think about the critical habitat versus human flourishing, the human habitat, and the American people habitat.

We have Social Security and Medicare, which will be insolvent in the next 10 to 15 years. Their unfunded liability combined is about $135 trillion. We have a farm bill that needs to be resourced. We have infrastructure that is crumbling.

We have a Defense Department, which is for the common defense, the first and most important job of the Federal Government, but because our debt and interest is squeezing our ability to fund our national priorities, we are now below 3 percent of investment in military for the defense of our country per GDP for the first time since prior to World War II.

Is this what my Democratic colleagues think is a national priority?

I mean, that is the problem with this place, is we don't prioritize. Our system of resourcing the people's government is completely irrational. We don't have to pay for anything. We don't take it out of their pockets, so they don't revolt. They would. If we took the $2 trillion that we borrow every year, they would revolt.

We ought to be able to find some waste and unnecessary spending. Maybe we ought to prioritize like every other American that is suffering with the worst tax of all, which is inflation. They have to prioritize, or they don't eat and can't take care of their families.

This is a bad deal. It is overreach. It is crazy.

Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have to say this: People don't trust the Federal Government anymore, and I don't like that because it is going to make it very difficult for us to govern and keep the peace and domestic tranquility and to have us love each other as fellow Americans.

They trust the Federal Government even less over the last few years because they have seen it be weaponized

against them in the name of clean air or clean water in terms of ponds, puddles, and ditches on farmers' lands that have nothing to do with navigable waters, and this administration knows it. By the way, so do the courts because they threw it out, but it is just one after another.

Texas tried to do what the Federal Government advocated under this current administration and under border czar Harris' leadership. They tried to defend our sovereign border and protect our citizens. With the stroke of a pen, this administration declared the Mexican mussel needed critical habitat, and they obstructed our ability to defend ourselves.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, the Interior appropriations bill we are considering today includes 92 poison pill riders in the base bill, and I object to the inclusion of any more.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

As of July 9, the United States has experienced 15 confirmed weather and climate disaster events with losses exceeding $1 billion each. That is 15 events over $1 billion this year alone by July. As we all know, Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Texas on July 8, and we know more storms will follow this year.

This amendment seeks to block the Fish and Wildlife Service from working with willing sellers to expand conservation of the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge through fee title and easement acquisitions. Investment in and expansion of the National Wildlife Refuge System follows on to the Service's work with partners to identify a conservation strategy and limited acquisition boundary that will support sandhill crane, pronghorn, and the lesser prairie-chicken, as well as a full suite of other wildlife that relies on grassland and wetland habitat types.

This plan is a critical step in protecting the future of the Southern High Plains region in New Mexico and Texas for iconic species. This area is also important to conserve for related benefits, like clean water filtration and carbon sequestration, which are essential to environmental and human well-being. Our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and making our Nation stronger.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BENTZ

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment of a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906'').

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit the Department of the Interior from using appropriated funds for any purpose having to do with establishing under the Antiquities Act a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon.

Malheur County is part of my congressional district, and it is huge, almost 10,000 square miles in size. As Members can see from the picture to my right, this county is 145 times the size of Washington, D.C. It is sparsely populated, but the people who live and work in Malheur County understand the value and importance of protecting the land because many are second, third, and fourth generations who spent their lives earning a living in the most challenging of arid locations, knowing from hard experience that the only way to survive is to live in harmony with the land.

Back in 2015, a small group of mostly urban activists, funded by recreational sportswear companies, tried to convince the Obama administration that it should use the Antiquities Act to abruptly impose a national monument designation on 2.5 million acres of the 6.3 million acres making up Malheur County. That is about 40 percent of the county's entire area.

This picture beside me shows the typical type of land that makes up much of these 2.5 million acres. The almost 200 miles of canyon seen cutting through the sagebrush flats in this picture are already protected with scenic river designations. We don't need a monument stacked on top of those previous designations.

Much of the proposed monument area is covered by sagebrush and extremely dry. The widely separated springs and ephemeral trickles of water trying to pass as streams in this vast, environmentally fragile area are generally the site of ranch headquarters operated for generations by families of ranchers.

These ranchers, in addition to being an important part of the economy, provide first-responder protection for recreationists, hikers, and hunters. When wildfires break out, as they are right now, they do their best to protect the land itself. Their presence also protects against abuse of the land by those who have little regard for its fragility.

Back in 2015, when those activists began to lobby the Obama administration for a monument designation, local residents gathered together in opposition. They formed a group of ranchers, hunters, environmental NGOs, and others. For the past 7 years, this group has been meeting, studying, arguing, discussing, and working with landowners, State legislators, county commissioners, the local Paiute Tribe of Indians, Congressmen, Senator RON WYDEN, and others to develop a legislative initiative addressing many of the concerns of interested parties.

Their work culminated in S. 1890, the Malheur Community Empowerment for the Owyhee Act, passed by the Senate. Thus, there is no reason for a national monument designation. The pending Senate bill, when finalized, because it needs to be changed in significant part, plus the Federal protections already in place, as shown in the chart beside me, are all designed to protect this important area.

A top-down monument designation will not protect the land. In fact, such a designation will attract tens of thousands of people to this fragile area, resulting in the destruction of the very thing a monument designation would purport to protect.

It is a sad commentary on those who preach cooperation and nonpartisanship that one of the very environmental NGOs that was at the negotiating table and participated in the structure found in S. 1890 has now begun to advertise, fundraise, and lobby, advocating that the President use the Antiquities Act to designate much of that same 2.5 million acres as a national monument, ignoring the years of work and time invested by those who actually live in and around this land to do something more protective.

Madam Chair, my amendment is designed to stop the use of Federal moneys for what would be a totally unnecessary monument designation, thus allowing the locally driven public land protective process to continue.

Madam Chair, I ask for support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funding for the establishment of any national monument in Malheur County.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific

interest. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands.

This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare a national monument in specific parts of the country. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, I point out that there is layer upon layer of Federal protective designations already in place. More importantly, the local community has worked together for almost 7 years to put together a bill similar to the one that has been passed by the Senate.

Why in the world would we want to allow the designation of a monument to usurp the local work done by people living in that area? This amendment keeps that from happening, and we need this kind of protection so that local people recognize they are not powerless and that they can step up and protect their land.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in defending our communities' rights and upholding our constitutional rights. We must not allow executive overreach but protect our rural communities and promote balanced approaches to Federal land management.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MRS. BICE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 by the Smithsonian Institution for any drag show performance.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

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Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment, which would prohibit the use of any Federal funds or resources from being used to host drag shows at the Smithsonian. I have had several interactions with Smithsonian Secretary Lonnie Bunch on this very issue.

In a House Administration Committee hearing in December of last year, I questioned Secretary Bunch on whether or not taxpayer funds were used for drag shows and if the Smithsonian had plans to continue to promote drag shows for children.

During the hearing, Secretary Bunch said, ''I think it's not appropriate to expose children to drag shows. I'm surprised and I will look into that.''

I was pleased to hear this answer as I also believe it is inappropriate to expose children to these types of events. Only a few weeks later, I was shocked to see that Secretary Bunch had begun pulling back on his answers to me. I believe this is in large part due to the blowback from staff who worked at the Smithsonian.

A few months later, the Secretary followed up with answers to additional questions I had. While a response from the Smithsonian stated taxpayer funds were not used for drag shows directly, official time and Smithsonian resources, such as websites and staff as well as building space were being used. To me, this is completely unacceptable.

The Smithsonian then hosted an event titled: Neurodiverse Drag Story Hour, utilizing a taxpayer-funded Smithsonian building, advertised on taxpayer-funded websites, and using taxpayer-funded staff.

Madam Chair, the Smithsonian should focus on education and research, not inappropriate entertainment. Instead of diffusing knowledge, which is the mission statement of the Smithsonian, we are diffusing the intent and the mission of the institution.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment, and I am sorry to tell my good friend from Oklahoma that I oppose her on this misguided amendment.

One of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity. The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this. We should not defund or block the Smithsonian from holding LGBTQIA+ events and restricting program and content development when we know the Smithsonian is committed to broadly sharing information so parents can make decisions about what is appropriate content for their children.

Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I hear the words from my colleague from Maine, but I will note a few instances of what we are seeing at the Smithsonian because I believe that to be incorrect.

Drag events at Smithsonian Institution Museums include: June 22, the Neurodiverse Drag Story Hour; June 23, 2023, Native Pride Extravaganza, the American Indian Museum; June 3, 2023, Drag Story Hour; June 4, 2022, Pride Family Day with two lip-syncing drag shows; June 2021, Virtual Drag Queen Art Bingo; June 2021, Virtual Drag Queen Story Time; and June 2020, Drag Queen Story Time.

These are not appropriate things to be hosting in taxpayer-funded buildings, using taxpayer resources targeted at children. These are adult events, and they should be kept away from children. I strongly support the amendment. Children should not be exposed to adult cabaret performances.

In what world, Madam Chair, is that okay?

They receive Federal funding to ensure their buildings are maintained and the staff are paid. I do not believe it is appropriate for staff to be paid to expose children to inappropriate material. I do not believe it is appropriate for Federal buildings to be used. I do not believe it is appropriate for Federal agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institution to promote drag shows on their official channels.

Government funding should not be used to expose children to inappropriate material.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I encourage support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I will remind the body, again, that I strongly oppose this amendment. One of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity.

The events that my colleague on the other side of the aisle was referring to were all held during Pride Month. It is an extremely important activity during that month to talk about the importance of our diversity and that America is not a singular experience. We represent a whole variety of people.

I think that any kind of restriction on the content or programming of the art that goes on in the Smithsonian is a terrible, slippery slope. We have seen this happen at other times in our country. Some of us are either old enough or have a memory of Edwin Meese when he was the Attorney General and decided to drape the statues in the Capitol and spent thousands of dollars because he was deciding what was culturally appropriate or what should be going on.

The fact is these are all widely advertised programs that parents can make decisions about. I don't think we should do anything to restrict the content, the art, or the programming at the Smithsonian.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 Michael S. Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall be reduced to $1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of EPA Administrator Michael Regan to $1.

On his watch, Administrator Regan has used the EPA to impose Green New Deal policies, such as electric appliance and EV mandates, power plant closures, strict regulations on American energy production, and environmental justice initiatives.

On Michael Regan's watch, the EPA has prioritized DEI over domestic energy, climate change over consumers, and EVs over our great economy.

In a hearing with the Oversight and Accountability Committee, he was unaware that the EPA has never formally been authorized by Congress, something that someone who oversees an agency should know. If the body of government who is directed to create such agencies has never authorized them, well, then we have a problem. However, this hasn't stopped him from jeopardizing American energy security, overloading America's power grid, and raising costs for all American consumers and businesses.

In fact, in March of last year, the EPA Twitter account posted, ''As a bicultural, bilingual, and bisexual woman, Iris deeply empathizes with communities at the intersection of overlapping crises of injustice, #climatechange, and environmental racism.''

We cannot have the head of the Environmental Protection Agency claiming that even the environment is racist.

This is another season of all the questions are made up and none of the points matter. The American people want their government to work for them, not against them. This administration's Green New Deal regulations are increasing regulatory costs at a rate of $617 billion per year of rulemaking. Is that clear? $617 billion in just rulemaking alone.

This isn't a bill that Congress is passing; it is just rulemaking by the agency itself. If they continue at the Obama administration's regulatory pace, this will cost American families $60,000. It is time to put an end to governing by the Green New Deal, which is very much a scam, and the first step is to get rid of Administrator Regan.

Madam Chair, I urge the passage of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I see that we are going to have several Holman rules coming up.

When the Holman rule was originally put in place years ago, it was meant to identify people who had committed crimes and we have had some of those that have been fired. It wasn't meant to identify people who had policy differences.

Those are what elections are about. Anybody who suggested that on this side of the aisle we were going to elect the Biden administration, Biden-Harris administration, that the policies that they enacted were going to be things we supported, I think we are living in a different world.

They are enacting their policy. Instead of doing these types of amendments, and I have opposed every one of them except one, instead of doing these types of amendments, what we need to do is, if we oppose them, get out, and elect another President to get the job done.

This doesn't do anything. If you could tell me that they had committed some crime, something that they didn't have the authority to do, then maybe we would consider it, but I noticed on all of these things, there are an awful lot of Holman amendments.

I am only going to speak on one of them. The same message goes for all of them. Frankly, I don't think we have the authority to do it, even though the rule of the House says we do.

They are appointed and they are confirmed by the United States Senate, and this is essentially firing. When you reduce the salary to $1, you are firing the individual.

I don't think we have that authority. Unless you can show me that they have done something illegal, high crimes or misdemeanors, something like that, I think this is silly, but we are going to have more of them. That is okay. I just wanted to speak on one of them because I don't want to repeat myself over and over and over again.

It gives sponsors of these amendments the chance to complain about what the administration is doing and that is okay, but I oppose the amendment.

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I appreciate my colleague, Mr. SIMPSON, here who is chair of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. I believe that we absolutely have the authority to exercise the Holman rule.

□ 1915

Congress, the House of Representatives, is a majority rule, self-governing body. We have rules that we vote on to put in place that allow us to govern and govern ourselves as Members of Congress. We have the Holman rule to have a check on unelected bureaucrats.

I agree with my colleague that elections do matter and that we do need to get out and vote for the best candidate. However, my constituents in Colorado do not have the opportunity to vote for these unelected bureaucrats who are happy to stay in their position and wait out a majority of their disliking, and it is very difficult to remove them.

My colleague is also correct in saying this is essentially a way of firing these unelected bureaucrats who are abusing their position, who are using their power, their job, and their position to hurt American citizens when they are creating rulemaking that is costing $617 billion per year and increasing the household costs of families by $60,000.

I don't care if that is technically illegal or legal. It is immoral, it is unjust, and it is unsustainable.

I stand by my amendment to reduce the salary of the EPA director, Mr. Reagan, to $1 and to exercise our House rule that we have voted on and that Mr. SIMPSON even voted on in the Rules package in January of 2023 and hold this unelected bureaucrat accountable.

I am here to represent my constituents and save the American taxpayers money. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 Melissa Schwartz, Director of Communications of the Department of the Interior, shall be reduced to $1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I am going to exercise the rule of the House to offer the Holman rule amendment here in this appropriations bill, and I rise to offer my amendment that reduces the salary of Melissa Schwartz, Director of Communications of the Department of the Interior, to $1.

Melissa Schwartz is yet another horrendous and miserable use of taxpayer dollars. Look at this. She is a mask-wearing, quadruple-vaxxed Green New Deal extremist, and unfortunately, a liberal troll who has harassed me, even in committee hearing rooms.

She shouldn't be employed at the Department of the Interior. Melissa Schwartz belongs under a bridge. Melissa had the nerve and lack of respect to confront me in the Halls of Congress following a Department of the Interior meeting.

In this hearing, she had the audacity to come and personally attack a Member of Congress. This DEI hire made clear she doesn't work for the American people, and she is simply another misguided mouthpiece for liberal extremists that hates conservatives and people that disagree with her eccentric views.

Rather than focus on agency priorities or the American people's priorities, facts, and seeking to do what is best for America, Schwartz spends most of her taxpayer time tweeting nonsense and trying to promote the Biden regime's radical new deal scam.

Melissa and her colleagues believe that climate change is the ultimate threat to humanity. They are willing to kill American jobs and sacrifice the health of our economy at all costs as they pursue their extremist ideology.

I am committed to taking a stand against the Biden regime's attempt to cripple American energy and cater to radical extremists.

I urge my colleagues to exercise our voted-on House rule and implement the Holman rule and support my amendment that reduces the salary of Melissa Schwartz to $1.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment is petty and punitive. Rather than pursuing grudges against public servants, my colleagues across the aisle should focus their energy on negotiating with the Senate on a bill to fund the government. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 Elizabeth Klien, Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, shall be reduced to $1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of Director of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Elizabeth Klein to $1.

Ms. Klein is a radical environmentalist and a partisan hack comprised of special interests and mired in ethical conflicts. Her conflicts of interest were so severe that even Senator MANCHIN voted to block her nomination as Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

As deputy director of the New York University School of Law's State Energy and Environmental Impact Center, Klein placed and paid the salaries of legal fellows in State attorneys general offices to advance Michael Bloomberg's radical environmental agenda.

The use of private money to conduct public business is ethically flawed. Indiana's attorney general categorized Ms. Klein's program as an ''arrangement through which a private organization or individual can promote an overtly political agenda by paying the salaries of government employees.''

In just the first year of the program, SEEIC fellows participated in filing at least 130 regulatory, legal, and other challenges to President Trump's policies—successful policies, I might add. Now Ms. Klein is working for the Federal Government and on the other side of lawsuits that she helped file. Under President Biden's own ethics rules, she should be prohibited from participating in matters involving her former employer.

During her testimony in the House Committee on Natural Resources, I questioned Ms. Klein about her failed nomination to become Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

I asked if she had been provided with a recusal list and formally requested that she provide that list to the committee. Ms. Klein told the committee that she was happy to provide that list.

Shamefully, it took a letter from the committee and this aggressive committee questioning for Klein to send the committee a very delayed recusal list that should have been in place almost immediately after her hiring.

Ms. Klein spent several years funneling money from Michael Bloomberg to sue the Trump administration and pay for the Green New Deal scam lawyers she had placed in attorneys general offices across the country.

Given her myriad of Federal lawsuits and conflicts, there should be little to nothing that Ms. Klein is allowed to work on at any subagency within the Department of the Interior.

Senior Federal employees are required to be transparent in their ethical obligations and act impartially, placing their sole loyalty to the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America.

Ms. Klein's history of infiltrating State governments with Michael Bloomberg's minions and supporting lawsuits against the Federal Government makes it impossible for her to meet the ethical obligations that her position of public trust requires.

Ms. Klein's continued employment as the director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has been riddled with a controversial and extensive history of ethical conflicts.

This is a stain on the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Radical partisan extremists have no place in the Federal Government, especially those in charge of our energy security.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to restore integrity to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment, once again, is petty and punitive. I don't think this is the appropriate place to pursue grudges against hardworking public servants who we ask to do an extremely important job in Washington.

Let me just say this. This is a use of the Holman rule in a way to—just talking about my colleague on the other side of the aisle—object to the work that is going on related to climate change.

This bill is going to be full of amendments from people who either don't believe in climate change, don't think we should invest in it, or aren't willing to think about the future.

It is our job to make sure that we are protecting the future of this planet, of this country, of our economy, of the people who live in the United States, and the future of our children and grandchildren.

We are going to hear a litany of opposition through amendments, amendments like these, from people who

don't believe that we are having the hottest summer on record, who aren't paying attention to the extreme floods and to the storms that are impacting us, to the damage it has already done to the economy, to the billions of dollars we are already spending, and who are going to use any means possible to block the work we are doing to fight climate change.

I oppose this amendment. I am going to continue to oppose these amendments that are really just another way to deny that climate changes exists and that we have a responsibility to work on it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I care deeply about our environment. I want clean air. I want clean water. I want to be a good steward of the land that we have been gifted here in the United States of America.

I don't believe that pursuing these extremist Green New Deal scam policies is advancing that agenda that we have. I don't want to spend tax dollars on these initiatives and this purpose.

I want to do the work of the people, and I believe that my amendment gets us one step closer to that by reducing the salary of Ms. Klein to $1.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, once again, I will say that we are going to have a litany of amendments from people who don't believe in climate change no matter what they say, no matter how many times people on the other side of the aisle say, oh, no, no, I really want clean air and clean water, but I don't want to do the hard work that has to be done.

To call these policies extremist Green New Deal policies is just a way to dismiss that we have a serious problem before us.

We have serious work to do. It is our responsibility to protect the planet for future generations to make sure that we can continue to live and exist on this planet.

Madam Chair, I reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1930

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,500,000)''.

Page 115, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that redirects $2 million to hazardous fuel reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management to prevent catastrophic wildfires and save lives.

The year I was elected, Colorado suffered the worst fire season in Colorado history, with the three largest recorded wildfires we have ever had. Hundreds of homes were destroyed and evacuated, and Coloradans endured more than 100 days of fire.

The Cameron Peak fire burned more than 208,000 acres and more than 460 structures to the tune of $6 million in property losses. The East Troublesome fire on the border of my district killed two people. Coloradans also suffered severe health issues resulting from significant smoke from these fires.

Wildfire smoke causes serious disorders, including eye and respiratory tract infections, reduced lung function, bronchitis, exacerbation of asthma, and even premature death.

Catastrophic wildfires also cause significant damage to the environment. A few years ago, NASA concluded that one catastrophic wildfire can emit more carbon emissions in just a few days than all of the vehicle emissions in an entire State over the course of an entire year. Decades of mismanagement have left our Nation's Federal lands vulnerable to insects and disease, ripe for catastrophic wildfires.

The good news is, there is finally significant bipartisan support throughout the country to prevent wildfires, and the Forest Service is seeking to treat 20 million acres of national forest and grasslands and 30 million acres of State, local, Tribal, and private lands over the next 10 years.

However, we need to do more, as Federal agencies have stated that more than 1 billion acres throughout the country are currently at risk of catastrophic wildfires. Our Federal lands are overgrown and poorly managed, making them more susceptible to wildfire, disease, and even bark beetle attacks.

There are Federal lands in Colorado and the West where we once had 50 to 100 trees per acre, but now we see 500 to 1,000 trees per acre, proving the overgrowth of our forests. There are also 6 billion standing dead trees in the Western United States. Some people call that a problem. I call it a tinderbox waiting to ignite and burn.

Fuel treatments are effective, and Federal agencies have made clear ''over 90 percent of the fuel treatments were effective in changing fire behavior and/or helping with control of the wildfire.''

Let's put the lives of the American people first, take significant action to benefit our environment by passing my hazardous fuels reduction amendment and redirecting $2 million to these hazardous fuels reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management.

Madam Chair, I encourage the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I am very, very supportive of increasing funding in this important program, and I thank the chairman for his hard work, bipartisan work over the years in combating wildland fires.

However, I simply cannot support the offset proposed for this amendment. Funding for the EPA in the base bill was already cut $1.8 billion below the enacted level, and this reduction makes it impossible for the EPA to carry out its mission. We need the worker bees of the EPA to keep the EPA moving forward for the American public.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I am proud of my party's work in reducing taxpayer spending by $1.8 billion in this bill, and I also am encouraged to find even more offsets where we can redirect funding and put them to a more appropriate use for the taxpayer, showing that their best interest is what we are all here serving in Washington, D.C., on their behalf for.

Madam Chair, again, I support the adoption of my amendment that redirects $2 million for the fuels hazardous management in the Bureau of Land Management. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,500,000)''.

Page 90, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my commonsense amendment that redirects $2 million of the inspector general to combat waste, fraud, and abuse within the EPA.

As a proud member of the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, I am a firm believer in increasing transparency of Federal programs and actions within the executive branch. Honest, hardworking Americans should be able to trust that their tax dollars are being spent responsibly and for their intended purposes.

The EPA Office of Inspector General is charged with providing critical oversight over tens of billions of dollars that are spent by the EPA, U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, as well as more than $100 billion that is being doled out through the so-called Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the so-called Inflation Reduction Act that we all know did nothing to reduce inflation. Ask anyone you meet in the grocery store.

Unlike other inspector general offices, the EPA IG did not receive additional funding from the Inflation Reduction Act, expansion act, to carry out the additional oversight mandates associated with this law. Oversight by the IG is critical to ensure that the EPA, as well as its grantees and contractors, are responsible stewards of scarce American tax dollars. The IG also seeks to root out fraud, waste, and abuse, mismanagement, and misconduct within the agencies it provides oversight to.

Recently, the IG identified significant taxpayer risks and vulnerabilities that are associated with the administration's Clean School Bus Program. Sounds great, right? The inspector general pointed out: ''There is a high potential for, among other things, falsely substituting or duplicating requests from multiple Federal agencies for the same or very similar materials and associated labor.''

Ever since the passage of the Inspector General Act of 1978, inspectors general have uncovered billions of dollars of fraud and exposed numerous instances of criminal wrongdoing. The EPA IG is no exception. During the first half of the fiscal year of 2023, the EPA IG identified $135 million in wasted spending, fraud avoidance, and other monetary benefits to American taxpayers.

However, vigilance by the EPA inspector general is needed now more than ever for the more than $100 billion of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act that have been distributed and are still going out the door. Funding currently allocated in this bill for the EPA IG is significantly below the budget estimate, yet they are being asked to do significantly more.

My commonsense amendment will help ensure that the inspector general has the funding and resources they need to provide strict oversight of the EPA. I have found a pay-for, so this is not deficit spending. We are not wasting taxpayer dollars. We are redirecting these $2 million. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to redirect important resources to the inspector general.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, to be clear, I fully support the oversight efforts and believe in the mission of the inspectors general offices across this government. It is vital.

When I was former chair of this committee, I supported their work. I supported their work as the former chair of the Defense Subcommittee and as ranking member, but I have to strongly disagree with the offset and the treatment of the EPA in this bill in general.

In the base bill, the EPA is cut by nearly 20 percent. Almost every single account is cut except for the Office of the Inspector General; so, quite frankly, the inspector general's office does pretty well under this bill being protected.

Cutting every single program at the EPA and seeking to increase funding for only one office, which happens to be the oversight office, is clearly an attempt by the majority to politicize the inspector general. That, to me, is just unacceptable, Madam Chair, so I oppose the amendment.

Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time is remaining for both sides?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from Colorado has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I rise in support of this amendment to provide additional funding for the EPA Office of Inspector General to conduct the important and necessary oversight agencies.

I have spoken with several of the inspectors general who have said that with all of the funding that went out last year, funding that went out to the EPA and to other things, they don't have enough money to do the oversight to make sure that the money that was spent in the Inflation Reduction Act, the infrastructure bill, and other things is properly spent, and so they asked us actually and several of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, and Ms. BOEBERT and Mrs. BICE have also suggested that we need more money in the inspector general's accounts. I am supporting this amendment, and I hope my colleagues will also.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I yield back.

□ 1945

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I appreciate Chairman SIMPSON's remarks, but I would like to correct a point that was made earlier in the debate.

The bill already does include a provision to provide the IG with a percentage of funds from the IRA. It is on page 216, section 471.

The gentlewoman might want to double check before making such a broad statement, again, that it didn't include any funding that could be used from the IRA.

Mr. Chair, I still oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BERGMAN). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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:

FLUID MINERAL LEASES

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process'' (89 Fed. Reg. 30916; published April 23, 2024).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, from day one of this regime, Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS declared an all-out war on American energy production and exploration. They have made very clear that they care more about appeasing radical climate change activists than protecting the millions of oil and gas workers and producers in America.

I was disappointed but not surprised when the Biden regime finalized the rule titled Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process, which mandates provisions from the partisan so-called Inflation Reduction Act, which increased the royalty rate for production on Federal lands while also increasing and creating new fees for domestic energy producers.

This new fluid mineral leasing rule is further proof that the Biden-Harris regime is using every tool in their administration to dismantle American energy production. It increases bonding levels for production on Federal lands, proposes ending nationwide bonding, and increasing the minimum bond amounts for individual lease bonds and statewide lease bonds from $10,000 to $150,000 and from $25,000 to $500,000, respectively.

This significant increase will tie up capital that would otherwise be put back into production and is unjustifiable as there are only 37 orphaned oil and gas wells on BLM-managed lands. These increases will impact smaller producers who can't afford to operate in the market. These additional fees will ultimately harm returns and reduce revenues to State and local governments by disincentivizing development on Federal lands.

The rule also introduces the idea of using preference criteria to inform the BLM selection of lands for lease sales. BLM's rationale for this change is to avoid conflict in areas ''with sensitive cultural, wildlife, and recreation resources.'' This means that BLM field offices could avoid leasing in all areas with endangered or threatened species, critical habitat, or nearby recreation areas, a move that would greatly limit leasing on our Federal lands.

With the wars happening in the Middle East and Europe, and with OPEC significantly lowering oil production, we cannot rely on other foreign nations to control our energy supply. America makes the cleanest energy in the world. We do it the most responsibly.

American innovation, in particular fracking, has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since the year 2000. We need to stop buying oil and gas from Russia; stop begging OPEC, Venezuela, and Iran to produce energy for us; and start producing more energy responsibly here in America.

I am ready to bring back the American roughneck and to drill, baby, drill because no one does it better than we do here in the United States of America. We must restore American energy dominance and produce clean, reliable energy right here in America.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, first and foremost, I do not believe that the United States Government purchases oil from Russia. We have sanctions against them. We do not purchase oil from Iran.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill rider that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The fluid mineral lease and leasing program rules haven't been updated for years, and it is our responsibility to make sure taxpayers get a good return on our natural resources when they are put out to lease.

What this tries to do is just update these outdated fiscal terms on the offshore oil and gas leasing program, including bonding requirements to protect taxpayers, royalty rates, and minimum bids to make sure that U.S. taxpayers receive a fair amount for their public lands when they are used as lease materials.

The rule aims to increase returns to the American taxpayers. I can't say this enough. It is to make sure that taxpayers are getting a fair shake, that they are assured of a fair return from the extraction of natural resources on public lands, and to discourage speculators and improve responsible stewardship as directed by Congress.

We are here to protect the cultural and natural resources of our public lands for future generations, and that means when they go out to bid, we make sure that the royalty rates and the minimum bids serve the taxpayers well and bonding requirements to protect taxpayers are put into place.

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment.

This administration continues to put out rulemaking that seeks to attack American energy producers with burdensome costs and regulations. These new costs will ultimately be passed along to consumers, driving up energy costs for American families and further shifting production to countries that are not our friends.

We must utilize an all-of-the-above approach to energy production and stop hampering domestic energy production.

It would be interesting to note, in the year 2020, we were actually energy independent in this country. We are no longer. Yet, we have the energy here in this country, but we refuse to use it. Therefore, I support the gentlewoman's amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I want to state another fact for the record. When we extract oil and natural gas out of public lands, it is sold on a global market, so when it is sold, it is sold to other folks. If we are running into energy independence challenges as was pointed out, part of that is because it is sold on the global market.

I also want to point out for the record that it has been almost four decades since taxpayers have had bonding requirements, royalty rates, and minimum bids looked at to make sure they are protected.

Let me close with this: Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous practices that are in place to update rules. Nullifying public comments also would happen with this amendment.

We can't close our eyes to the impacts of climate change that we are experiencing, as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend upon a healthy ecosystem.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations. That means refreshing and updating almost 40-year-old oil, gas, and mineral leasing.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Council at the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits funds made available by this act to be used for the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Council at the Department of the Interior.

In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Council, through Secretary's Order 3406, to incorporate these practices into the Department's work across many bureaus.

Let's be honest here, the DEI agenda is a destructive ideology that breeds hatred and racial division. It has no place in our Federal Government or anywhere else in our society. DEI exists to be a jobs program for otherwise unemployable holders of gender studies degrees who ruin just about everything they touch.

Since taking office, the Biden-Harris regime has implemented DEI policies across virtually every agency in the Federal Government. DEI is focused on coddling unequipped and incompetent employees, and I think we have seen that by all the resignations from these DEI hires in this administration in just a few short years.

As we saw a mere 11 days ago, DEI hires and incompetency at the Secret Service were responsible for letting a deranged gunman come centimeters from killing President Trump. I am not talking about the folks who were there, the boots on the ground. I am talking

about the disgraced Director of the Secret Service who resigned today after scrutiny from both Republicans and Democrats and those all throughout our country.

Mr. Chair, we should no longer allow DEI in the Federal Government to continue to divide America and waste taxpayer money. It is absurd to fund these diverse policies, and it is time for Congress to put an end to them once and for all.

The Department of the Interior should be focused on restoring American energy dominance, not pandering to radical leftists. This is not about race, gender, or anything else included in the DEI agenda of the left. This is about having the best, most equipped, most qualified personnel in their positions, no matter their race or gender.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to abolish this demonizing DEI council, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2000

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in the strongest opposition possible to this amendment.

One of our greatest strengths as a nation is we learn, we grow, and we change. That means diversity is a great strength in this country.

There was a time, Mr. Chair, when women couldn't vote. There was a time when juries were only men. There was a time when it was unthinkable for a woman to join a police department or a woman to be a doctor. Her place was to be a nurse. There was a time in our military in which women could be test pilots here at home during the war, but after the war, they were no longer allowed to be pilots in the sky flying commercially.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion is DEI. The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this.

I am going to give another example, Mr. Chair. When I was in the State legislature in Minnesota, we had a vibrant Hmong community that came here after the Lao war in Vietnam. It was a secret war in Laos. The Hmong people came here, and there were very outdoors people.

In understanding and making sure that they understood our natural resource laws, we decided we wanted to reach out and include that diversity. I was part of the legislation that was written. We asked our natural resources department to look for qualified people to hire—from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia—to work with our wonderful diverse community in the Twin Cities and have them feel included and wanted because we wanted them to experience the great outdoors of Minnesota.

We did that. They were well qualified and well respected. Just this year, I was surprised that one of the fathers came up to me when I was doing my recruitment and acceptance for going into the military academies. He said: You don't remember me, but because of you, I felt like I could do this job, and I did it well.

He retired from the State of Minnesota working for the Department of Natural Resources, and I appointed his son to go to one of our military academies. That is the beauty of our country.

The fact is also that business leaders agree that having a diverse and inclusive workforce is critical to their overall performance. I was in sales for years. If you are selling to somebody, you better understand their culture, and you better understand their needs and their wants. The business community embraces this.

The attempt to defund or to block the implementation of these efforts only takes us back to a time in our Nation's diversity when women were not seen as an asset.

I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I am not going to speak on this any longer. This has been replayed over and over and over again. For me, it is hateful, it is hurtful, and it is harmful. We amended our Constitution numerous times to include diversity and inclusion.

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, America is great, and we are going to make America even greater in the upcoming months and years.

America is diverse. America is the great melting pot of the world. We have some of the world's best and the world's finest.

It is amazing. All it took were people coming together to adopt the 19th Amendment to allow women to vote. It took people coming together and collaborating to hire women as police officers or firefighters or pilots. Heck, I have flown a plane, a little Husky 180. It was a great time enjoying the sights of Colorado and all of the mountainsides.

We have an economy right now that is failing because we have a party and an administration that is prioritizing DEI, something we didn't need to have women as police officers or firefighters or pilots or servicemembers, those who would offer up their own lives to serve in the honor of our great country, who would stand for our flag.

Because of DEI and this administration's woke agenda and their radical views, we have now been relegated into poverty. I remember a time also where women could, if they chose, stay home and raise their children. Now women are forced to work and have homes with two incomes because they cannot afford their groceries or their gasoline to get their children to school. It is all because of the policies of this radical agenda.

I am fine with diversity. America is known for being a welcoming country.

This DEI program isn't what makes America great, and we never needed it to be great. I am calling for it to come to an end.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program of the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to prohibit funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior.

The DOI Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program provides taxpayer dollars to DOI employees and paid student interns and/or unpaid student volunteers for the purchase, improvements, repair, storage, and/or maintenance of a nonmotorized bicycle that is used as a primary means of commuting to and from work, as well as a monthly stipend. Welcome to the Federal Government.

American taxpayers' hard-earned money is being wasted on covering bicycle commuting expenses such as bicycles, bicycle locks, bicycle parking, storage, bicycle safety equipment, bicycle improvements, or accessories, including reflective lights, racks, bicycle repairs and general maintenance, personal safety and protective equipment, including high-visibility safety apparel, headwear, and bicycle gloves and bicycle share memberships as well as getting paid to bike to work. Praise the Lord.

Coloradans across my district are struggling right now. They are hurting. The economy is bad. Inflation is high. The policies are ruining their lives that are brought by the Biden-Harris administration. They are struggling right now as they deal with the disastrous effects of Joe Biden's and Kamala Harris' destructive economic policies. We

must redirect our attention and their money to much more important things than subsidizing employees for riding bicycles.

The Biden administration has unleashed record inflation on Americans that has decimated our bank and retirement accounts, increased gas prices to record levels, raised utility bills, drove up grocery costs, and made it harder to live for the American people.

The primary root cause of this record-breaking inflation was trillions of dollars of wasteful Federal spending. This excessive spending has real-life consequences that the people I represent are experiencing every single day.

American families will pay an $8,581 inflation tax over the next year. They didn't vote for that, but unfortunately, too many elected officials did.

Currently, 20 million Americans cannot pay their electric bill. We have seen a 4.3 percent decline in real wages since Joe Biden and Kamala Harris entered the White House. Americans have lost more than $2 trillion in retirement savings, savings they have worked their lives for.

America is $35 trillion in debt, and Democrats want us to continue to print money and pay bureaucrats to bike to work when our Commander in Chief himself cannot even ride a bike.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to cut wasteful, silly, Federal spending by prohibiting funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chair, I sure do hope we can get this one through. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, the amendment would block the Department of the Interior's Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program which encourages Federal employees to use bicycles to commute to the office.

We all know what the traffic is going to be like here tomorrow. Bikes would be handy.

The Department created this program in response to a 1993—this is not a new, President Biden-Vice President HARRIS program. It has been around since 1993. Congress authorized it, and Congress allowed each agency head to establish a program to encourage employees to use a means other than single-occupancy motor vehicles to commute to and from work. That could include taking the subway, taking the bus, or riding your bike.

This is a government-wide program, and the amendment unfairly targets the Department of the Interior employees. I urge my colleagues to treat all employees with fairness, and let's reject this amendment.

Let's also make sure that when we are talking about it, we have our facts accurate. In 1993, Congress made a law which authorized each agency to establish this program.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MOORE of Utah). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft resource management plan and supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office Resource Management Plans, Colorado'' (88 Fed. Reg. 51855 (August 4, 2023)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits the Bureau of Land Management from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce a draft resource management plan and draft supplemental environmental impact statement to end new oil leases on 1.6 million acres in Colorado.

Colorado's Western Slope used to have a booming energy production economy. I remember because the roughnecks used to come into my restaurant. They would patronize my business and the businesses all around us. I knew we were having a really good day by the amount of mud we had to clean up off the floor from their boots after working hard all day in the field to earn a living for their family and produce good, clean energy for us, not just in Colorado and America, but throughout the world.

□ 2015

There used to be 112 drilling rigs on the West Slope, but now we have four rigs. Now not-in-my-backyard extremists and job-killing Federal policies have driven away those good-paying jobs, those good-paying jobs that also supported local businesses.

The Bureau of Land Management draft resource management plan for the Colorado River Valley field office and Grand Junction field office is the latest fossil fuels attack.

This proposed land grab could remove over 1.6 million acres of public lands in Colorado from future oil and gas leasing and establish nine different areas of critical environmental concern on over 100,000 acres of BLM land. If this proposal is finalized, the United States will lose access to vital energy resources, many more than the 600 fewer wells projected by the agency to be lost by 2043.

The consequences will be felt far beyond the State of Colorado where residents will lose their livelihoods and see increased gas and energy prices, yes, even more than the increases we are seeing today. BLM is proposing to close all areas with no known, low, and moderate oil and gas development potential and is basing its analysis off the oil and gas potential on out-of-date information that does not take into consideration modern technology.

The Permian Basin was once thought to be low to medium, and now it is the highest producing oil field in the world. As a result, the Permian Basin would be closed if this proposal had been in place in New Mexico and Texas prior to the significant amount of production that is now occurring.

This proposed land grab is nothing short of partisan politics meant to further restrict access to the oil and natural gas development that could reinvigorate the economy of the West Slope of Colorado and help ensure energy security for all Americans.

There are already stringent standards and requirements in place for oil and gas producers that aim at reducing environmental and cultural impacts. This proposed rule is yet another blatant land grab disguised to dismantle the fossil fuel industry and force a green transition. Closing the door to over 1.6 million acres of vital public lands for energy development is not just an issue of economics. It is a threat to our Nation's energy independence and security.

This proposal goes beyond necessary environmental considerations and instead seeks to restrict access to promising resources, hindering the potential of economic growth and prosperity, particularly in the West Slope of Colorado where we have been regulated into poverty thanks to the Biden-Harris administration.

Rogue bureaucrats at the BLM shouldn't be unilaterally locking up more land in Colorado. It is urgent that we block this overreach and prioritize responsible energy production. That will help reduce gas prices during these challenging times.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy that sadly shows that extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM drafted a proposed draft resource management plan and draft supplemental environmental impact statement for the Colorado River Valley field office and Grand Junction field office. This plan is an updated, comprehensive, and environmentally advocate framework for managing uses of these public lands and resources. Sadly, this amendment seeks to block that plan.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public and preserve our public lands and resources for future generations. Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous process that is in place to update resource management plans. The amendment also nullifies the public comments that have been collected by legislating the outcome.

We cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change we are experiencing as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and to focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, on behalf of Coloradans, I am here to say: End the land grabs, bring back the American roughnecks, and drill, baby, drill.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I just want to say one thing about my colleague's amendment. She is making the case for the fact that we have to continue to drill for oil or natural gas in Colorado, and I understand the concerns that people have when the economy changes. I can imagine how difficult it is when people have to look at new opportunities as opposed to continuing the careers that they have always done.

However, the reason we are here addressing this and the reason any changes would be made at a Federal level are because we are facing catastrophic climate change. The scientists have told us we have no time left to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel, and yet my colleague is talking about how we need to bring more fossil fuels back into our energy stream.

We have made incredible strides with solar power, wind power, and all of the renewable energy we are investing in today. She talks about her role to protect Colorado. Well, my role is to protect the State of Maine. I invite the gentlewoman to come and visit anytime. The ocean in Maine is warming at a rate 99 percent faster than the oceans around the world.

I talked to a fisherman this weekend when I was home, and I asked him how fishing was going this summer as the weather has warmed up and as the ocean has warmed up. We are seeing a serious depletion in the fishing stocks. They can't survive in warmer waters. They migrate to colder waters. They devastate the economy of our fishermen.

If the gentlewoman wants to preserve the economy in her State, then it is important to think about renewable energy and ways to make sure that we can support an energy future that works for all of us and not just for her own State's needs.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment of a national monument in Montrose County, Colorado; Mesa County, Colorado; Monezuma County, Colorado; San Juan County, Colorado; or Dolores County, Colorado, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906'').

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits funds made available by this act from being used to declare a national monument with the use of the Antiquities Act in Montrose, Mesa, Montezuma, San Juan, and Dolores Counties in western Colorado.

Green new scam extremists in Colorado have been petitioning Joe Biden and Kamala Harris to use the Antiquities Act to designate a roughly 400,000-acre Dolores River Canyon County national monument.

The proposed designation of the Dolores River as a national monument threatens to impose severe economic hardships on the communities in western Colorado. This unilateral land grab will cancel all mining in the uranium-rich area, end hunting and cattle grazing, and curtail motorized travel. These are practices that have been part of the Western way of life for generations.

The Biden-Harris regime is no stranger to abusing the Antiquities Act. In little over 1 year ago, they locked up over 225,000 acres in Colorado with the stroke of a pen and prevented Colorado from using our public lands for activities that we want and need. This is a right of Coloradans and Americans just taken away.

Taking even more Federal lands off the table for multiple use is attacking American energy production, American jobs, American workers, and leaving American consumers to pay the tab.

This amendment ensures Joe Biden and Kamala Harris cannot lock up land by executive fiat and encourages the administration to look for stakeholder-supported solutions like my bipartisan, bicameral Dolores River National Conservation Area and Special Management Act.

This is something I worked on with my Colorado Senators. We found a way to compromise without compromising our principles. We came to a place of agreement.

The Dolores NCA seeks to designate the Dolores River Corridor for the best preservation, benefit, and access of the majority. It is the result of over a decade of community engagement between rafters, agriculture producers, outdoor enthusiasts, water rights stakeholders, conservationists, miners, loggers, businessowners, and all the impacted local governments and Tribes.

Disregarding the agreements achieved and the significant time vested in the Dolores NCA would be an absolute insult to citizens of southwest Colorado and would contradict DOI's own description of the Antiquities Act which states: ''The administration consistently strives to take into account the interests of this wide range of stakeholders.''

This proposed national monument designation has the potential to restrict access and land use in ways that threaten and subvert the will of the people in Colorado. I have constituents on the ground daily fighting this proposal, and I am here on their behalf to bring an end to it once and for all through the position they have elected me to, and I urge adoption of my amendment.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. This amendment would prohibit the use of any Federal funds to create national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906 in Montrose, Mesa, Montezuma, San Juan, or Dolores Counties in Colorado.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific interest.

This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare national monuments in specific parts of the country. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Maine recently said that it is her priority to focus on Maine and that I should focus on Colorado.

Well, here we are with an amendment related to my home State of Colorado, and I am here to protect my constituents and our land from another land grab from the Biden-Harris administration.

The gentlewoman from Maine has complained of concerns that she has with so-called climate changes and warming of the water. If that is the Maine concern, then perhaps the gentlewoman from Maine would like to partner with me from ending energy production in China who has the worst regulations and emits the most emissions of anyplace in the world and stop buying solar panels from China where they are using child and slave labor in mines in the Congo and work to partner with me for better American energy production.

It is more reliable, it is more efficient, it is cleaner, and we are creating jobs. In the meantime, I will stick right here on Colorado with this amendment, and the gentlewoman from Maine can focus on Maine as she said she would prefer to do.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2030

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reiterate once again that climate change is a serious issue. It is something to be debated with facts and actual information, not just speculation or things heard on the internet.

One of the reasons we passed the Inflation Reduction Act is to bring some of the manufacturing for renewable energy back into the United States, and I strongly support that.

I support all countries making a serious effort to reduce their investment in fossil fuel and their dependence on fossil fuel. That is what we were debating in the last amendment.

This amendment is about national monuments. Again, I reiterate that national monuments and the designation of them has been an important tool for Presidents of both parties. We should not be doing anything that diminishes that opportunity for an administration.

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 Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 implement, administer, or enforce section 134 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7434).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to prohibit funds from being used for the EPA's greenhouse gas reduction fund.

The Inflation Reduction Act, which should have been more accurately named the Green New Deal in disguise, established a taxpayer-funded $27 billion slush fund that sends taxpayer dollars to far-left political organizations and—their favorite—the Chinese Communist Party.

This green bank is nearly three times more than the EPA's entire fiscal year 2023 appropriated funds. Eliminating this slush fund will reduce the budget deficit, protect the government against corruption, and stop China from receiving our taxpayer dollars.

When asked during a committee hearing if the EPA could guarantee that none of the funds from this green bank slush fund would go to China, the EPA official in charge of overseeing how funds were spent literally stated that it is a little more complicated. He didn't say yes or no, but it is a little more complicated.

Over 20 million Americans are currently behind on their utility bills. The American people are not begging for more electric vehicles or solar panels. They are asking for lower energy costs.

In fact, the world is demanding it of us because we could literally export freedom to our allies across the globe if we were to export our liquefied natural gas rather than purchase energy from our enemies.

If Democrats wanted to do something about the current energy crisis rather than pandering to radical environmental extremists, the minority would unleash American energy instead of forcing us to use inadequate and unreliable green energy. These policies will not only fail to meet our economy's energy needs, but they will also make America reliant on wind turbines and solar panels that are made in China.

America is an energy superpower. We should use our vast resources to restore our economy's vitality, ensure our national security, and put hard-working Americans back to work.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of my commonsense amendment to put an end to the Biden-Harris regime's pandering to the CCP, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, again, is purely an anti-climate messaging amendment. It prohibits funds for section 134 of the Clean Air Act, which is better known as the greenhouse gas reduction fund.

The greenhouse gas reduction fund is a $27 billion investment to mobilize financing and private capital to address the climate crisis, ensure our country's economic competitiveness, and promote energy independence.

Mr. Chair, I note that all of that $27 billion is mandatory spending. This bill does not contain any funding for the greenhouse gas reduction fund. The effect of this amendment is nothing more than anti-climate rhetoric.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impact of climate change. We need to make smart investments that will result in more resilient communities, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and protect our world for future generations.

Mr. Chair, 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 gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 Deb Haaland, Secretary of the Interior, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT)

and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of Secretary Deb Haaland to $1.

Under Haaland's leadership, the Department of the Interior has shut down pipelines, delayed federally mandated onshore and offshore leases, repealed commonsense streamlining regulations, shuttered mining projects, failed to comply with numerous laws, and so much more.

She also has quite a history of conflicts of interest. Under Haaland's leadership, the Department of the Interior has cultivated close and potentially improper relationships with extreme environmental activist groups, many of which are working overtime to drive the Biden-Harris administration's social and environmental justice agenda.

Her daughter is a member of the Pueblo Action Alliance, which opposes all oil and gas production on Federal lands, advocates for the dismantling of America's economic and political system, and believes America is irredeemable because there is no ''opportunity to reform a system that isn't founded on good morals or values.''

Haaland's daughter even engaged in a violent protest with 100 or more protesters, breaking through police barriers and trying to get into the Department of the Interior's building. Did she just want to hug her mom, or was this a real act of violence with intent?

Despite multiple attempts from this institution to do its constitutional duty and provide congressional oversight, the Department of the Interior has failed to respond to 80 percent of the requests from Congress.

I would be remiss not to mention Haaland's all-out war on American energy production, from canceling the Keystone XL pipeline on day one, imposing new rules to block pipeline projects, canceling oil and gas leases on millions of acres in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, suspending oil drilling leases in a small sliver of ANWR even though Congress passed a law for this very purpose, imposing a moratorium on new Federal oil and gas leases throughout Federal lands, failing to meet the statutory deadlines for quarterly lease sales, and taking countless other anti-energy measures that have contributed to gas prices and inflation reaching record levels.

We need to make America energy dominant once and for all. It is time for us to have energy security, and it is clear that it won't happen with Haaland leading the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. 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 Tracy Stone-Manning, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of BLM Director Tracy Stone-Manning to $1.

Mr. Chair, let's call a spade a spade. Tracy Stone-Manning is a terrorist, and her terrorist booby traps still threaten the lives of foresters and firefighters to this very day. Tree-spiking Tracy's abysmal record as BLM Director has included radical anti-energy activism, engagement in ecoterrorism, failure to carry out laws, and prioritization of climate initiatives and public land grabs over domestic energy production.

Tracy Stone-Manning is a radicalized environmental terrorist whose repugnant philosophy includes tenets such as ''we must breed fewer consuming humans,'' children are ''environmental hazards,'' ranchers are ''destroying the West,'' and the solution to houses threatened by wildfires is ''to let them burn.''

Her hateful language spilled over into ecoterrorism when she became involved in a tree-spiking attack, threatening the lives of wildland firefighters, foresters, and mill workers in Idaho.

Stone-Manning's extremist antigovernment, pro-population control, anti-law enforcement, pro-wildlife, tree-worshipping, antifarmer, and anti-responsible energy views should have been more than enough to prevent her from getting to this position, but her involvement in an ecoterrorist, tree-spiking attack, threatening the lives of wildland firefighters, loggers, and mill workers, is beyond the pale.

She also perjured herself to Congress when she lied twice to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The first lie was that she denied ever being investigated by U.S. special agents, and the second lie was that she denied participating in tree spiking. She belongs not in the Department of the Interior but in Federal prison.

Mr. Chair, Tracy Stone-Manning, tree-spiking Manning, has to go, and I urge the passage of this amendment, as lives are still at risk for her ecoterrorism today.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, 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 gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

□ 2045

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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:

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 by the Indian Health Service to provide gender-transition services or gender-affirming care.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 prohibits the IHS, Indian Health Services, from providing sex change surgeries at their hospitals, clinics, or reimbursing providers who perform those sex change surgeries.

IHS is receiving $5.2 billion in appropriations from the bill we are debating. We cannot allow that money to go toward mutilation of individuals, turning them forever into patients of the pharmaceutical industry. If you don't believe this is happening, look no further than the main website for IHS. It has a host of resources for individuals seeking surgery and guidance for so-called care providers.

Their website tells you how to acquire surgery, how to pay for it, and

where to go on the day of surgery. The IHS has the gall to refer to this as ''gender-affirming care,'' which according to them, ''helps transgender and nonbinary people live as their true selves.''

Cutting off healthy body parts and furthering mental instability is not care.

In 2020, a Portland, Oregon, based affiliate of IHS developed a plan to provide sex change surgeries to its patients. It is publicly available online and you can read it. They stated unequivocally their right to provide sex change surgeries to Tribal citizens utilizing Indian Health Services.

As of fiscal year 2024, that group is on its second cohort of individuals being operated on. I am one of, I believe, two Republican Members that carry a CDIB card. I am a member of the Choctaw Nation. I find this practice abhorrent.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, as my colleague well knows, the Federal Government has a special trust responsibility and legal obligation to provide quality healthcare to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Unfortunately, we have fallen short of providing the funding that is required to overcome the staggering health disparities and address the health crisis in Indian Country.

Healthcare is provided to sovereign and independent nations, and we have no right to discriminate against or dictate the health services they choose to provide.

I am disappointed that my colleague would want to prohibit funding for any healthcare service to American Indians and Alaska Natives because of his own partisan agenda.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, just in closing, this is not a historical practice as it relates to Tribal peoples.

This is a recent cultural fad that defies the face of hundreds of years of established norms. A dark cloud of confusion is gripping this country. It is over our Federal Government. It has led to IHS inflicting this harm on Tribal citizens.

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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 amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 153, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $48,895,000)''.

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $48,895,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 reduces funding for the National Endowment for the Arts back to 2019 levels. It is a modest cut at $49 million, an overall cut of less than 0.13 percent of the entire bill.

This leaves $155 million for the program on which to operate. There is nothing inherently wrong with artistic programs, but there is something wrong about continuing to increase Washington's deficit spending on unnecessary programs when our national debt is at $35 trillion and climbing.

This commonsense amendment simply returns us back to pre-COVID spending levels. To help my colleagues understand how bad Washington's spending problem is, the CBO projects a deficit of $1.9 trillion for fiscal year 2025. That will grow to $2.9 trillion in another 10 years by 2034.

This excessive spending is going to drive our national debt to record levels. It is going to exacerbate the inflation crisis that all Americans are feeling. We all know the average family of four is struggling to afford the same goods and services as compared to January 2021, spending $1,300 per month more to afford those goods because of devaluation of their currency. That is $16,000 over the course of a year.

According to Zillow, Americans are also now having to earn $106,000 in order to comfortably afford a home. That is an 80 percent increase from the suggested income of $59,000 just in 2020.

How can we, in good conscience, continue to contribute to the economic crisis being felt around the country because of deficit spending and currency devaluation driving inflation? I ask my colleagues, can we not go back to 2019 spending levels? Was that not enough government?

If Republicans are truly going to be fiscally responsible, each one of us has to check our conscience on what we say and support commonsense amendments that are truly in line with fiscal sanity.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, the National Endowment for the Arts is the Federal agency that funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of our communities by providing all Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation. This small but mighty agency supports arts organizations and artists in every congressional district in the country and these investments yield enormous economic benefits.

This amendment would cut the NEA by nearly one-third. That would result in a reduction of an estimated 900 awards. These funds are one-to-one cost-share matched, which means that funding from 56 State and jurisdictional art agencies and 6 regional arts organizations would also be cut by nearly one-third. That would be a reduction of roughly $20 million. This means that there would be nearly one-third cuts across the board to each and every State art agency.

The arts have an incredible value as a positive tool for economic development, education, and community building, and deeply cutting this important agency would cause catastrophic harm.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. When we reduce spending overall, we have to make decisions. We have to make priorities. One of the things that we have tried to protect to the extent possible, because it was such a small part of our overall bill, was the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities because I have seen what they do in communities all across Idaho and across this country. Through the NEA grants, Americans in communities that we represent have access to arts and art programs.

I am not worried about the arts in Washington or in New York or in Los Angeles, but I am worried about the arts in Shelley, Idaho, a small town, but they have an arts council, and they do a great job.

I continue to see the impact that funding has, and most of these grants go out, as the ranking member said, to small communities to help with their art councils and so forth.

While I appreciate my colleague's effort to rein in spending, I cannot support this deep cut of the National Endowment for the Arts, so I oppose this amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is incredibly destructive. It would result in a cut to services for active military and veterans by nearly one-third. The NEA has recently expanded its Creative Forces program outside of clinical settings into communities across the country. This would be a huge setback.

In addition to expanding Creative Forces since FY19, the NEA has increased its engagement in rural communities through additional investment in Citizens' Institute on Rural Design, as well as Tribal communities and Tribes, and these would all suffer.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the 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 amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 154, LINE 1, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT ''(REDUCED BY $48,895,000)''.

PAGE 154, LINE 2, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT ''(REDUCED BY $53,895,000)''.

PAGE 226, LINE 4, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT ''(REDUCED BY $48,895,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 reduces funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities back to 2019 levels. Just as with the previous amendment, this is a modest cut of $49 million that represents 0.13 percent of the entire bill, leaving $155 million for the program to operate.

Again, there is nothing inherently wrong with humanities programs, but Congress can't continue to steadily increase programs year after year as we watch our national debt continue to climb.

While this is a small cut, Congress must start cutting. If we are going to fight to make sure that the blessing of liberty is preserved for the next generation, we are going to have to get serious about the things that are absolutely necessary, compared to those things that we have a choice over. If we had taken the time to look at what is happening to us as a country, we have gone from a country that was ascribing to 18 enumerated powers when this grand experiment in self-governance was setup. Those 18 enumerated powers in Article I, Section 8 list out those things that Congress is supposed to be responsible for, and yet it leaves the States programs like this. So as much as I philosophically believe that we are in violation of the 10th Amendment that leaves all these authorities back to the States, I am not going that far.

My hope is to have a tug of war, to pull my colleagues along to my line of thinking to say, if we can't make a determination that our Founders ever intended for the Federal Government to be doing this type of operation, can we at least agree that we can go back to the government that we had in 2019 which since then we have increased total discretionary spending by 30 percent?

We increased discretionary spending by 30 percent during COVID. We increased it with the thought we needed to spend more as a Band-Aid to get through it, but we never returned back to normal. We have a $2 trillion deficit ahead of us.

I am asking, on programs that our Founders listed out and said these are the things you can do, 18 listed, everything else is left to the States—can we not go back to 2019 spending levels?

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. This misguided amendment would significantly hinder support for high-quality projects and programs that reach every State and territory and benefit millions of Americans.

The NEH is a unique source of funding for a wide range of local, nonprofit institutions and organizations across the country. These grants strengthen teaching and learning in schools and colleges; facilitate research and original scholarship; provide opportunities for lifelong learning; preserve and provide access to cultural and educational resources; and strengthen the institutional base of the humanities.

NEH grants are sound investments in our communities. These awards stimulate significant financial participation and commitment by local and private partners. We should be doing more for the NEH, not less.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment much like the one previous amendment with the arts.

I appreciate the gentleman's attempts to reduce Federal spending. When he says that this is a small portion of the overall budget, it is a third of the budget of this agency, so it is significant to them.

□ 2100

I have worked with the National Endowment for the Arts, I have worked with the National Endowment for the Humanities, and I have worked with the State Endowment for the Humanities.

The work that they have done has been incredible. They preserve history in the State of Idaho. They bring in speakers. They have book signings and authors that come in. They come into towns in Idaho that would have never had these types of opportunities. It is amazing, the turnout that people exhibit when they go to these authors' speeches and so forth.

They help support our museums and other historical sites. I think this is one of the really good things the government does, so I am going to oppose this amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. 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 noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BRECHEEN. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–602 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 8 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 9 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 18 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 20 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. BRECHEEN of Oklahoma.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 7, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 146, noes 264, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 381]

AYES—146

Aderholt	Barr	Bost
Alford	Bean (FL)	Brecheen
Allen	Bentz	Buchanan
Armstrong	Bergman	Burchett
Arrington	Biggs	Burgess
Babin	Bilirakis	Burlison
Balderson	Bishop (NC)	Cammack
Banks	Boebert	Carl

Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—264

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Womack

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—26

Bush
Castro (TX)
Crenshaw
Crow
Diaz-Balart
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Gimenez
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Jackson (TX)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Peltola
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Sherrill
Turner
Walberg
Wilson (FL)

□ 2126

Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mrs. BICE, Messrs. MORAN, and JAMES changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. SMUCKER and HILL changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. STEUBE). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 8, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 272, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 382]

AYES—134

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—272

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lopez
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey

McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Womack

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—30

Burlison
Bush
Castro (TX)
Crenshaw
Crow
Diaz-Balart
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Gimenez
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McCormick
McHenry
Moylan
Norcross
Pascrell
Peltola
Phillips
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Sherrill
Spartz
Turner
Walberg
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2130

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 9, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 267, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 383]

AYES—145

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia, Mike
Golden (ME)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—267

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—24

Burlison
Bush
Castro (TX)
Crow
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
LaTurner
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Peltola
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Sherrill
Turner
Valadao
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2133

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 18, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 208, noes 211, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

AYES—208

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)

Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—211

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Bush
Castro (TX)
Crow
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Sherrill
Turner
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2138

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chair, on Roll Call No. 384, I mistakenly voted Noe when I intended to vote Aye.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 20, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 268, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 385]

AYES—145

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Orden
Wagner
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—268

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota

LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Magaziner
Maloy
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—23

Arrington
Bush
Castro (TX)
Crow
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Grijalva
Hageman
Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Sherrill
Spartz
Turner
Van Duyne
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2142

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 23, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 147, noes 269, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 386]

AYES—147

Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Golden (ME)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Lopez
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Maloy
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—269

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—21

Bush
Castro (TX)
Crow
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger
Sablan
Sarbanes
Sherrill
Spartz
Turner
Walberg
Waltz

□ 2146

Ms. GRANGER changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Chair, I was not present during today's first, second, or third vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted:

NAY on Roll Call No. 359,
NAY on Roll Call No. 360,
YEA on Roll Call No. 361,
YEA on Roll Call No. 362,
NAY on Roll Call No. 363,
NAY on Roll Call No. 364,
NAY on Roll Call No. 365,
NAY on Roll Call No. 366,
NAY on Roll Call No. 367,
NAY on Roll Call No. 368,
NAY on Roll Call No. 369,
NAY on Roll Call No. 370,
NAY on Roll Call No. 371,
NAY on Roll Call No. 372,
NAY on Roll Call No. 373,
NAY on Roll Call No. 374,
NAY on Roll Call No. 375,
NAY on Roll Call No. 376,
NAY on Roll Call No. 377,
NAY on Roll Call No. 378,
NAY on Roll Call No. 379,
NAY on Roll Call No. 380,
NAY on Roll Call No. 381,
NAY on Roll Call No. 382,

NAY on Roll Call No. 383,
NAY on Roll Call No. 384,
NAY on Roll Call No. 385, and
NAY on Roll Call No. 386.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LOPEZ). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 153, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $12,000,000)''.

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $12,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 defunds the self-reported nonpartisan Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. I purposely am using the air quotes for ''nonpartisan'' given what I am about to relay.

This think tank publishes articles and hosts events centered around foreign policy to advise policymakers on how to best tackle global issues. However, the Wilson Center is not nonpartisan. It is a far-left organization dedicated, much like President Wilson, to far-left values around the world.

What do I mean by that? In January 2019, the center hosted an event where they promoted ''safe abortion'' access around the world, claiming that denying abortion is violence.

In June 2021, at an event with White House Press Secretary Jean-Pierre, the center called for, again, ''those in power . . . to understand and advocate for the queer liberation necessary to achieve equity for all genders and sexual orientations.''

□ 2200

They publish articles like this from June 2024 that suggest Europe should accept unfettered mass immigration, claiming that blocking illegal immigration is ''far right.'' They say it is ''far right'' and ''perpetuating harmful stereotypes that are deeply ingrained in European consciousness, fostering fear and hostility.''

Apparently, the Wilson Center considers it to be, again, ''far right,'' their words, to believe in borders and not want your country filled with an infinite number of illegal aliens. The center advances radical ideas like its Maternal Health Initiative, which is dedicated to ensuring countries around the world have access to legal abortion.

This radical group receives $12 million in appropriations from the bill we are debating. Congress must not give to those who are using their nonpartisan purposes for very blatant partisan ends.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars is the official memorial to President Wilson and a nonpartisan forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue.

In a divisive world, we need more opportunities to listen to and have dialogue with others who may not share our point of view. The Wilson Center is a great resource for policymakers as they confront today's challenges.

I am disappointed my colleague would want to eliminate funding for this important institution.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I will end by saying that this is a center that is utilizing taxpayer funds to push an agenda in a very partisan manner. It is very much in opposition to many of the things that many of us believe, and the power of the purse must speak.

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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. PINGREE. 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. 25 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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:

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 for any diversity, equity, and inclusion program or office.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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, diversity, equity, and inclusion is antimerit. It is designed to exclude people from opportunities they might otherwise receive through merit, but it is replaced by, through DEI, melanin percentage or sexual preference.

America promises equality of opportunity and fair treatment, but we have to ask ourselves: Are we betraying our values by encouraging discrimination against people who have a fairer complexion at the same time?

This amendment adds a commonsense DEI prohibition like others that we have seen in appropriation bills that we have advanced. Each of the departments and agencies we are funding, we see the DEI initiative and the involvement.

For instance, the Department of the Interior has a DEI office and DEI officers who train their staff on how to be racist toward White people. The National Endowment for the Arts has an equity officer, Nicole Phillips, whose job is dedicated to advancing racism. This shouldn't be.

Congress has the power of the purse under Article I, Section 9, Clause 7. We need to exercise it and stop blatant racism.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, one of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity.

The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this. The fact is, and many business leaders agree, that having a diverse and inclusive culture in the workplace is critical to performance.

Attempting to defund or block the implementation of these efforts only takes us back in time where our Nation's diversity was not seen as an asset.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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. PINGREE. 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. 30 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mrs. CAMMACK. 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 spending reduction account), 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 1370, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would restrict taxpayer funds from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that has resulted in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more at the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Under the Biden-Harris regime, the regulatory landscape has never been worse. Regulatory agencies within the Department of the Interior have exerted an extraordinary amount of power with very limited oversight.

My amendment seeks to change this dynamic by requiring that any major rule or regulation proposed by these agencies must be approved by Congress before it can take effect.

This means that the elected Representatives of the American people would have a direct say in the regulations that govern our natural resources and public lands. It means that the individuals who are closest to their constituents, who understand the needs and concerns of their communities, will be at the forefront of decision-making.

I, of course, believe that commonsense Americans would be incensed to know that in 2023 alone, the Biden-Harris regime ended the year by adding nearly 91,000 pages to the Federal Register of regulations.

Why should Americans care about that? Because those 91,000 pages of regulations just cost every American family over $15,000 annually.

That is right. American families now pay $15,000 more every single year for the exact same goods and services thanks to these onerous regulations, but it gets worse. Who do these hard-working families turn to to fight these new costs, these new rules, these new regulations that are dictating every aspect of our lives? Not their elected officials, no.

These expensive and expansive rules and regulations housed in those 91,000 pages, those are the doing of the nameless, faceless bureaucrats that dwell in basements all over Washington, D.C., who, by the way, are not elected. Quite frankly, Mr. Chair, that should piss off every single American.

□ 2210

It is a slap in the face that we the people have no recourse, which is why my amendment reining in these rules and regulations is so very important.

You can and should be able to fire your elected officials. In the case of these all too powerful bureaucrats, you can't even find them, let alone stop them. This is where our amendment, the REINS Act, comes in and is so important.

Under the Biden-Harris regime, regulations cost more than the entire Federal discretionary budget. Let me repeat that. Under the Biden-Harris regime, they have added more in regulatory costs that add up to more than the entire Federal discretionary budget.

As a point of reference, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which funded government, came in at a price tag of $1.7 trillion. The Biden-Harris regime's price tag on their regulations was over $2 trillion with a t.

It is not just the cost that is insane. It is the unachievable nature of these regulations. Take, for instance, the proposed greenhouse gas emission standards. There are no vehicles that exist today that can do the job and make the grade on the standard.

Your leaf blower and lawnmower at home, under the Biden-Harris regime, need to be zero emission. Good luck buying that in Biden's economy.

Permitting requirements for livestock emissions are unachievable because of, well, science. Shocking, I know. What sounded good on paper is quite literally unfeasible in real life.

Government is supposed to serve the people, not make their life harder, and quite frankly, that is all these regulations are doing, making life harder and more expensive.

Mr. Speaker, there has never been a better time to rein in spending. We need to rein in these frivolous rules and regulations and rein in the true swamp creatures called bureaucrats.

If you believe in the principle that significant regulatory decisions should not be made behind closed doors but rather in the open Halls of Congress where the voices of the American people can be heard, you will support this amendment.

If you believe that the American people should be at the center of the decision-making process, you will support this amendment.

If you believe in government transparency and accountability, you will support this amendment.

It is time that this body starts asserting its constitutional Article I authority and adopt this amendment.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, it is laid out pretty simply. If we are to really restore the people's voice in this Chamber, we have to adopt this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in putting the American people first, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. GRIFFITH. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act for payments to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities under the heading ''Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement—Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund'' may be used to implement, administer, or enforce section 200.311 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization Program was created by HAL ROGERS a few years ago. It has already borne promising fruit, delivering environmental cleanup and much-needed economic development to some of the poorest parts of our country, the Appalachian coalfields.

In one AMLER Program in my district, we used it to take down highwalls at an old mine, and the area was redeveloped into an industrial site.

Likewise, in another place, a public-private partnership—and keep in mind, that means there is a lot of private money. Sometimes counties put money in. It is not just AMLER money, but AMLER money is a big help.

In that case, the public-private partnership came in and cleaned up an old coal fines pond. It saved the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement one-third of the estimated cleanup costs, and it was done decades earlier than expected.

However, the specter of OSMRE imposing a perpetual Federal interest in every AMLER project is hurting what I believe is a great program.

A letter from the region sums it up best. ''Dear Senator WARNER: The purpose of this correspondence is to solicit your support and assistance in challenges associated with the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.''

This is from the Lonesome Pine Regional Industrial Facilities Authority. It is a regional economic development authority established in 2019 whose membership is composed of the Counties of Dickenson, Lee, Scott, and Wise, and the city of Norton, which are in far southwest Virginia.

''The authority member localities work collaboratively as a region to create employment opportunities for its citizens, and its mission is straightforward: 'to cooperatively develop and enhance regional economic opportunities for member localities.' The relevant issue revolves around the terms required to be placed in deeds for real estate acquired and improved through program funds. Current required language mandates that portions of the Code of Federal Regulations . . . applies to all projects. In short, 2 CFR, part 200, provides for what is defined as a 'Federal interest' in any real estate, equipment, or personal property in which AMLER funds are expended. This Federal interest would be memorialized in any real estate by a recorded instrument in respective county circuit court offices.

''The existence of a 'Federal interest' results in OSMRE having to approve any conveyances or transfers of interest concerning real estate in which AMLER funds are expended. OSMRE could further seek recoupment of all AMLER funds invested in the property being considered for transfer. No time limit is given for this 'Federal interest,' and as of the date of this letter,'' which was May of this year, ''the Federal interest would be perpetual in nature. As you can imagine, these regulations will severely impact the region's ability to use property as an incentive for economic development prospects. It is uncertain under these regulations if OSMRE would consider approving any conveyance for real estate to a private developer. In addition, localities would be prohibited to pledge any real estate with a 'Federal interest' as collateral'' to try to make the development work.

''The review and consideration of these issues also contribute to a much-extended time period within the approval process. In the arena of economic development, time is one of the most important factors in making deals and attracting prospects to'' this Appalachian region.

''The accumulative impacts of these regulations are causing localities to deter from pursuing AMLER program funds as a source for economic development'' in the region.

Now, that was the whole point of the program, to take abandoned mine land areas, improve the mine area, and make it available for new economic development in one of the poorest regions of the country, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment is needed, at least for this year. I may have to put in a bill later to make it permanent or long term, but at least for this year, make it clear that if a county or a local government puts money into a project, they don't have to worry about the Federal Government having what is, in essence, a revisionary clause that if it is ever used for some purposes they don't agree to, somewhere down in the future, the property comes back to the Federal Government.

We can't use this program the way it was intended if we don't solve this problem. My amendment solves this problem in the short term. We can work to get additional language to make it better in the future, but right now, we need to do this.

Mr. Chair, I urge everyone to vote in favor of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, 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 Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 2220

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft programmatic environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Utility-Scale Solar Energy Development and Notice of Public Meetings'' (89 Fed. Reg. 3687 (January 19, 2024)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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 support of my amendment No. 41 to H.R. 8998, which prevents the Bureau of Land Management from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing its Western Solar Plan.

On January 19, 2024, the BLM published a notice of availability for the newly introduced Programmatic Environmental Impact Assessment and corresponding Research Management Plan Amendment. This plan amendment will have serious implications regarding current uses of public lands throughout the West and particularly in my home State of Wyoming.

The plan amendment would implement sweeping changes to resource management plans, or RMPs, in 11 States on 162 million acres and affecting hundreds of counties in the West. In Wyoming alone, it will impact 18 million acres of land.

I have heard from many county officials in Wyoming that this plan amendment simply glosses over the analysis that would otherwise be given in a planning document developed at a local level. This planning amendment is detached from the priorities held by most Western communities when it comes to economic development on their public lands.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, we are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

Climate change has reached a crisis point, and we must take bold action to avoid a major irreversible catastrophe. We must invest in renewable energy if we are to tackle this problem.

This shortsighted amendment does not prepare this Nation to address climate change by prohibiting funds for updating a roadmap for solar energy development across the West that is designed to expand solar energy production and make renewable energy siting and permitting on America's public lands more efficient.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I want to push back against the false narrative that solar energy is actually clean energy or would protect our environment. This has actually become a political battle for government subsidies. Many power companies are being subsidized tens of millions of dollars for so-called clean energy, and the American people are paying the price for it.

Just across the State line in Nebraska in July of 2023, the panels of a solar farm in Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, were destroyed in a hailstorm, only to be taken to a landfill because they are not recyclable.

Even when solar panels aren't destroyed by hailstorms or other extreme weather events, they gradually stop producing electricity and reach the end of their lives in less than 20 years.

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, over 78 million tons of solar panels will come to the point and will be filling a landfill near you. Aren't we all glad about that? Only about 10 percent of solar panels are recyclable, and those that are recyclable, only a small part of a single solar panel contains recoverable minerals.

There are many other examples of solar panel catastrophes related to extreme weather events, including filling rivers with shards of panels and other events that hurt wildlife and fisheries, but above all these concerns are the fact that they replace affordable and reliable energy sources with expensively subsidized, nonreliable power that results in power companies looking to the spot market to mitigate for what they cannot produce when the

Sun doesn't shine, or the wind doesn't blow.

This Western Solar Plan is forcing energy poverty on our communities. It is taking our productive economic activities away and replacing them with nonreliable and unaffordable energy. It is impacting jobs in Wyoming and starving our communities of the essential services that are funded by our more productive industries.

I don't believe in energy poverty, and for that reason I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, one of the things about this plan is that it includes an irrelevant socioeconomic analysis that neglects to consider the most important activities impacted by this proposal. It reviews without explanation the population, employment, income, State sales and income tax revenues, housing, and State and local government expenditures, but fails to address a very significant and important variable, which is the fact that the largest contributor to the funding of local governments in the State is through our energy producers.

The BLM socioeconomic analysis doesn't include anything related to the loss of revenue generated by our most important revenue-generating industries in the State, and that is very telling. This plan should not go forward, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine has the right to close.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Quite ironically, this plan amendment directly impacts mining of trona, which is developed into soda ash, which is a critical component in many industrial and consumer products, including flat glass and solar energy infrastructure.

The Known Sodium Leasing Area located within the Green River Basin encompasses 1,100 square miles within the BLM's Rock Springs and Kemmerer field offices. Searching where the U.S. produces most of its trona, it is ironically right where the Biden-Harris administration is trying to force these solar panels. The Biden-Harris administration has failed at every energy policy level since day one. The Western Solar Plan is just one more example of such failure.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this is my experience: Climate change deniers, the people who want to just support the fossil-fuel industry, continually use misinformation, disinformation, social media memes, all kinds of things to argue their point, but the ultimate challenge here is we have an overdependence on fossil fuels.

The use of fossil fuels is contributing to too much CO_2 in the atmosphere, which has created this extreme weather that we now have to live through and experience, whether it is the heat, flooding, extreme storms, whatever it is.

If we care about the future of our planet, if we truly believe that it is our job as elected officials to protect the American public, we can't close our eyes to these impacts of climate change, so arguing about where things are manufactured or how they are disposed is a way of avoiding the fact that we have to move into renewable energy, and that is our challenge today.

Of course, we don't want to use things that are strictly manufactured in China. That is why we passed the IRA, to put more domestic investment in things like solar panels and batteries and the things that we desperately need.

As to this question about end-of-life solar panels, I wholeheartedly agree, we should recycle as much as we possibly can of everything that we are using in this country. Let me just read this little fact about that: ''Waste from end-of-life solar panels presents opportunities to recover valuable materials and create jobs through recycling. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, by 2030 the cumulative value of recoverable raw materials from end-of-life panels globally will be about $450 million, which is equivalent to the cost of raw materials currently needed to produce about 60 million new panels. Diverting solar panels from landfills to recycling saves space in landfills in addition to capturing the value of raw materials.''

I am all in favor of recycling them. That is absolutely something that we can accomplish, and those are the facts, not a social media misinformation/disinformation meme, whatever it is.

Mr. Chair, I wholeheartedly urge my colleagues to join me in opposing 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 amendment was agreed to.

□ 2230

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft resource management plan referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Rock Springs RMP Revision, Wyoming'' (88 Fed. Reg. 56654 (August 18, 2023)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, amendment No. 42 to H.R. 8998, which prohibits the finalization of the draft resource management plan, or RMP, revision for the Bureau of Land Management's Rock Springs Field Office. This RMP revision severely restricts grazing, mining, energy production, recreation, and other activities on 3.6 million acres of land in Wyoming.

The BLM field districts are required to update their RMPs in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and in 2011, the Rock Springs Field Office started that process.

The draft revision that was released for public comment in 2023 has gained national attention for its unprecedented policy shift to prohibit access, management, and use to literally millions of acres of land.

The RMP contains four alternatives for the planning area, including alternative A, which amounts to no action; BLM's preferred alternative B, which would have tremendous negative consequences for the State and the Nation; alternative C, which severely restricts recreational activities; and alternative D, which was not viewed favorably by the local community.

Unsurprisingly, the BLM chose the plan that Wyoming and the Nation are most opposed to in terms of its preference. In total, under the preferred alternative, about 2.5 million acres would not be available for new rights-of-way. This would be an increase of more than 480 percent in acreage off-limits to important things like power lines, pipelines, and maintaining roads.

The RMP severely restricts vehicle access, including 4,505 miles of routes to all use and then removing an additional 10,000 miles of routes from the transportation network. The plan even calls for limiting vehicles to designated roads across the landscape, but it doesn't clarify which roads will be designated for travel.

The draft RMP designates 1.8 million acres of the planning area as areas of critical and environmental concern, which undermines all opportunities for economic development, particularly as it relates to energy production and mineral extraction. This is an increase of 1.3 million acres when compared to current BLM policies.

The Rock Springs RMP is bad policy from beginning to end.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows that extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM drafted the proposed draft resource management plan and environmental impact statement for Rock Springs and provided a 90-day comment period.

This amendment prohibits the BLM from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing an updated, comprehensive, and environmentally adequate framework for managing uses of public lands and resources.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public and preserve our public lands and resources for future generations. The land considered for protection has low prospects for oil and gas yields and includes natural treasures such as petroglyphs, North America's largest sand dunes, and migration corridors for bighorn sheep, mule deer, and elk.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous process that is in place to update resource management plans. This amendment also nullifies the public comments that have been collected by legislating the outcome.

We cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change that we are experiencing as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, this amendment is not just about mining or energy and mineral extraction. This RMP is one of the largest land grabs we have ever seen, and it impacts everything from grazing to recreation.

Grazing will be severely impacted by the preferred alternative of this RMP, including through a ban on livestock grazing and big game parturition habitat during the birthing season; prohibiting range improvement projects, such as troughs, reservoirs, and fences; and suspending AUMs currently authorized within the planning area. Perhaps what is most disheartening about this RMP is the fact that the BLM chose to move forward with the least studied plan out of all alternatives.

In fact, Sweetwater County's public lands director verified in a hearing a few months ago that the BLM spent about 1 week out of 11 years on the preferred alternative. What is now its preferred alternative is clearly in violation of FLPMA and the obligation to take a hard look at the alternative chosen.

A former BLM employee who worked on this RMP testified in front of State legislators in Wyoming that the preferred alternative was created as a bookend alternative and mentioned that they spent 1 week on alternative B and then the next 6 years on alternative D. It was also said to a reporter that this plan takes the public off of the public lands.

The alternative laid out in this plan, particularly alternative B, will destroy Wyoming's local economy and dramatically decrease the development of energy resources needed to power this country, undermine our national security, and destroy our local livestock industry.

We cannot go on like this. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which would nullify the implementation of this monstrosity of a plan.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, 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 amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 used for establishing or operating an Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 43 to H.R. 8998, which prohibits the establishment or operation of an Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs within the EPA.

I am completely opposed to the creation of this office due to the fact that it is duplicative, lacks congressional authorization, and because of the EPA's poor track record in assisting rural and agricultural communities in America.

I appreciate that the bill report language also expresses concern over the creation of this office, stating that the impact of the agency's actions on agricultural production and rural America can't be overstated.

The EPA suggested this office serve as the primary liaison between stakeholders and the agency. The reality is that this office does not fill any gap in the Federal Government's engagement with agricultural and rural communities and is, therefore, duplicative.

An entire Federal department, the USDA, along with numerous USDA subagencies exist to address ag issues along with countless offices and other departments and agencies. On top of the USDA, the EPA already has a Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee to advise the EPA on environmental issues and policies that are of importance to agricultural and rural communities.

The fact is that there is little necessity for this office. I am concerned that the very creation of this new office is an attempt to use government solely for the benefits of a single Federal employee. As noted in the press release announcing the office, it will be headed by Rob Snyder, who served as Administrator Regan's Senior Advisor for Agriculture since October 2021.

It is incumbent on the EPA to provide further justification for this office and prove that this action isn't just a pet project or reward for a Federal employee.

This is a bad policy that the EPA is pursuing. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

□ 2240

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would block the EPA from operating its Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. The EPA established this office to be the primary liaison between rural and agricultural stakeholders and the agency. It works to find practical science-based solutions that protect the environment while ensuring a vibrant and productive agricultural system. Taking away this important resource would put our farmers at a disadvantage. We should be working to increase the coordination in the agriculture community, not stifling it.

Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the EPA has advertised the creation of this office as an opportunity to better hear and understand the concerns of rural communities. Its website, however, reveals its true purpose, which is to ''advance the U.S. agriculture sector's climate mitigation and adaptation goals.'' The EPA even touts Mr. Snyder as a longtime champion of agricultural solutions to climate change.

Our Nation's food producers are increasingly targeted by the Federal agencies for climate disclosure and mitigation action, likely spurred by a

political agenda developed outside of government. Clearly, this office is being created to further a political agenda rather than to address the issues that are most important to our rural communities.

The Biden-Harris administration has directly said we have to reduce emissions from the food system. That has been their goal, and Director Snyder, whom they have appointed to head this new office, will dutifully carry out their efforts to decrease our food supply.

Again, this agency is not needed, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, an administration that cares about prosperity and abundance should be more concerned about the availability of food and what everyday Americans pay out of their pockets at the grocery store.

Instead, the Biden-Harris administration expresses concern over animal- and food-related emissions and proposes goals and regulations to address this.

I have already highlighted some of the ways that the EPA has gone after rural communities. This office will not be the eyes and ears for our rural communities. Instead, it will continue to support climate-related policies that hurt our farmers and ranchers.

The Biden-Harris administration has a history of adopting rules and policies suggested by international NGOs. The Federal Government, unfortunately, has a tendency to follow the poor examples of other countries by adopting terrible policies after they do, especially if it is related to this nonsense surrounding so-called climate change.

We don't need this office within the EPA. We already have to deal with the USDA.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I just want to wholeheartedly disagree with my colleague on the other side of the aisle and the premise of this amendment.

I serve on the Agriculture Committee. I have been a farmer much of my life. I represent a tremendous number of farmers, and I come from an agricultural State.

I don't see what benefit it would be to farmers to put them at this level of disadvantage to take away this office that was there to support communication between the EPA and farmers.

I will admit it is not always an easy relationship between farmers and the EPA. Sometimes there are challenges that go on there, certainly with waters of the U.S., which we have debated at length in the Agriculture Committee. I know it is really important for farmers to be heard so that when regulations are made, they serve both our environment and the farmers. You can actually do both.

When I hear people dismissing climate change or calling them ridiculous policies that are enacted by this administration, I think they don't really understand the challenges that farmers are facing today. Farmers are the first ones impacted by the adverse weather we have, whether it is extreme drought or extreme cold.

In my State of Maine, we have had unusual temperatures, cold weather late into the spring that has frozen the blossoms on our fruit trees or drought in the middle of the summer when it wasn't expected, rainy summers where we can't manage all of the water or flooding that impacts our farmers. These things are happening all over our country.

Climate change policies, those things that will mitigate climate change, where farmers can be our partners, which they often are in many of the policies that are implemented through this administration, things that help to sequester more carbon or help farmers to deal with many of the issues that they are challenged by, are critically important to them to make sure that we continue to have farmers during this difficult time.

Also, there are some issues that farmers in my State are dealing with, particularly related to PFAS, this forever chemical that has turned up in the soils of many farms in our States. That is regulated by the EPA. Many of the decisions that have to be made about what is allowable in a vegetable or in our milk or how to remove it from the water or the soil, those are things that go on at the EPA.

To not have this liaison with farmers, many of whom are losing their farms in States like mine and States all over the country because they are contaminated with PFAS from previous flood spreading, not having that liaison so farmers can engage on what the EPA is going to advise and how to work with it, is frankly just a ridiculous idea.

This is a ridiculous amendment. It doesn't speak to the needs of farmers. It is a messaging amendment, once again, to be anti-climate change, antigovernment, and anti-EPA. My colleagues should oppose it. It has no business being before us here today.

Mr. Chair, I recommend people oppose this, 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 amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the following:

(1) The proposed resource management plan amendment and final supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming'' (89 Fed. Reg. 43431 (May 17, 2024)).

(2) The proposed resource management plan amendment and final supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Miles City Field Office, Montana'' (89 Fed. Reg. 43432 (May 17, 2024)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, 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. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 44 to H.R. 8998, which would block the Bureau of Land Management's proposed Resource Management Plans in the Buffalo, Wyoming, planning area and the Miles City, Montana, planning area.

I am grateful for the support of Congressman ROSENDALE as these RMPs impact his district as much as they impact mine.

The Buffalo field office is located in the Powder River Basin, which is the largest coal-producing region in the United States of America. More than 40 percent of the Nation's coal is produced in Wyoming in the Powder River Basin. Without our coal, we can't power this country.

Yet, the BLM has chosen to pursue the no-new-coal leasing alternative, seeking to end coal mining in the region by 2041. The State relies on the basin for revenues used for things like local education, but as importantly, the Nation relies on the basin for power.

While seemingly a local decision only affecting a local area, its going into effect would mean disaster for Wyoming and lights out for America.

Wyoming coal producers produced 244.3 million tons of coal in 2022, the vast majority from federally owned Powder River Basin coal. Even with this high volume of production, it wasn't enough to meet contracted demand, as producers lost an estimated 60 million tons of production because of the inability to move coal to customers due to poor rail service. This demonstrates the high demand for Wyoming coal.

Coal contributed $562.7 million to State and local governments from taxes and royalties. Additionally, according to the Wyoming Mining Association, Wyoming's share of Federal mineral royalties—royalties paid on mining the leased Federal coal—was

over $184 million, with $229.7 million being paid to the Federal Government.

When I asked the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in committee a couple months ago if they had any plans to mitigate for this lost revenue and jobs because of the BLM's decision to move forward with this rule, they had no answer. Despite what Democrats have to say about helping coal communities, they have no plan to mitigate for their reckless damage to these communities and have no legitimate effective or feasible way to replace this valuable energy resource.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2250

Ms. PINGREE. I claim time in opposition, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. These proposed resource management plans are part of the Biden-Harris administration's national strategy to terminate domestic production of traditional energy resources, and it is just another example of their war on American energy.

Conveniently, shortly after the plan was announced, The Washington Post, a national paper covering this decision, stated that the U.S. taking this step is the biggest step yet to end coal mining. Supporting this amendment means supporting Wyoming jobs and ensuring that America meet its power requirements for years to come.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the 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 amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MRS. HARSHBARGER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. 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 spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Board on Geographic Names.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have been hard at work removing statues and renaming military bases because they believe they can and should erase history.

The Board on Geographic Names was initially designed to be a part of the United States Geological Survey to ensure uniform naming on maps.

However, when Secretary Haaland took over as Secretary of the Interior, she immediately repurposed the Board on Geographic Names to the Interior Department's woke renaming board. One of the Secretary's top priorities was to deem the word ''squaw'' derogatory and remove any word with ''squaw'' in it from any geographic landmark or unincorporated town. She pursued this policy using the Board on Geographic Names.

This affected my district because the board changed the name of unincorporated ''Squawberry'' to ''Partridgeberry'' despite the opposition of local leaders.

This is complete government overreach, and it is unacceptable to allow the Federal Government to force their ideals down the throats of east Tennesseans.

This is not what the Federal Government is supposed to be tasked with, and I question how long it will be until Secretary Haaland decides to turn her attention to every geographic landmark named for Columbus or Washington or Jefferson.

I do not trust this administration to discontinue using the Board on Geographic Names to push their agenda onto Americans, and for this reason, I believe that we need to prohibit funding for the Board on Geographic Names.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names is a Federal body created in 1890 and established in its present form by Public Law in 1947 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government.

The board is comprised of representatives of Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology, and management of public lands.

In this age of geographic information systems, the internet, and homeland defense, geographic names data are even more important.

The board works in partnership with Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies and more than 50 nations have some type of national names authority.

My Republican colleagues should be more focused on creating bills that will garner bipartisan support and become law, not prohibiting funding for a board that helps surveyor, mapmakers, and scientists, and serves the Federal Government and the public as a central authority to which name problems, name inquiries, name changes, and new name proposals can be directed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chair, this is really, really a simple concept. If you don't think the Federal Government should be changing the names of localities, especially with the opposition of locales, then support my amendment. This is Federal overreach plain and simple.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

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

Ms. PINGREE. 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 Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. HUIZENGA. 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 implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on October 7, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 60897) with respect to—

(1) Allegan County, Michigan;

(2) Berrien County, Michigan; or

(3) Muskegon County, Michigan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment to prohibit implementation of the EPA rule that inappropriately reclassified three west Michigan counties, Berrien County, parts of Allegan County, and parts of Muskegon County, from ''marginal'' to ''moderate'' under the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

However, it is a long-established fact that transport pollution from upwind States is a primary driver of the reduced air quality in west Michigan.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, I was a young staffer in 1997 when I became the district director for my predecessor when I was first introduced to this concept. We will get into some of those same issues that we are seeing today.

Even the State of Michigan officially acknowledges this fact: Ozone transport is the major driver of why these counties in Michigan get penalized by the EPA's standards.

While the EPA's rule explicitly does not consider ozone transport, science will tell you that ozone pollutants are being carried to us on winds across Lake Michigan from cities like Gary, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The new ''moderate'' classification carries with it the so-called reasonably available control technology requirements as well as other burdensome regulatory requirements, offset ratios, and emissions reductions meant to bring the Michigan counties back into attainment of the air standards, not the counties that are actually doing the polluting.

This will cost businesses in my district millions and millions of dollars, despite their many efforts over the years to do the right thing for the environment. It will cost jobs for our residents who have nothing to do with this, they haven't produced it, but it is going to cost the tax base of our local governments who love and work to protect our Great Lakes.

My Michigan colleagues and I have worked oftentimes in a bipartisan way to rectify this issue, whether it be with the EPA or with the State of Michigan. In short, we are told that their hands are tied.

Well, that is what the legislative branch is for, and we are using our legislative authority, the power of the purse, to protect our constituents from the unfair government burden that does not account for the full reality and science of the situation.

Communities along the lakeshore of west Michigan should not be penalized for the pollution created by cities 90 miles away on the other side of Lake Michigan.

Here is how crazy this plan is, Mr. Chair. My hometown of Holland, Michigan, sits on a county border, Ottawa County to the north, Allegan County to the south. It is divided by 32nd Street. If you are a business on the south side of 32nd Street in Allegan County, then you are subject to the penalties. However, if you are a company directly across the street in Ottawa County, then you are exempt.

This makes no sense. Ultimately, my understanding is that the State of Michigan then could be responsible for the end implementation of these emission reductions.

Therefore, the practical effect of my amendment would be to make it so that Michigan can decide whether to enforce the ozone standards of the new moderate levels or the previous marginal levels.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of the Republican co-chairs of the Great Lakes Task Force. I am a member of the Conservative Climate Caucus. My constituents and I want nothing more than clean air and water in our Michigan communities, but we demand common sense, as well.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2300

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prevent the EPA from designating certain Michigan counties as being in nonattainment of the 2015 ozone standard.

Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is required to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for contaminants, like ground-level ozone, that are adequate to protect public health, including the health of sensitive groups, such as children and the elderly. These health standards, or NAAQS, must reflect the recent scientific and medical data.

Once EPA sets or revises a NAAQS, EPA uses air-monitoring data recommendations from States to determine which areas meet the standard and those that do not, known as being in nonattainment. States then go to work to develop plans using the most cost-effective strategies to bring nonattainment areas in compliance with the standard.

Allowing a county that exceeds the standard to be considered in attainment doesn't do anything for the families and workers living in those counties who are breathing toxic air. It tells America that there is nothing to see here while they bear the brunt of the environmental hazards.

Contrary to what polluters will have Members believe, being designated as nonattainment does not shut down economies. Businesses have and do continue to operate and expand in nonattainment areas. However, the designation ensures that States and businesses are taking measures to control air pollution and help communities to achieve cleaner, healthier air.

This amendment is a sweetheart deal for just three counties in Michigan. It puts polluters over people, allowing industry to emit more toxic contaminants, and leaving Americans to pay with their own health.

Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can aggravate respiratory systems and trigger asthma attacks. Ozone exposure also increases the risk of premature death from heart or lung disease. More asthma attacks and more respiratory disease mean more medication, more doctors' visits, more trips to the ER, and more hospital admissions. It also means more absences from school and work. All of this is a drag on the economy.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, which fails to recognize the serious threat of air pollution and leaves families and children unprotected.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Maine has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, to my colleagues, here is the problem: It is not a sweetheart deal for three counties. It is common sense. We are penalizing the receivers of the pollution, not the producers of the pollution. This is the problem with the EPA. This is the problem with the Federal Government implementing it this way.

It is partial counties. Mr. Chairman, how in the heck is the air supposed to figure out which side of part of the county it is on, or, in the case of my hometown of Holland, which side of the county line it is on?

Mr. Chairman, in Allegan County, the ozone attainment measuring unit was in the playground of a school along the lakeshore. That school has now been closed. In between the measuring unit and the lakeshore, there was not a single industrial producer of any kind of ozone or pollution.

Mr. Chairman, we are measuring fantasy. We are not measuring reality. Once again, here we have the Federal Government going after the victims rather than the perpetrators, and that has been my point to my colleague across the aisle and everyone else who will listen. Let's go after the polluters, not those who are receiving the pollution.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the concerns that my colleague on the other side of the aisle expresses. Representing Maine, we are actually one of those States that receives the bad air of much of the Midwestern States. I am well aware of the concerns that the gentleman is expressing.

It actually sounds like my colleague on the other side of the aisle is in favor of the Good Neighbor Authority, which the Supreme Court recently pushed back on, which would, in fact, do more to penalize the perpetrators.

I agree with the gentleman. We should penalize polluters, but I will say that much of the agenda on the other side of the aisle has been to do the opposite. I hope we can continue fighting to make sure we are pointing fingers at exactly the sources of that pollution and not allowing random counties to be penalized or whole States like mine, who often experience bad air from other States.

I urge opposition to this amendment. The fact is that these three counties are out of attainment. Those people who live in those counties need a remedy and need to have cleaner air.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. 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 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,268,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to rein in the overreach of the Fish and Wildlife Service under the Biden-Harris administration by restoring funding to the fiscal year 2021 level.

Under this administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service has caused significant harm to the industries that are most important to our rural communities. President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, and their entire administration have weaponized the Endangered Species Act to target America's agricultural and oil and gas producers in an effort to advance radical Green New Deal initiatives.

In contrast, during the Trump administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service undertook efforts to add and remove species from the endangered and threatened species list based solely on the best available scientific and commercial information.

Unfortunately, the Biden and Harris administration has proven they are more focused on political motivations and appeasing the radical left than they are in undertaking efforts to responsibly conserve species. Make no mistake: The listing of the lesser prairie-chicken, the northern long-eared bat, and the Texas kangaroo rat are nothing more than an attempt to destroy the livelihoods of America's farmers, ranchers, and oil and gas producers.

The conservation of our wildlife and natural habitats can only be done successfully when it is driven by local conservation efforts that balance responsible stewardship and economic development.

This cannot be done by bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., who are pushing a climate-change narrative. This body must restore fiscal sanity and curb the Fish and Wildlife Service's abusive power and out-of-control funding level.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HUIZENGA). The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to reduce the Fish and Wildlife Service back to fiscal year 2021 levels. The House-based bill already reduces the Service's funding by $144 million, or 8 percent below the enacted level, which would make it impossible for that critically important agency to function.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. I encourage my colleagues to oppose it as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I once again encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this. This is just another example of out-of-control government regulation, and I think this is in the best interests of our country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. 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:

TEXAS KANGAROO RAT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Texas Kangaroo Rat and Designation of Critical Habitat'' (88 Fed. Reg. 55962; published August 17, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

□ 2310

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to stop the Federal land grab happening in my district by the Biden-Harris administration's radical Fish and Wildlife Service.

My amendment will prohibit the implementation of the devastating proposed rule to list the Texas kangaroo rat as endangered which would subsequently designate 600,000 acres of private property across five counties as critical habitat.

This decision is another example of the Biden-Harris administration's weaponization of the Endangered Species Act against American farmers, ranchers, and oil and gas producers.

A designation of this land will significantly harm everyday Americans who provide food and fuel that our country relies upon by putting in place overburdensome, expensive, and overreaching regulations that are completely unnecessary.

While the State of Texas has already taken the initiative to voluntarily enroll thousands of acres of agricultural land to conserve the Texas kangaroo rat, the Biden-Harris Fish and Wildlife Service has decided to ignore these efforts by imposing aggressive regulations that carry significant civil and criminal penalties.

Farming and ranching industries are the cornerstone of Texas' unique history, heritage, and economy, and this proposed rule is a direct attack on Texas agriculture.

Unfortunately, the Biden-Harris administration will stop at nothing to advance its radical, Green New Deal agenda and destroy our way of life.

Texas has a proud history of responsible land management, and for any effort to succeed, it must be driven by our local communities rather than bureaucrats in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my amendment to stop this radical overreach by the Federal Government, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, and more than 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, many within decades.

This amendment seeks to legislate species status, rather than providing species with a protection they are afforded under the Endangered Species Act, our principle conservation law, and would potentially increase litigation regarding the government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. The best available scientific and commercial information, not politics, should determine whether a species is listed as threatened or endangered.

This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to make those determinations as well as the role of public input. The primary factor influencing the viability of the Texas kangaroo rat is habitat loss and conversion, largely related to historic land use changes.

Human activities that threaten and diminish animal habitats, pollute nature, and accelerate global warming

are driving species' extinction and creating unhealthy ecosystems.

When we lose a species, impacts reverberate throughout ecosystems, and we all suffer because our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Defunding the service's ability to list species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would further litigation by outside groups on both sides. It would also undercut the service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes, other Federal agencies, States, local communities, and landowners to conserve the species.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and protect the vulnerable species so future generations can benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I will say that as a marine biologist, I am totally in full support of making sure that we do not do things that drive a species into extinction. I will say, however, that there must be a balance with an economic impact, and the economic impact in the district that I represent in the panhandle of Texas would be devastating.

I think that these decisions on placing species on the endangered species list must be driven by scientific data, not by political ideology.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. 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. JACKSON of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. HUIZENGA, 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. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 24, 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–4966. A letter from the Program Analyst, Policy Office, Regulations Branch, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Planning (RIN: 0596-AD60) received May 8, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–4967. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trichoderma atroviride Strain K5 NRRL B-50520; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0700; FRL-10420-01-OCSPP] received July 15, 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–4968. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Gluconobacter cerinus Strain BC18B and Hanseniaspora uvarum Strain BC18Y; Exemptions From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0008; FRL-10898-01-OCSPP] received July 15, 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–4969. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Permitting Rule Revisions [EPA-R10-OAR-2023-0438, FRL-11366-02-R10] received July 15, 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–4970. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio; OAC Chapter 3745-17 Particulate Matter [EPA-R05-OAR-2024-0034; FRL-11775-02-R5] received July 15, 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–4971. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Source Monitoring, Record Keeping and Reporting; Correction [EPA-R01-OAR-2023-0377; FRL-11783-03-R1] received July 15, 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–4972. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; FL; General Provisions Repeals and Amendments [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0211; FRL-11927-02-R4] received July 15, 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–4973. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; GA; Revisions to the State Implementation Plan Gasoline Transport Vehicles and Vapor Collection Systems Rule [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0518; FRL-11955-02-R4] received July 15, 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–4974. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Additions to the Entity List [Docket No.: 240614-0163] (RIN: 0694-AJ73) received July 11, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4975. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-008 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–4976. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-006 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–4977. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-069 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–4978. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-074 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–4979. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-103 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–4980. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-104 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–4981. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification for the drawdown of defense articles and services and military education and training under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide immediate military assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4982. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-507, ''Lafayette Elementary School Grass Field Temporary Amendment Act of 2024'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC–4983. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-508, ''Department of For-

Hire Vehicles Delivery Vehicle Traffic Enforcement Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2024'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC–4984. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-509, ''Pesticide Operations Temporary Amendment Act of 2024'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC–4985. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-510, ''DC Water Critical Infrastructure Freedom of Information Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2024'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC–4986. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's guidance document — Notice to Lessees and Operators of Federal Oil and Gas, and Sulphur Leases in the Gulf of Mexico Out Continental Shelf (NTL) Expanded Rice's Whale Protection Efforts During Reinitiated Consultation with NMFS [BOEN NTL No.: 2023-G01] received July 17, 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–4987. A letter from the Regulations Officer/Senior Attorney Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tribal Transportation Facility Bridge Program [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2019-0039] (RIN: 2125-AF91) received July 17, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4988. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Check Pilot Medical Certificate Requirement [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0360; Amdt. Nos.: 91-375, 121-392 and 135-145] (RIN: 2120-AL12) received July 19, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4989. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Valparaiso, Florida, Terminal Area [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1669; Amdt. No.: 93-104] (RIN: 2120-AM01) received July 19, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4990. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Management Regulation; Real Estate Acquisition [FMR Case 2021-102-1; Docket No.: GSA-FMR-2021-0020; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AK42) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4991. A letter from the Branch Chief, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Schedule of Fees for Access to NOAA Environmental Data, Information, and Related Products and Services [Docket No.: 210909-0180] (RIN: 0648-BK67) received May 28, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

EC–4992. A letter from the Deputy Director of Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions of the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Tariff Exclusions Process [Docket No.: 240306-0071] (RIN: 0694-AJ27) received May 28, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4993. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Harmonization of the Fees and Application Procedures for the Global Entry and SENTRI Programs and Other Changes [Docket No.: USCBP-2020-0035] (RIN: 1651-AB34) received April 24, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 6219. A bill to require the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to establish a program to identify, evaluate, acquire, and disseminate commercial Earth remote sensing data and imagery in order to satisfy the scientific, operational, and educational requirements of the Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118–603). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 4152. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Secretary of Commerce to submit to Congress a report on the merits of, and options for, establishing an institute relating to space resources, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118–604). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 8111. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure the reliability of address information provided under the Medicaid program; with an amendment (Rept. 118–605). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 8112. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to further require certain additional provider screening under the Medicaid program; with an amendment (Rept. 118–606). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER: –Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1376. Resolution providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1371) strongly condemning the Biden Administration and its Border Czar, Kamala Harris's, failure to secure the United States border (Rept. 118–607). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 8089. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require certain additional provider screening under the Medicaid program; with an amendment (Rept. 118–608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 8084. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require States to verify certain eligibility criteria for individuals enrolled for medical assistance quarterly, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118–609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4758. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment under the Medicaid program of certain providers across State lines, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 118–610). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 6020. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to eliminate consideration of the income of organ recipients in providing reimbursement of expenses to donating individuals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118–611). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER):

H.R. 9092. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for assistance to States and local governments in response to extreme heat events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 9093. A bill to prioritize healthcare facilities and mental or behavioral health facilities in the Community Facilities program for fiscal years 2025 through 2031, and allow loans and grants under the program to be used for medical supplies, increasing telehealth capabilities, supporting staffing needs, or renovating and remodeling closed facilities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. COHEN, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 9094. A bill to amend chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to allow a veteran to receive a full year supply of contraceptive pills, transdermal patches, vaginal rings, and other hormonal contraceptive products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 9095. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a special use permit with respect to the maintaining of a flagpole bearing the flag of the United States at Kyhv Peak Lookout Point, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS (for himself and Mrs. HARSHBARGER):

H.R. 9096. A bill to establish pharmacy payment and reimbursement by pharmacy benefits managers; to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve prescription drug transparency; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Accountability, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 9097. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish the Patrick Leahy Lake Champlain Basin Program Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 9098. A bill to provide for surveillance of Clostridioides difficile, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 9099. A bill to establish the Federal Food Administration to protect the public health by ensuring the safety of food, preventing foodborne illness, maintaining safety reviews and reassessments of food additives, reducing the prevalence of diet-related chronic diseases, enforcing pesticide residue tolerances, improving the surveillance of foodborne pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself and Ms. BOEBERT):

H.R. 9100. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to direct the court to deduct the portion of a sentence imposed in violation of law from the upper limit of the applicable sentencing guidelines on resentencing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. MENG, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 9101. A bill to amend title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act with respect to flexibility and funding for the World Trade Center Health Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIMENEZ:

H.R. 9102. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit students convicted of hate crimes for conduct that occurred during a campus protest from being eligible for student loans or loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas:

H.R. 9103. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish an Air Force Technical Training Center of Excellence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BERA, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. IVEY, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. STANTON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FROST, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. LIEU, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CASE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. OMAR, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 9104. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish certain duties for pharmacies to ensure provision of Food and Drug Administration-approved contraception and medication related to contraception, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 9105. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure the safety of food and limit the presence of contaminants in infant and toddler food, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 9106. A bill to direct the Director of the United States Secret Service to apply the same standards for determining the number of agents required to protect Presidents, Vice Presidents, and major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 9107. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report on the status and timeline for completion of the redesigned Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry 2.0; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 9108. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to create a right of public access to certain records relating to the courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HERN, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 9109. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from implementing or continuing a free, public electronic tax return-filing service option; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas):

H.R. 9110. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to make the filing of a petition for relief under chapter 11 that is objectively futile or in subjective bad faith a cause for dismissal of the case, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. STEIL, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 9111. A bill to redesignate the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as the Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 9112. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4650 East Rosedale Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the ''Dionne Phillips Bagsby Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 9113. A bill to advance research to achieve medical breakthroughs in brain tumor treatment and improve awareness and adequacy of specialized cancer and brain tumor care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MCCLELLAN (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. STANSBURY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H. Res. 1375. A resolution recognizing the threat of extreme weather to children's health and well-being, and expressing the sense of Congress that solutions must be rapidly and equitably developed and deployed to address the unique vulnerabilities and needs of children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. BIGGS):

H. Res. 1377. A resolution directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 7 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution all documents, records, and communications in the possession of the Secretary of Homeland Security relating to the July 13, 2024, attempted assassination of former President Donald J. Trump, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BURLISON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BACON, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. BRECHEEN):

H. Res. 1378. A resolution providing the sense of the House of Representatives that the attempted assassination of former President Donald J. Trump was an abhorrent act of cowardice that must be universally condemned and that the only appropriate place for the Nation to settle political disputes is at the ballot box on election day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES:

H. Res. 1379. A resolution impeaching Kamala Devi Harris, Vice President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SALINAS:
H. Res. 1380. A resolution supporting the designation of July 20, 2024 as ''National Moon Day'' to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-140. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact reforms to federal permitting policies to accelerate deployment of new energy infrastructure; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. CORREA introduced a bill (H.R. 9114) to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Special Forces Command Sergeant Major Ramon Rodriguez of the Army for acts of valor during the Vietnam War; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. STANTON:
H.R. 9092.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1
The single subject of this legislation is:
Extreme heat

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:
H.R. 9093.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
This legislation prioritizes funding and resources for rural health care facilities through USDA programs.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:
H.R. 9094.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to allow a veteran to receive a full year supply of contraceptive pills, transdermal patches, vaginal rings, and other hormonal contraceptive products, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CURTIS:
H.R. 9095.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2
The single subject of this legislation is:
To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a special use permit with respect tot he maintaining of a flagpole bearing the flag fo the United States at Kyhv Peak Lookout Point, Utah.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:
H.R. 9096.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
prescription drug prices and costs

By Ms. BALINT:
H.R. 9097.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Lake Champlain Basin Program

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 9098.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Title I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Health Care

By Ms. DeLAURO:
H.R. 9099.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This legislation would establish the Federal Food Administration to protect the public health by ensuring the safety of food, preventing foodborne illness, maintaining safety reviews and reassessments of food additives, reducing the prevalence of diet-related chronic diseases, enforcing pesticide residue tolerances, and improving the surveillance of foodborne pathogens.

By Mr. GAETZ:
H.R. 9100.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is.
To amend title 18, United States Code, to direct the court to deduct the portion of a sentence imposed in violation of law from the upper limit of the applicable sentencing guidelines on resentencing.

By Mr. GARBARINO:
H.R. 9101.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill addresses the impending funding shortfall for the World Trade Center Health Program and ensures adequate funding for years to come.

By Mr. G1MENEZ:
H.R. 9102.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has the authority to '' make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution''.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit students convicted of hate crimes for conduct that occurred during a campus protest from being eligible for student loans or loan forgiveness

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas:
H.R. 9103.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Direct the United States Air Force to establish a Technical Training Center of Excellence.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 9104.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is.
Healthcare.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:
H.R. 9105.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I
The single subject of this legislation is:
To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure the safety of food and limit the presence of contaminants in infant and toddler food, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LAWLER:
H.R. 9106.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
To direct the Director of the United States Secret Service to apply the same standards for determining the number of agents required to protect Presidents, Vice Presidents, and major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 9107.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report on the status and timeline for completion of the redesigned Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry 2.0

By Mr. SCHIFF:
H.R. 9108.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is.
Courts

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:
H.R. 9109.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
To prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from continuing, or developing a successor to, its Direct File pilot program.

By Mrs. SYKES:
H.R. 9110.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill addresses corporate bankruptcy abuse.

By Mr. TIFFANY:
H.R. 9111.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To redesignate the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as the Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve.

By Mr. VEASEY:
H.R. 9112.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
ARTI.S8.C7
The single subject of this legislation is:
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4650 East Rosedale Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the ''Dionne Phillips Bagsby Post Office Building''.

By Ms. WILD:
H.R. 9113.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section VIII
The single subject of this legislation is:
To advance research to achieve medical breakthroughs in brain tumor treatment and improve awareness and adequacy of specialized cancer and brain tumor care.
By Mr. CORREA:
H.R. 9114.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
To authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Special Forces Command Sergeant Major Ramon Rodriguez of the Army for acts of valor during the Vietnam War.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 34: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 293: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 396: Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 694: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 837: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 926: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 957: Mr. IVEY.
H.R. 1024: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1073: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 1088: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. FONG.
H.R. 1118: Ms. WEXTON, Ms. MCCLELLAN, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1413: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 1440: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1462: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 1488: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1572: Mr. NORCROSS and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 1619: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 1668: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1719: Ms. SPANBERGER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1787: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 2400: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2433: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2474: Mr. SUOZZI and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2630: Mr. STANTON and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 2725: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2802: Mr. SIMPSON and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 2825: Mrs. RAMIREZ and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2870: Ms. CARAVEO and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2878: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2880: Mr. FLOOD and Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 2945: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3005: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 3018: Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3146: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3149: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 3159: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 3170: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 3184: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 3394: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3398: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 3435: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3498: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 3567: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 3596: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3702: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3882: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3894: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 3910: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3940: Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 4157: Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 4217: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 4221: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 4423: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 4740: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Ms. JACOBS.
H.R. 4858: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4896: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4908: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 5008: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 5077: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 5140: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 5183: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5305: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 5376: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 5408: Mr. RYAN and Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.
H.R. 5492: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 5554: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5561: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 5741: Mr. SORENSEN.
H.R. 5765: Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. ALLRED, and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 5827: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 5976: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 6283: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 6293: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6301: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 6373: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 6468: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 6598: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 6613: Mr. CISCOMANI and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 6618: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 6643: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 6652: Mr. AMO.
H.R. 6654: Mr. MAGAZINER and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 6681: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6683: Ms. STANSBURY and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 6705: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 6887: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 6934: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 6951: Mr. LOPEZ and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 6957: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. BRECHEEN.
H.R. 6969: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 7025: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 7054: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 7056: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. KEATING, Ms. OMAR, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HOYER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. BUSH, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 7087: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 7164: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 7165: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 7222: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7233: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 7306: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 7359: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 7389: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 7438: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BERA, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MANN, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7479: Mr. OWENS and Mr. SCOTT Franklin of Florida.
H.R. 7498: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 7508: Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 7577: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 7618: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 7634: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7770: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 7786: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 7821: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 7906: Mr. POCAN and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 7944: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 7990: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 8040: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 8075: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 8099: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 8307: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 8325: Ms. NORTON and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 8370: Mr. STANTON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 8371: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 8401: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 8411: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 8412: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 8501: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 8543: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 8600: Mr. COHEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CARAVEO, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 8641: Mr. ISSA, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 8645: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 8706: Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 8715: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 8734: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 8765: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 8777: Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FALLON, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 8796: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 8807: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 8821: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 8827: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 8903: Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 8904: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 8906: Mr. BURLISON.
H.R. 8932: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 8941: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 8957: Mr. GIMENEZ and Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 9000: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 9002: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 9011: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 9047: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 9049: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 9072: Mr. MILLS.
H.R. 9077: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.J. Res. 117: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BENTZ, and Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.J. Res. 142: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.J. Res. 163: Mr. BRECHEEN.
H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. RYAN.
H. Con. Res. 41: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Res. 439: Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H. Res. 528: Mr. NORCROSS.
H. Res. 1005: Mr. LIEU.
H. Res. 1048: Ms. BUSH.
H. Res. 1060: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H. Res. 1148: Mrs. KIM of California and Mr. KILMER.
H. Res. 1186: Ms. BUSH.
H. Res. 1286: Mr. PETERS and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H. Res. 1305: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. ROSE.
H. Res. 1329: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H. Res. 1335: Mr. MOULTON.
H. Res. 1360: Mr. MILLS and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H. Res. 1362: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H. Res. 1365: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. CARL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. COLE, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. OWENS.
H. Res. 1367: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mrs. BICE, Mr. FALLON, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. DE LA CRUZ,

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GUEST, and Mrs. HOUCHIN.

H. Res. 1369: Mr. MILLS, Mr. STRONG, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. LUCAS.

H. Res. 1371: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. BURCHETT.

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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Lord of our pilgrim years, this day brings us its concerns and duties. As our Senators serve You and country, make them aware that their attitudes, words, and actions influence the structure of events around our Nation and world.

Lord, help these representatives of freedom to master themselves, that they may be the servants of others. In these times of strain, keep them from magnifying the slights and stings that are a part of the legislative process. Lord, give them pure hearts and a passion to serve the American people with integrity, truth, and honor.

And, Lord, we thank You for the life and legacy of Representative Sheila Jackson Lee.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WELCH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that the Chair has an announcement to make.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication regarding the resignation of Senator MENENDEZ.

Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD and spread upon the Journal.

The letter follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2024.

Hon. PHIL MURPHY,
Governor of New Jersey, Office of the Governor, Trenton, NJ.

DEAR GOVERNOR MURPHY: This is to advise you that I will be resigning from my office as the United States Senator from New Jersey, effective on the close of business on August 20, 2024.

This will give time for my staff to transition to other possibilities, transfer constituent files that are pending, allow for an orderly process to choose an interim replacement, and for me to close out my Senate affairs.

While I fully intend to appeal the jury's verdict, all the way and including to the Supreme Court, I do not want the Senate to be involved in a lengthy process that will detract from its important work. Furthermore, I cannot preserve my rights upon a successful appeal, because factual matters before the ethics committee are not privileged. This is evidenced by the Committee's Staff Director and Chief Counsel being called to testify at my trial.

I am proud of the many accomplishments I've had on behalf of New Jersey, such as leading the federal effort for Superstorm Sandy recovery, preserving and funding Gateway and leading the federal efforts to help save our hospitals, State and municipalities, as well as New Jersey families through a once in a century COVID pandemic. These successes led you, Governor, to call me the ''Indispensable Senator.''

I thank the citizens of New Jersey for the extraordinary privilege of representing them in the United States Senate.

Sincerely,

ROBERT MENENDEZ,
United States Senator, New Jersey.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR EN BLOC—S. 4727 AND H.R. 8281

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4727) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions.

A bill (H.R. 8281) to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, for as long as I have known Joe Biden, I have known him to be a man of one thing: a man who fervently loves his country. From the moment he was elected to the New Castle County Council to his swearing in as Delaware's Senator at age 30, to his elevation as our Nation's 47th Vice President, and to his election as our 46th President, Joe Biden's North Star has not changed: serving the people of the United States of America.

This weekend, President Biden made the kind of decision only a true patriot can make, choosing to pass the torch and to step away from the Presidency at the conclusion of this term.

I know President Biden's decision wasn't an easy one, but, once again, he put the needs of his country and our future first. It is a bittersweet moment but one that fills every single one of us who knows President Biden with limitless gratitude.

On behalf of a grateful Democratic caucus, on behalf of a grateful Senate, and on behalf of a grateful nation, I wish to say thank you—thank you—to President Biden for dedication to our country, and we will keep working with him every single day until this term is done.

By willingly passing the torch, Joe Biden is precisely the kind of leader George Washington would have hoped for. In his Farewell Address, our first President affirmed that elected office belongs to no man or woman alone but to the people above all. Two hundred thirty years later, President Biden honors George Washington's example in a way few Presidents ever have.

But to those of us who have known Joe Biden all these years, we know that this is who he truly is: a man of profound decency. He is, at his core, an honorable man, a family man, a man of faith. And he restored those qualities to the Presidency after 4 years of disaster under the previous administration.

Now, future generations will look at Joe Biden's Presidency and see it was one of the most consequential in American history. It may seem like a lifetime ago, but when President Biden entered office, America was in crisis. A once-in-a-century pandemic was claiming thousands of lives by the day. Our economy was on life support. And in the aftermath of January 6, American democracy was hanging by a thread.

Three and a half years later, America is stronger, more prosperous, and our future is brighter because of President Biden's leadership. And it has been the honor of a lifetime for me to work side by side to bring the Senate Democratic agenda to life here in the U.S. Senate.

With President Biden, we have created 15 million new jobs since the depths of the pandemic, the most in a single term. With President Biden, we have lowered the cost of prescription drugs for tens of millions of Americans. We empowered Medicare to negotiate with drug companies for the first time ever. We have made insulin $35 a month for millions of seniors. And we expanded affordable healthcare to more Americans than ever before.

With President Biden, we enacted a generational infrastructure bill to rebuild America, fixing her roads and bridges and highways and lead piping and expanding broadband to so many rural and inner-city areas that didn't have it. I was proud to lead these efforts in this Chamber.

With President Biden, we passed the first gun safety law in 30 years, the first since the Brady bill that I led as a Member of Congress back in the 1990s. And I remember working then with Senator Biden on gun legislation, both the assault weapons ban and the Brady Law.

With President Biden, we enacted the boldest clean energy bill in the history of our Nation: the Inflation Reduction Act. Because of this bill, our kids will breathe cleaner air, our communities will see less pollution, the next generation will enjoy millions—millions—of new, good-paying, green jobs that will last for generations—jobs with a future.

With President Biden, we revived America's grand tradition of scientific research and technological innovation. With the Chips and Science Act, advanced manufacturing is coming back to America, to cities like Syracuse and Albany, but also in States like Arizona and Ohio and Idaho and Texas and so many others.

And with President Biden, America has led the free world to defend democracy in its hour of need. He united the nations of NATO to stand with the people of Ukraine against Vladimir Putin, and NATO is stronger and larger today than it was when he took office.

Incredibly, Mr. President, there is still much, much more. President Biden led the way in appointing the first Black woman to ever serve on the Supreme Court: Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson. I worked with him and my colleagues here in the Senate—I thank so many of them—to confirm more than 200 Federal judges, the most diverse slate of judicial and Federal nominees America has ever seen. We worked with him on historic veterans' health reform. We expanded Federal protections for marriage equality—all this and more.

Truly, President Biden's legislative accomplishments are without equal in our recent history.

Of course, the work is not done. This is not a moment of culmination because we have a lot of work left to do. For everything that has transpired these past few weeks, one thing has not changed: Senate Democrats will continue working with President Biden and with Vice President HARRIS and with the entire Biden-Harris administration to make life better.

It was so typical of the President. When he called me to tell me the news that he was not running again, he said: But we have a lot more work to do over the next several months. It shows you the commitment of the man to making the lives of people better.

So we will continue to work on those issues, but, for now, I want to say for a grateful nation: Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you, Joseph Robinette Biden.

What an amazing legacy President Biden will leave for future generations. History will say of this moment: Here was one of our great American Presidents. He is a leader who made the most difficult choice at the most important moment because he believed it was the right thing to do. Here is someone who put country ahead of self until the very end.

KIDS ONLINE SAFETY ACT AND CHILDREN AND TEENS' ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Now on KOSA-COPPA, when you are a parent, there is no greater pain imaginable than the pain of losing a child—in my case, I might say a grandchild as well. We all think of it almost every day when we have kids, when we have grandkids: What if they are gone? How would we even go forward?

My kids are now adults and have kids of their own. But I remember when they were little, nothing mattered more to me than keeping them safe. As parents, that is what we want to do—keep our kids safe as much as we can, to shield them from the harms they are too young to handle, and to ensure we as a country guard against those who would prey or exploit or otherwise harm our loved ones. I feel this way as strongly as ever as a grandparent when I think of my three beautiful grandchildren: Noah, who is age 5; Eleanor, who is age 2; and Henry, who is age 1.

Unlike decades past, ensuring our kids' safety today means ensuring their online safety, to protect kids from online bullying and exploitation and other risks to their mental health.

Social media has helped hundreds of millions of people to connect in new ways over the last two decades, but there are also new and sometimes serious health risks that come along with those benefits. We cannot set these risks aside. On this issue, we desperately need to catch up.

So this week, I am proud to say the Senate will vote on kids' online safety. For the information of Senators, I am announcing that this week, the Senate will take up two bipartisan bills to protect our kids while they use the internet—the Kids Online Safety Act, or KOSA, and the Children and Teens' Online Privacy Protection Act, or COPPA. Today, I will move to lay a message before the Senate that I intend to use as a vehicle for the substance of those two bills. Members should prepare for a cloture vote on the message as soon as Thursday.

Passing kids' online safety, Mr. President, as we all know, as you

know, has been months in the making. This has been a long and bumpy road, but one thing I always knew for sure was that it would be worth it. I worked closely with Members on both sides of the aisle to get the bills ready for the floor—Senators BLUMENTHAL and BLACKBURN, MARKEY and CASSIDY, and so many others. I made sure that Members on both sides had plenty of time to offer their input, work through disagreements, and arrive at a consensus. Now, after months of hard work, the moment to act has arrived, and the Senate should pass these bills swiftly.

Nothing has galvanized me and so many others of us here in the Senate more to act on kids' online safety than meeting with parents who lost loved ones. Over the past month, I met with many parents from New York and from around the country whose kids took their own lives because of what happened to them on social media. Some of these kids were bullied. Others were targeted by predators or had their personal, private information stolen. Practically all of them suffered deep mental health anguish in some way and felt like they had nowhere to turn. And in far too many cases, their suffering ended in tragedy, as they took their own lives.

I can't comprehend the pain these parents have felt. No one would fault them if they hid away, if they mourned their children away from the spotlight and processed their grief in private. But the parents I have met are amazing. They have done the opposite. Instead of retreating into darkness, they lit a candle. They worked doggedly to ensure other parents don't have to endure the pain they did.

I was just talking to one of the New York parents who was here. That is what she said. It so touched me: I want to make sure what happened to my child doesn't happen to others.

These parents made their children's memory into a blessing—a blessing that now bears fruit in the form of legislation that will prevent other kids from meeting the same terrible fate.

So, for me, this effort is personal. To every Senator who has been a parent, it is personal. When I talk to parents who lost their children, see the pictures of their kids, I think of my kids when they were little, and I think of my grandchildren today. The loss shatters your heart. I think to myself, if we could get these bills done, it would do so much good for millions of families across the country.

We are going to get this done.

We are going to get this done.

I thank the Senators who labored tirelessly on these bills, especially BLUMENTHAL and BLACKBURN for their work on KOSA, MARKEY and CASSIDY for COPPA, and Chair CANTWELL for her excellent leadership on the Commerce Committee. I look forward to voting on advancing KOSA and COPPA here on the floor later this week.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

SECRET SERVICE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, since the Senate last convened, our Nation has seen two attempts to circumvent the American people's right to choose their leaders.

The first, of course, was the first time in more than a century that a former President of the United States was shot in an attempted assassination. That happened to Theodore Roosevelt.

This murderous assault on our democratic process very nearly robbed millions of Americans of their choice for the next President. It has been reassuring to see Americans united in their horror at this brazen act of political violence. The near-disaster on July 13 violated the trust of the American public, and restoring that trust will require transparency and accountability. I said at the outset that the resignation of the Director of the Secret Service would be an important step in that direction, and I am encouraged she has taken that step today.

The Director is on record describing her agents' responsibilities as ''a zero fail mission.'' Clearly, on July 13, the Secret Service did fail the mission. The important questions now are why and how. Apart from internal inquiries and FBI investigations, Congress's oversight authority entitles us to answers.

Yesterday, the House Oversight Committee spent hours questioning the Director of the Secret Service. Unfortunately, the Senate majority hasn't yet shown any intention of conducting oversight of its own. Democrats who so often express concern about threats to democracy have yet to look seriously at the failures of the Secret Service.

The Judiciary Committee, for its part, appeared to be more concerned with resurrecting failed judicial nominations than getting to the bottom of the first near-assassination of a former President in 100 years. Until earlier today, Chairman DURBIN apparently intended to spend the committee's time taking another look at radical Judge Sarah Netburn, a nominee his own committee rejected once for engaging in political activism from the bench and lying about her actions under oath.

It is crickets at the Homeland Security Committee as well. Chairman PETERS has three meetings on the calendar for this week but not one about the near-assassination of a former President.

A former President of the United States came within an inch of his life just days ago. An innocent participant in the great tradition of American campaigns was killed, and two other attendees were seriously wounded. The American people deserve to know how this happened and what steps are being taken to ensure that it won't happen again.

VICE PRESIDENT HARRIS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Fortunately, a despicable act of political violence failed, but just 2 days ago, a different decision succeeded in erasing the will of millions of American voters.

Leading Washington Democrats prevailed upon President Biden to toss out primary results and leave the nomination in limbo while party bosses anoint another candidate.

One thing is for certain: If they formally nominate President Biden's preferred successor, the choice facing working Americans remains the same. Vice President Harris owns this administration's record. Her fingerprints are all over the past 4 years of failure.

She has cast tie-breaking votes for radical judicial nominees, for soft-on-crime prosecutors, and for the reckless spending her party's top economists actually condemned. She has flouted her responsibilities as the administration's border czar and presided over the worst border crisis in American history.

The American people cannot afford 4 more years of open borders, violent crime, or historic inflation. In November, they may well reject it.

ISRAEL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on another matter, tomorrow, the Capitol will welcome Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, the democratically elected leader of America's closest ally in the Middle East to address a joint meeting of Congress for the fourth time.

It is a pivotal moment for the United States-Israel alliance and for Israel's war against savage Iran-backed terrorists. This is an existential conflict for Israel, but it is also a test of America's reliability and a challenge to the entire free world.

I look forward to hearing the Prime Minister's remarks. Unfortunately, some of the leaders who could learn the most from the experience of the battle-tested, duly elected leader of a sovereign democracy apparently will not be among us.

The Vice President, who traditionally presides over joint sessions of Congress, apparently can't spare the time to demonstrate even symbolic support for the only democracy in the Middle East.

Of course, Israel deserves more than symbolism. It deserves the time, space,

and material support to guarantee its security and defeat the terrorists who started this war.

But no matter how many times I say it, no matter how many of our colleagues affirm Israel's right to exist, no matter how sternly the President insists his commitment to Israel is ''ironclad,'' America's actions speak otherwise.

The administration's policy toward Israel has often compounded the challenges our ally faces. It has withheld critical military assistance and tried to micromanage Israel's military operations.

Washington Democrats have struggled to forcefully condemn the scourge of anti-Semitism and terrorist sympathy running rampant across university campuses and throughout the American left.

Instead, they have indulged the mob, engaging in grotesquely hypocritical efforts to meddle in Israeli domestic politics and call for the removal of its democratically elected leader. And this is just in the past 9 months that the Commander in Chief's failure to deter enemies of Israel and America is a debacle years in the making. The chaos fomented by Iran and its proxies across the Middle East is no surprise when you consider the seeds this administration has sown:

Desperation to return to a failed nuclear deal told Iran that it, once again, held leverage over America. Rescinding the Houthis' terrorist designation told Iran-backed groups that America isn't serious about imposing consequences for their savage violence. A humiliating withdrawal from Afghanistan invited allies and adversaries alike to question America's competence and America's resolve. Failure to respond decisively to Iran-backed strikes against American personnel, interests, and partners across the region told the world's most active state sponsor of terrorism that the world's only superpower was unwilling to act like one.

Today, America and our partners are reaping the consequences of the Biden administration's weakness. This weekend's deadly strike in Tel-Aviv was the latest in more than 200 Houthi attacks on Israeli soil since October 7. Is it merely a coincidence that this attack landed just yards from a U.S. diplomatic facility?

The same terrorists are holding global commerce hostage in the Red Sea and happily trading thousand-dollar drones for million-dollar U.S. Navy interceptors.

They have concluded—correctly, it seems—that waging war on America and our interests is a low-cost proposition. And this isn't the calculus of some autonomous terrorists. We are talking about a campaign coordinated by the master terrorists in Tehran. As one Hezbollah field commander told a reporter recently, ''The Iranians want us to escalate, so we are escalating. . . . The Iranians control every bullet we have.''

The sworn enemies of the Great Satan and the Little Satan are emboldened. They are wreaking havoc on America and Israel for pennies on the dollar. And they are working with Russia, China, and North Korea to challenge the American-led order all around the world.

Just as core U.S. interests are at stake in Russia's war against Ukraine, they are at stake in the Middle East as well. Tomorrow, as on numerous occasions in our history, Congress will hear from a close friend of America on the frontlines against this global effort to undermine the American-led order.

Prime Minister Netanyahu deserves our attention, and Israel deserves a friend that lives up to the name.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. And under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Kashi Way, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, first, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Georgia be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from July 23, 2024, to July 24, 2024.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

TRUMP RALLY SHOOTING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I heard the remarks a few minutes ago of the Republican leader of the Senate, and I wanted to respond because he referred to our Senate Judiciary Committee. What happened in Butler, PA, the attempted assassination of former President Donald Trump, was shocking and unacceptable conduct on the part of those who were authorized and responsible for his safety.

There is no question in my mind that there is a bipartisan feeling that we may have our differences on issues and other matters, but when it comes to the protection of all elected officials, particularly in this case a former President of the United States, we should all put the resources necessary and strategy necessary to keep them safe at all times. Thank God Donald Trump, whom I disagree with on many issues, survived that experience. It would have been horrible for this Nation and for his family if the wind had changed a little bit. He was 1 inch away from losing his life. Let's be honest about it.

How in the world did that happen? With all of the law enforcement and all of the Federal officials present, what went wrong? Well, the former Director, who resigned today, said that there was a failure, and she accepted responsibility for it. I think we have to get more information as this case develops, but we want to do it in an orderly fashion.

The House hearing yesterday was the beginning; 5 hours of testimony that revealed some things, but clearly not enough when it comes to what happened on that day. And the decision at the Senate level has been the subject of bipartisan cooperation from the start.

There is nothing partisan about this issue. There shouldn't be. And for anyone to suggest that we are not responding to the needs of the Nation to learn valuable information, Senator MCCONNELL is just wrong. And I invite him to reach out to the Republican leaders and the committees affected—the HSGAC committee as well as the Judiciary Committee—and he will learn that we have been working on a hearing for next week, which is the last week we are in session before the Democratic National Convention. And we are going to do our best to get the witnesses there who will produce the information so we learn more about it.

This has been a bipartisan effort from the start, and it should be. It should be all the way. There is no partisanship involved in the security and safety of elected officials. It is a bipartisan, nonpartisan issue, and we have to do everything in our power to keep people safe. So I am hoping that Senator MCCONNELL will reach out to the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the HSGAC committee, to realize that we are working on that hearing next week as we should.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. President, students of history know that our Nation has been shaped not only by those who choose to seek higher office but many times by those who choose not to. In 1796, George Washington announced that he would not run for a third term as President in his Farewell Address to America.

Although the two-term limit would not be enshrined in law until almost 200 years later, George Washington's actions—choosing not to run for President, largely in response to the Nation's heated political climate—set a precedent, a valuable one.

In the years since then, Washington's voluntary decision to decline a third term has shaped our Nation's conceptions of political power and the Presidency. On Sunday, President Joe Biden's decision to decline the Democratic Party nomination was certainly in the spirit of that tradition.

I have known Joe Biden for almost 30 years. A passionate policymaker, a committed representative, and an all-around good man, President Biden represents the best of us in public life. And what can never be in doubt is his fierce dedication to our Nation.

Throughout his entire public career, President Biden put our country first. Through immense personal tragedy, through setbacks and obstacles, President Biden held steadfast in his faith with America.

Joe Biden was a Senator-elect from Delaware when he learned that his wife and three children had been involved in a car accident, and, tragically, his wife and a daughter lost their lives. Though living with the pain, which he later described as unbearable, 2 weeks later, as Joe Biden stood by the hospital bed of his two little boys, he was sworn in as Senator of the United States.

Every day he decided to take the Amtrak train from Washington back to Delaware and went back and forth between Washington and Delaware every night to be home with his boys. The moniker we have all become familiar with, ''Amtrak Joe,'' was born with that experience.

Then, 40 years later, while serving as President Obama's Vice President, Joe Biden's son Beau died of brain cancer. And again, through personal devastation, Joe Biden continued to faithfully serve America because when our Nation needed him, when we needed him most, he was always there.

Mr. President, 4 years ago, we faced an election that asked us all to face the reality of what we are as Americans. Joe Biden was determined to beat Donald Trump 4 years ago to bring decency, rationality, and empathy back to the White House, to put our country back on track and restore the soul of our Nation. He did just that.

In the past 4 years under President Biden's leadership, America has seen incredible growth, recovery, and progress. Thanks to Joe Biden, we recovered from the devastation of the COVID–19 pandemic. Millions of Americans were vaccinated. We passed the American Rescue Plan and financially supported working families, addressed the public health crisis, rescued the economy. Normalcy, slowly but surely, returned to America.

Thanks to President Biden, we have created nearly 16 million jobs. The unemployment rate has been at or below 4 percent for 30 consecutive months. That is the longest stretch in half a century of those good news statistics.

Thanks to President Biden, infrastructure week went from being a broken promise by former President Trump to a reality. We passed a bipartisan infrastructure law that is replacing our aging infrastructure, expanded access to clean drinking water, high-speed internet, and better prepared ourselves to address the climate crisis we are facing.

Speaking of the climate, thanks to President Biden, we took historic action to address the climate crisis through the Inflation Reduction Act, the most significant investment in clean energy sustainability and climate resilience in the history of America.

And we laid the groundwork for American leadership in sectors of the future with the CHIPS and Science Act, bolstering American competitiveness for generations to come.

Because of Biden's leadership, we were able to enact the most significant gun safety legislation passed in nearly 30 years, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Thanks to President Biden, nearly $170 billion in student loan debt has been forgiven for nearly 5 million Americans. Prescription drug prices are lower too. We made historic health insurance coverage gains, and the fight for reproductive rights remains central.

And as chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am proud to say we have confirmed 202 article III judges and counting, adding to the Federal bench—and keeping Joe Biden's promise—the first black woman in the history of the United States to serve on the Supreme Court.

And that is only domestically. On a global stage, President Joe Biden has restored faith in America as a trustworthy ally and a world power, global leader, there when the world needs us.

For the past 4 years, we have been competing more aggressively with China, rebuilding and expanding NATO, and standing up for democracy and countering the threats of autocrats like Vladimir Putin.

The legacy President Biden will leave behind is nothing short of remarkable. A grateful Nation thanks him for his dedication to each and every American. History will remember him as one of the most successful modern presidents. He acted in the tradition of great Americans such as George Washington. He put the interest of his country and his political party over his personal interest. His decision could not have been easy, but it is the mark of a true statesman. I am honored to call Joe Biden a colleague, a friend, and a fellow American.

KIDS ONLINE SAFETY AND PRIVACY

Mr. President, I want to turn to another important topic.

If you ask parents and grandparents, one of the greatest fears they have about their children is this cell phone. How do you know what those kids are doing on that cell phone? Hour after hour, we hope it is just conversation or games, something innocent; but we know it can be something much, much more.

I want to congratulate Leader SCHUMER on his decision to introduce a kids' online safety package. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, has worked tirelessly throughout this Congress to address the danger Big Tech is posing to our children and grandchildren.

In February of last year, the committee held a hearing on how to protect our kids online. We heard from a mother who lost her son after he was bullied online, a teen advocate who struggled with the impact of social media on her mental health, and many experts. In January, the committee held a historic hearing with the five Big Tech CEOs. The room was filled with survivors, parents, and family members whose lives have been impacted by Big Tech's failures. The emotion I felt during that hearing as I looked at their faces was unforgettable. Their grief was palpable, but so was their sense of purpose. They were there with a mission to confront the CEOs and demand that Congress finally enact legislation to make the online world safer for our kids and hold these tech companies accountable.

The hearing demonstrated that kids' online safety has widespread, bipartisan support. Mr. President, you know this personally. No other topic has brought the Members of that committee together from across the political spectrum as powerfully as this one. We proposed five different measures to enforce the law against the Big Tech operations that pay no attention to what is happening with what they broadcast on their media, and the final vote in that committee, a committee which is as diverse as anything ever gathered in Congress, was unanimous—Democrats and Republicans agreed. How about that, America? Can you believe it? On an issue that important, every single Senator of both political parties voted for the legislation. That is why I think we can get into an honest conversation about helping families fight this danger to their kids and grandkids. We need to move towards the provisions that we have enacted in the committee.

Bipartisan support was further demonstrated when the committee unanimously reported all five bills, including my STOP CSAM Act that will finally hold Big Tech accountable.

Here is what it boils down to: Bills that are coming to the floor from the Commerce Committee are good bills, but they turn to the Federal Trade Commission and other Agencies to enforce the law and police these Big Tech companies. That is not enough. I have talked to the heads of these Agencies. They are willing to take on this responsibility, but they need dramatic increases in resources and personnel to make it work.

In the meantime, our approach is to hold the companies civilly responsible, with the possibility of lawsuits and litigation to enforce it. That will get their attention, and they will finally

come to the protection of these families.

The lack of accountability and consequences of their actions that Big Tech has enjoyed for decades has allowed the likes of Amazon, Meta, Snap, and other tech companies to ignore the risks their platforms pose to kids. KOSA and COPPA, as they are known, are positive steps toward changing this dynamic that I can support, but we need more. We have got to get serious. If we create civil liability for wrongdoing, there will be an enforcement mechanism powerful enough to deal with these companies.

I will continue to advocate for a vote on my STOP CSAM Act and other measures that make the internet safer for our kids.

With that, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it has been a remarkable couple of weeks in our country: the attempted assassination of President Trump; the decision made by President Biden to—notwithstanding having won all the primaries and being, essentially, the chosen leader of the Democratic party on the presidential ticket come November—his decision to step down in what can only be described as a political coup to install the Vice President as the Democratic nominee, even after months upon months of elections where the votes of people who participated in the Democratic primary have now simply been disregarded in favor of a handful of leaders in the smoky, smoke-filled rooms here in Washington, DC, deciding who should be their standard bearer.

But tomorrow we have another very significant event occurring: Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu is in Washington this week and will address Congress tomorrow. More than 9 months have passed since that terrible day on October 7 when Israel was attacked by Hamas terrorists. These attacks were against innocent civilians, not the Israeli defense forces, and these terrorists brutally murdered more than 1,200 Israelis without any warning and violently assaulted countless others. They took 251 hostages—many, unfortunately, have died, while 120 of them still remain in Hamas custody, including 8 Americans.

Over the last several months, Israeli forces have faced attacks not just from Hamas but from another terrorist proxy—or I should say two of them—Hezbollah from Lebanon in the northern part of the region and its proxy, the Houthis, in Yemen.

Sadly, many on the far left in our country have chosen to take sides not with our friend and ally Israel but with the terrorists—with Hamas, with Hezbollah and the Houthis against our friend and ally Israel. They have repeatedly called for a cease-fire, notwithstanding the fact that Israel is still under threat from Iranian proxies; and they have attempted to frame Prime Minister Netanyahu as the villain here for a war begun on October 7 when terrorists attacked innocent Israeli civilians.

At a time when many Americans and, sadly, many Members of Congress do not seem to understand why America's support for Israel is so critical, I hope Prime Minister Netanyahu's remarks tomorrow will provide some clarity and some context. There is a saying that has been going around for years: If Hamas laid down its weapons today, there would be no more violence. If Israel laid down its weapons, there would be no more Israel. Hamas is not fighting for peace; it is trying to wipe Israel off the map.

This is an existential threat to the State of Israel and the people of Israel. The United States cannot tiptoe down the line between good and evil. We must make a choice, and we must make a stand. And that stand should be with Israel.

Prime Minister Netanyahu's joint address to Congress is an opportunity to reaffirm our shared values and highlight the pivotal role that Israel plays in promoting stability and democracy in an admittedly volatile region. I look forward to hearing his remarks tomorrow, but I am concerned about one critical absence. There have been news reports that Vice President HARRIS, who is now on track to become the Democrats' Presidential nominee, will not be in attendance. Reports are she is scheduled to speak at a sorority convention in Indianapolis. But this isn't a last-minute or unavoidable scheduling conflict. The date of Prime Minister Netanyahu's speech was announced in early June. And in any event, I am sure the sorority convention would forgive the Vice President for attending to this important event here in Washington, DC, and perhaps reschedule for another time. But to openly boycott the leader of Israel at a time like this is irresponsible. The Vice President's decision to skip this joint address is clearly a snub, and it foreshadows a continuing trend in U.S. foreign policy that started under the current President. And, obviously, it is designed to send a message to Prime Minister Netanyahu and Israel.

We have already heard some Members of this body call for Prime Minister Netanyahu—basically, for there to be an election to replace him, an unprecedented intrusion into the affairs of a sovereign nation, another democracy. It is disgraceful and embarrassing to see the pandering to extremist elements in the Democratic party.

Sadly, the Vice President isn't the only one shying away from showing support for one of our critical allies. Media reports say that this Chamber's President Pro Tempore, Senator MURRAY, is boycotting the speech as well.

I am not surprised that some of the more radical Members of the Democratic conference may boycott, but it is shameful when their top leadership is so willing to abandon a key ally.

In light of these dynamics, I hope the majority leader, Senator SCHUMER, will make it clear where he stands and that he doesn't condone skipping one of the most important sessions of Congress in recent memory just to get more air time on cable TV.

Given the partisan antics at play, I am relieved to hear that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator BEN CARDIN, will sit behind Prime Minister Netanyahu tomorrow.

I don't recall when the Vice President and the President pro tempore declined to sit and the chairman of a standing committee, like the Foreign Relations Committee, was called upon to fill in. But good for him. He understands the important message that this address sends and has stepped in to do what others have refused to do.

Still, the world is watching the Vice President more closely than ever before, now that she is on a path to become the Democratic nominee for President. They, of course, are analyzing every word, every move, every signal, every decision. If the Vice President keeps up with her current plans to boycott this address, it will send a chilling message about her foreign policy priorities and the future of U.S.-Israel relations under a potential Harris administration.

It also demonstrates a disregard of the commitments we have made as a nation to our allies. At a time when the tyrants and dictators of the world are drawing closer together, America cannot abandon our allies.

As Israel faces ongoing threats in a hostile neighborhood, it is imperative that the United States stand steady beside Israel. Israel must have confidence that, regardless of who is elected in November, the relationship between the United States and Israel will remain strong.

You know, it is not just the message we send to Israel; it is the message we send to Iran, the No. 1 state sponsor of international terrorism, and its proxies—Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis in Yemen. The Vice President, whether she appreciates it or not, is sending a message to America's enemies as well. As Joseph Stalin reportedly said, ''you probe with bayonets. If you find mush, you push on. But if you find steel, you withdraw.'' Unfortunately, the message that the Vice President is sending by not attending this address and respecting our friend and ally Israel sends a message of mush, not steel.

As we face growing challenges around the globe, including the threat of Iran's nuclear ambitions and the spread of terrorism, we need leaders who will unequivocally support our allies and uphold our commitments. I can only hope that the Vice President will change her mind and make that commitment this week. I would congratulate her if she did.

But as we look into the future, America needs leaders who understand the

importance of our alliances and who are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with our friends.

As I said earlier, this is not just a message to our friends and allies. This is a message to Israel's enemies and adversaries, because, if they sense a lack of commitment and resolve on the part of the United States to stand with our allies, they are going to continue to do what they started on October 7.

As I said, we need leaders who understand the importance of our alliances and who are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with our friends. Any leader or would-be leader who fails to meet that bar does not deserve a seat in the Senate, much less in the Oval Office.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ISRAEL

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today, as a strong supporter of the U.S.-Israel relationship, to talk about why it was such a big mistake to invite Prime Minister Netanyahu to address a joint session of Congress and why I will not attend his speech tomorrow. I do not take this decision lightly, and I want to explain my reasons.

At the outset, I want to underscore the importance of the longtime partnership between the people of the United States and the people of Israel. After the horrors of the Holocaust, the United States led the effort at the United Nations to advocate for the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people. And then, in May 1948, the United States, under the leadership of President Harry Truman, became the first country to recognize the State of Israel. And that support—this solidarity—has held firm for 76 years, through many conflicts.

That was especially true in the immediate aftermath of the vicious Hamas terror attack on October 7. Ten days later, President Biden traveled to Jerusalem to embrace the people of Israel and let them know that we, the United States, stand with them after that brutal massacre that killed over 1,200 people and seized over 250 hostages.

Those bonds between the people of Israel and the people of the United States remain strong today. But the actions and words of Prime Minister Netanyahu and his ultra-right extremist coalition, both before and since the October 7 attacks, have weakened the ties between the United States and the Government of Israel.

All of us who care about our partnership, both in America and in Israel, should understand the enormous damage that Prime Minister Netanyahu and his current extremist government coalition are doing to our relationship and to Israel's standing in the world.

So it sends a terrible message to bring him here now to address a joint session of Congress. While we warmly welcomed President Herzog's speech to Congress just over a year ago, Prime Minister Netanyahu remains the leader of the most extreme rightwing government coalition in the history of Israel. It is the coalition he personally assembled in a desperate bid to regain power and to prevent a possible prison sentence.

To do that, he formed a government with certain individuals who had previously been on the dangerous, most extreme fringes of Israeli politics and considered totally unfit to govern. They include the likes of Ben-Gvir and Smotrich, both unabashed racists and religious bigots. Former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak referred to them ''as the racist messianic fanatics with whom Netanyahu has cast his lot.''

That is former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak.

In fact, they are the ideological successors to the extremist Meir Kahane, who wanted to ban relations between Jews and non-Jews and expel all Palestinians. Kahane was banned by the Israeli Supreme Court from participating in Israeli politics decades ago, and his party was placed on the U.S. Terror Watchlist.

But in 2023, Prime Minister Netanyahu gave those ideological descendants of Meir Kahane—Ben-Gvir and Smotrich—key powerful government positions. These are the individuals who now control Prime Minister Netanyahu's political fate, who threatened to withdraw their support and bring down his government if he fails to do their bidding. And, in many ways, they are now calling the shots when it comes to the policy decisions of the Government of Israel—in Israel, in the West Bank, and in Gaza. They have also made it abundantly clear that, when it comes to the war in Gaza, they do not prioritize the safe return of all the hostages, including American citizens taken by Hamas.

President Biden has prioritized the safe return of all the hostages. Prime Minister Netanyahu has not. He continues to put his own political survival first, above the interests of the people of Israel and those American citizens.

I renew my call for an immediate cease-fire and the return of all the hostages.

Just last Friday, 4 days ago, during a visit to Israel, I met with Israeli families, including American citizens, whose loved ones had been brutally murdered by Hamas on October 7. Some of them lost parents; others lost siblings or children. All of them—all of them—have faced tremendous personal trauma and suffering.

So I was shocked to learn that none of the family members that I met with had heard from Prime Minister Netanyahu or any member of his government since that horrific Hamas attack. That is hard to fathom. Neither the Prime Minister nor any member of his government had reached out to them to offer a helping hand.

So I say to Prime Minister Netanyahu: Before you come speak to Members of Congress, go meet with the families I saw whose loved ones were murdered on October 7.

I also met, in Tel Aviv, this past Friday, with families whose loved ones were kidnapped by Hamas on October 7, including American citizens. Some of them had their loved ones returned safely as a part of the agreement reached last November. Others said they have been told that their loved ones have died. Most held out hope that their loved ones were still alive. All of those that I met with expressed deep, deep disappointment in the fact that Prime Minister Netanyahu has not prioritized the safe and swift return of the remaining hostages.

Recent polls indicate that large swaths of the Israeli people—over 70 percent—want Prime Minister Netanyahu to resign now or when the war ends, and that is certainly what I heard from many Israelis during my visit to Israel last week. They saw the Prime Minister's invitation to address a joint session of Congress as a political stunt to help him in his efforts to escape legal and political accountability for his actions and inactions, including the massive intelligence failure that allowed the October 7 attack to have such devastating consequences.

That sentiment that I heard expressed directly was captured by a headline in the Jerusalem Post on the same day I met with those families. That headline reads:

> Protesters call on Netanyahu to delay flight to US until hostage deal is closed.

The protesters stated that Prime Minister Netanyahu ''is running away from the hostage families, running away from a deal, running away from decisions about the day after.'' I agree with those families.

What I heard directly from many Israelis was also described by a piece written by a well-known and well-regarded Israeli writer and journalist by the name of Amir Tibon. Amir Tibon's family survived October 7 by hiding for hours—hours—huddled in darkness inside a safe room of their family home until his father arrived at the kibbutz and heroically saved them.

Here is what Amir wrote in the Haaretz newspaper back on June 2:

> There is nothing ''pro-Israel'' about this invitation. It is not ''pro-Israel'' to side with Netanyahu's party against the brave families of the hostages, who are fighting to secure a deal for their release.

''It is not 'pro-Israel,' '' he wrote, ''to help Netanyahu address Congress while knowing that since October 7th he has not found the time to speak with any of the Israeli communities invaded by Hamas under his watch.''

Or take this June 26 op-ed in the New York Times, entitled ''We Are Israelis

Calling on Congress to Disinvite Netanyahu.'' It is written by five individuals, and I think it is worth the Senate knowing their backgrounds. They are David Harel, the president of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities; Tamir Pardo, the former director of Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence services; Talia Sasson, former director of the Special Tasks Department in Israel's State Attorney's Office; Ehud Barak, former Israeli Prime Minister; Aaron Ciechanover, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry; and David Grossman, renowned novelist and essayist.

Here is what they say:

Mr. Netanyahu's appearance in Washington will not represent the State of Israel and its citizens, and it will reward his scandalous and destructive conduct toward our country.

They go on to say:

Giving Mr. Netanyahu this stage in Washington will all but dismiss the rage and pain of his people, as expressed in the demonstrations throughout the country. American lawmakers should not let that happen. They should ask Mr. Netanyahu to stay home.

Well, Mr. Netanyahu is not staying home—he is coming here—but I will respect those voices and stay away from the joint session and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I will also not attend Prime Minister Netanyahu's speech for another reason—because his actions and those of his extremist coalition represent a terrible betrayal of our shared values and our shared interests. Successive Democratic and Republican administrations have underscored that our bilateral relationship—our special relationship—is based on shared values.

But make no mistake, Prime Minister Netanyahu and his ultra-rightwing government do not share those values. As others who have followed and written about the United States-Israel relationship for decades have noted, he has done more than anyone to damage the special relationship between the United States and Israel. The damage is being done, and the evidence is abundant.

I am going to spend a little time discussing these matters because I just returned from a trip to the UAE, to Saudi Arabia, to Israel, and to the West Bank, and I want to share with my colleagues in the Senate some of my findings.

I am not going to focus today on the war in Gaza. I have said many times, including on this Senate floor, that Israel not only has the right but it has the duty to defend itself in the aftermath of the Hamas massacres and the seizure of hostages on October 7.

I have also repeatedly said that how wars are conducted matters. They must be conducted according to the rules of war and ensure the required precautions are taken to protect the lives of innocent civilians.

They must also be conducted in a way that allows innocent civilians to receive desperately needed humanitarian assistance and medical care. As of today, more than 39,000 Palestinians have been killed, over half of them women and children. For those who doubt those numbers, you are right: Credible accounts like estimates from Johns Hopkins University in my State of Maryland and The Lancet medical journal project the overall death toll is likely much higher.

Ten months into this war, the humanitarian situation remains catastrophic. Access to basic humanitarian needs—water, food, medicine, shelter, and basic sanitation—is punishingly scarce. Open sewers are running through the streets, and polio was recently detected in the wastewater in Gaza. There is a real risk of the outbreak of cholera.

Gaza is a wasteland as anybody can see from the photographs. We must end this war, and we must bring all the hostages safely home. And in order to prevent any more October 7s, we must both end the military threat from Hamas and create hope for a better future for the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian people who have nothing to do with Hamas.

I was deeply moved by the humanity and strength of the Israeli families whom I met with just last Friday who lost loved ones on October 7. They—they—stress the importance of distinguishing between the Hamas terrorists and the vast majority of the Palestinian people in both Gaza and the West Bank who have nothing to do with Hamas; and in the midst of their ongoing, profound grief, they were determined to find a way forward to achieve peace, security, and dignity for all people, to find some light at the end of this very, very dark tunnel. In fact, the families I met with believe strongly that peace and long-term security for their families and for all Israelis and Palestinians can only be achieved by securing and ensuring dignity, freedom, justice, and self-determination for all.

I was inspired by their humanity. I have been similarly inspired by Palestinians in both Gaza and the West Bank who are determined to live in peace despite the terrible personal losses they have suffered.

I wish every American—every American—had the opportunity to hear directly from these Israelis and these Palestinians.

The United States and most of the world recognize that, in order to ensure the long-term security of Israelis and Palestinians, both peoples must enjoy equal measures of dignity and the right of self-determination. That is why it has long been the policy of the United States, both under Democratic and Republican administrations, to support a two-state solution that establishes a viable Palestinian State alongside the State of Israel, with clear security guarantees for all. That is the plan President Biden has laid out to light a little flicker of hope for long-term peace at this very dark time.

President Biden has coupled his call for a two-state solution with his push for the normalization of relations between Israel and Saudi Arabia and other Arab States that have yet to recognize the State of Israel. Those actions would also further strengthen Israel's security and provide greater stability throughout the region.

But how was President Biden's call for a two-state solution—even one accompanied by a normalization agreement with Saudi Arabia—greeted by Prime Minister Netanyahu? What did the Prime Minister say in response? He slapped it down; dismissed it entirely.

That was Prime Minister Netanyahu's reaction to the plan presented by the American President, Joe Biden, who not only visited Jerusalem in the immediate aftermath of the Hamas attacks but immediately deployed U.S. carrier groups to the region to deter potential escalation by Hezbollah and others; the President of the United States who organized a $14 billion supplemental military assistance package to Israel despite concerns about the conduct of the war; the President of the United States who has deployed the U.S. Navy to defend shipping lanes in the Red Sea from Houthis' attacks; the President of the United States who, on April 13, deployed American air defenses and engaged partners in the region to help Israel successfully intercept Iranian missiles and drones.

Prime Minister Netanyahu and his rightwing coalition continue to rebuff calls from President Biden and the U.N. Security Council for a two-state solution.

It is very important to understand what—what—is driving Prime Minister Netanyahu's opposition to the creation of a Palestinian State because it is not because it would create an unacceptable security risk; he knows full well those issues have been addressed on the West Bank through a demilitarized state. American and Israeli military experts, including organizations called Commanders for Israel's Security, have demonstrated that over and over again. No, Prime Minister Netanyahu's opposition is much more fundamental than that.

It is because he and his extremist allies, like Smotrich and Ben-Gvir, want the land of the West Bank to be fully incorporated into the State of Israel. They want to complete their messianic vision of a Greater Israel that includes all of the West Bank. Indeed, that goal is plainly written out for all to see in their coalition government platform. Take a look at it. By their telling, God gave the West Bank to Israel, and the Palestinians are interlopers there.

In fact, Smotrich has said:

There is no such thing as a Palestinian people.

As former Israeli Prime Minister Olmert has pointed out, the Israeli right's messianic vision is driving opposition to its two-state solution and inciting violence against Palestinians on the West Bank.

And make no mistake about it, the Netanyahu government is working every day to implement this vision of a Greater Israel by enabling violent settlers on the West Bank to push Palestinians off their land, to steal their grazing areas, to destroy their olive groves, and to establish illegal outposts.

This is all happening in plain sight. I invite my colleagues to go and see it for themselves. We are all witnessing ongoing settler violence against Palestinians in the West Bank, including Palestinian Americans. The consequences of this violence are dire.

Last week, I also visited Ramallah, and I met with Palestinian-American families whose 17-year-old sons, in separate incidents, were murdered on the West Bank—each of them shot in the back of the head. The United States has not been able to obtain from Israeli authorities information on the status of any investigations, if there are any, into the killings of these American citizens.

During my trip, I also met in Jerusalem with our U.S. Security Coordinator for Israel and the Palestinian Authority. He is a three-star general. His name is General Fenzel, and he has helped document the alarming rise in extremist settler violence and land seizures. He has repeatedly warned that these actions will further inflame an already explosive situation on the West Bank.

Earlier this month, Israel's top IDF official in the West Bank, Major General Yehuda Fuchs, in his retirement statement, echoed these warnings about unchecked extremist settler violence—this very recently retired Israeli major general—saying:

> Unfortunately, in recent months, nationalist crime has reared its ugly head, and under the auspices of war and the desire for revenge, it has sown chaos and fear among the Palestinian residents who did not pose any threat.

The Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, summarized the retiring general's full remarks in their headline, which read:

> In His Retirement Speech, Israel's Top Officer in West Bank Revealed the Hidden Truth.

General Fuchs' statement is a powerful admission that, while international attention has been focused in the war in Gaza, the extremist Netanyahu government, led by Smotrich—who, by the way, in March 2023, said that Israel should erase the Palestinian village of Hawara—has accelerated its use of settlers and other mechanisms to assault Palestinians in the West Bank and seize their lands.

Indeed, according to Israeli human rights groups, the Netanyahu government has poured gasoline on the fire by approving the largest land seizure in the West Bank in over three decades, allowing the proliferation of settlements and connecting illegal outposts with essential infrastructure.

In June of last year, I raised some of these issues in a meeting in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Netanyahu. Specifically, Senators MERKLEY, Luján, and I raised the issue of Palestinians in the South Hebron Hills, who we had met with, who had been attacked by armed settlers, pushed off their lands, and denied access to their water wells.

Prime Minister Netanyahu at the time suggested he was unaware of these incidents, even though they had been already widespread and reported. He said he would look into the situation and get back to us. He never did.

I want to applaud the Biden administration for issuing an Executive order to address the actions by these extremist settlers that, under the cover of the Netanyahu government, clearly are undermining peace and stability in the West Bank. I once again call upon the administration to take urgent action to expand the scope of those sanctions to cover all entities and individuals who are directly or indirectly orchestrating these attacks, seizing Palestinian lands, and breeding a culture of impunity, including Smotrich.

Time is of the essence to prevent the situation from spiraling even further out of control. These seizures of Palestinian lands in what is called Area C of the West Bank has been accompanied by a calculated campaign by this Netanyahu government to undermine the Palestinian Authority's ability to administer those areas over which it exercises greater control, the areas known as A and B.

The Netanyahu government, with Smotrich wielding his power as minister of finance, is financially squeezing the Palestinian Authority by withholding ever-increasing amounts of their own funds. These are funds that Israel collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority in the form of customs duties. It belongs to the Palestinians, and it is needed to pay for all of the individuals involved in the Palestinian civil administration on the West Bank, from teachers to healthcare workers to police to the Palestinian Authority's security forces that, by the way, the United States helps to train and whose salaries have now been cut dramatically.

These actions, plus the steep rise in the number of security checkpoints in the West Bank and the big drop in the number of work permits for Palestinians in the West Bank to work in Israel, have significantly constrained movement and are strangling the economy in the West Bank and contributing to an even more volatile situation. Secretary Treasurer Yellen has spoken to these issues.

The Netanyahu government knows full well that Smotrich seeks to use this power to deliberately collapse the Palestinian Authority. He has expressly stated that goal. He makes no secret about it.

In his retirement speech, General Fuchs also warned about how reckless that would be, stating that ''the ability of the Central Command to fulfill its missions also depends on the existence of a functioning and strong Palestinian Authority, with effective security mechanisms that maintain law and order.''

You know, the great irony here—the great irony—is that Prime Minister Netanyahu and his allies are targeting the Palestinian Authority which has, for over 30 years now, recognized Israel's right to exist and, with some American assistance, cooperates with Israel in providing security in parts of the West Bank. Indeed, that cooperation has been so close that the PA has often been seen by many Palestinians as collaborating with Israel to maintain the occupation on the West Bank.

Look, there is no doubt that the Palestinian Authority has many shortcomings and needs to implement significant reforms to improve governance, to root out cronyism, and to end the current prisoner payment system.

During my visit, I met with the newly appointed Palestinian Prime Minister and the newly appointed Minister of Justice, as well as the reappointed Ministry of Interior. And under pressure from the United States and many of their Arab neighbors, they have started to make some modest but important steps, including progress on a plan to end the current prisoner payment system.

Still, as you know, the PA continues to suffer from very low levels of public support. It has not held a presidential or national legislative election since 2006, and it has been unable to demonstrate real progress on Palestinian aspirations to end the occupation of the West Bank.

But importantly—importantly—through all this, it has never abandoned its recognition of Israel's right to exist. And in stark contrast to Hamas, the PA seeks to accomplish its goals through nonviolent means. That is why the United States has said that the PA, with a lot of support from the United States, the EU, and the Arab States, should form the nucleus of the governance structure in Gaza when the war ends there.

But Prime Minister Netanyahu has systematically undermined the Palestinian Authority, despite its longtime recognition of Israel's right to exist. And he took, at the same time, steps prior to October 7 that had the effect of helping Hamas sustain control in Gaza, despite the fact that Hamas, of course, has been dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

This has been well-documented. We don't have to go over this again on the Senate floor. But Prime Minister Netanyahu told his fellow Likud Party members years ago that he facilitated Qatar's payments of financial support to Hamas in order to foil a two-state solution.

According to Haaretz, he said:

> Anyone who wants to prevent the creation of a Palestinian state needs to support strengthening Hamas. This is part of our strategy, to divide the Palestinians between those in Gaza and those in Judea and Samaria.

He believed that so long as Hamas was a going concern, he could slow momentum toward a two-state solution.

Yet now Prime Minister Netanyahu wants to claim that implementing a plan for a two-state solution with the Palestinian Authority would be a ''reward'' or ''gift'' for Hamas.

This is a con game. Everybody knows that Hamas's aim has been to destroy Israel in order to establish an Islamic State in its place. Indeed, the split between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority has been over the PA's recognition of Israel's right to exist and its commitment to peaceful means to achieve a two-state solution versus Hamas's goal of one state and its use of violence to pursue those goals.

So Prime Minister Netanyahu has it exactly backward. A real two-state solution, especially coupled with a normalization agreement with Saudi Arabia, as President Biden has proposed, would be a strategic defeat for Hamas; it would be a victory for Israel's long-term security; and it would be an important signal to the overwhelming majority of Palestinians who have nothing to do with Hamas and who have pursued a peaceful but still unfulfilled path toward self-determination.

It is true that a two-state solution would not only be a defeat for Hamas, it would also be a defeat for Ben Gvir, Smotrich, and Netanyahu—all of those who pursue maximalist one-state positions. It would be a defeat for all those who seek to claim all the land between the river and the sea for themselves.

Let's be clear: Prime Minister Netanyahu may use different language and tactics, but he has shown that his goal is no different than the extremist allies he brought into his coalition. In fact, he recently boasted about his strong opposition to former Prime Minister Rabin's decision to enter into the Oslo Accords, which were designed to lead to a two-state solution.

We should remember that Prime Minister Rabin was assassinated by a rightwing Israeli who saw peace as a threat because he wanted Israel to have all of the land and opposed Rabin's decision.

Given Prime Minister Netanyahu's misplaced belief that he was successfully managing Hamas prior to October 7, it is no wonder he doesn't want to meet face-to-face with the Israeli families who lost loved ones, whom I spoke to on Friday. Instead, he wants to come to the United States to convince Israelis that the United States stands with him personally and supports his words and actions. He repeatedly tells his fellow Israelis that he knows best how to handle America in an attempt to boost his very low popularity ratings in Israel.

But the reality is that the actions, words, and policies of Prime Minister Netanyahu and his extremist partners have weakened the U.S.-Israel relationship, and we in the U.S. Congress should not be complicit in his ongoing political deception.

Let me just say that much of Prime Minister Netanyahu's speech here will likely focus on the very real dangers posed by Iran and its proxies to Israel and others in the region.

President Biden and the United States understand full well Iran's malevolent role in the region. We have been working for years to contain Iranian proxy militias in Iraq.

President Biden deployed our naval vessels to secure shipping lanes in the Red Sea as the Houthis have launched attacks since the start of the war in Gaza.

President Biden has deployed aircraft carriers in the early days of the war to deter escalation by Hezbollah. The Biden administration is, right now, working around the clock to get Hezbollah to redeploy its forces north of the Litani River.

And the United States, along with our partners in the region, provided Israel with substantial help in intercepting Iranian missiles and drones on April 13.

We understand the existential threat that Iran poses to Israel. President Biden has made clear—and I agree—that Iran must not be allowed to develop nuclear weapons.

Anyone who understands the region also understands that certain groups, like the Houthis and Hamas, while they welcome the support they receive from Iran—or anyone else for that matter—they are not the puppets of Iran. They are not controlled by Iran. That is the view of U.S. intelligence and other officials. They are indigenous movements that Iran has supported with weapons because of their mutual antagonism toward Israel. But those two groups would be carrying out attacks with or without Iranian encouragement. They benefit from Iran's supply of weapons.

We also understand that Iran supports these groups by opportunistically exploiting the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. But to say that Iran exploits those wounds is not to say they are not real. One way to help bind those wounds, rather than allowing Iran to exacerbate them, is to work with those who have long recognized Israel's right to exist and seek peaceful coexistence, like the Palestinian Authority, and to address the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

That is why President Biden and Egypt and Jordan and Saudi Arabia and the UAE and others in the Arab world work to establish a framework that ensures the long-term security of Israel by also addressing those aspirations.

During my recent visit to Saudi Arabia, I met with Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman and senior members of his government. They are interested in reaching a bilateral agreement with the United States on security and other measures.

Once the war in Gaza ends, they are also willing to support reconstruction efforts and work toward advancing a normalization agreement with Israel, so long as Israel is willing to implement an irreversible plan to achieve a two-state solution. That would significantly enhance security for Israel in the region.

Unfortunately, Prime Minister Netanyahu has consistently rejected that approach in favor of the rightwing extremists in his coalition who want Israel to have all the land from the river to the sea.

We need leaders who are willing to make tough decisions for peace and security, not those who always put their own political ambitions first. As former Israeli Prime Minister Barak has stated, instead of urging Israelis to overcome their fears, Netanyahu is exploiting them, playing into the hands of his extreme rightwing allies. As Majority Leader SCHUMER has said on this Senate floor, there are many obstacles to peace in the Middle East. One of them is Mr. Netanyahu.

In my recent visit to Israel, I met with many Israelis who believe that Prime Minister Netanyahu and his dangerous, extremist partners are leading Israel down a very dangerous path, one that is weakening the bonds between the United States and the Government of Israel and will lead to Israel's further isolation. I agree with their assessment.

I will not be party to a spectacle that will inevitably be used to create the illusion that Prime Minister Netanyahu is the protector of the U.S.-Israel relationship. He is not. As many hostages' families have said, it would be better for him to stay at home and prioritize the release of their loved ones.

Those who really care about the relationship will work to ensure that it is based on our shared values, and, as the points I made today reveal, that is not happening right now. The Prime Minister and his extremist partners are undermining those shared values.

So, Mr. President, while I will continue to fight for a strong U.S.-Israel relationship based on shared values, I will not attend the joint session with Prime Minister Netanyahu tomorrow.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

GAZA

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, over 290 days ago, Iran-backed Hamas brutally murdered more than 30 Americans and took a dozen more hostage. Today, eight of those kidnapped on October 7 remain in the Gaza Strip, held captive by an inhumane terrorist group that wants nothing more than the death and destruction of Israel and the United States: Edan Alexander, Itay Chen, Sagui Dekel-Chen, Hersh Goldberg-Polin, Gadi Haggai, Judith Weinstein Haggai, Omer Neutra, Keith Siegel.

Eight of our fellow Americans, five of whom we believe to still be alive, are being held hostage right now—today—and yet too many people are seemingly unaware of this reality. It is shameful.

Today, I am working to help change that and refocus the attention on our hostages and their families.

As a mom, my heart aches for our hostage families. I simply cannot imagine the pain and the fear of waiting to hear if my daughter is alive and if I will ever be able to see her again and utter two simple but warm words: ''Welcome home.''

These families, whom I have repeatedly met with here in DC and in Israel, have waited far too long to be reunited with their loved ones. Every day that passes puts our fellow citizens at greater risk and diminishes our chances of bringing them home safely.

I am grateful for the opportunity to honor and rightly recognize our U.S. hostages. This is an issue that I have gained support for from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats alike. We all want to see each and every one of our countrymen released and have consistently urged the administration and those negotiating on behalf of the families to use every tool possible in our toolbox.

Hersh Goldberg-Polin is a dual U.S.-Israeli citizen born in Berkeley, CA. When he was 7, his family moved to Israel. His parents, Jon and Rachel, describe Hersh as funny with a dry sense of humor. He was a lover of soccer, music, reading, and travel.

Hersh even turned his passion for soccer into an opportunity to build bridges between Arab and Israeli students. Days after turning 23, Hersh and his close friend attended the Nova music festival along with thousands of other young people. Before Hersh left his house, his mother recalls his last words:

I love you. See you tomorrow.

Two hundred ninety-one days, and tomorrow has still not yet come for the Goldberg-Polin family.

On October 7, while at the peaceful music festival, Hersh and his friend were forced to flee for their lives as Hamas terrorists opened fire, killing more than 364 attendees.

Put yourselves in their shoes for just a second. One minute you are at a concert, enjoying live music, maybe dancing to the beat, and in an instant, your life changes. Rockets are flying overhead; guns blasting right and left; smoke, fire, chaos, and total confusion follow.

Hersh and his friend escaped the festival and ran into a nearby bomb shelter, a place to seek refuge from the attacks. After likely breathing a very temporary sigh of relief, Hamas threw a grenade inside that very shelter to maim and kill more innocent Israelis. Tragically, Hersh lost part of his arm due to the shrapnel from that grenade, and even more gut-wrenching: His dear friend lost his life.

Recent footage released by the Israeli Government showed Hersh being taken that day, with his arm wrapped in a tourniquet that he fashioned himself out of part of the shirt he was wearing, as Hamas fighters threw him into the back of a pickup truck and lifted his head up by his hair, as he sat there dazed and bleeding, in order to take selfies with him, and drove him and the other hostages into Gaza.

Sagui Dekel-Chen. Sagui is a 35-year-old dual Israeli-American citizen who grew up in Bloomfield, NJ, and is the grandson of Holocaust survivors. For the past 10 years, he worked on a project to convert old buses into mobile classrooms for underserved communities in southern Israel.

Sagui was working near his Kibbutz Nir Oz home on October 7 when he noticed the Hamas terrorists entering the kibbutz. After ensuring his wife, who was pregnant with their third daughter, and children were safe, he joined the kibbutz security team to defend his community. His wife heard Sagui fighting off the terrorists, but despite their efforts, Sagui was taken captive. We know from hostages who have returned that Sagui has been seen in Gaza, and we pray for his immediate and safe return.

Since being held by the Hamas regime, his wife gave birth to their new daughter and named her Shachar, which in Hebrew means ''dawn.'' We pray that the hope of this new life continues to bring light to Sagui's family as they wait in great anticipation for the day when they can all be reunited and a father can meet his precious daughter for the very first time.

Sagui and Hersh's stories are unthinkable for many Americans, but they are true. It is no myth; it is reality—one that no one should turn a blind eye to.

Hamas is a brutal regime—one that rapes women and children and preys on innocent civilians and one that we cannot trust to provide our fellow citizens who remain in Gaza with proper medical care and attention.

While the hostage families remain ever hopeful, as I am, that they will one day be able to embrace their loved ones again, it is incumbent upon the administration—especially at this crucial time—to remain focused on freeing our American hostages. At a minimum, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS should say their names, share their stories, and be unafraid to tell the truth about Hamas and the need for Israel to fully destroy this Iran-backed terror regime.

Today, my colleagues and I are standing up for these hostages and standing with their families and our friends in Israel. We remain committed to bringing our American citizens home now. This goal should not be diminished. Every second counts.

Joining me today on the floor are many of my colleagues, and at this time, I would like to yield the floor. I will yield the floor, Mr. President, to my colleague from Iowa, Senator GRASSLEY.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I thank Senator ERNST for bringing this and continuing to bring the plight of the hostages to our attention.

I am glad to join Senator ERNST in speaking about just one of these: Edan Alexander. He grew up in Northern New Jersey. He was a champion swimmer for his high school team and a big fan of the New York Knicks.

Edan also had close ties to Israel. He was born there, had grandparents there, and had his bar mitzvah there. Still, his mother was surprised when Edan announced his senior year in high school that he wanted to postpone college and go to Israel.

Edan joined a program for young Jewish adults who want to explore serving in Israel's Defense Forces. Edan and 16 other American high school graduates, including a classmate from his high school, moved to a kibbutz in Israel. There they did 4 months of training before committing to serve in the IDF. Edan returned for a visit home in August and expected to return again in April for his brother Roy's bar mitzvah.

He was on patrol at the kibbutz on the morning of October 7. He called his mother after the Hamas terrorist attacks began. She said:

I'm here. I'm with you. I love you. Just protect yourself. Just be safe.

That is the last she heard from her son. Edan needs to come home now.

I yield the floor.

Ms. ERNST. Thank you to the Senator from Iowa for joining our colloquy.

I will yield the time now to a very, very good friend and fellow colleague of the Abraham Accords Caucus, Senator JACKY ROSEN of Nevada.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. ROSEN. Thank you, Senator ERNST. I appreciate it.

Mr. President, 291 days—that is how long it has been since families of those being held hostage by Hamas have not been able to hug their loved ones—291 days, 9½ months of not being able to rest, to sleep, to breathe; 9½ months of heartbreak; 9½ months of agony beyond imagination.

I have met with these families in Israel and here in the Capitol many times since October 7, and my heart is shattered with each and every single conversation. And each time I met with them, their ask is clear: that we, the United States and the international community, do everything we can to help them reunite with their loved ones. Their resilience, their strength, their perseverance—it is nothing short of extraordinary.

Hostages who survived and have been released have shared stories about their inhumane treatment—being kept in dark tunnels with little to no food to eat, some even being tortured, not knowing if they would live or die, not seeing the light of day, and, surely, not knowing if they would ever see their beloved families again.

We have also seen evidence of Hamas's use of sexual violence both on

and after October 7, including women who were raped in captivity.

While some hostages have been reunited with their loved ones in the last few months, there are still families, including those of eight Americans held hostage by Hamas—still held hostage by Hamas—who have yet to be whole again—yet to be made whole again, and we will not forget them—291 days.

And there are families whose ability to see or hug their loved ones have been taken away forever—forever—by Hamas terrorists, their loved ones having died at the hands of those terrorists, like the family of Itay Chen.

I met with Itay's father, Ruby, just days after the October 7 terrorist attack. As a mother, as a Jew, and as a human being, my heart broke when hearing about Itay's story and the unimaginable pain his parents are carrying. They are with us here in the Capitol today.

I want to apologize. I am sorry I have to give this speech. I know how much you loved your son.

Itay was multitalented, fun-loving, a Boy Scout who played basketball. He was an American who served in the Israeli Defense Forces and was only 19 years old when Hamas launched its brutal terrorist attack on October 7, when Hamas murdered him.

For months, we didn't know about Itay's condition, whether he was held hostage or even if he was alive. We held out hope. We held out hope. But the unimaginable heartbreak of going through this nightmare, it didn't stop Ruby. It never stopped Ruby.

He has come to Congress multiple times to remind us of our responsibility to his son and to all of the hostages being held by Hamas. His strength—your strength, Itay's parents—and resilience is an inspiration to us all.

Earlier this year, we learned Itay was one of the many souls who Hamas brutally murdered—again, beyond imagination. And while it was reported that he was killed 291 days ago, his body—his body—is being held captive by the Hamas terrorists who murdered him, and this has denied Ruby, denied Itay's parents and his family, the right to bury him, to mourn him, and to sit shiva for him.

It matters to the family. He and his wife Hagit and Itay's siblings have just been forced to live in grief and in limbo, and it is a tragedy that no one should ever have to go through.

There is a proposed deal to free the hostages. And with reports of progress in these negotiations, now is the time to see it through to the end. We must free the hostages for Itay, for his family, for the seven other Americans held by Hamas, for the remaining 120 hostages from two dozen countries—hostages who are Muslim, Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist; who are someone's sons or daughters, sisters or brothers, mothers, fathers, loved ones who Hamas refuses to release. These are someone's loved ones. Hamas refuses to release them.

And as we continue to pursue every viable path to bring them home, we will hold them in our hearts and hold Hamas's feet to the fire. We stand with the hostages and their families. They are not forgotten. Our work isn't done until we bring them home.

Thank you again, Senator ERNST, for bringing us all together today.

I yield the floor.

Ms. ERNST. Thank you, Senator ROSEN.

Joining our colloquy now is the senior Senator from Maryland, BEN CARDIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. I want to thank Senator ERNST for arranging this time. This is a critical moment. We are close to having a deal where the hostages can be released. It is important that we all speak out. I want to thank Senator ERNST for arranging this time.

To Senator ROSEN, thank you for your incredible leadership on this issue. I thank you for your comments. I certainly concur in those comments.

We just left a meeting with the hostage families that are here. I have been meeting with the hostage families regularly since October 7. I first want to acknowledge their courage for putting a face on these issues and motivating us to do more.

I made a commitment when I was in Israel in October that I would do everything in my power to get the hostages released. And, every day, I look at opportunities and I ask my staff to look for opportunities so we can get the hostages released.

Let me make this clear. Hamas is responsible for the hostages. They have taken them. They never should have. Some died under their custody, and there are still hostages who haven't been released after 291 days.

I had the opportunity to be in Buenos Aires last week, representing the United States at the 30th commemoration of the AMIA bombing, the Jewish community center where 85 lost their lives. It was a very moving ceremony in which the families of the victims of the Jewish community center bombing spoke. They want to make sure we never forget the names of those 85.

And they demanded justice. It has been 30 years, and justice still has not been handed down to Hezbollah and Hamas and Iran, who are responsible for those attacks.

We are demanding the release of the hostages that were taken on October 7, and we will not forget their names—the eight Americans who have not yet been accounted for.

Omer—I just met his family—a 22-year-old born leader, grew up in Long Island. He was the regional president of the United Synagogue Youth and captain of many sports teams. He is being held by Hamas.

You heard about the others: Itay, Edan, Hersh, Sagui, Keith, Judith, and Gadi. They are just the eight Americans that are being held. All the hostages need to be released, and they need to be released now. Two hundred ninety-one days—it is outrageous.

Mr. President, I wanted to join Senator ERNST today to make it clear that there is no justification for the holding of the hostages. We have an opportunity to reach an agreement. Let's do this. Let's get it done. Let's get the hostages home. Let's hold the perpetrators accountable for the atrocities that they have perpetrated. And let's find a path for real security and peace in the Middle East, for the Palestinians and the Israelis.

There is no room for peace in the Middle East with Hamas. They need to be held accountable for these atrocities, and the hostages need to be released today. Let us all join together in unity to get the hostages home.

I yield the floor.

Ms. ERNST. Thank you, Senator CARDIN. Thank you for your leadership.

Senator TED BUDD represents the great State of North Carolina. He is unable to join us, but he did want to make sure we read his constituent's bio.

Eight of these remaining hostages are Americans. Our final American hostage is a native of the State of North Carolina, and his name is Keith Siegel.

I have joined North Carolina Senator TED BUDD in meetings with the families of hostages, as well as former hostages, like Keith's wife, Aviva. Keith and Aviva have four children, alongside five grandchildren.

We have heard their stories, and I can attest that Senator BUDD and I look at their photos every single day. We have heard the stories, and these families must absolutely live with horrible pain, and they have an uncertainty that is absolutely unacceptable. The fact that we stand here after 291 days and the fate of these eight innocent souls is not the primary topic of conversation on our national media and from the current administration is shameful.

Now is the time for all nations to rally together and use all available pressure to force Hamas terrorists to release all of our hostages.

I do want to thank my colleagues—Senator ROSEN, Senator CARDIN, and Senator GRASSLEY—for coming to the floor and joining in this colloquy to ensure that the American people don't forget that we have eight Americans that are still being held. Let's bring them home now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for 15 minutes and Senator BLACKBURN for 15 minutes prior to the scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ISRAEL

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the state of the war

between Israel and Hamas. Tomorrow, Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu will speak before a joint session of Congress. I hope he will propose a significant change in his approach to the war. I hope he will offer his resounding thanks to President Biden for his steadfast support of the defense of Israel. I hope he will thank this Democratically led Senate, the majority leader, and our Republican colleagues for our early support of the supplemental appropriations bill that provided billions of dollars to strengthen Israel's defenses and provide humanitarian support to Gaza.

It has been more than 9 months since Hamas carried out its horrific attack against the Israeli people. Hamas terrorists killed more than 1,200 men, women, and children, and took 250 hostages. Unspeakable acts of terror were committed on October 7, and they will never be forgotten.

In the wake of this attack, the United States has stood resolutely by Israel's side, providing billions of dollars of aid and intervening to shield Israel from attack by Iran and its proxies.

For more than 75 years, Israel has been one of our closest allies. Since its founding, Israel has relied on America's friendship, and we have been proud to give it. It is because of this friendship, not in spite of it, that we must insist the Israeli Government change course in its war against Hamas. Israel's leaders must refocus their efforts to peace, stability, and the core tenets of Israel's democracy.

Several months ago, I came to the Senate floor as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and as a friend and longtime supporter of the Israeli people to say that the war had veered off course. I urged Prime Minister Netanyahu to learn from the United States' lessons in Iraq and Afghanistan, and I urged him to develop a realistic long-term plan for Gaza, including a framework for a two-state solution. Instead, Prime Minister Netanyahu has not just ignored the guidance of Israel's friends and allies, he has doubled down on his worst instincts and the dangerous ambitions of the most extreme elements of his coalition government.

The situation in Gaza is catastrophic. Gaza is a tiny enclave, but it is home to more than 2 million people who have been living in a war zone for 9 months. Tens of thousands of innocent Palestinians have been killed. Nearly half a million Gazans are facing life-threatening food insecurity. Efforts to increase humanitarian assistance have fallen far short.

Mr. Netanyahu and his government have failed to develop an exit strategy for Gaza. They have no plan for a sustainable future for the Palestinians and no plan to establish security and rebuild Gaza's destroyed cities.

Even more alarming, Israel now faces the threat of a second front on its northern border with Lebanon. Hezbollah—better trained and better armed than Hamas—continues to clash with the IDF, threatening all-out war. At the same time, violence in the West Bank could boil over at any moment, which could spark wider regional conflict.

As I said in March, I believe that good allies and good friends stand together, but great allies and great friends are willing to speak hard truths and hold each other to the highest standards, especially around the conduct of war.

With Prime Minister Netanyahu in Washington this week, I am again compelled to say that the Israeli Government must change its path. There are three specific issues that the Israeli Government must address if it hopes to secure lasting peace. First, it must change its strategy in Gaza from a counterterrorism operation to a counterinsurgency campaign. Second, Israel must wrest control of its government back from the far-right extremists who have seized power. Third, Israeli leaders have to recognize that a two-state solution is the only viable path for peace and stability for the Israeli people.

To start, we have to acknowledge that Prime Minister Netanyahu lost his way in leading Israel's war against Hamas. He appears unwilling or unable to understand that his military strategy cannot destroy a group like Hamas. He continues to drive a costly, high-tempo counterterrorism campaign when he should be pursuing a counterinsurgency campaign.

The differences between these two strategies are important. A counterterrorism operation, like the one the IDF is carrying out, is about applying military power to crush terrorist fighters and prevent attacks.

Certainly, Israel has degraded much of Hamas's military power. U.S. analysts have judged that Hamas no longer has the capabilities to carry out another attack like October 7. But Hamas is not just a terrorist group; it is an ideology and a political organization with deep roots. Political ideologies like Hamas cannot be bombed into submission.

Instead, Mr. Netanyahu must shift to a counterinsurgency strategy. Counterinsurgency campaigns seek to address the root cause of the insurgency and strive to win the support of the local population, while building legitimacy for a responsible government. Israel's objective should be to weaken Hamas's support among Palestinians and ultimately isolate it from political and military lifelines.

But in times of trauma, every nation's first reaction is fear and anger. Much like Israel's horror on October 7, the United States experienced a deep national trauma on September 11, 2001. We, too, responded militarily, but it took us far too long to learn that a sustainable peace cannot be won solely on the battlefield. The best armies in the world cannot defeat a terrorist ideology.

Nine months into Israel's war against Hamas, it is clear that there is no way to wipe out the Hamas ideology through military might alone. This is not just my opinion. Current and former Israeli political and military leaders, including members of Mr. Netanyahu's own Cabinet, have warned that Israel's current strategy is not viable for long-term victory.

Last month, the chief Israeli military spokesman, Rear Admiral Daniel Hagari, said:

> Those who think they could make Hamas disappear are wrong. Hamas is a political party. It is rooted in people's hearts.

It was because of this strategic failure that Benny Gantz, a former Israeli army general, Defense Minister, and member of Netanyahu's war cabinet, announced his resignation last month. He argued for months that Israel needed to fundamentally change its approach to the war, but Netanyahu could not be reasoned with.

I agree with Mr. Gantz on this issue. Prime Minister Netanyahu's conduct of the war has backfired strategically. Hamas wants to keep Israel in a state of perpetual war, and Netanyahu has fallen into that trap. His government must shift from a counterterrorism strategy to a counterinsurgency strategy.

Much of Mr. Netanyahu's intransigence may be attributed to the political allies he surrounds himself with. As a way to cling to power, Netanyahu has made common cause with far-right extremists who pursue their own agendas at the expense of Israel's security. These extremists have been elevated to some of the highest Cabinet positions of the government and have encouraged Netanyahu's most misguided policies, including his attempts at changes to the Israeli judicial system.

One of these figures is Itamar Ben-Gvir. As a convicted terrorist, Ben-Gvir was deemed too extreme to serve in the Israeli military. Nonetheless, in order to secure his coalition, Prime Minister Netanyahu placed Ben-Gvir in charge of the Ministry of National Security, which oversees the Israeli National Police.

Ben-Gvir has openly advanced his desire for the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians, including in Gaza. He has advocated for the settlement of Israelis in Gaza after the war and has organized a campaign to hand out assault rifles to Jewish settlers in the West Bank.

Importantly, Ben-Gvir has threatened to topple the governing coalition if his radical demands are not met. In particular, he has pressured Mr. Netanyahu to reject a hostage deal or cease-fire with Hamas that would include the release of Palestinian prisoners. Ben-Gvir's extreme agenda is eroding Israel's stability and adherence to the rule of law.

Another Cabinet Minister is Minister Smotrich, a notorious, radical settler activist with a troubling record. As Netanyahu's Minister of Finance and Adjunct Minister in the Ministry of Defense, Smotrich leverages his official

power to advance his agenda of annexing the West Bank for Jewish settlers and evicting Palestinians from the area. With Prime Minister Netanyahu's implicit support, Smotrich has steadily shifted control of administering the West Bank to his handpicked cronies in the Defense Ministry.

The Israeli activist group Peace Now has assessed that 2024 has been the ''peak year'' for Israeli land seizures in the West Bank.

As Finance Minister, Smotrich has abused his power by freezing distribution of Palestinian tax revenues as leverage to force the annexation of Jewish settlements. These tax revenues constitute almost all of the Palestinian Authority's budget, including its police and security personnel.

Earlier this month, Smotrich released some funding back to the Palestinian Authority in exchange for the authorization of five Israeli settlements that had been built illegally. This is extortion, plain and simple, and it has been condemned by U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen and National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan.

I highlight these far-right Cabinet leaders because their extreme personal and political agendas are impacting the government's military decisions in Gaza, whether through threats or cajoling, Ben-Gvir, Smotrich, and others have pushed the government into prosecuting the war and governing Israel the way they see fit.

In announcing his resignation last month, Mr. Gantz told the press that he had ''become exasperated with Netanyahu for agreeing on one thing in the wartime cabinet and then doing the opposite because of pressure from his far-right coalition partners.'' In his resignation speech, Gantz lamented that ''faithful, faithful strategic decisions are met with hesitation and procrastination due to political considerations. Unfortunately, Netanyahu prevents us from progressing to real victory.''

These dynamics caused former Prime Minister and Defense Minister Ehud Barak to publicly warn that ''[this war] appears to be the least successful war in history due to the strategic paralysis in the country's leadership.''

Prime Minister Netanyahu is beholden to the far right. He needs his rightwing partners to stay in his coalition, and in turn, they cannot abandon him because he is their best chance to accomplish the objectives of their nationalist agenda.

Until there is a change in the direction of Israel's leadership, the far right will continue to drive Israel's security and the war in Gaza into the ground.

The failings of the Netanyahu government are not just a matter of bad strategy or the Prime Minister's willingness to rely on radical political partners to stay in power, it is also his own opposition to a two-state solution. As has been clear for decades, Prime Minister Netanyahu is unwilling to recognize that a two-state solution is the only viable path to peace and security for Israel. He has been thwarting this option since his first term as Prime Minister in 1996.

One of Mr. Netanyahu's most reliable assets for preventing a two-state solution has been Hamas. As far back as 2012, Netanyahu told Israeli press that ''it was important to keep Hamas strong, as a counterweight to the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank.'' He knew that by empowering Hamas in Gaza, a two-state solution would never be possible. In fact, between 2012 and 2018 alone, Netanyahu allowed an estimated $1 billion to flow into Gaza, at least half of which reached Hamas.

According to the Jerusalem Post, in a private meeting with members of the Likud Party in 2019, Netanyahu explained his rationale as this:

> The money transfer is part of the strategy to divide the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank. . . . In that way, we will foil the establishment of a Palestinian state.

This open hostility to a two-state solution has only hardened in the aftermath of October 7. In February, Netanyahu bragged:

> Everyone knows that I am the one who for decades blocked the establishment of a Palestinian State that would endanger our existence.

And in just the last week, he led the Knesset in passing resolution that rejects a two-state solution.

Mr. Netanyahu has never been shy about his desire to prevent a two-state solution. His record is now clear beyond a shadow of a doubt. We should not be surprised that he continues to stand in the way of peace.

With this troubling record laid out, I feel compelled again, as a friend of Israel, to say that Prime Minister Netanyahu has put Israel on a disastrous path. His leadership is eroding Israel's security, health, and democracy.

In March, I came to the floor to call for new leadership for both the Israeli and Palestinian people. I stand by that call. Ultimately, these are decisions for the Israelis and the Palestinian people.

But while Prime Minister Netanyahu continues to lead his nation, I urge him to return to the cease-fire framework he agreed to in May with the Biden administration. This plan includes a sensible and phased approach to bring the hostages home, increasing lifesaving humanitarian assistance to Gaza, and a realistic approach to day-to-day security and governance in Gaza.

Israel will not find the long-term security and peace it wants by indefinitely reoccupying the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Prime Minister, working with the United States and other regional allies and partners, must achieve a diplomatic solution on the Israeli-Lebanon border. Now is not the time to risk opening a second, potentially more dangerous, confrontation with Hezbollah that could spill over into a larger regional war.

Further, Mr. Netanyahu should immediately disavow the far-right members of his Cabinet and stop their efforts to inflame violence in Gaza and the West Bank that is making a two-state solution all but impossible.

Finally, President Netanyahu must accept the legitimacy of a two-state solution, where the State of Israel and a demilitarized Palestinian State can exist side by side in peace and security. This plan is difficult and will require a buy-in from Israel, the Palestinian people, Arab neighbors, and the international community, but it is necessary and essential. The inability to embrace a two-state solution has profound consequences for the State of Israel, its security, its standing in the world, and its ability to remain a democracy.

As I prepare to join my colleagues in listening to Prime Minister Netanyahu's address tomorrow, I remain deeply skeptical of his leadership and willingness to change course, but I hope he will finally listen to his friends and allies who only want the best for Israel.

The United States is Israel's oldest friend. But as a friend, we must insist that Prime Minister Netanyahu fundamentally change the path he has put his country on. The eyes of the world and history are upon it.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

KOSA-COPPA

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, this week the Senate is taking a historic step in the fight to protect children online by bringing the bipartisan Kids Online Safety Act to the floor.

Last Congress, Senator BLUMENTHAL and I introduced KOSA following disturbing reports that Meta leadership knew its platform Instagram is toxic to teenage girls, causing rising rates of eating disorders and mental health issues, but Meta downplayed these harms in public.

During a series of five subcommittee hearings, we heard testimony from social media companies, advocates, and parents on the repeated failures of tech giants to protect kids, to protect them from pro-suicide content, from drug dealers, from sexual predators, from eating disorder content, from human traffickers, and so much more.

For years, the Big Tech giants refused to meaningfully address these problems, but that changes with KOSA, which will finally hold them accountable.

Congress has not passed a major law to protect children online since 1998, and a lot has changed in the last 25 years. But this moment would have been impossible without the hundreds of parents, including many who have tragically lost their children to social media harms. They have traveled to Washington over the past several years to share their heartbreaking stories and to demand action to protect our children. Senator BLUMENTHAL and I could not have accomplished this without their voices, and I want to thank

all of our friends and our allies for their work in getting this bill to the floor. One thing is certain: Moms on a Mission have always proven to be an unstoppable force, and, indeed, they are.

I also want to thank Leader SCHUMER, Commerce Committee Chair CANTWELL, Ranking Member CRUZ, and our 68 Senate cosponsors for helping us get here.

Once the Senate formally passes KOSA, our work is not done. We must ensure that the House quickly passes this bill and sends it to the President's desk.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE BASEBALL TEAM

Mr. President, recently, my fellow Tennesseans have had a lot to celebrate. Late last month, the Tennessee Volunteers baseball team made history, defeating the Texas A&M Aggies in the college World Series to win the program's first national title. This is a tremendous accomplishment for the incredible players and coaches, for the University of Tennessee, and, indeed, for our entire State.

But for those of us who followed the Vols' historic season, this national championship came as no surprise. In total, they tallied 60 wins this season, becoming the first team in the Southeastern Conference to ever reach this milestone. UT had 5 players who hit 20 or more home runs this season, the first time that has ever happened in NCAA history. And along the way to the College World Series, the team won both the SEC regular season and the SEC tournament title, becoming just the fourth program in history to capture all three titles in the same season.

It is no exaggeration to say that this team is one of the greatest in college baseball history, a testament to players, coaches, and staffs' hard work on and off the field. That is why I introduced a resolution, alongside Senator HAGERTY, joined by Tennessee's entire House delegation, to officially congratulate the student athletes, coaches, administrators, and fans on a truly incredible season. I know Tennesseans will remember the Vols' historic 2024 season for many years to come.

SECRET SERVICE

Mr. President, on Saturday, July 13, our Nation narrowly avoided a catastrophe with the failed assassination attempt of President Trump in Butler, PA. In the wake of this disturbing attack, I am grateful that President Trump is safe and recovering and join Tennesseans and Americans in praying for the two victims who were critically injured.

Tragically, our Nation lost a hero in the attack. Corey Comperatore, a rally attendee, was killed while protecting his wife and daughter from gunfire.

This assassination attempt was a shocking act of political violence, and one Agency more than any other was responsible for preventing it; that is the Secret Service. But as reports continue to pile up about the Secret Service's failures leading up to the attempt, I know Tennesseans and Americans have so many questions: How was the shooter allowed on the structure so close to the rally with a clear line of sight to President Trump? And why were there no agents on that roof? How is it possible, as Senators learned in a briefing with Secret Service and the FBI last week, that Secret Service agents knew about a threat before President Trump walked on stage, yet they did nothing to prevent him from going on stage? How was the shooter allowed to scope out the rally grounds with a range finder, a device that is often used by snipers to measure the distance to a target, even after he was spotted by law enforcement? Why was the assassin able to fly a drone and take footage of the rally grounds just before the speech? And why, as the Agency has finally acknowledged—after initially denying it—why did the Secret Service turn down previous requests from President Trump's security detail for more resources to protect him?

To be sure, many Secret Service agents bravely put their lives on the line to get President Trump to safety following the assassination attempt. We are grateful for them.

But as a whole, the Agency failed its sole objective, which was to protect the protectee, in this case former President Trump.

Yet Secret Service Director Cheatle has repeatedly refused to explain why this tragedy happened on her watch. When my colleagues and I pressed her for answers last week, she ran away. And during the House Oversight hearing on Monday, she continued to stonewall, repeatedly claiming that she is unable to provide answers while her Agency investigates the operational failures leading up to the assassination attempt.

This is inexcusable. While Director Cheatle has finally done the right thing and resigned, Tennesseans and the American people still deserve answers about how her Agency let President Trump come within inches of being killed by an assassin's bullet.

The Secret Service has the duty to send another representative equipped to answer these questions when the Senate Judiciary Committee holds its hearing on the circumstances that led to the attempted assassination of former President Trump. While we await answers, there is one thing we do know: If Director Cheatle had done her job and upheld her Agency's ''zero fail mission,'' this tragedy would never have happened.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 29, 2027. (Reappointment)

VOTE ON KIKO NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Kiko nomination?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted ''yea'' and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) would have voted ''yea.''

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 6, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 214 Ex.]

YEAS—82

Baldwin	Graham	Romney
Barrasso	Grassley	Rosen
Bennet	Hagerty	Rounds
Blackburn	Hassan	Rubio
Booker	Hawley	Sanders
Boozman	Heinrich	Schatz
Braun	Hickenlooper	Schmitt
Britt	Johnson	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Budd	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kennedy	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lankford	Sullivan
Casey	Luján	Tester
Cassidy	Lummis	Thune
Collins	McConnell	Tillis
Coons	Moran	Tuberville
Cornyn	Mullin	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warner
Crapo	Murphy	Warnock
Cruz	Murray	Welch
Daines	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Padilla	Wicker
Durbin	Paul	Wyden
Ernst	Peters	Young
Fischer	Reed	
Gillibrand	Ricketts	

NAYS—6

Blumenthal	Hirono	Merkley
Butler	Markey	Warren

NOT VOTING—12

Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Menendez
Cramer	Lee	Risch
Fetterman	Manchin	Scott (SC)
Hoeven	Marshall	Vance

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made

and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ELIMINATE USELESS REPORTS ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2073.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2073) entitled ''An Act to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes'' do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 3021

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. SCHUMER. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to S. 2073 with amendment No. 3021, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 2073 with an amendment numbered 3021.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2073, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes, do pass with an amendment.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jack Reed, Tammy Duckworth, Jeanne Shaheen, Tim Kaine, Mark R. Warner, Edward J. Markey, Gary C. Peters, John W. Hickenlooper, Angus S. King, Jr., Tammy Baldwin, Raphael G. Warnock, Cory A. Booker, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to concur with the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3022 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3021

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to amendment No. 3021, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 3022 to amendment No. 3021.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 3023

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer the House message to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report back forthwith an amendment No. 3023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to the refer House message to accompany S. 2073 with instructions to report back forthwith an amendment numbered 3023.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3024

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 3024 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3025 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3024

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to amendment No. 3024, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 3025 to amendment No. 3024.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading of the amendment be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

On page 1, line 1, strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have some good news for the Senate. Before we adjourn this evening, I would like to celebrate two significant bills that just passed the Senate two moments ago.

First, just now, the Senate unanimously passed a bill to combat the spread of sexually explicit AI-generated deepfakes, the DEFIANCE Act. I commend Senator DURBIN for his excellent work on this bill. I was proud to support it every step of the way, and it is a very, very important thing we get this bill done.

As we know, AI plays a bigger role in our lives than ever before. While it has many benefits, it is also easier than ever to create sexually explicit deepfakes without a person's consent. It is a horrible attack on someone's privacy and dignity to have these fake images of them circuiting online without recourse.

This isn't just some fringe issue that happens to only a few people. It is a widespread problem. These types of malicious and hurtful pictures can destroy lives. Nobody is immune, not even celebrities like Taylor Swift or Megan Thee Stallion. It is a grotesque practice. Victims of these deepfakes are deserved justice. This is one of the examples of the AI guardrails I often talk about.

AI is a remarkable technology that can spur incredible innovation, but we must pass guardrails to prevent its worst abuses from causing people grave harm.

By passing this bill, we are telling victims of explicit nonconsensual deepfakes that we hear them and we are taking action. I urge the House now to take up this piece of legislation so victims of nonconsensual deepfakes can have the justice they deserve. It is just awful what people do to people

with deepfakes. This bill will end that. It is a very good thing.

We passed another very good bill a few moments ago as well. The Senate passed the Preventing Financing of Illegal Synthetic Drugs Act. This bill will get to the root of financing behind these deadly and destructive drugs like fentanyl and methamphetamine. I have led the way here in the Senate for months cracking down on supply chains of drugs like fentanyl.

Last fall, I met with Chinese President Xi and urged him and the Chinese Government to do more work to crack down on companies that allow precursor chemicals to make their way to countries like Mexico and made often by gangs into fentanyl and sent into the U.S.

Just a few months ago, I led the Senate passing the national security supplemental, which included the FEND Off Fentanyl Act. This bill is another step in that direction—the right direction—to better understand and anticipate how malicious synthetic drug traffickers finance their operations.

Two Senators worked very hard on this legislation and deserve the credit. Our two Senators from Nevada, Senator CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO and Senator JACKY ROSEN. I want to commend them for their excellent work.

So these two bills—they are passing quietly later this evening, but they are very important. I hope that people will take notice of them and show that the Senate is fighting the scourge of drugs and fighting the scourge of deepfakes.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOUTH SUDAN

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, 13 years ago last week South Sudan became an independent country. I want to congratulate the people of South Sudan on this milestone. The United States has long supported the aspirations of the people of South Sudan in their struggle for independence and democratic governance. John Garang, the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, would visit the Senate to build support for the fight for self-determination.

Today, despite those efforts, South Sudan is a textbook case of a failed state where, despite rich oil deposits, millions of destitute people depend on international aid for their daily survival. Last week, the United States announced more than $57 million in additional humanitarian assistance to address urgent needs of hundreds of thousands of crisis-affected people in South Sudan.

In 2005, the year John Garang died, the United States, Norway, and the United Kingdom—known collectively as the Troika—supported Kenya and the other regional member states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to broker the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or the CPA. The CPA ended what, at that time, was the longest armed conflict in Africa and gave the people of South Sudan an historic opportunity to vote in a referendum that culminated in their Declaration of Independence on July 9, 2011. Their hope, and the hope of the United States and our allies, was that South Sudan was finally beginning a new democratic chapter based on the rule of law—with security, competent and honest elected leaders, and new opportunities for equitable economic development and trade.

The return of political violence in South Sudan in December 2013 was shocking to both the people of South Sudan and the international community. The leaders of South Sudan took up arms to consolidate their grip on political and economic power. Motivated by greed and personal ambition, they sacrificed the hopes, aspirations, and welfare of the South Sudanese people who, in the years since, have lost everything—including their hard-won self-rule. Today, their country is run by warlords who have driven the country into bankruptcy through grand corruption, impoverishing millions.

The democratic aspirations of the South Sudanese people, their ability to live a dignified life, and opportunities to educate their children, have all been stifled. The warlords have established a brutal authoritarian regime that has no respect for human rights or civil liberties, and no regard for democracy and the rule of law. The U.S. Department of State and human rights organizations report a pattern of repression against political dissidents, as well as widespread sexual violence against women and girls.

On July 3, 2024, South Sudan's Parliament passed repressive National Security legislation that gives a wide range of authorities to the National Security Service and its affiliated opaque institutions that have terrorized the people of South Sudan for years. The passage of this law reinforces the fact that the current government of South Sudan does not embrace human rights and democratic values. Such actions make it extremely difficult for the United States to find areas of common ground with South Sudan's leaders.

My predecessor Senator Patrick Leahy was outspoken about the calamity facing the people of South Sudan and the need for new leadership. As he said on January 6, 2022, and later that year on August 6, the government of President Kiir and Vice President Machar has shuttered both political and civic spaces, increasing the risk of political violence. It was not long ago, in August 2021, when peaceful protests organized by the People's Coalition for Civil Action—PCCA—were met with death threats, arbitrary arrests, trumped up treason charges, and forced exile.

One of the leaders of that organization Abraham Awolich was one of the ''Lost Boys'' who ended up in a refugee camp in Kenya at the age of 10. From there, he was resettled to my home State of Vermont, and he later graduated from the University of Vermont. In 2011, he returned to his homeland to help with rebuilding the country, but like other pro-democracy advocates, the government of South Sudan regarded him as a threat for standing up against tyranny and dictatorship, and he was forced out of the country. He returned to the University of Vermont, where he is working towards a Ph.D.

Neighboring governments and the international community, including the United States, have given the leaders of South Sudan multiple opportunities to put their country on a path toward peace and democracy, as called for in the CPA. These gestures have been met with intransigence and a total disregard for the will of the South Sudanese people. The August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan was such an opportunity, but it was squandered when the leaders resorted to violence to resolve a political stalemate. The government claimed that the agreement was imposed on it, and President Kiir launched his own South Sudan National Dialogue, which he hoped would endorse his goal to remain in office indefinitely. The people of South Sudan, to the contrary, called on President Kiir and Vice President Machar to step down and blamed them for the instability, violence, and corruption plaguing the country.

As if to confirm the fear and verdict of their people, forces controlled by Kiir and Machar again resorted to deadly violence in July 2016. That round of violence resulted in many lives lost, the displacement of civilians, and the collapse of the 2015 agreement.

The African regional governments, with the support of the international community, gave President Kiir and Vice President Machar another opportunity to do right for their people by negotiating the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan, which was signed in 2018. That agreement was intended to last 36 months until an election. Nearly 80 months later, there has been no significant progress. Instead, President Kiir and his government have acted to frustrate peace, undermine democracy, and subvert the rule of law. Now, both leaders are contemplating another 24 months in office, something the people of South Sudan cannot afford.

The fear of starvation is a reality for millions of people in South Sudan. The economy has collapsed, billions of dollars in oil revenue have been stolen and squandered, and there is a great sense of urgency to restore security and rebuild the economy. The country needs

a new system for transparently managing public finances to ensure that revenues from oil and other natural resources are protected and used to address the needs of the people.

I have recounted this tragic history to provide context for the peace talks currently underway in Nairobi, Kenya. The High-Level Mediation for South Sudan, or the Tumaini Initiative, is another olive branch extended to the leaders of South Sudan. It seeks to chart a way forward for their people who have suffered for so long due to the greed and repression of their own leaders. The United States, Norway, and the U.K. should actively support the Tumaini Initiative, provided the process is transparent and has clearly defined goals that will finally realize the promise of the CPA and independence.

The government of South Sudan must use this opportunity to take extraordinary measures to achieve lasting peace.

The people of South Sudan expressed their preferences clearly through the National Dialogue. They blame the crises in the country on their corrupt leaders who they have called on to step aside. They have called on the Troika countries to help bring about a democratic transition, including a leadership succession plan and timelines for elections in which Kiir and Machar do not participate. That is a necessary outcome of the Tumaini Initiative if it is to succeed.

The Tumaini Initiative should also ensure that a new security structure is established in South Sudan. The current military is corrupt, splintered, and unaccountable. A coherent plan with clear benchmarks will be needed to separate the warlords and other political actors from the military. The privatized units of the army will need to be combined and repurposed with a single national mission to defend the people and sovereignty of South Sudan and a mandate to stay out of politics.

South Sudan has a long history of impunity. Human rights violations, war crimes, and the theft of public resources are rarely if ever punished, and the country suffers from a culture of lawlessness. The police and judicial system must be thoroughly reformed. The prosecution of war crimes by an international tribunal should be considered.

The United States should support the call by the people of South Sudan for a new constitution that restructures power and state institutions. The Tumaini Initiative, with the support of the Troika countries, should support a broad-based political dialogue to produce a political consensus on a constitution that strengthens the country's democratic institutions, including an independent judiciary.

While the people of South Sudan need to choose their future leaders, the conditions for a free, fair, and transparent democratic election do not currently exist. It will first be necessary to achieve agreement on a new constitution and a new security structure, with clear timelines and benchmarks that prepare the country for democratic elections.

The Tumaini Initiative may be the last opportunity for the countries of the region, led by Kenya and with the support of the international community, to finally help end the South Sudanese people's nightmare. Their current leaders have betrayed them. Multiple previous attempts to persuade their leaders to fulfill their obligations under the CPA have failed. Millions of people are hungry and have lost hope for a better future. The Tumaini Initiative offers them that hope.

The United States has invested billions of dollars and years of diplomacy to support the South Sudanese people. There are emerging democratic voices in the country that can help propel South Sudan forward. We should now play an active role in helping to ensure that the Tumaini Initiative achieves what previous attempts did not—a sustainable path to peace, democracy, justice, and a brighter future for the people of South Sudan.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF EDGECOMB, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, in 1774, just 2 years before America declared its independence, a small village on the Maine coast incorporated and took the name of Lord George Edgcumbe, a British naval hero and political leader who was known as a devoted friend of the Colonies. Today, it is a pleasure to join the people of Edgecomb, ME, in celebrating the 250th anniversary of a community that is a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

Edgecomb has a rich history. For thousands of years, the land where the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers meet the sea was the hunting and fishing grounds of the Abenaki. Originally called Freetown due to the pro bono success of a Boston lawyer in defeating baseless deed challenges by land speculators, the early settlers farmed the fertile soil and put those rivers to work powering mills for grain and lumber. That early prosperity was invested in schools and churches to make a true community.

As the town grew, so did the range of industries to include brick-making, canning, tanneries, and shipyards. In addition to valuable granite, mica, and quartz, the land was found to contain rich deposits of the highest quality feldspar, used in the manufacture of fine china. Today, Edgecomb and the neighboring communities are home to ceramic artists whose work is prized by collectors around the world.

Edgecomb is home to many outstanding examples of New England architecture with several listings on the National Register of Historic Places, including the revered Edgecomb Community Church. One of the most fascinating buildings is the so-called Marie Antoinette House. In 1793, according to legend, a local sea captain named Stephen Clough planned to rescue the doomed queen and take her the stately house on the Sheepscot River that he had outfitted with the finest French decor. Tragically, she was arrested before Captain Clough could put his daring plan into action.

Perhaps the building with the greatest historical significance is Fort Edgecomb, an octagonal blockhouse built in 1808 and 1809 to protect shipyards during a time of ongoing tension with Great Britain. Crucial to the defense of New England during the War of 1812 and the Civil War, the fort is now a popular state park.

Edgecomb's historic connection to America's freedom continues today. Last year, the town, along with neighboring communities, launched a new tradition by decorating streets and roadways with more than 250 banners paying tribute to the region's veterans.

Maine is known as Vacationland, and Edgecomb perfectly fits that picture. With beautiful rivers for kayaking and canoeing, several nature preserves for hiking and wildlife-watching, along with great food and shopping, there is always something to do. The energy and planning going into the town's yearlong 250th anniversary celebration demonstrates the pride the townspeople have in their town.

Edgecomb's 250th anniversary is a time to celebrate the people who pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Edgecomb, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those there today, it has a bright future.

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF YARMOUTH, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, the incorporation of the town of Yarmouth, ME, on August 8, 1849, was but one significant moment for one of the oldest communities in New England. On this 175th anniversary, it is a pleasure to commemorate a long and fascinating history that exemplifies the determination, resiliency, and ingenuity that defines our State.

For thousands of years, the area was the homeland of the Abenaki people, who thrived where the fast-flowing river they called Westcustogo meets the sea. In 1636, just 16 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, William Royall, a cooper in the employ of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Company, was provided a small land grant in the area. The farm he established gave birth to a new settlement on the frontier.

Drawn by the abundant natural resources, the small village grew and became part of North Yarmouth, the eighth town incorporated by Massachusetts in the Province of Maine. The river, now called the Royal River in honor of the first settler, powered sawmills and grain mills, and the

shorefront became a leading center of Colonial and early American shipbuilding. It is estimated that more than 300 vessels were launched by Yarmouth's shipyards during the Age of Sail.

With its population exceeding 2,000 people, maritime-oriented Yarmouth separated from farming-oriented North Yarmouth on August 8, 1849, and became a separate town. Industrial activities expanded into tanneries, brickyards, ironworks, and paper-making.

Today, Yarmouth is a vibrant community with arts and music centers, a lovely library, outstanding schools, and beautifully preserved historic buildings. The active Yarmouth Historical Society has one of the finest and most comprehensive collection in Maine and the annual Wellcome Prize essay and film competition encourages high school students to learn about their community's past. One of the town's most prominent and treasured artifacts on display at the Yarmouth History Center is the Flaming Arrow Weathervane that topped the ''Old Ledge'' Meeting House built in 1730.

Yarmouth's 175th anniversary is a time to celebrate the people who pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Yarmouth, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those there today, it has a bright future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF HUEY ''HOSS'' MACK

● Mrs. BRITT. Madam President, I wish to recognize and congratulate Sheriff Huey ''Hoss'' Mack on his retirement as sheriff of Baldwin County, AL, and express my gratitude for his stalwart service to the people of Baldwin County and the State of Alabama.

Sheriff Mack was born in Escambia County, AL, and raised in Baldwin County. His parents owned a funeral home that his wife Sherri Mack helps him operate to this day. Tragically, his grandfather was senselessly murdered in Escambia County in 1982, propelling Sheriff Mack towards a career that would empower him to assist those who have experienced similar losses or are victims of crime. To this end, he attended Faulkner State Community College, where he graduated with an associate degree in criminal justice and served as a student government association representative. He later graduated from Troy University with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and a master's degree in human resource management. He also holds a crime scene analyst certification awarded by the International Association for Identification.

Starting his career in criminal justice at the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences in 1985, Sheriff Mack served as a medical examiner field agent, investigating and analyzing crime scenes to identify criminals. He was later a forensic investigator and ultimately promoted to chief forensic investigator of the Department of Forensic Science's Mobile Regional Laboratory.

Sheriff Mack began his work at the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office in 1989 as a criminal investigator responsible for crime scene evaluations. By 2004, he was promoted to the rank of captain and designated the chief investigator of the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office Criminal Investigation Division. During his career, he has served on a variety of task forces, including the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Blue Lightning Task Force, Baldwin County Major Crimes Task Force, and the Child Abuse Task Force. Sheriff Mack has also consulted with a wide variety of law enforcement agencies, including as a part of the Department of Health and Human Service's Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team in 2001. On September 11, 2001, while still a lieutenant, he was called to respond and arrived in New York City to assist in rescue operations, helping to bring peace and some form of closure to thousands of families whose loved ones were victims of the terrorist attack on our Nation.

The people of Baldwin County, in recognition of his work as an investigator and his wide array of experiences in law enforcement, elected him sheriff in 2006. He would go on to be elected to four more terms, leading the over 100 members of the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office in keeping citizens safe and pursuing justice for victims of crime. During his tenure, he has worked to address violent crime, drug abuse, and the needs of a growing county.

In 2014, he was elected president of the Alabama Sheriff's Association and has remained active in the association since. He also serves on the National Sheriff's Association's board of directors, executive committee, training committee, and immigration and border security committee. He received the Joseph Treadwell Award in 2015 in honor of his work with the Drug Education Council, and he received the Good Government Award from the Central Baldwin Chamber of Commerce in 2019 for his work leading at the sheriff's office. In 2021, the Alabama Sheriff's Association elected him as its Sheriff of the Year.

His commitment to public service doesn't end at law enforcement, as Sheriff Mack is the former president of the Robertsdale Rotary Club, the former chairman of the Central Baldwin Chamber of Commerce, a former board member of the Baldwin County Economic Alliance, former lay leader of the Robertsdale Methodist Church, and a former board member of the Boy Scouts of America. For this work, he was awarded the Paul Harris Award by Rotary International, the Service Above Self Award, the Rotarian of the Year Award, and was chosen in 2006 as the Central Baldwin Chamber of Commerce Man of the Year.

On behalf of the people of Alabama, I offer Sheriff Mack my heartfelt gratitude for keeping our citizens safe and wish him a long and happy retirement from local law enforcement with his wife Sherri and with his two sons and grandchildren. I also congratulate him on his upcoming new role as the executive director of the Alabama Sheriffs Association. His career is defined by above-and-beyond dedication to strengthening law enforcement in Alabama, upholding the rule of law, and protecting the people of Baldwin County with unwavering commitment. We owe him a debt of lasting gratitude for exemplary service to his community and his State.●

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BATON ROUGE

● Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I rise today to commend and honor the 150th anniversary of First Baptist Church Baton Rouge.

Since its founding, on September 30, 1874, First Baptist Church Baton Rouge has served as a cornerstone of faith, community, and service—bringing people to know the everlasting love and salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Over the past century and a half, First Baptist Church Baton Rouge has been dedicated to the spiritual growth and well-being of its congregation, offering a place of worship, fellowship, and support for all who enter its doors.

First Baptist Church Baton Rouge has been a beacon of hope, providing outreach programs, educational initiatives, and charitable services that have positively impacted all involved. Additionally, the church fosters a strong sense of community and embodies the values of love, compassion and service through worship, music, education, and outreach continues to make a profound difference in the lives of individuals and families in Baton Rouge and beyond.

On this significant milestone, we recognize and celebrate the enduring legacy of First Baptist Church Baton Rouge and its contributions to the cultural, spiritual, and social fabric of our community.

It is truly an honor and privilege to commemorate First Baptist Church Baton Rouge on their 150th anniversary. I ask that we extend best wishes for many more years of valuable ministry and service.●

REMEMBERING THEODORE HOWARD

● Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, with my colleagues Senator JIM RISCH and Representatives MIKE SIMPSON and RUSS FULCHER, we honor Theodore ''Ted'' Howard, who passed away on May 3, 2024, at the age of 76. Ted Howard, also known as ''His Good Road,'' was a strong, competent, and deeply revered leader for the Shoshone-Paiute

Tribes, a rich source of cultural history and a tremendous Tribal ambassador.

Ted was born in an extraordinary place, and to Idaho's great benefit, he, thankfully, returned in adulthood and advocated for the people of the Duck Valley Reservation. The Duck Valley Indian Reservation is nearly 289,819 acres that straddles the Idaho-Nevada State line in the beautiful and remote, high desert of Owyhee County, ID, and Elko County, NV. Approximately 1,700 of the 2,000 members of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley also live on the Duck Valley Reservation. Ted served his people admirably for decades through his roles as Tribal Chairman, from 2017 to 2021, and as the Director of Cultural Resources for 25 years for the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes.

Ted used his skills as a certified pilot to assist with medical emergencies and survey and protect remote Shoshone-Paiute cultural sites in the area. He has also helped overcome considerable natural resources challenges, including the Murphy Complex Fire in 2007. This enormous fire that burned an estimated more than 650,000 acres among other difficulties left the Duck Valley Indian Reservation without power for nearly 2 weeks. In a news story about the fire, he reflected, ''It was just one of those times when we had to make the best of the situation.'' This quote is emblematic of his approach. He faced difficulties with calm, resourcefulness, and strength.

From Owyhee County to Washington, DC, we valued working with Ted with his knowledge and capabilities. He was a central partner in helping the locally driven Owyhee Initiative become the law that reinforced the collaborative efforts to manage the magnificent landscape he cherished. Throughout, he worked hard to ensure the lands remain a sacred place for the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. He was also instrumental in advocating the needs of the Tribes as we worked to advance the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement Act and, later, the legislative fix to allow the Tribes to collect interest owed from the Settlement Act. Ted led efforts of Tribes across the Great Basin working for the repatriation of their ancestors.

Ted was raised as a cowboy and was known for his skill on a horse and working with leather. He took those lessons of hard work and commitment to everything he did. He was renowned for his service to the people. He enlisted in the U.S. Army at the age of 16 and served two tours in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. Ted's commitment to his heritage was evident through his service as a Sundancer, taking part in the annual summer solistic ritual, focusing on the greater good of the community, reconnecting with the earth and receiving spiritual guidance from ancestors. He was widely respected for his extensive cultural and spiritual knowledge of traditional Shoshone and Paiute ways and spoke both languages fluently. He freely passed on that knowledge to future generations.

With heavy hearts, we say goodbye to Ted Howard, who was heartwarmingly and fittingly described by his stepson Phil Gover as chief, teacher, healer, leader, mentor, guardian, friend, outdoorsman, cowboy, pilot, and soldier. We extend our deep condolences to Ted's wife Gina, his children, stepchildren, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, other loved ones and the many friends he made throughout his life. We also join the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes in mourning the loss of one of their great leaders. We will miss him greatly and have utmost respect for the lasting legacy he has left through his thoughtful work on all of our behalves.●

RECOGNIZING AGRI-INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS COMPANY

● Ms. ERNST. Madam President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Agri-Industrial Plastics Company of Fairfield, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

In 1978, Dick Smith founded Agri-Industrial Plastics Company in Fairfield, IA. After graduating from the University of Iowa with degrees in industrial and mechanical engineering, Dick set his sights on becoming an entrepreneur, and, along with four employees and a single machine, he began to break into the agriculture industry. Because of his unique experience and engineering perspective, the company was able to specialize in items such as baby pig feeders and farm drains. In the early years, Dick worked closely with trade leaders to enhance the plastic blow molding process in response to the development of new machines and materials to stay ahead of industry trends.

Over the years, Agri-Industrial Plastics has built a reputation for its capabilities in plastic blow molding, serving industries from agriculture to medical equipment. Due to the business's rapid growth, Dick knew the next step was acquiring a larger facility to reach their potential. In 2015, he built a 104,000-square-foot-space addition. Today, the company is a proud employer of over 200 people still operating in the same building they started in over 45 years ago.

Agri-Industrial Plastics emphasizes sustainability and does their best to conserve resources by investing in future solutions. In 2004, Agri-Industrial Plastics became the first nonautomotive custom blow molder to invest in technology capable of producing EPA-compliant fuel tanks, demonstrating the company's commitment to sustainability. They also installed a full solar roof in 2019, along with a Tesla battery system, marking the first successful solar project in the Midwest. All these initiatives have cut carbon emissions by over 10,000 tons, which is equivalent to planting over 264,000 trees.

After years of running the company, Dick stepped down as president, giving way for his daughter Lori Shaefer-Weaton to take the reins. However, Dick continued his involvement by becoming chairman of the board. Lori leads by example and works hard to inspire the next generation. The Manufacturing Institute selected her for a 2021 STEP Ahead Award that recognizes women who have exhibited excellence and leadership throughout their careers. In 2023, Lori was named the Fairfield Chamber's Outstanding Citizen of the Year. Lori also chairs the Iowa Association of Business and Industry Foundation and recently joined the board of Iowa State's Center for Industrial Research and Service.

Agri-Industrial Plastics Company plays an active role in the Fairfield community and throughout Iowa by partnering with colleges and universities across the State to provide students with training to obtain professional skills. In addition, the company contributed to the Cambridge Little Achievers Center, the Lord's Cupboard Women's Crisis Center, and the Jefferson County Kids Childcare Center.

Agri-Industrial Plastics Company's commitment to giving back and providing high-quality products and services is outstanding. I want to congratulate Dick, Lori, and the entire team at Agri-Industrial Plastics Company for their continued dedication to excellence in the agriculture industry and cultivating the next generation. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

RECOGNIZING TRISTATE CURLS

● Ms. ERNST. Madam President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Tristate Curls of Sibley, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Megan Gerken founded Tristate Curls in 2018 as a specialty salon to serve clients with curly and wavy hair. During her professional salon training, Megan worked in various hair salons in her home State of Minnesota, where she is a licensed cosmetologist. She graduated from the Stewart Cosmetology School in Sioux Falls and has gone to Los Angeles, New York City, and Dallas for short-term trainings to develop techniques to work on curly hair. After working in Minneapolis for 5 years, Megan and her husband moved to Sibley, IA, where she opened her own hair salon.

Tristate Curls started in a rented space in Sibley before Megan purchased

a shop on 9th Street in 2020. Currently, she is the salon's lone stylist, but that doesn't stop her from bringing her passion and dedication to work every day. She ensures every client that walks into Tristate Curls doesn't leave until they are happy with their new hair style. She also makes an effort to explain the products she uses so her customers can recreate the same style at home. Megan is committed to sharing her wealth of knowledge with the next generation of hair stylists and doesn't shy away from giving tips and advice.

In addition to running Tristate Curls, Megan works on the family farm with her husband and helps raise their cattle. Tristate Curls is an active member of the Sibley Chamber of Commerce and, in 2024, celebrated its sixth business anniversary.

Tristate Curls' commitment to providing quality, specialized care for curly and wavy hair in Sibley, IA, is commendable. I want to congratulate Megan Gerken, the Gerken family, and Tristate Curls for their continued dedication to providing beauty care to the Osceola County community. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

TRIBUTE TO SETH McMASTER

● Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, today I recognize Seth McMaster, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all the hard work he has done on behalf of my office and the State of South Dakota. Mr. McMaster is a graduate of O'Gorman High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending Arizona State University, where he studies business law and business public policy and public service. Mr. McMaster is a dedicated and diligent individual who has been devoted to getting the most out of his internship experience. He has been a true asset to my office. I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. McMaster for all of the work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO GRIFFIN PETERSEN

● Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, today I recognize Griffin Petersen, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all the hard work he has done on behalf of my office and the State of South Dakota. Mr. PETERSEN is a graduate of Sully Buttes High School in Onida, SD. Currently, he is attending the University of South Dakota, where he studies political science and criminal justice. Mr. PETERSEN is a dedicated and diligent individual who has been devoted to getting the most out of his internship experience. He has been a true asset to my office. I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. PETERSEN for all of the work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO LILY SNEESBY

● Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, today I recognize Lily Sneesby, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all the hard work she has done on behalf of my office and the State of South Dakota. Ms. Sneesby is a graduate of Spearfish High School in Spearfish, SD. Currently, she is attending Pace University NYC, where she studies business management and finance. Ms. Sneesby is a dedicated and diligent individual who has been devoted to getting the most out of her internship experience. She has been a true asset to my office. I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Ms. Sneesby for all of the work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO ELLA WATERWORTH

● Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, today I recognize Ella Waterworth, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all the hard work she has done on behalf of my office and the State of South Dakota. Ms. Waterworth is a graduate of St. Croix Falls High School in St. Croix Falls, WI. Currently, she is attending South Dakota State University, where she studies communications, political science, and public relations. Ms. Waterworth is a dedicated and diligent individual who has been devoted to getting the most out of her internship experience. She has been a true asset to my office. I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Ms. Waterworth for all of the work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

REMEMBERING LOGAN CHARLES STRYKER

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, I rise to honor the life of Logan Charles Stryker who passed away on July 13, 2024, at just 10 years old. In October 2022, Logan was diagnosed with a rare form of bone cancer. Following his diagnosis, Logan showed amazing courage and was a wonderful philanthropist in southwest Florida, raising an incredible amount of money to help others in his community. In 2023, he was named the Outstanding Philanthropic Youth in southwest Florida after raising over $30,000 for Golisano's Children Hospital. Logan also raised a significant amount of money for ''Barbara's Friends,'' the hospital's pediatric cancer fund. This work to help other children with cancer is an incredible mission that will inspire all who read his story. While his time on this Earth was far too short, the power of Logan's generosity and selfless work to help others will undoubtedly benefit and positively influence others for many years to come. Logan Charles Stryker was a resident of Estero, FL, and is survived by his parents Scott and Rachel Stryker and his younger brother Griffin.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK FITZPATRICK

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, today I would like to honor the career and service of a distinguished Montanan and U.S. Navy veteran, Captain Patrick J. Fitzpatrick.

Captain Fitzpatrick has faithfully served our country in the Navy for 33 years, including serving 25 of those years on Active Duty. And after three deployments, two tours overseas, and being stationed across multiple States, Captain Fitzpatrick is retiring from military service and finally returning home to Montana.

A native son of the Treasure State, Captain Fitzpatrick was raised in Missoula. He is the second generation of a three-generation Navy family and worked as a cabinet installer in western Montana before answering the call to duty and enlisting as a SEABEE in the Naval Reserve in 1992. Not long after, he was commissioned as a Reserve nurse corps officer in 1998 and soon transferred to Active Duty in 2000.

Captain Fitzpatrick began his Active-Duty career serving as an emergency/trauma registered nurse at Naval Hospital Bremerton in Washington State. From there, he went on to serve at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Naples, Italy, before attending the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston. He then served as an emergency clinical nurse specialist and emergency nurse practitioner at the Naval Hospital in Jacksonville, FL, where he was instrumental in helping implement their flu clinic during the 2009 flu pandemic.

After Jacksonville, Captain Fitzpatrick was deployed to the Joint Forces Role-III hospital at Bastion in Helmand, Afghanistan, where he served as a trauma coordinator for the Joint Theater Trauma System and participated in wartime trauma research. He was then transferred to U.S. Naval Hospital in Guam to serve as the command's transition coordinator. There, he oversaw the final design and outfitting of a multimillion-dollar state-of-the-art replacement hospital, all while ensuring hospital services did not lapse.

Captain Fitzpatrick deployed once again as a surgical care coordinator to the USNS *Comfort* as part of Continuing Promises 2015, a humanitarian mission to 11 countries in South and Central America. When he returned home, he then served as the associate director of medical services at Naval Medical Center Portsmouth Virginia before becoming the executive officer of Naval Health Clinic Cherry Point, NC. In August 2021, he returned to the place his Active-Duty career began, Navy Hospital Bremerton, to serve as the commanding officer and director of the Navy Medicine Readiness and Training Command and hospital.

In recognition of his incredible service and career, Captain Fitzpatrick has received the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal,

the Joint Service Achievement Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal.

It is my honor to commemorate Captain Fitzpatrick's incredible service to our country. Patrick, on behalf of myself and a grateful nation, I thank you and extend our deepest appreciation to you and your family for your enduring service and sacrifices. Your exemplary service in the Navy is what makes our country the greatest in the world and Montana the Last Best Place. You are a true patriot, and after 33 years of service, Montana is proud to welcome you and your family back home to the Treasure State.●

REMEMBERING ARLYNE REICHERT

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I rise today to honor the memory of an outstanding Montanan and leader.

Arlyne Reichert was one of Montana's greatest public servants, whose legacy is as a State legislator, a Cascade County Study Commissioner, a trustee on the Great Falls Public Library Board, a founder and president of the Great Falls Chapter of the American Cancer Society, an officer for the Great Falls Public Radio Association, a president of the Great Falls Chapter of the Montana Rhodes Scholarship Committee, a chair of the National Civic League, a member of the Montana Comprehensive Health Council of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, a member of the committee responsible for the magnificent restoration of Montana's State Capitol, and the driving force behind the preservation of what was once called the Tenth Street Bridge.

Her service led her to be a delegate at Montana's Constitutional Convention, playing a pivotal role in the vision of our State's constitution, a document that has continued to embody Montana values and forge the way for the greater good in the Treasure State.

Arlyne's legacy was one of service. That legacy includes many things we can still see today: a constitution, a bridge, a public radio presence, a medical research institution. But her legacy also includes contributions that we can't see, shaping the character that defines Montana politics: fairness, service, and love for State and country.

Arlyne was a true Montanan. She never failed to meet challenges, reach across the aisle, and fight for her community at every turn. Her commitment to Great Falls and the common good left a lasting mark on Montana, and I think we can all learn a thing or two from her.

As the late Montana reporter Chuck Johnson once noted, Arlyne Reichert was a Montana treasure.

I stand today to thank her and to ask that we remember her by taking a moment to honor the heroes in each of our lives.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE BRIGGS

● Mr. TILLIS. Madam President, today I rise to commend George Briggs for his remarkable 37-year tenure as executive director of the North Carolina Arboretum.

Under Executive Director Briggs' guidance, the arboretum has flourished, boasting a dedicated staff of 150 and an additional 350 volunteers. His leadership has been instrumental in earning the arboretum the distinction of America's Best Botanical Garden by Newsweek. Throughout his career, he has been a driving force in North Carolina's green industry and tourism economy.

The arboretum welcomes over 600,000 visitors and 100,000 students annually, offering innovative educational programs and a serene environment of natural beauty.

Prior to his tenure, Mr. Briggs served as a professor of horticulture at Virginia Tech and as executive director of the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. As president of the American Public Gardens Association and as the founder and chair of the inaugural World Congress of Botanical Gardens held in Asheville, he worked to establish a policy framework for plant conservation in public gardens worldwide.

A native of Reidsville, NC, Mr. Briggs has championed numerous economic development initiatives that have bolstered Asheville's climate science and business sectors and North Carolina's natural products economy.

This year, Mr. Briggs announced his retirement from the arboretum, marking the end of a career characterized by unwavering dedication to Asheville and our State. I extend my heartfelt thanks to Executive Director Briggs for his lifelong commitment, and I wish him and his family all the best as he embarks on this new chapter of his life.●

REMEMBERING DR. NORVELL V. COOTS

● Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise today to honor Brigadier General (Ret.) Norvell Vandervall Coots, MD, MSS, FAAD, a distinguished healthcare and military leader who passed away on June 12, 2024. Dr. Coots dedicated his life to serving our Nation and improving the health and well-being of countless lives.

Dr. Coots retired from the U.S. Army in 2016, culminating his distinguished 36-year military career as commanding general of Regional Health Command Europe, concurrent with his post as command surgeon for the U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army. Throughout his service, Dr. Coots held numerous key positions, including deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Medical Command, Assistant Surgeon General for Force Projection at the Pentagon, and Surgeon General for the U.S. forces in Afghanistan. He also served as the final commander of the historic Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC. Dr. Coots' extensive military accomplishments earned him international recognition in the form of both the U.S. Army's Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor, among many others.

Dr. Coots served as the president and CEO of Holy Cross Health in Montgomery County, MD, for 7 years. Under his guidance, Holy Cross Health became a regional leader in comprehensive cancer care. Dr. Coots also established the Trinity Health Military and Veterans Healthcare Program, addressing the unique needs of military servicemembers, veterans, and their families. Notably, the National Medical Association acknowledged Dr. Coots' dedication and achievement by awarding him the Scroll of Merit.

Following his appointment to Maryland's COVID–19 Task Force, Dr. Coots served as chair of the board of the National Institutes of Health's Clinical Center Hospital. In this role, he was instrumental in overseeing operations and fortifying a culture of safety and high-quality clinical care. His leadership was pivotal in strengthening the practices of oversight and compliance, ensuring that the NIH Clinical Center maintained its high standard of excellence. In addition to leadership roles as chairman of the Board for Maryland Physicians Care, with the American Academy of Dermatology, and on the American Hospital Association Board of Trustees, Dr. Coots received recognition from the Pearl S. Buck Society for his contributions to the development of a healthcare program for orphans in Korea. He also founded Project Moldova, a charity organization for vocational training for children in Moldovan orphanages and boarding schools.

Personally, Van was a trusted and treasured member of my United States Uniformed Service Academy Advisory Board, helping to select and shepherd the next generation of military leaders. His vision and passion for mentoring poignantly built on his own legacy of excellence in public service, and generations across our Nation and around the world will feel the ripple effects of his good works.

I extend my deepest condolences and gratitude to Dr. Coots' family, including his wife Claudia and their children Maximilian and Catalina and to his colleagues. His legacy of service, leadership, and excellence will continue to inspire us all.●

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ESTEE PINCHASIN

● Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I rise today to honor COL Estee Pinchasin, outgoing commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District. Since her commissioning as a second lieutenant in 1998, Colonel Pinchasin has diligently served our country through a remarkable tenure with the corps. Appointed to the role of commander on July 16, 2021,

Colonel Pinchasin took on this responsibility with enthusiasm and dedication.

Throughout her time as commander, Colonel Pinchasin has demonstrated effective leadership and command of approximately 1,200 employees, while overseeing critical engineering and construction programs for the mid-Atlantic region. Colonel Pinchasin has been responsible for roughly 7,000 miles of coastline, including the Susquehanna River, Potomac River, and Chesapeake Bay watersheds. Delivering on critical solutions to support disaster resiliency, construction of Federal facilities, and environmental restoration, Colonel Pinchasin has emphasized partnership and coordination with local organizations to meet the goals of the Corps of Engineers.

After the fall of Kabul in 2021, Colonel Pinchasin successfully implemented multiple operational logistical hubs, which allowed for the rapid processing of evacuees from Afghanistan. Stemming from her previous experience as corps officer in charge in Kandahar, Colonel Pinchasin understood the importance of ensuring a comfortable and warm welcome for refugees. Her deep-seated values of respect and collaboration have led to more than a dozen awards and decorations throughout her career so far, including the NATO and Meritorious Service Medals.

In recent months, we have seen the tremendous results of Colonel Pinchasin's leadership. In the aftermath of Maryland's Francis Scott Key Bridge collapse in late March 2024, her work through the Unified Command made it possible for the corps to have an impact in Baltimore that has been nothing short of exemplary. Her steadfast leadership and operational expertise were instrumental in the execution of recovery operations, which were critical to clearing debris and restoring access to the Fort McHenry Channel. Her effective use of mobilized resources facilitated a swift and efficient response that provided the Unified Command with the technical expertise needed to ensure success.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Colonel Pinchasin for her outstanding leadership and service as commander of the Baltimore District, and I wish her continued success in her subsequent posts.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2023, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 23, 2024, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1105. An act to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3019. An act to establish an inspections regime for the Bureau of Prisons, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of July 23, 2024, the enrolled bills, except H.R. 1105, were subsequently signed on July 23, 2024, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. OSSOFF).

The enrolled bill H.R. 1105 was subsequently signed on July 23, 2024, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 1973. An act to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government.

S. 3249. An act to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the ''Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic''.

S. 3285. An act to rename the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the ''Charlie Dowd VA Clinic''.

S. 4548. An act to make a technical correction to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 by repealing section 5101 and enacting an updated version of the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 890. An act to increase access to agency guidance documents.

H.R. 2969. An act to establish an Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4136. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas as the ''U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic''.

H.R. 6162. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the ''LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7280. An act to require the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to testify before the Congress annually, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7333. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the ''Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center''.

H.R. 7377. An act to amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to improve the management of royalties from oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7385. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, as the ''John Mercer Langston Post Office Building''.

H.R. 8812. An act to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance.''

The message further announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the resolution (H.J. Res. 109) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to ''Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 121'', returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was resolved, that the said joint resolution do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 1366. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee, a Representative from the State of Texas.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 890. An act to increase access to agency guidance documents; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2969. An act to establish an Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4136. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the ''U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6162. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the ''LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 7280. An act to require the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to testify before the Congress annually, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 7333. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the ''Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7385. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, as the ''John Mercer Langston Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 4727. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions.

H.R. 8281. An act to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

The following joint resolution was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance''.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–5279. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22771'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1687)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5280. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A.; Embraer S.A) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22772'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1688)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5281. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of United States Area Navigation Routes Q–143 and T–467 in Southern Utah'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–2567)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5282. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2314)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5283. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 9 (B–9); Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2195)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5284. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4118'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31551)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5285. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4117'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31550)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5286. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Jet Route J–220; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1413)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5287. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Lindstrand Balloons Ltd. Hot Air Balloons; Amendment 39–22777'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1700)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5288. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Dallas-Fort Worth, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0948)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5289. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes; Amendment 39–22761'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1476)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5290. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–48, V–52, V–216 and V–434, and Revocation of VOR Federal Airway V–206 in the Vicinity of Ottumwa, IA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2483)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5291. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V–220 and Revocation of VOR Federal Airways V–79, V–380 in the Vicinity of Hastings, NE'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2466)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5292. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class C Airspace Description; Manchester Boston Regional Airport, NH'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1457)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5293. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; GA8 Airvan (Pty) Ltd Airplanes; Amendment 39–22742'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0234)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5294. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nashua, NH'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0632)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5295. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Desmet, SD'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2503)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5296. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 28 (B–28) in the Vicinity of Sitka, Alaska'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2200)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5297. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled ''Amendment of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V–508 in the Vicinity of Aniak, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2006)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5298. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, NC'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–1004)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5299. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Amber 15 and Amendment of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V–428 in Alaska'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2363)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5300. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines, AG Engines, Amendment 39–22764'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0041)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5301. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lincoln Airport, Lincoln, MT'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0562)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5302. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Amber 1 (A–1) in Alaska'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–2346)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5303. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39–22747'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0235)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5304. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22743'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1292)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5305. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22757'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1471)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5306. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 30–22738'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0040)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5307. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc .) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22755'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0219)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5308. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22750'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2003)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5309. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; York, ME'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0583)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5310. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V–4 in the Vicinity of Burley, ID'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1849)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5311. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4119'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31553)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5312. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4120'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1457)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5313. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Restricted Areas R–4201A and R–4201B; Camp Grayling, MI'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–1972)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5314. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39–22756'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0038)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5315. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Fort Yates, ND'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0315)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5316. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Cincinnati, OH'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0542)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5317. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Yerington Municipal Airport, Yerington, NV'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0635)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5318. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–13, V–133, and V–300, and United States RNAV Route T–331; Establishment of Canadian RNAV Routes Q–924, T–765, T–776, and T–810; and Revocation of Jet Route J–533 and VOR Federal Airway V–348; Northcentral United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2326)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5319. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of VOR Federal Airway V–360; Northcentral United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1226)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5320. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Jet Route J–89 and VOR Federal Airway V–161, and Establishment of Canadian RNAV Route Q–834; Northcentral United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2983)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5321. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Covington, KY'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2024–0543)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5322. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5323. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0405)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5324. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Locks and Dam 3, Monongahela River Mile Marker 23.5 to 24.5, Elizabeth, PA'' ((RIN1625–AA08) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0413)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5325. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; 2024 Duluth Air Spectacular, Lake Superior, Duluth, MN'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0222)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5326. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; M/V DALI, Transit from the Maryland/Virginia Line, Chesapeake Bay, Thimble Shoal Channel, Norfolk Harbor, and Elizabeth River, Norfolk, VA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0552)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5327. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; M/V DALI, Moored in the Elizabeth River, Norfolk, VA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0563)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5328. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Local Regulation; Clear Lake, Clear Creek, TX'' ((RIN1625–AA08) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0207)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5329. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Black River, Baltimore County, MD'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0541)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5330. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; M/V Dali, Transit to Maryland/Virginia Line, Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River, Baltimore MD'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0547)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5331. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule: Valparaiso, Florida, Terminal Area'' ((RIN2120–AM01) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1669)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5332. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule: Removal of Check Pilot Medical Certificate Requirement'' ((RIN2120–AL12) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0360)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5333. A communication from the Deputy Associate General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation'' (RIN1601–AB11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5334. A communication from the Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Continental Shelf and Maritime Boundaries'' (RIN1400–AF75) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5335. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Sponsorship Identification Requirements for Foreign Government-Provided Programming'' ((MB Docket No. 20–299) (FCC 24–61)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5336. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.3556 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Duplication of Programming on Commonly Owned Radio Stations; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative'' ((MB Docket Nos. 19–310 and 17–105) (FCC 24–66)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5337. A communication from the Attorney Advisor of the Regulatory Affairs Division, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pipeline Safety: Requirement of Valve Installation and Minimum Rupture Detection Standards: Response to Petition for Reconsideration; Additional Technical Corrections'' (RIN2137–AF06) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5338. A communication from the Marine Resources Management Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the New England Wind Project, Offshore Massachusetts'' (RIN0648–BL96) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5339. A communication from the Program Analyst, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program'' (RIN0560–AI67) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5340. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''U.S. Grade Standards for Grades of Pecans in the Shell and Shelled Pecans'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–21–0039) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5341. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Increased Assessment Rate'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–23–0063) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5342. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule

entitled ''Expanding Options for Specialty and Organic Flowers'' (RIN0563–AC85) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5343. A communication from the Program Analyst, Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Announcement of the Availability of Puerto Rico Rural Partners Network Rural Community Development Initiative'' received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5344. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Metamitron; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL No. 12054–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .

EC–5345. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Trichoderma atroviride strain K5 NRRL B–50520; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 10420–01–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5346. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Gluconobacter cerinus strain BC18B and Hanseniaspora uvarum strain BC18Y; Exemptions From the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 10898–01–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5347. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of nine (9) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5348. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a review of the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5349. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Architect and Engineering Service Fees (DFARS Case 2024–D019)'' (RIN0750–AM16) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5350. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law , the report of a rule entitled ''Surety Companies Doing Business With the United States'' (RIN1530–AA20) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5351. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Industrial Base Policy), transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim response to the reporting requirement regarding the Defense Production Act Fund Manager to submit a report regarding activities of the Fund during the previous fiscal year; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5352. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13441 with respect to Lebanon; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5353. A communication from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Addition of Entities on the Entity List'' (RIN0694–AJ66) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5354. A communication from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''The Unverified List; Additions and Removals'' (RIN0694–AJ70) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5355. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Resolution Plans Required for Insured Depository Institutions With $100 Billion or More in Total Assets; Informational Filings Required for Insured Depository Institutions With at Least $50 Billion but Less Than $100 Billion in Total Assets'' (RIN3064–AF90) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5356. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5357. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, with respect to the situation in Mali; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5358. A communication from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Additions to the Entity List'' (RIN0694–AJ73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5359. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updates to Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands Regulations to Implement the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard'' (RIN1660–AB12) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5360. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Registration for Index-Linked Annuities and Registered Market Value Adjustment Annuities; Amendments to Form N–4 for Index-Linked Annuities, Registered Market Value Adjustment Annuities, and Variable Annuities; Other Technical Amendments'' (RIN3235–AN30) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5361. A communication from the Chief of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status for Mount Rainier White-tailed Ptarmigan with a Section 4(d) Rule'' (RIN1018–BE71) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5362. A communication from the Senior Attorney Advisor/Regulations Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tribal Transportation Facility Bridge Program'' (RIN2125–AF91) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5363. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code Cases and Update Frequency'' (RIN3150–AK23) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works .

EC–5364. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; OR; Permitting Rule Revisions'' (FRL No. 11366–02–R10) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5365. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Ohio; OAC Chapter 3745–17 Particulate Matter'' (FRL No. 11775–02–R5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5366. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Source Monitoring, Record Keeping and Reporting; Correction'' (FRL No. 11783–03–R1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5367. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; FL; General Provisions Repeals and Amendments'' (FRL No. 11927–02–R4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5368. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; GA; Revisions to the State Implementation Plan Gasoline Transport Vehicles and Vapor Collection Systems Rule'' (FRL No. 11955–02–R4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5369. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''The Medicare Secondary Payer Commercial Repayment Center in Fiscal Year 2023''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5370. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Automatic Method Change to the Allowance Charge-off Method under Section 166'' (Rev. Proc. 2024–30) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5371. A communication from the Chief of Procedure and Administration, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Excise Tax on Repurchase of Corporate Stock - Procedure and Administration'' (RIN1545–BQ60) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5372. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 14078 of July 19, 2022, with respect to hostage-taking and the wrongful detention of United States nationals abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5373. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Department of State 2024 Civil Monetary Penalties Inflationary Adjustment'' (RIN1400–AF72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5374. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5375. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Israel in the amount of $1,000,000 or more and the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad (Transmittal No. DDTC 23–074); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5376. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to the United Kingdom in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 23–069); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5377. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Singapore in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 24–006); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5378. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Israel in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 24–008); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5379. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to various countries in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 23–104); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5380. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Qatar in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 23–103); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5381. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise the authority under section 506(a)(1) of the FAA and 614(a)(1) of the FAA to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5382. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5383. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''USAID Acquisition Regulation: Planning, Collection, and Submission of Digital Information; Submission of Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan to USAID'' (RIN0412–AA90) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 3, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5384. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''USAID Acquisition Regulation: Security and Information Technology Requirements'' (RIN0412–AA87) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 3, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5385. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''U.S. Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulation; Administrative Updates'' (RIN0412–AA88) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 3, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5386. A communication from the Executive Assistant, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alaska; Hunting and Trapping in National Preserves'' (RIN1024–AE70) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5387. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the report entitled ''Bridging the Gap for New Americans''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5388. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report on the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) Payment Program''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5389. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''National Health Service Corps Report to Congress for 2022''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5390. A communication from the Director of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Claims for Compensation Under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act'' (RIN1240–AA19) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5391. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits'' (29 CFR Part 4044) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 18, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5392. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rulemaking and Guidance Procedures'' (RIN1801–AA22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 9, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5393. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Assets for Independence Program Report to Congress: Status at the Conclusion of the Nineteenth Year, Fiscal Year 2018''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5394. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Funding Opportunity Announcement for Brookwood-Sago Mine Safety Grants'' received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024;

to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5395. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Pediatric Research in Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5396. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''21st Century Cures Act: Establishment of Disincentives for Health Care Providers That Have Committed Information Blocking'' (RIN0955–AA05) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 3, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5397. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Authorization for Use of Brominated Vegetable Oil in Food'' (RIN0910–AI81) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 3, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5398. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to Congress on the Physicians' Comparability Allowance Program''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5399. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Removing the GSA Payments Clause for Non-Commercial Contracts'' (RIN3090–AK55) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5400. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Standardizing the Identification of Deviations in the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation'' (RIN3090–AK57) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 16, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5401. A communication from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Records Management: Digitizing Temporary Records'' (RIN3095–AC18) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5402. A communication from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Records Management: Digital Photographs'' (RIN3095–AC17) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5403. A communication from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Records Management: GAO Concurrence'' (RIN3095–AC17) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5404. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the Board's compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5405. A communication from the Chief Diversity Officer and Director, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2023 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5406. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Education's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5407. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–500, ''Revised Project Labor Agreement Cost Threshold Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5408. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Department of Defense's annual report on the consolidated financial statement audit for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5409. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022 Women in Federal Incarceration'' received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5410. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Annual Report for fiscal year 2023 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5411. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report to Congress concerning intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5412. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Annual Report for fiscal year 2023 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5413. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Adaptive Equipment Allowance'' (RIN2900–AP39) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5414. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Health Professional Scholarship Program'' (RIN2900–AR98) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5415. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Trichoderma Atroviride Strain AT10; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 11818–01–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5416. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Poly(oxy-1 ,2-ethanediyl), a-hydro-w-hydroxy-, ether with N-[4-[bis[4-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-2 ,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-2-hydroxy-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethanaminium, benzenesulfonate (6:1:1); Tolerance Exemption'' (FRL No. 12080–01–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5417. A communication from the Deputy Director of Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementation of Additional Sanctions Against Russia and Belarus Under the Export Administration Regulations and Refinements to Existing Controls'' (RIN0694–AJ67) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5418. A communication from the Executive Assistant, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cape Hatteras National Seashore; Bicycling'' (RIN1024–AE83) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 23, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5419. A communication from the Director of Rulemaking Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs'' (RIN2127–AM65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5420. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pennsylvania: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference'' (FRL No. 10811–02–R3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5421. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection

Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Revision Listing and Implementing the 2010 Primary Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Giles County Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 11418–02–R3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5422. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Colorado; 2017 Base Year Inventory and Emission Statement Rule Marginal Nonattainment Requirements, Revisions to Regulation 3'' (FRL No. 11837–02–R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5423. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; New York, New Jersey, Connecticut; New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY–NJ-CT 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Serious'' (FRL No. 12108–01–R1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5424. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Act Reclassification; Colorado; Reclassification of the Denver Metro/North Front Range 2015 Ozone Nonattainment Area to Serious'' (FRL No. 12110–01–R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5425. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Part D Plans Generally Include Drugs Commonly Used By Dual-Eligible Enrollees: 2024''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5426. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance under Section 367(b) Related to Certain Triangular Reorganizations and Inbound Nonrecognition Transactions'' (RIN1545–BM19) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5427. A communication from the Security Officer II of the Office of Senate Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding The New Start Treaty (OSS–2024–0897); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5428. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress on the Nurse Corps Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5429. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Geriatrics Academic Career Awards Program FY 2017-FY 2022''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5430. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Labor and the Acting Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's fiscal year 2023 Actuarial Evaluation of the Expected Operations and Status of the PBGC Funds; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5431. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–497, ''Dedication of Lot 841 in Square 5755 for Alley Purposes, S.O. 22–01599, Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5432. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–498, ''Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5433. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5434. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–507, ''Lafayette Elementary School Grass Field Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5435. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–508, ''Department of For-Hire Vehicles Delivery Vehicle Traffic Enforcement Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5436. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–509, ''Pesticide Operations Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5437. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–510, ''DC Water Critical Infrastructure Freedom of Information Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5438. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5439. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, a legislative proposal that would amend the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines applicable to human smuggling offenses to address serious deficiencies that frustrate efforts to obtain justice at sentencing for victims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5440. A communication from the Chair of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, a report of the recommendations adopted by the Administrative Conference of the United States at its 81st Plenary Session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5441. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer of the National Tropical Botanical Garden, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to an audit of the Garden for the period from January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5442. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Exemption of 'Diversity and Equal Employment Program Records' '' (RIN2900–AR95) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 22, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5443. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; 2018 February Recreational Season Modification'' (RIN0648–BH35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 23, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5444. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Commercial Accountability Measures Framework Adjustment'' (RIN0648–BH80) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 23, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5445. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustments to 2018 Management Area Annual Catch Limits; Correction'' (RIN0648–XF898) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 23, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5446. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment and Amendment of United States Area Navigation Routes; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–2040)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5447. A communication from the Director of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice to Lessees and Operators of Federal Oil and Gas, and Sulphur Leases in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Expanded Rice's Whale Protection Efforts During Reinitiated Consultation with NMFS'' (BOEM NTL No. 2023–G01) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 17, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–144. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee

applying to the United States Congress pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution to call a convention for proposing amendments to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution requires the United States Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution upon application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, that the General Assembly hereby makes an application to Congress, as provided by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a member of the United States Senate. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this application be sent to the President and the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States; to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; and to the presiding officers of each of the legIslative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation. Be it further

Resolved, That this application be considered as covering the same subject matter as the applications from other states to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Senate of the United States; and that this application be aggregated with the same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject; and that this application will not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject. Be it further

Resolved, That this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

POM–145. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland urging the federal government to publish, without delay, the federal Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the United States Congress to pass a joint resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-eighth Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Whereas, In 1972, the 92nd Congress of the United States, at its second session, in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, adopted the following proposition to amend the U.S. Constitution:

''Joint Resolution Resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (Two-Thirds of Each House Concurring Therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE ——————

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.''; and

Whereas, Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides a two-step procedure for the adoption of an amendment; and

Whereas, The first requirement for the adoption of an amendment under Article V is the proposal of an amendment either by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, or by a convention called by application of two-thirds of the states; and

Whereas, The second requirement for the adoption of an amendment under Article V is ratification of an amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, The U.S. Constitution does not limit the time for states to ratify an amendment and does not grant Congress the authority to unilaterally limit the time by which an amendment may be ratified; and

Whereas, A time limitation for the ratification of amendments by the states would be a substantive change to the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, To have full force and effect, a substantive change to the U.S. Constitution must be within the text of an amendment so that it may be ratified by the states as part of the requirements of Article V; and

Whereas, The time limitation on state ratifications was in the preamble section of the resolution by Congress and not within the text of the amendment presented to states for state approval; and

Whereas, Because of the placement of the time limitation, the states ratified the text of the Equal Rights Amendment but did not ratify the time limit by Congress; and

Whereas, A time limit was approved in the Equal Rights Amendment by Congress in 1972, but has not been subsequently approved by the states and thus is without force or effect; and

Whereas, In comparison, in 1978, Congress passed the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, which included a time limitation within the text of the Amendment offered to the states for ratification; and

Whereas, The time limitation for the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment ended before ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, Because the time limit was within the text of the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, the time limit had full force and effect and the amendment expired in 1985; and

Whereas, In comparison, the Twenty-first Amendment and the Twenty-second Amendment include time limitations within the text of each amendment, and the timelines were ratified by three-fourths of the states in accordance with the text of the amendments; and

Whereas, In 1789, the First Congress proposed, in accordance with Article V, the Madison Amendment relating to compensation of members of Congress; and

Whereas, Over 202 years later, the Madison Amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, In 1992, having finally met the requirements of Article V, the Madison Amendment was published as the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by the Archivist of the United States during the Administration of President George H.W. Bush; and

Whereas, Following publication of the Madison Amendment by the Archivist of the United States, Congress affirmed the Madison Amendment as the Twenty-seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, As of January 27, 2020, three-fourths of the states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment; and

Whereas, Unlike the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, the Equal Rights Amendment does not contain a time limit in its text where it would be of full force and effect; and

Whereas, In contrast to the Madison Amendment, which took 203 years to ratify, the Equal Rights Amendment took only 48 years to ratify; and

Whereas, The text of Article V of the U.S. Constitution grants the states the power of ratification, not rescission; and

Whereas, Samuel Johnson's dictionary of 1755 defines ''ratify'' as ''to confirm; to settle''; and

Whereas, Bouvier's Law Dictionary of 1856, considered to be the first American legal dictionary, states that a ratification once done, ''cannot be revoked or recalled''; and

Whereas, James Madison wrote in a July 20, 1788, letter to Alexander Hamilton that ratification is ''in toto and for ever''; and

Whereas, Various attempts to rescind ratifications of provisions of the U.S. Constitution or its amendments, including the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Amendments, have never been honored; and

Whereas, The General Assembly of Maryland set a precedent for this resolution in 1961 by passing House Joint Resolution 14 urging Congress to pass the Equal Rights Amendment; and

Whereas, Maryland was one of the early states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in May 1972, two months after Congress proposed it for ratification; and

Whereas, Maryland adopted the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment to the Maryland Constitution in 1972; and

Whereas, The Maryland Equal Rights Amendment is only effective to the degree that it does not conflict with federal law; and

Whereas, The Maryland Attorney General filed an amicus brief in 2022 in support of a lawsuit brought by three ratifying states to require the Archivist of the United States to certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as an amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, Over several decades, the General Assembly of Maryland has passed laws and created protections attempting to guarantee equal rights under the law for all Marylanders, regardless of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, disability, creed, religion, or sex—which includes legal equality and protection from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, and decisions regarding reproductive healthcare or other aspects of an individual's bodily autonomy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland that the Equal Rights Amendment meets the requirements of Article V of the U.S. Constitution and should be recognized as the 28th Amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland urges the Administration of President Joseph R. Biden to publish, without delay, the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland urges the Congress of the United States to pass a joint resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland calls on other states to join in this action by passing similar resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Department of Legislative Services to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, President of the United States of America, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20500; the Honorable Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Colleen Joy Shogan, Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20408; the Maryland Congressional Delegation; and the presiding officer of each House of the legislature of each state of the United States, with the request that it be circulated among leadership of the legislative branch of the state governments.

POM–146. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee urging the federal government to do all within its power to secure the border and protect our country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 801

Whereas, recent events in Texas have demonstrated the federal government's disinclination to fulfill a duty imposed by the United States Constitution and federal statutory law, namely the protection of the several states from illegal immigration; and

Whereas, the security of our nation's borders and the safety of our citizens are paramount to protecting the American way of life; and

Whereas, due to the present administration's abrogation of its duty to secure the border, more than six million illegal immigrants have crossed our southern border in the last three years; and

Whereas, Article 1, §10, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution reserves to the states the right of self-defense, including the right to secure a state's border against an invasion; and

Whereas, the state of Texas has acted properly in declaring an invasion pursuant to such constitutional provision and invoking Texas's constitutional authority to defend and protect its citizens and sovereign property; and

Whereas, the Texas National Guard, Texas Department of Public Safety officers, and other qualified Texas personnel have been deployed to secure the Texas border; and

Whereas, federal government officials and agencies have since encroached upon Texas's constitutional right to protect against threats to the public safety; and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly have consistently taken steps to address illegal immigration in Tennessee and support the state of Texas in doing likewise; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, That this General Assembly stands in support of the state of Texas's efforts to secure its border against illegal immigration and affirms the several states' constitutional right to protect and defend their citizens and property against any threat to public safety and security; and be it further

Resolved, That this General Assembly commends Governor Lee for previous support of securing the Texas border and urges him to send continued support; and be it further

Resolved, That this General Assembly urges the federal government to do all within its power to secure the border and protect our country; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, each member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation, and the Governor of Texas.

POM–147. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to reform the Foreign Intelligence & Surveillance Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and restore the rights of privacy and unreasonable search and seizure that have been taken from the American people by actions of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 111

Whereas, the United States Constitution was enacted as the foundational law of the land in 1787; and

Whereas, the first ten amendments of the United States Constitution contain the inviolate and irrevocable set of God-given and inalienable rights that all persons in the United States of America maintain; and

Whereas, foundational in these rights are speech, assembly, search and seizure with a valid warrant, to face one's accuser, religion, private property, and many others; and

Whereas, there have been many moments in the nation's history when the arms of government and tyrannical rules and congress have tried to curtail and subvert these liberties and withhold the rights of citizens to further governmental objectives; and

Whereas, the misdeeds of government include Woodrow Wilson's Sedition Act, which imprisoned Americans for speaking out against United States involvement in World War I, the Palmer Raids which ushered in an era of kickdown searches and harassment of political opponents, the imprisonment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry during World War II, repeated and incessant violation of the Fourth Amendment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and elements of the American intelligence community, and the century long Jim Crow era, which saw tacit and active governmental measures to repress the rights of Americans of color; and

Whereas, the Church Hearings of the mid 1970s brought to light many misdeeds of the United States government and precipitated badly needed reform of federal enforcement and intelligence community activities; and

Whereas, in 1978, the United States government took great steps and established clear procedures for the physical and electronic surveillance and collection of foreign intelligence information and separated out protections for United States citizens by the Foreign Intelligence and Surveillance Act (FISA); and

Whereas, the FISA law established the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) which is a court that holds nonpublic sessions to consider issuing federal search warrants; and

Whereas, the FISC lacks many of the constitutionally provided precautions afforded to litigants in other federal courts of law, such as the right of a private party to be present at the proceedings; further, the FISC has been called out and cited as being the subject of misfeasance and malfeasance by less than scrupulous intelligence and law enforcement officers and agencies; and

Whereas, Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan each established needed restraints on the intelligence community and law enforcement directed guardrails for protection of private citizens, culminating with President Reagan's Executive Order 12333; and

Whereas, Executive Order 12333 underscored the needs and requirements to provide timely and accurate information about American enemies and underscored the protection of constitutional rights of American citizens; and

Whereas, for most of the decades of the 1980s and 1990s, the intelligence community and FBI appeared to be behaving and respecting the rights of citizens in the United States; and

Whereas, in 2001, after the attack on the United States by foreign Islamic terrorists from Southwest Asia, the United States Congress and the Bush Administration moved with reckless haste by greatly empowering the American intelligence community, FBI, and other federal entities by broadly expanding surveillance powers under the broad guise of ''protecting'' the American citizens; and

Whereas, the outcome of the efforts to protect has resulted in nearly all semblances of privacy being taken away by the actions of the United States Congress. The outcome of the family of law passed in the aftermath of what is known as 9/11 is that no phone is guaranteed to be private, no email communication can be considered secure, and the emergence of a leviathan of a police state capable of chilling suppression of our God-given liberties; and

Whereas, as a result of the USA Patriot Act, a citizen can become the subject of a purported terror investigation and directed by law not to tell anyone of an invasive search on his home, under penalty of prison; and

Whereas, Section 215 of the USA Patriot Act violates the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution by ignoring the prohibition of warrantless searches against United States citizens; and

Whereas, Section 215 also violates the Fifth Amendment by prohibiting ex post facto notice of warrantless searches and thereby violating the basic tenets of due process guaranteed to citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the American ethos to right wrongs and correct governmental errors such as the eradication of slavery, the end of the Jim Crow era, the awarding of voting rights to women, and many others. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to fully repeal and rewrite every word of the USA Patriot Act and does hereby implore the Congress to turn its attention to the rights of the free people of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives implores both the governor of the state of Louisiana and the attorney general to stand up for the citizens of our state and not participate in any violations of any of our rights guaranteed in our Bill of Rights, which are a product of the sacrifice of our ancestors and have been maintained by two hundred fifty years of commitment to the rule of law and the supremacy of the individual over the government; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM–148. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky urging the United States Congress to fund the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority through federal appropriation rather than fees charged to individual states and racetracks; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 238

Whereas, the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority (HISA) was created as an organization that regulates the sport of Thoroughbred horse racing in the United States and was empowered by the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act of 2020; and

Whereas, HISA submits to the regulatory authority of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), resulting from a challenge at the United States Court of Appeals, and promulgates rules subject to modification and approval by the FTC; and

Whereas, HISA has jurisdiction over races that are involved in interstate commerce, including those that are subject to off-track betting and advance deposit wagering, and the horses and horse people who participate in those races; and

Whereas, HISA is responsible for developing and enforcing rules for racetrack safety, regulating such matters as track surface maintenance, veterinary oversight, injury data reporting, jockey safety, horseshoe requirements, and use of riding crops; and

Whereas, HISA levies fines and suspensions from racing for violations of the rules; and

Whereas, HISA is also charged with developing anti-doping and medication control rules to ensure fairness and protect the health of equines and the jockeys who ride them; and

Whereas, HISA must also cover its technology and administration costs; and

Whereas, HISA operates on revenues from fines related to the racetrack safety and anti-doping and medication control programs plus fee assessments on individual states and racetracks, with the fee assessments calculated on a formula totaling starts and purses; and

Whereas, individual racing commissions can choose to cover the assessed fee for the state, decline to cover these financial assessments and pass the burden onto the racetracks in the state, which can then pass the costs along to horse people and customers, or state legislatures can appropriate funding to pay the fee assessment; and

Whereas, commissions that voluntarily enter into agreements with HISA to have existing personnel conduct tasks like sample collection, investigation, and violation adjudication, receive a credit toward their state's total fee assessment, reducing revenues received by HISA; and

Whereas, HISA's revenues are further reduced by the nonparticipation of states choosing to avoid the financial burden of the assessment fees by not sending their simulcasting signal out of state, thereby avoiding this federal programs jurisdiction, obviously not an ideal situation; and

Whereas, HISA's budget inevitably exceeds the revenues it receives to continue this mission and work; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The members of the Senate hereby recognize the importance of consistently robust and reliable safety regulation of the Thoroughbred horseracing sport while acknowledging participants and spectators value the same.

Section 2. The Senate hereby urges the United States Congress to fund the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority through federal appropriation rather than the assessment fees levied on states and racetracks.

Section 3. The Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, and each member of the Kentucky Congressional delegation.

POM–149. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to adopt the Social Security 2100 Act; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 91

Whereas, the Social Security Act was originally passed in 1935 to provide essential benefits and financial security to retired individuals, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities; and

Whereas, individuals receiving Retired Insurance Benefits constitute the largest group of Social Security beneficiaries, with over fifty-two million retired workers or family members receiving monthly payments as of 2023; and

Whereas, more than ten thousand individuals from the baby boomer generation become eligible for Retirement Insurance Benefits from Social Security every day; and

Whereas, as a result of the retirement of the large baby boomer generation, it is projected that under existing law, the trust fund reserves for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted by 2034; and

Whereas, it its projected that a depletion of the two Social Security trust funds will result in only seventy-eight percent of scheduled benefits being paid to beneficiaries on a timely basis after 2034; and

Whereas, in a response to this projected cut in benefits, concerned congressional leaders introduced the Social Security 2100 Act in 2023, which is intended to permanently improve Social Security's long-term health by extending the solvency of the two Social Security Trust Funds without increasing taxes on the middle class; and

Whereas, according to United States Representative John B. Larson, co-introducer of the Social Security 2100 Act, the Social Security 2100 Act increases benefits by two percent across the board for all Social Security beneficiaries for the first time in fifty-two years, improves the cost-of-living adjustment to reflect economic inflation experienced by seniors, and increases benefits for lower income retirees; and

Whereas, the Social Security 2100 Act also restores student benefits up to age twenty-six for dependent children of disabled and deceased workers; increases access to benefits for children living with grandparents or other relatives; repeals the windfall elimination provision and government pension offset that currently penalizes certain public servants; ends the five-month waiting period to receive disability benefits; and increases benefits by an additional five percent for seniors who have been receiving benefits for fifteen years or more; and

Whereas, the Social Security 2100 Act would cut taxes for twenty-three million middle-income beneficiaries while paying for benefits by applying the Federal Insurance Contributions Act to earnings over $400,000 and adding an additional 12.4 percent net investment income tax for taxpayers making over $400,000; and

Whereas, it is imperative that Social Security remains a well-funded public entitlement without being privatized through self-directed retirement accounts that would subject beneficiaries, and particularly retiree savings accounts, to considerable risk and redirect Social Security assets into the coffers of Wall Street brokerages and investment banks; and

Whereas, the United States Congress must act urgently to preserve Social Security benefits for current and future retirees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2024, that the United States Congress is urged to adopt the Social Security 2100 Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress is strongly encouraged to reject any legislation that would lead to the privatization of Social Security benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM–150. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to support H.R. 82 and S. 597 of the 118th Congress, the Social Security Fairness Act, and all similar legislation and to take such actions as are necessary to review and eliminate all provisions of federal law which reduce Social Security benefits for those receiving pension benefits from federal, state, or local government retirement or pension systems, plans, or funds; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 20

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America has enacted both the Government Pension Offset (GPO), reducing the spouse and survivor Social Security benefit and the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP), reducing the earned Social Security benefits payable to any person who also receives a public pension benefit; and

Whereas, the GPO negatively affects a spouse or survivor receiving a federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit who would also be entitled to a Social Security benefit earned by a spouse; and

Whereas, the GPO formula unfairly reduces the spouse or survivor Social Security benefit by two-thirds of the amount of federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit received by the spouse or survivor, in many cases completely eliminating the Social Security benefit even though the spouse paid Social Security taxes for many years; and

Whereas, the GPO has a harsh effect on hundreds of thousands of citizens and undermines the original purpose of the Social Security dependent/survivor benefit; and

Whereas, according to recent Social Security Administration figures, more than half a million individuals nationally are affected by the GPO; and

Whereas, the WEP applies to those persons who have earned federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefits, in addition to working in employment covered under Social Security and paying into the Social Security system; and

Whereas, the WEP unfairly reduces the earned Social Security benefit using an averaged indexed monthly earnings formula and may reduce Social Security benefits for affected persons by as much as one-half of the retirement benefit earned as a public servant in employment not covered under Social Security; and

Whereas, the WEP causes hardworking individuals to lose a significant portion of the Social Security benefits that they earned themselves; and

Whereas, according to recent Social Security Administration figures, more than one and a half million individuals nationally are affected by the WEP; and

Whereas, in certain circumstances, both the WEP and GPO can be applied to a qualifying survivor's benefit, each independently reducing the available benefit and in combination eliminating a large portion of the

total Social Security benefit available to the survivor; and

Whereas, because of the calculation characteristics of the GPO and WEP, they have a disproportionately negative effect on employees working in lower-wage government jobs, like policemen, firefighters, teachers, and state employees; and

Whereas, Louisiana is making every effort to improve the quality of life of its citizens and to encourage them to live here, yet the current GPO and WEP provisions compromise their quality of life; and

Whereas, the number of people affected by GPO and WEP is growing everyday as more and more people reach retirement age; and

Whereas, individuals drastically affected by the GPO and WEP may have no choice but to return to work after retirement in order to make ends meet, but the earnings accumulated during this return to work can further reduce the Social Security benefits to which the individual is entitled; and

Whereas, the GPO and WEP are established in federal law, and repeal of the GPO and WEP can only be enacted by congress; and

Whereas, the Legislature of Louisiana adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 11 of the 2022 Regular Session memorializing congress to support H.R. 82 of the 117th Congress and other state legislators to do the same in order to reduce or eliminate the GPO and WEP. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to review the Government Pension Offset and Windfall Elimination Provision Social Security benefit reductions and to eliminate or reduce them by supporting H.R. 82 and S. 597 of the 118th Congress and all similar purposed legislation; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation and the president of the United States.

POM–151. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to support the nation of Israel in the wake of October 7, 2023, terror attacks and Israel's efforts to root out Hamas; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21

Whereas, the United States Department of State has designated Hamas as a terrorist organization; and

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a coordinated series of terrorist attacks on Israel that resulted in the slaughter of women, children, and the elderly totaling eight hundred fifty-nine civilians, two hundred eighty-three Israeli Defense Force soldiers, fifty-seven policemen, and ten members of the Israeli Security Agency, Shin Bet; and

Whereas, Hamas terrorists abducted two hundred forty-eight people, including at least six Americans, to use as hostages and human shields; and

Whereas, the United Nations has issued a report stating that it has grounds to believe Hamas has sexually assaulted its hostages, including gang rape; and

Whereas, Hamas has launched over four thousand rockets into Israel; and

Whereas, since October 7, 2023, Hamas terrorists have killed over nine hundred Israelis, at least eleven Americans, and injured more than two thousand others; and

Whereas, Hamas terrorists use Palestinian civilians as human shields; and

Whereas, Hamas terrorists hide and launch attacks from civilian centers; and

Whereas, since October 7, 2023, Hamas is directly responsible for the deaths of an indeterminable number of Palestinian civilians; and

Whereas, Hamas considers the death of Palestinian civilians a good thing as the innocent collateral dead are ''martyrs'' to the goals of Hamas; and

Whereas, United States government assessments indicate that, ''Iran provides up to $100 million annually in support to Palestinian terrorist groups, including Hamas''; and

Whereas, foreign support will sustain Hamas in its terror campaign to destroy Israel; and

Whereas, Israel is a major ally and strategic partner of the United States; and

Whereas, Israel holds paramount importance to direct negotiations in achieving a permanent settlement with the Palestinians, without preconditions; and

Whereas, Israel stands firm in its rejection of unilateral recognition of a Palestinian state, considering it a detrimental reward to terrorism and an impediment to future peace settlements; and

Whereas, it is imperative to affirm Israel's commitment to peaceful negotiations and reject any imposition of international dicta that undermine the sovereity and security of Israel; and

Whereas, the state of Louisiana has not forgotten the humanitarian aid provided by Israel to the people of Louisiana in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the 2016 flood; and

Whereas, Louisiana and Israel share numerous economic and educational ties that benefit many Louisiana businesses and universities. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby:

(1) Stand with Israel as it defends itself against the barbaric terror campaign launched by Hamas and its supporters.

(2) Reaffirm Israel's right to self-defense as a sovereign nation.

(3) Condemn Hamas' brutal terror campaign against Israel.

(4) Call on Hamas to immediately cease all attacks and safely release all living hostages and return the bodies of deceased hostages to their families.

(5) Mourn the nine hundred Israelis and eleven Americans killed and over two thousand six hundred others wounded by Hamas since its attack on October 7, 2023.

(6) Mourn the loss of all innocent civilians who died and recognize those injured and suffering due to the fighting in the Middle East.

(7) Support the United States' commitment to Israel's security.

(8) Urge full enforcement of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115–141; 132 Stat. 1143) and other restrictions in United States law to prevent United States foreign assistance from benefitting terrorists, directly or indirectly.

(9) Urge full enforcement of United States sanctions against Iran to prevent Iran's funding of terrorist groups including Hamas. And be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby support Israel in its right to categorically reject any international dicta concerning a permanent settlement with the Palestinians that is not the product of direct negotiations between the concerned parties devoid of any preconditions. And be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby stand with Israel in its opposition to unilateral recognition of a Palestinian state as such statehood, particularly in the aftermath of the October 7th massacre, would serve as an egregious and unprecedented reward to terrorism, thereby obstructing prospects for future peace settlements. And be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to support the nation of Israel in the wake of the October 7, 2023, terror attacks, support Israel's ongoing efforts to root out Hamas, reaffirm support for Israel's principled stance on negotiations, and stand with Israel in opposition to any unilateral impositions that will serve to undermine Israel's right to defend its people and territory. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Consul General of the State of Israel to the Southwest in Houston, Texas, to the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D.C. for transmission to the proper authorities in the State of Israel, and to the Louisiana Chapter of American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and the Louisiana Chapter of Christians United for Israel. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM–152. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to compel the United States Food and Drug Administration to fulfill its duties regarding inspection and testing of imported seafood; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10

Whereas, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in 2019 the United States imported six billion pounds of edible seafood products, including one and one half billion pounds of shrimp, an increase of nearly six and one half million pounds more than the shrimp imported in 2018; and

Whereas, the 2019 shrimp imports alone, valued at six billion dollars, accounted for twenty-seven percent of the total value of imported seafood that year, which reached twenty-two billion dollars; and

Whereas, it is estimated that over half of the imported seafood consumed in the United States is from aquaculture, or seafood farming, rather than wild-caught; and

Whereas, the FDA is responsible for the safety of all fish and fishery products entering the United States and sold in Louisiana; and

Whereas, the FDA's seafood safety program is governed by its Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point regulations, which address food safety management through the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production and procurement and handling to manufacturing, distribution, and consumption of the finished product; and

Whereas, FDA regulations are supposed to measure the compliance of imported seafood with inspections of foreign processing facilities, sampling of seafood offered for import into the United States, domestic surveillance sampling of imported products, inspections of seafood importers, foreign country program assessments, and the use of information from foreign partners and FDA overseas offices; and

Whereas, in 2011 the FDA was only inspecting two percent of the seafood imported into the United States; and

Whereas, unfortunately 2011 is the last year for which data regarding the percentage of imports inspected is available due to a lack of transparency and inadequate assessment measures; and

Whereas, in 2011 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) noted that the FDA's assessment of foreign aquaculture operations

was limited by the FDA's lack of procedures, criteria, and standards; and ten years later, a 2021 GAO report found that the agency was failing to monitor the effectiveness of its own enforcement policies and procedures; and

Whereas, in contrast, the European Union regularly conducts physical checks of approximately twenty percent of all imported fish products that are fresh, frozen, dry, salted, or hermetically sealed, and for certain fishery products, physical checks are conducted on approximately fifty percent of imports; and

Whereas, the Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources published a 2020 paper titled ''Determination of Sulfite and Antimicrobial Residue in Imported Shrimp to the USA'', which presented findings from a study of shrimp imported from India, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Bangladesh, and Ecuador and purchased from retail stores in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and

Whereas, a screening of these shrimp for sulfites and residues from antimicrobial drugs found the following: (1) five percent of the shrimp contained malachite green, (2) seven percent contained oxytetracycline, (3) seventeen percent contained fluoroquinolone, and (4) seventy percent contained nitrofurantoin, all of which have been banned by the FDA in domestic aquaculture operations; and

Whereas, although the FDA requires that food products exposed to sulfites must include a label with a statement about the presence of sulfites, of the forty-three percent of these locally purchased shrimp found to contain sulfites, not one package complied with this labeling requirement; and

Whereas, the drug and sulfite residues included in this screening can be harmful to human health during both handling and consumption and have been known to cause all of the following: liver damage and tumors, reproductive abnormalities, cardiac arrhythmia, renal failure, hemolysis, asthma attacks, and allergic reactions; and

Whereas, the results of this study confirm that existing screening and enforcement measures for imported seafood are insufficient; whatever the percentage of imports inspected may be, seafood is currently being imported that contains unsafe substances that put American consumers at risk; and

Whereas, because imported seafood is not held to the same standards as domestic seafood, domestic fishing industries are put at a distinct and significant disadvantage commercially; and

Whereas, according to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the average value of Louisiana shrimp fell from three dollars and eighty cents per pound in 1980 to one dollar fifty cents per pound in 2017; and

Whereas, this unfair competition allows foreign competitors to flood the United States market with seafood harvested under intensive farming practices using antimicrobial drugs, while devastating local industries and the coastal communities built around them; and

Whereas, shrimp consumption is on the rise in the United States, yet domestic shrimp profits have decreased in recent years, particularly for shrimp sourced in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic regions; and

Whereas, Senator John Kennedy has previously introduced legislation to bolster Louisiana's shrimp, red snapper, and seafood industry and protect American consumers from illegal exports; and

Whereas, this legislation would increase funding to the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) and would allow SIMP to conduct audits on seafood under its purview to prevent foreign seafood imports that misrepresent themselves from entering U.S. markets; and

Whereas, proposed legislation such as this is a necessary step that Congress must take to protect American consumers and bolster the Louisiana seafood industry. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to compel the United States Food and Drug Administration to fulfill its duties regarding inspection and testing of imported seafood. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM–153. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey condemning the United States Senate Republicans' blocking of legislation codifying access to in vitro fertilization, and reaffirming New Jersey citizens' freedom to access reproductive health care and family planning services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 148

Whereas, In the United States, one in six people of childbearing age struggle with fertility and require some type of medial assistance in order to conceive a child; and

Whereas, Fortunately, 90 percent of infertility cases are treatable with medical therapies including drug treatment, surgery, and in vitro fertilization (IVF); and

Whereas, IVF is a process whereby an egg is removed from a person's body and combined with sperm inside a laboratory for fertilization; and the fertilized egg, called an embryo, is then transferred into the uterus; and

Whereas, In a recent decision, LePage v. Mobile Infirmary Clinic, P.C., the Alabama Supreme Court ruled that embryos are ''extrauterine children; add that the state's ''Wrongful Death of a Minor Act, applies on its face to all unborn children without limitation;'' and

Whereas, Following the LePage holding, Governor Kay Ellen Ivey of Alabama signed into law S.B. 159 to ensure criminal and civil immunity for those administering or receiving IVF services; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this new enactment, the LePage ruling constitutes to threaten the rights of Alabamians who are planning to have children, and endangers the overall future of family planning in the state; and

Whereas, following the LePage decision, a number of congressional Republican senators joined Democrats in criticizing the ruling, and expressed their support for in vitro federalization (IVF); and

Whereas, Tammy Duckworth, a Democratic Senator from Illinois who utilized IVF to conceive her two children, introduced Senate Bill 3612 (SB3612), part of a four-bill package of legislation known as the ''Right to IVF Act,'' in order to protect the rights of individuals to seek reproductive assistance, such as IVF, and protect the physicians who provide these services, without the fear of prosecution; and

Whereas, Specifically, SB3612, known as the ''Access to Family Building Act,'' would bar the limitation of access to assisted reproductive technology, such as IVF; and

Whereas, SB3612 grants the individual rights to: (1) access assisted reproductive technology; (2) continue or complete ongoing assisted reproductive technology treatment or procedure, and (3) retain all rights regarding the use or disposition of genetic materials; and

Whereas, Consistent with the longstanding precedent in New Jersey of support for reproductive freedoms, New Jersey Senator Cory

Booker expressed support of SB3612 by cosponsoring the bill; and

Whereas, Senator Duckworth urged her Republican colleagues, as many initially denounced the *LePage* ruling for the harmful precedent that the decision has set regarding reproductive assistance services, to join the Democrats' effort to protect access to IVF by unanimously passing SB3612; and

Whereas, Instead of supporting the passage of SB3612, a measure affirmatively supporting IVF, Republican senators proposed an alternative measure, the ''IVF Protection Act,'' which would discourage states from enacting burdensome restrictions on reproductive assistance but nonetheless allow such enactments by states; and

Whereas, SB3612 failed in a procedural vote, by a tally of 48–47, to advance, with 60 votes being needed to invoke cloture to move the bill to a final vote; and

Whereas, All of the Republican senators, with the exception of two members, voted to reject the move to advance the bill; and

Whereas, Two Republican senators, Alaska Senator Lisa Murkowski and Maine Senator Susan Collins, voted with the Senate Democratic majority and independents to advance the measure; and

Whereas, Following the failure to support the passage of SB3612, Senate Republicans issued a statement of support for the use of IVF technology; and

Whereas, It is disingenuous for the Republican lawmakers in the United States Senate to sign on to a statement giving support for IVF, while failing to support the passage of the measure which would create a federal statutory right to assisted reproductive technology; and

Whereas, New Jersey has long been a state that supports, and provides protections for, the reproductive freedom of its citizens, including the right to make the deeply personal choice of whether to start or expand a family through IVF; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. a. This resolution condemns the action of the Republican members of the United States Congress in failing to support the passage of SB3612.

b. This resolution further condemns the contradictory move on the part of the Republican senators of the United States Congress in publishing a statement in support of IVF technology, notwithstanding their rejection of SB3612.

c. This resolution affirms the New Jersey Legislature's commitment to protecting its citizens' right to family plan, reproductive freedom, and full access to reproductive health care, including IVF.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to each member of Congress elected from this State, the President, the Vice-President, and the Governor of the State of New Jersey.

POM–154. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urging the President of the United States to secure our border and provide the needed policies and resources to protect American citizens and communities throughout this country from the effects of illegal immigration; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 234

Whereas, On January 20, 2021, President Joe Biden signed a proclamation on the termination of emergency with respect to the

southern border of the United States and redirection of funds diverted to border wall construction; and

Whereas, On January 21, 2021, the United States Department of Homeland Security paused deportation for certain noncitizens in the United States for 100 days and suspended new enrollments in Migrant Protection Protocols policy, also known as the ''remain in Mexico'' program; and

Whereas, Upon those actions, the number of migrants who have unlawfully crossed the southern border into Texas has increased at a very alarming rate; and

Whereas, The negative impacts of illegal immigration and this border crisis are evident in communities throughout the United States and the Biden Administration has put our national security at risk; and

Whereas, State and local officials nationwide have sounded the alarm regarding the straining of their resources, the scourge of fentanyl deaths, the tragedy of human trafficking, including children smuggled across the border, and the flow of illegal firearms and dangerous gang members; and

Whereas, Texas Governor Greg Abbott is clearly exercising his Constitutional authority to defend his state against the consequences of the Biden Administration's inexcusable indifference toward the suffering its policies are inflicting upon borders communities and across this country; and

Whereas, In this Commonwealth, our duty is to uphold our oath to support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and ensure the safety of its citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the President of the United States to secure our border and provide the needed policies and resources to protect American citizens and communities throughout this country from the effects of illegal immigration; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania encourage Governor Josh Shapiro to joint with dozens of governors from across the country in support of Texas Governor Greg Abbott's actions to protect our citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the following:

(1) The President of the United States.

(2) The Vice President of the United States.

(3) The United States Secretary of Homeland Security.

(4) The President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

(5) The Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

(6) The chairperson of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the United States Senate.

(7) The chairperson of the Committee on Homeland Security of the United States House of Representatives.

(8) Each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

(9) The Governor of the State of Texas.

(10) The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

POM–155. A resolution adopted by the Lancaster City Council, Pennsylvania, calling for a ceasefire in the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Gaza; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 5473. An act to amend certain laws relating to disaster recovery and relief with respect to the implementation of building codes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–194).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 6249. An act to provide for a review and report on the assistance and resources that the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides to individuals with disabilities and the families of such individuals that are impacted by major disasters, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–195).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3033. A bill to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of New Mexico from mineral entry, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–196).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 4729. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish a pilot program for family caregivers for individuals with Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 4730. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the energy credit with respect to electrochromic glass; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4731. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide for food-based interventions; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor , and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 4732. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize funding for the Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Center for the Aging Network to engage in certain research and evaluation activities with respect to family caregivers and to revise the definition of the term ''family caregiver''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 4733. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to develop or expand in-person and virtual peer support programs for family caregivers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 4734. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to ensure services for home modifications under part B of title III of such Act may be used for certain purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4735. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide financial planning services related to the needs of family caregivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 4736. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to develop and expand integrated caregiver support services for family caregivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 4737. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 North Hatcher Avenue in Purcellville, Virginia, as the ''Secretary of State Madeleine Albright Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 4738. A bill for the relief of Vichai Sae Tung (also known as Chai Chaowasaree); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4739. A bill to advance research to achieve medical breakthroughs in brain tumor treatment and improve awareness and adequacy of specialized cancer and brain tumor care; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude debt held by certain insurance companies from capital assets; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4741. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a phase-in for plasma-derived products under the manufacturer discount program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 4742. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish the Patrick Leahy Lake Champlain Basin Program Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4743. A bill to improve the Long-Term Care Ombudsman program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4744. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fair and consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4745. A bill to establish the Federal Food Administration to protect the public health by ensuring the safety of food, preventing foodborne illness, maintaining safety reviews and reassessments of food additives, reducing the prevalence of diet-related chronic diseases, enforcing pesticide residue tolerances, improving the surveillance of foodborne pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 4746. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to make the filing of a petition for relief under chapter 11 that is objectively futile or in subjective bad faith a cause for

dismissal of the case, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4747. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the adjusted gross income limitation for the above-the-line deduction of expenses of performing artist employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4748. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 4749. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require disclosure of conflicts of interest with respect to rulemaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 4750. A bill to ensure efficiency and fairness in Federal subcontracting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4751. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish and clarify the applicable statute of limitations for seeking remedy for a legal wrong due to agency action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4752. A bill to establish an integrated national approach to respond to ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change by protecting, managing, and conserving the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States, and to maximize Government efficiency and reduce costs, in cooperation with State and local governments, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and other entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4753. A bill to reform leasing, permitting, and judicial review for certain energy and minerals projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4754. A bill to terminate the obligation to repay bonuses of former members of the Armed Forces separated for refusing the COVID–19 vaccine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4755. A bill to reauthorize traumatic brain injury programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. CRUZ):

S.J. Res. 103. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to ''Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom'' ; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 91, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust.

S. 459

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 459, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 552

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 552, a bill to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to establish the United States Foundation for International Conservation to promote long-term management of protected and conserved areas, and for other purposes.

S. 633

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Everett Alvarez, Jr., in recognition of his service to the United States.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 789, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the United States Foreign Service and its contribution to United States diplomacy.

S. 799

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 799, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage for all physicians' services furnished by doctors of chiropractic within the scope of their license, and for other purposes.

S. 930

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 930, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide public safety officer benefits for exposure-related cancers, and for other purposes.

S. 1005

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1005, a bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to improve the weatherization assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 1206

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1206, a bill to amend the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 to protect civil rights and otherwise prevent meaningful harm to third parties, and for other purposes.

S. 1409

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1409, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 1527

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1527, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their families have access to the contraception they need in order to promote the health and readiness of all members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide for greater protection of roosters, and for other purposes.

S. 1558

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1558, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the brave women who served in World War II as members of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps and U.S. Navy Nurse Corps.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1677, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 2176

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2176, a bill to prohibit commercial sexual orientation conversion therapy, and for other purposes.

S. 2365

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2365, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to authorize funds for certain employment and training activities, and for other purposes.

S. 2372

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr.

KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2372, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment under the Medicaid program of certain providers across State lines, and for other purposes.

S. 2899

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2899, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to include Middle Easterners and North Africans in the statutory definition of a ''racial and ethnic minority group'' , and for other purposes.

S. 3458

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3458, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the application of the in-office ancillary services exception to the physician self-referral prohibition for drugs furnished under the Medicare program.

S. 3481

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3481, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand and expedite access to cardiac rehabilitation programs and pulmonary rehabilitation programs under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3498

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3498, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of peer support services under the Medicare program.

S. 3502

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3502, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prevent consumer reporting agencies from furnishing consumer reports under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 3519

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3519, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes.

S. 3530

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3530, a bill to retain Federal employees who are spouses of a member of the Armed Forces or the Foreign Service when relocating due to an involuntary transfer, and for other purposes.

S. 3546

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3546, a bill to require a study on the quality of care difference between mental health and addiction therapy care provided by health care providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs compared to non-Department providers, and for other purposes.

S. 3694

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3694, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the taking, importation, exportation, and breeding of certain cetaceans for public display, and for other purposes.

S. 3748

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3748, a bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to increase voting accessibility for individuals with disabilities and older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 3775

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 3775, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3832

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3832, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure appropriate access to non-opioid pain management drugs under part D of the Medicare program.

S. 4047

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4047, a bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2024, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 4084

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4084, a bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to professional nonprofit theaters for the purposes of supporting operations, employment, and economic development.

S. 4260

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4260, a bill to establish protections for warehouse workers, and for other purposes.

S. 4299

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4299, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a rule relating to the collection of crashworthiness information under the New Car Assessment Program of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 4334

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4334, a bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 4345

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4345, a bill to amend the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 to reauthorize and expand Statewide assessments and strategies for forest resources.

S. 4371

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4371, a bill to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes.

S. 4405

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4405, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the natural gas tax.

S. 4419

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4419, a bill to require the Science and Technology Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security to develop greater capacity to detect, identify, and disrupt illicit substances in very low concentrations.

S. 4498

At the request of Mr. MULLIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4498, a bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to extend State plans and other plans from a 4-year period to a 5-year period, and for other purposes.

S. 4516

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4516, a bill to ensure equal protection of the law, to prevent racism in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 4532

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4532, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans.

S. 4539

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4539, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain provisions with respect to qualified ABLE programs permanent.

S. 4582

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4582, a bill to reauthorize the trade adjustment assistance program.

S. 4621

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4621, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the application of the income tax on cash tips through a deduction allowed to all individual taxpayers.

S. 4632

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 4632, a bill to establish an earlier application processing cycle for the FAFSA.

S. 4663

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4663, a bill to improve administration of the unemployment insurance program by expanding program integrity and antifraud activities and improving access to benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 4680

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4680, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Jens Stoltenberg, in recognition of his contributions to the security, unity, and defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

S. 4687

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4687, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to wildland firefighters in recognition of their strength, resiliency, sacrifice, and service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4697

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4697, a bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector.

S. 4700

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4700, a bill to modify the governmentwide financial management plan, and for other purposes.

S. 4715

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4715, a bill to require the National Cyber Director to submit to Congress a plan to establish an institute within the Federal Government to serve as a centralized resource and training center for Federal cyber workforce development.

S. 4717

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4717, a bill to include pregnancy and loss of pregnancy as qualifying life events under the TRICARE program and to require a study on maternal health in the military health system, and for other purposes.

S. 4723

At the request of Ms. BUTLER, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4723, a bill to limit the separation of families at or near ports of entry.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the ''Equal Rights Amendment'' has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment without delay.

S.J. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 87, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury relating to ''Clean Vehicle Credits Under Sections 25E and 30D; Transfer of Credits; Critical Minerals and Battery Components; Foreign Entities of Concern''.

S. RES. 569

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 569, a resolution recognizing religious freedom as a fundamental right, expressing support for international religious freedom as a cornerstone of United States foreign policy, and expressing concern over increased threats to and attacks on religious freedom around the world.

S. RES. 616

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 616, a resolution condemning the treatment of Dr. Gubad Ibadoghlu by the Government of Azerbaijan and urging his immediate release, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 744

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 744, a resolution expressing support for the designation of June 28, 2024, as ''Stonewall Day''.

AMENDMENT NO. 2118

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2118 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2125

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2125 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2239

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2239 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2255

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2255 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2287

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2287 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2360

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2360 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2380

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2380 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2390

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2390 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2397

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2397 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2414

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2414 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2436

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2436 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2442

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2442 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2444

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2444 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2448

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2448 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2478

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2478 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2480

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2480 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2484

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2484 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2485

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2485 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2548

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2548 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2581

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2581 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy,

to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2610

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2610 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2621

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2621 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2652

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2652 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2751

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2751 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2756

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2756 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2757

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2757 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2803

At the request of Ms. BUTLER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2803 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2810

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2810 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2811

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2811 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2831

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2831 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2853

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2853 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4744. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fair and consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

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 ''Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada in order to increase accountability and protect United States students and taxpayer dollars.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Three for-profit schools in the Caribbean have historically received nearly ¾ of all Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) that goes to students enrolled at foreign graduate medical schools, despite those three schools being exempt from meeting the same eligibility requirements as the majority of graduate medical schools located outside of the United States and Canada.

(2) The National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation and the Department of Education recommend that all foreign graduate medical schools should be required to meet the same eligibility requirements to participate in Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(3) The attrition rate at United States medical schools averaged 3.2 percent between 1998 and 2018, while rates at for-profit Caribbean medical schools have been known to reach 30 percent.

(4) In 2024, residency match rates for foreign trained graduates averaged 67 percent compared to 93.5 percent for graduates of allopathic medical schools in the United States and 92.3 percent for graduates of osteopathic medical schools in the United States.

(5) On average, students at for-profit medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada amass more student debt than students at medical schools in the United States.

SEC. 4. REPEAL GRANDFATHER PROVISIONS.

Section 102(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

''(i) in the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

''(I) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in

section 484(a)(5) in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV; and

''(II) at least 75 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV;''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by adding at the end the following:

''(V) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of a graduate medical school described in subclause (I) to qualify for participation in the loan programs under part D of title IV pursuant to this clause shall expire beginning on the first July 1 following the date of enactment of the Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2024.''.

SEC. 5. LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.

If a graduate medical school loses eligibility to participate in the loan programs under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) due to the enactment of the amendments made by section 4, then a student enrolled at such graduate medical school on or before the date of enactment of this Act may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under such part D while attending such graduate medical school in which the student was enrolled upon the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the student continuing to meet all applicable requirements for satisfactory academic progress, until the earliest of—

(1) withdrawal by the student from the graduate medical school;

(2) completion of the program of study by the student at the graduate medical school; or

(3) the fourth June 30 after such loss of eligibility.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4745. A bill to establish the Federal Food Administration to protect the public health by ensuring the safety of food, preventing foodborne illness, maintaining safety reviews and reassessments of food additives, reducing the prevalence of diet-related chronic diseases, enforcing pesticide residue tolerances, improving the surveillance of foodborne pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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 ''Federal Food Administration Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term ''Administration'', except as otherwise provided, means the Federal Food Administration established under section 101(a)(1).

(2) COMMISSIONER.—The term ''Commissioner'', except as otherwise provided, means the Commissioner of Foods appointed under section 101(a)(2).

(3) FACILITY.—The term ''facility'' means any factory, warehouse, or establishment that is subject to the requirements of section 415 or 419 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350d; 350h).

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, including the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. FUNDING.

(a) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—The appropriations, allocations, and other funds that relate to the authorities, functions and agencies transferred under section 102 shall be transferred to the Administration.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.

TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Health and Human Services an agency to be known as the ''Federal Food Administration''.

(2) HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Administration shall be headed by the Commissioner of Foods, who shall have food safety expertise, and be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(3) EFFECT.—The Federal Food and Drug Administration shall be renamed the ''Federal Drug Administration'' and retain responsibility for carrying out its responsibilities related to drugs, cosmetics, devices, biological products, color additives, and tobacco. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall be renamed the ''Commissioner of Drugs'', and shall retain the responsibilities of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, as of the day before the date of enactment of this Act, except such responsibilities that relate to food, which shall be assumed by the Commissioner of Food. Each reference in law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the ''Food and Drug Administration'' shall be deemed a reference to the ''Federal Drug Administration'', and each reference in law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the ''Commissioner of Food and Drugs'' shall be deemed a reference to the ''Commissioner of Drugs''.

(b) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner shall—

(1) administer and enforce all authorities under chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.);

(2) serve as a representative to international food safety bodies and discussions;

(3) promulgate and enforce regulations to ensure the security of the food supply from all forms of contamination, including intentional contamination; and

(4) oversee—

(A) implementation of Federal food efforts;

(B) inspection, labeling, enforcement, and research efforts to protect the public health;

(C) development of consistent and science-based standards for safe food;

(D) safety reviews and reassessments of food additives;

(E) establishment and enforcement of tolerances for poisonous or deleterious substances;

(F) monitoring and enforcement of pesticide residue tolerances in or on foods;

(G) coordination and prioritization of food research and education programs with other Federal agencies;

(H) prioritization of Federal food efforts and deployment of Federal food resources to achieve the greatest benefit in reducing foodborne illness and diet-related chronic diseases;

(I) coordination of the Federal response to foodborne illness outbreaks with other Federal and State agencies;

(J) integration of Federal food activities with State and local agencies; and

(K) assignment of tolerances for animal drugs used in food-producing animals.

SEC. 102. TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY, FUNCTIONS AND AGENCIES.

(a) TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.—The Administration shall assume responsibility for carrying out chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) and maintain all enforcement authorities with respect to food held by the Food and Drug Administration on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—For each Federal agency, office, and center specified in subsection (c), there are transferred to the Administration all functions that the head of the Federal agency exercised on the day before the date of enactment of this Act (including all related functions of any officer or employee of the Federal agency) that relate to administration or enforcement of the food law, as determined by the President.

(c) TRANSFERRED AGENCIES.—The Federal agencies referred to in subsection (b) are—

(1) the resources and facilities of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition of the Food and Drug Administration that administer chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.);

(2) the resources and facilities of the Office of Regulatory Affairs of the Food and Drug Administration that administer and conduct inspections of food and feed facilities and imports;

(3) the resources and facilities of the Center for Veterinary Medicine of the Food and Drug Administration that administer chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.);

(4) the Office of Food Policy and Response of the Food and Drug Administration; and

(5) such other offices, services, or agencies as the President designates by Executive order to carry out this Act.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subchapter A of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 371 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 716. REGULATION OF FOOD.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Food Administration Act of 2024, any authority under this Act that relates to food shall be under the authority of the Federal Food Administration, and shall be carried out by the Commissioner of Food. Any reference in this Act to authorities related to food held by the Secretary shall be deemed to be a reference to authorities held by the Commissioner of Food.''.

SEC. 103. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—The Commissioner may—

(1) appoint officers and employees for the Administration in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointment in the competitive service; and

(2) fix the compensation of those officers and employees in accordance with chapter 51 and with subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(b) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Administration may—

(1) procure the services of temporary or intermittent experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) pay in connection with those services the travel expenses of the experts and consultants, including transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from the homes or regular places of business of the individuals, as authorized by section 5703 of that title.

(c) BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND DIVISIONS.—The Commissioner may establish within the Administration such bureaus, offices, and divisions as the Commissioner determines are necessary to perform the duties of the Commissioner.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall establish advisory committees that consist of representative of scientific expert bodies, academics, industry specialists, and consumers.

(2) DUTIES.—The duties of an advisory committee established under paragraph (1) may include developing recommendations with respect to the development of regulatory science and processes, research, communications, performance standards, and inspection.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION OF FOODS PROGRAM

SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT OF INSPECTION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall establish an inspection program, which shall include inspections of food facilities subject to subsection (b) and in accordance with section 202.

(b) FACILITY CATEGORIES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall issue formal guidance defining the criteria by which food facilities will be divided into ''high-risk,'' ''intermediate risk,'' and ''low-risk'' facilities.

(c) INSPECTION FREQUENCIES.—Frequency of inspections of food facilities under this Act shall be based on the categories defined pursuant to subjection (b) and in accordance with section 202.

SEC. 202. INSPECTIONS OF FOOD FACILITIES.

(a) FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS.—

(1) HIGH-RISK FACILITIES.—The Commissioner shall inspect high-risk facilities not less than once per a year.

(2) ''INTERMEDIATE-RISK FACILITIES .—The Commissioner shall inspect intermediate-risk facilities not less than once every 2 years.

(3) ''LOW-RISK FACILITIES.—The Commissioner shall inspect low risk facilities, which shall include warehouses or similar facilities that engage in packaging or distribution, and pose very minimal public health risk, not less than once every 3 years.

(b) INFANT FORMULA MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.—The Commissioner shall inspect the facilities of each manufacturer of infant formula not less than every 6 months.

(c) FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION.—The Commissioner shall contract with State officials to carry out half of the safety inspections required under this section.

SEC. 203. COMPLIANCE CHECKS.

Not later than 30 days after issuing a form that is equivalent to an FDA Form 483 to a facility, pursuant to an inspection under section 704 of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 374), the Commissioner shall conduct a follow-up compliance check with the facility.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2919. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2920. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2921. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2922. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2923. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2924. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2925. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2926. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2927. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2928. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2929. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2930. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2931. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2932. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2933. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2934. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2935. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2936. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2937. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2938. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2939. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2940. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2941. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2942. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2943. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2944. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2945. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Blumenthal to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2946. Mr. TUBERVILLE (for Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Tuberville to the bill S. 4638 , supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2947. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2948. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2949. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2950. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2951. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2952. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2953. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2954. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2955. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2956. Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2957. Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2958. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2959. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2960. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2961. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2962. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2963. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2964. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2965. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2966. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2967. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2968. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2969. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2970. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2971. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2972. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2973. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2974. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2975. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2976. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2977. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2978. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2979. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2980. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2981. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2982. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2983. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2984. Ms. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2985. Ms. BUTLER (for herself and Mrs. BRITT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2986. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2987. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2988. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2989. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2990. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2991. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2992. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2993. Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2994. Mr. OSSOFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2995. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2996. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2997. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2998. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2999. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3000. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3001. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3002. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3003. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. REED, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3004. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3005. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3006. Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3007. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3008. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3009. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3010. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3011. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3012. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3013. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3014. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3015. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3016. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3017. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3018. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3019. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3020. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3021. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes.

SA 3022. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3021 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, supra.

SA 3023. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2073, supra.

SA 3024. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3023 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, supra.

SA 3025. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3024 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 3023 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, supra.

SA 3026. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3027. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3028. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3029. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3030. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3031. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3032. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3033. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3034. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3035. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3036. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3037. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3038. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3039. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3040. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3041. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3042. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3043. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3044. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3045. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3046. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3047. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3048. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3049. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. LEE, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3696, to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2919. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ACCESS TO BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.

Section 5336 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

''(j) ACCESS TO BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ACCESS LICENSE.—The term 'access license' means a license to access beneficial ownership information on an oin accordance with this subsection.

''(B) COVERED ENTITY.—The term 'covered entity' means a financial institution that provides, or an entity that assists a financial institution in providing, screening services.

''(C) PERMITTED PERSONNEL.—The term 'permitted personnel' means personnel of a covered entity who are permitted to access beneficial ownership information in accordance with this subsection.

''(D) PERMITTED PURPOSE.—The term 'permitted purpose' means the use of beneficial ownership information for screening services.

''(E) SCREENING SERVICES.—The term 'screening services' means the risk management procedures and activities undertaken by permitted personnel for the protection of the United States national security from international illicit actors and corrupt foreign officials who seek to exploit the financial systems of the United States by engaging in illicit activity such as serious tax fraud, human and drug trafficking, money laundering, financing terrorism.

''(2) ACCESS LICENSES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Director shall establish a process by which covered entities may apply to the Director for an access license.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The Director may not issue an access license to a covered entity unless the Director determines that—

''(i) access to beneficial ownership information under this subsection is predicated upon a reasonable concern for United States national security and United States economic stability, by identifying international illicit actors and corrupt foreign officials and preventing international illicit activity such as—

''(I) international terrorist financing;

''(II) any activity engaged in by an agent of the Government of Iran, North Korea, Syria, or any other government the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism for purposes of—

''(aa) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

''(bb) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(cc) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

''(dd) any other provision of law;

''(III) any activity engaged in by any individual or entity included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury; or

''(IV) any other illicit financial conduct directly or indirectly supporting a transnational criminal organization, transnational drug trafficking organization, or transnational money laundering organization;

''(ii) the covered entity limits access to and use of the beneficial ownership information to permitted personnel of the covered entity in connection with, or to support, screening services; and

''(C) the use, disclosure, and retention of the beneficial ownership information is strictly limited to a permitted purpose.

''(D) DURATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An access license issued under this subsection shall expire on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the license is issued.

''(ii) RENEWAL.—An expired access license may be renewed for 2-year periods in accordance with the process established under this paragraph.

''(3) REGULATIONS.—The Director shall promulgate regulations governing the use, disclosure, and retention of the beneficial ownership information accessed pursuant to an access license issued under this subsection.''.

SA 2920. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 910. ELIMINATION OF THE CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER AND SENIOR ADVISORS FOR DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.

(a) REPEAL OF POSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 147 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 4 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 147.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 913 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 147 note) is repealed.

(c) PROHIBITION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SIMILAR POSITIONS.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to establish a position within the Department of Defense that is the same as or substantially similar to—

(1) the position of Chief Diversity Officer, as described in section 147 of title 10, United States Code, as such section was in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the position of Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion, as described in section 913(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 147 note), as such section was in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2921. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. DENIAL OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8312 the following:

''§ 8312a. Convicted child molesters

''(a) PROHIBITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual, or a survivor or beneficiary of an individual, may not be paid annuity or retired pay on the basis of the service of the individual which is creditable toward the annuity or retired pay, subject to the exceptions in sections 8311(2) and (3) of this title and subsections (d) and (e) of this section, if the individual is convicted of an offense—

''(A) within the purview of section 2241(c), section 2243(a), or paragraph (3) or (5) of section 2244(a) of title 18; and

''(B) for which the conduct constituting the offense is committed on or after the date of enactment of this section, which shall include any offense that includes conduct that continued on or after such date of enactment.

''(2) NOTICE.—If an individual entitled to an annuity or retired pay is convicted of an offense described in paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall notify the head of the agency administering the annuity or retired pay of the individual.

''(b) FOREIGN OFFENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), a conviction of an offense within the meaning of such subsection may be established if the Attorney General certifies to the agency administering the annuity or retired pay concerned—

''(A) that an individual has been convicted by an impartial court of appropriate jurisdiction within a foreign country in circumstances in which the conduct would constitute an offense described in subsection (a)(1), had such conduct taken place within the United States, and that such conviction is not being appealed or that final action has been taken on such appeal;

''(B) that such conviction was obtained in accordance with procedures that provided the defendant due process rights comparable to such rights provided by the United States Constitution, and such conviction was based upon evidence which would have been admissible in the courts of the United States; and

''(C) that such conduct occurred after the date of enactment of this section, which shall include any offense that includes conduct that continued on or after such date of enactment.

''(2) REVIEW.—Any certification made pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to review by the United States Court of Federal Claims based upon the application of the individual concerned, or his or her attorney, alleging that a condition set forth in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), as certified by the Attorney General, has not been satisfied in his or her particular circumstances. Should the court determine that any of these conditions has not been satisfied in such case, the court shall order any annuity or retirement benefit to which the individual concerned is entitled to be restored and shall order that any payments which may have been previously denied or withheld to be paid by the department or agency concerned.

''(c) ABSENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID PROSECUTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual, or a survivor or beneficiary of an individual, may not be paid annuity or retired pay on the basis of the service of the individual in any position as an officer or employee of the Federal Government which is creditable toward the annuity or retired pay, subject to the exceptions in sections 8311(2) and (3) of this title, if the individual—

''(A) is under indictment for an offense described in subsection (a); and

''(B) willfully remains outside the United States, or its territories and possessions including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, for more than 1 year with knowledge of the indictment.

''(2) PERIOD.—The prohibition on payment of annuity or retired pay under paragraph (1) applies during the period—

''(A) beginning on the day after the end of the 1-year period described in paragraph (1); and

''(B) ending on the date on which—

''(i) a nolle prosequi to the entire indictment is entered on the record or the charges are dismissed by competent authority;

''(ii) the individual returns and thereafter the indictment or charges is or are dismissed; or

''(iii) after trial by court or court-martial, the accused is found not guilty of the offense or offenses.

''(d) PARDONS.—

''(1) RESTORATION OF ANNUITY OR RETIRED PAY.—If an individual who forfeits an annuity or retired pay under this section is pardoned by the President, the right of the individual and a survivor or beneficiary of the individual to receive annuity or retired pay previously denied under this section is restored as of the date of the pardon.

''(2) LIMITATION.—Payment of annuity or retired pay which is restored under paragraph (1) based on pardon by the President may not be made for a period before the date of pardon.

''(e) PAYMENTS TO VICTIMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 8346(a), section 8470(a), or any other provision of law exempting an annuity or retired pay from execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process, if the annuity or retired pay of an individual is subject to forfeiture under this section, the head of the agency administering the annuity or retired pay shall pay, from amounts that would have been used to pay the annuity or retired pay, amounts to a victim of an offense described in subsection (a) committed by the individual if and to the extent payment of such amounts is expressly provided for in—

''(A) any court order of restitution to or similar compensation of the victim; or

''(B) any court order or other similar process in the nature of garnishment for the enforcement of a judgment rendered against such individual relating to the offense or the course of conduct constituting the offense.

''(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The total amount paid to a victim under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the amount that is subject to forfeiture under this section.

''(3) LIMIT ON REFUNDS.—Contributions and deposits by an individual whose annuity or retired pay is subject to forfeiture under this section shall not be refunded under section 8316 to the extent the amount of such contributions or deposits are paid to a victim under paragraph (1).

''(f) SPOUSE OR CHILDREN EXCEPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations that may provide for the payment to the spouse or children of an individual who forfeits an annuity or retired pay under this section of any amounts which (but for this subsection) would otherwise have been nonpayable by reason of this section.

''(2) SCOPE.—The regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the requirements of section 8332(o)(5) and 8411(l)(5), as applicable.''.

(b) NONACCRUAL OF INTEREST ON REFUNDS.—Section 8316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''under section 8312a or'' before ''because an individual''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) if the individual is convicted of an offense described in section 8312a(a), for the period after the conviction.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8312 the following:

''8312a. Convicted child molesters.''.

SA 2922. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. AVAILABILITY OF AUTHORIZED FUNDS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 341(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) for a period of not more than 2 years beginning on the first day of the fiscal year for which such funds are appropriated.''.

SA 2923. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN PERSONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON ENTITY LISTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 1, 2023, a spy balloon originating from the People's Republic of China was identified over the skies of Montana.

(2) From the time the balloon entered the airspace of the United States until the balloon was terminated on February 4, 2023, the balloon collected and transmitted data regarding sensitive national security sites, such as the missile fields at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Cascade County, Montana.

(3) Following the incident the Bureau of Industry and Security added 6 entities of the People's Republic of China to the Entity List set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations due to support by such entities for military programs of the People's Republic of China related to airships and balloons.

(4) Of the 6 entities, only 1 has been added to the Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury and subject to sanctions by the Department of the Treasury.

(5) According to Executive Order 14032 (86 Fed. Reg. 30145; relating to addressing the threat from securities investments that finance certain companies of the People's Republic of China)—

(A) there is a ''threat posed by the military-industrial complex of the People's Republic of China and its involvement in military, intelligence, and security research and development programs, and weapons and related equipment production under'' the Military-Civil Fusion strategy of the People's Republic of China; and

(B) ''the use of Chinese surveillance technology outside the PRC and the development or use of Chinese surveillance tech- nology to facilitate repression or serious human rights abuse constitute unusual and extraordinary threats, which have their source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States''.

(6) Executive Order 14032 explicitly expands the scope of Executive Order 13959 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to addressing the threat from securities investments that finance Communist Chinese military companies).

(b) INCLUSION ON NON-SDN CHINESE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMPANIES LIST.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall include on the Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury the following persons:

(1) The Beijing Nanjiang Aerospace Technology Company.

(2) The Dongguan Lingkong Remote Sensing Technology Company.

(3) The Eagles Men Aviation Science and Technology Group Company.

(4) The Guangzhou Tian-Hai-Xiang Aviation Technology Company.

(5) The Shanxi Eagles Men Aviation Science and Technology Group Company.

(c) INCLUSION ON SDN LIST.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall include on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control the following persons:

(1) Xiong Qunli, the Chairman of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation.

(2) Wu Zhe, a Chinese scientist and professor of aeronautics at Beihang University.

(3) Wang Dong, the General Manager and largest shareholder of Deluxe Family.

SA 2924. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADULT CABARET PERFORMANCES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Defense and no facilities owned or operated by Department of Defense may be used to host, advertise, or otherwise support an adult cabaret performance.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADULT CABARET PERFORMANCE.—The term ''adult cabaret performance'' means a performance that features topless dancers, go-go dancers, exotic dances, strippers, or male or female impersonators who provide entertainment that appeals to prurient interest.

(2) FACILITIES OWNED OR OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The term ''facilities owned or operated by the Department of Defense'' means any facility owned, operated, or defended by members of the Armed Forces or civilian employees of the Department of Defense, including maritime vessels, OCONUS installations, Department of State facilities, intelligence community facilities, and cemeteries.

(3) HOST, ADVERTISE, OR OTHERWISE SUPPORT.—The term ''host, advertise, or otherwise support'' includes such activities as social media, background checks, transportation or escort, meal services, event venues, nongovernmental or nonmilitary related flags, banners, and fliers.

SEC. ____. ELIMINATION OF DISCRETION OF MILITARY CHAIN OF COMMAND AND SENIOR CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP WITH RESPECT TO DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

Section 1052(d)(1)(N) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31; 10 U.S.C. 2661 note) is amended by striking subparagraph (N).

SA 2925. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR WUHAN INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available, directly or indirectly, to the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

SA 2926. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10_____. WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE MEMORIAL AND SACRED SITE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTRICTED FEE STATUS.—The term ''restricted fee status'' means a status in which the Tribal land—

(A) shall continue to be owned by the Tribes;

(B) shall be part of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and expressly made subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Oglala Sioux Tribe;

(C) shall not be transferred without the consent of Congress and the Tribes;

(D) shall not be subject to taxation by a State or local government; and

(E) shall not be subject to any provision of law providing for the review or approval by the Secretary of the Interior before the Tribes may use the land for any purpose as allowed by the document titled ''Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe'' and dated October 21, 2022, directly, or through agreement with another party.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBAL LAND.—The term ''Tribal land'' means the approximately 40 acres (including the surface and subsurface estate, and mineral estate, and any and all improvements, structures, and personal property on those acres) on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota County, at Rural County Road 4, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and generally depicted as ''Area of Interest'' on the map entitled ''Wounded Knee Sacred Site and Memorial Land'' and dated October 26, 2022, which is a segment of the December 29, 1890, Wounded Knee Massacre site.

(4) TRIBES.—The term ''Tribes'' means the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, both tribes being among the constituent tribes of the Great Sioux Nation and signatories to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 between the United States of America and the Great Sioux Nation, 15 Stat. 635.

(b) LAND HELD IN RESTRICTED FEE STATUS BY THE TRIBES.—

(1) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 365 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) complete all actions, including documentation and minor corrections to the survey and legal description of Tribal land, necessary for the Tribal land to be held by the Tribes in restricted fee status; and

(B) appropriately assign each applicable private and municipal utility and service right or agreement with regard to the Tribal land.

(2) CONDITIONS.—

(A) FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO INDIAN LAND.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Tribal land shall be subject to Federal laws relating to Indian country, as defined by section 1151 of title 18, United States Code and protected by the restriction against alienation in section 177 of title 25, United States Code.

(B) USE OF LAND.—The Tribal land shall be used for the purposes allowed by the document titled ''Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe'' and dated October 21, 2022.

(C) ENCUMBRANCES AND AGREEMENTS.—The Tribal land shall remain subject to any private or municipal encumbrance, right-of-way, restriction, easement of record, or utility service agreement in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(D) GAMING.—Pursuant to the document titled ''Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe'' and dated October 21, 2022, the Tribal land shall not be used for gaming activity under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

SA 2927. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 1239. REPORT ON CONFLICT IN UKRAINE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the ongoing conflict in Ukraine that includes information on casualties, wounded, and materials or equipment losses for each country involved in the conflict .

SA 2928. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ACADEMY OF MILITARY MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available, directly or indirectly, to the Academy of Military Medical Sciences of the People's Liberation Army or any research institute controlled by, or affiliated with, the Academy of Military Medical Sciences of the People's Liberation Army, including the Beijing Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology.

SA 2929. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PLAN FOR LEVERAGING HYPERSONIC TEST FACILITIES OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for leveraging the hypersonic test facilities of academic institutions to lower the cost burden of hypersonic testing on industry and accelerate innovation, development, and deployment of new systems, while addressing critical national security needs.

(b) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An inventory of current hypersonics test infrastructure.

(2) An inventory and the status of relevant hypersonics test infrastructure planned or under construction.

(3) An assessment of relevant hypersonics test infrastructure at academic institutions.

(4) A proposal for standardizing accessibility, cost structures, and use requirements for hypersonic facilities at academic institutions to match those of facilities located at Department of Defense laboratories and Department-supported industry test facilities.

(5) A timeline for implementation of this standardization.

SA 2930. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 578. INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO DYSLEXIA AT SCHOOLS OPERATED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY.

(a) DYSLEXIA SCREENING PROGRAM.—The Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity shall establish a dyslexia screening program, under which each school operated by the Activity screens—

(1) each student enrolled in the school for dyslexia near the end of kindergarten and near the end of first grade; and

(2) screens new enrollees in the school regardless of year, unless the new enrollee has already been diagnosed with dyslexia.

(b) OTHER INTERVENTIONS.—The Director shall—

(1) develop and implement a plan for comprehensive literacy instruction;

(2) provide high-quality training for school personnel, particularly specialized instructional support personnel related to dyslexia; and

(3) ensure that each district of schools operated by the Activity employs at least one specialized instructional support personnel who specializes in dyslexia.

(c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the dyslexia screening program required by subsection (a) and on the high-quality training for school personnel required by subsection (b) that includes the number of students identified as having dyslexia under the program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY INSTRUCTION.—The term ''comprehensive literacy instruction'' has the meaning given that term in section 2221(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6641(b)(1)).

(2) DYSLEXIA.—The term ''dyslexia'' means an unexpected difficulty in reading for an individual who has the intelligence to be a much better reader, most commonly caused by a difficulty in the phonological processing (the appreciation of the individual sounds of spoken language), which affects the ability of an individual to speak, read, and spell.

(3) DYSLEXIA SCREENING PROGRAM.—The term ''dyslexia screening program'' means a screening program for dyslexia that is—

(A) evidence-based (as defined in section 8101(21)(A)(i) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A)(i))) with proven psychometrics for validity;

(B) efficient and low-cost; and

(C) readily available.

(4) SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL.—The term ''specialized instructional support personnel'' means personnel described in section 8101(47)(A)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(47)(A)(ii)).

SA 2931. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SECTION 10_____. REINSTATEMENT OF THE BULL MOUNTAINS MINING PLAN MODIFICATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF BULL MOUNTAINS MINING PLAN MODIFICATION.—In this section, the term ''Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification'' means Amendment 3, Bull Mountains Mine No. 1, Mining Plan Modification for Federal Coal Lease MTM 97988, that was—

(1) analyzed by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Environmental Assessment, dated May 11, 2018;

(2) approved by the Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management on August 3, 2018;

(3) further analyzed in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Environmental Assessment, dated October 2020; and

(4) affirmed by Department of the Interior Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management in a concurrence memorandum, dated November 18, 2020.

(b) BULL MOUNTAINS MINING PLAN MODIFICATION REINSTATEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall, without modification or delay, reinstate the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification.

(2) DURATION.—On reinstatement under paragraph (1), the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification shall remain in effect and

operational until mining under the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification is complete, as determined by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.

SA 2932. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2024

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024''.

SEC. 5002. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this division are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights in the State of Montana for—

(A) the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; and

(B) the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and allottees;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the water rights compact entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the State, to the extent that the Compact is consistent with this division;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary—

(A) to execute the Compact; and

(B) to take any other actions necessary to carry out the Compact in accordance with this division;

(4) to authorize funds necessary for the implementation of the Compact and this division; and

(5) to authorize the exchange and transfer of certain Federal and State land.

SEC. 5003. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an individual who holds a beneficial real property interest in an allotment of Indian land that is—

(A) located within the Reservation; and

(B) held in trust by the United States.

(2) BLACKFEET TRIBE.—The term ''Blackfeet Tribe'' means the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

(3) CERCLA.—The term ''CERCLA'' means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(4) COMMISSIONER.—The term ''Commissioner'' means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(5) COMPACT.—The term ''Compact'' means—

(A) the Fort Belknap-Montana water rights compact dated April 16, 2001, as contained in section 85–20–1001 of the Montana Code Annotated (2021); and

(B) any appendix (including appendix amendments), part, or amendment to the Compact that is executed to make the Compact consistent with this division.

(6) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date described in section 5011(f).

(7) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Community'' means the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana, a federally recognized Indian Tribal entity included on the list published by the Secretary pursuant to section 104(a) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131(a)).

(8) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Council'' means the governing body of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(9) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project'' means the Federal Indian irrigation project constructed and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, consisting of the Milk River unit, including—

(i) the Three Mile unit; and

(ii) the White Bear unit.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project'' includes any addition to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project constructed pursuant to this division, including expansion of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, the Pumping Plant, delivery Pipe and Canal, the Fort Belknap Reservoir and Dam, and the Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project.

(10) IMPLEMENTATION FUND.—The term ''Implementation Fund'' means the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Settlement Implementation Fund established by section 5013(a).

(11) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(12) LAKE ELWELL.—The term ''Lake Elwell'' means the water impounded on the Marias River in the State by Tiber Dam, a feature of the Lower Marias Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(13) MALTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—The term ''Malta Irrigation District'' means the public corporation—

(A) created on December 28, 1923, pursuant to the laws of the State relating to irrigation districts; and

(B) headquartered in Malta, Montana.

(14) MILK RIVER.—The term ''Milk River'' means the mainstem of the Milk River and each tributary of the Milk River between the headwaters of the Milk River and the confluence of the Milk River with the Missouri River, consisting of—

(A) Montana Water Court Basins 40F, 40G, 40H, 40I, 40J, 40K, 40L, 40M, 40N, and 40O; and

(B) the portion of the Milk River and each tributary of the Milk River that flows through the Canadian Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(15) MILK RIVER PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Milk River Project'' means the Bureau of Reclamation project conditionally approved by the Secretary on March 14, 1903, pursuant to the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), commencing at Lake Sherburne Reservoir and providing water to a point approximately 6 miles east of Nashua, Montana.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Milk River Project'' includes—

(i) the St. Mary Unit;

(ii) the Fresno Dam and Reservoir; and

(iii) the Dodson pumping unit.

(16) MISSOURI RIVER BASIN.—The term ''Missouri River Basin'' means the hydrologic basin of the Missouri River, including tributaries.

(17) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—The term ''operations and maintenance'' means the Bureau of Indian Affairs operations and maintenance activities related to costs described in section 171.500 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(18) OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of a project;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of a project; and

(C) any activity relating to repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating a feature of a project.

(19) PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROGRAM.—The term ''Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program'' means the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665)).

(20) PMM.—The term ''PMM'' means the Principal Meridian, Montana.

(21) RESERVATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Reservation'' means the area of the Fort Belknap Reservation in the State, as modified by this division.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Reservation'' includes—

(i) all land and interests in land established by—

(I) the Agreement with the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation, ratified by the Act of May 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 113, chapter 212), as modified by the Agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation of October 9, 1895 (ratified by the Act of June 10, 1896) (29 Stat. 350, chapter 398);

(II) the Act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1355, chapter 135); and

(III) Public Law 94–114 (25 U.S.C. 5501 et seq.);

(ii) the land known as the ''Hancock lands'' purchased by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council Resolution No. 234–89 (October 2, 1989); and

(iii) all land transferred to the United States to be held in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 5006.

(22) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(23) ST. MARY UNIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''St. Mary Unit'' means the St. Mary Storage Unit of the Milk River Project authorized by Congress on March 25, 1905.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''St. Mary Unit'' includes—

(i) Sherburne Dam and Reservoir;

(ii) Swift Current Creek Dike;

(iii) Lower St. Mary Lake;

(iv) St. Mary Canal Diversion Dam; and

(v) St. Mary Canal and appurtenances.

(24) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Montana.

(25) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—The term ''Tribal water code'' means the Tribal water code enacted by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to section 5005(g).

(26) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''Tribal water rights'' means the water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, as described in Article III of the Compact and this division, including the allocation of water to the Fort Belknap Indian Community from Lake Elwell under section 5007.

(27) TRUST FUND.—The term ''Trust Fund'' means the Aaniiih Nakoda Settlement Trust Fund established for the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 5012(a).

SEC. 5004. RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.

(a) RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As modified by this division, the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed to the extent that the amendment is executed to make the Compact consistent with this division.

(b) EXECUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Compact does not conflict with this division, the Secretary shall execute the Compact, including all appendices to, or parts of, the Compact requiring the signature of the Secretary.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Nothing in this division precludes the Secretary from approving any modification to an appendix to the Compact that is consistent with this division, to the extent that the modification does not otherwise require congressional approval under section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other applicable provision of Federal law.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact and this division, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable provisions of—

(A) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(B) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(C) other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(2) COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact and this division, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall prepare any necessary environmental documents, except for any environmental documents required under section 5008, consistent with all applicable provisions of—

(i) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(ii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4231 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(iii) all other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(B) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

(i) independently evaluate the documentation submitted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) be responsible for the accuracy, scope, and contents of that documentation.

(3) EFFECT OF EXECUTION.—The execution of the Compact by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(4) COSTS.—Any costs associated with the performance of the compliance activities described in paragraph (2) shall be paid from funds deposited in the Trust Fund, subject to the condition that any costs associated with the performance of Federal approval or other review of such compliance work or costs associated with inherently Federal functions shall remain the responsibility of the Secretary.

SEC. 5005. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) CONFIRMATION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribal water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(2) USE.—Any use of the Tribal water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Compact and this division.

(3) CONFLICT.—In the event of a conflict between the Compact and this division, this division shall control.

(b) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress to provide to each allottee benefits that are equivalent to, or exceed, the benefits the allottees possess on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, taking into consideration—

(1) the potential risks, cost, and time delay associated with litigation that would be resolved by the Compact and this division;

(2) the availability of funding under this division and from other sources;

(3) the availability of water from the Tribal water rights; and

(4) the applicability of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), and this division to protect the interests of allottees.

(c) TRUST STATUS OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and allottees in accordance with this division; and

(2) shall not be subject to loss through nonuse, forfeiture, or abandonment.

(d) ALLOTTEES.—

(1) APPLICABILITY OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.—The provisions of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), relating to the use of water for irrigation purposes, shall apply to the Tribal water rights.

(2) ENTITLEMENT TO WATER.—Any entitlement to water of an allottee under Federal law shall be satisfied from the Tribal water rights.

(3) ALLOCATIONS.—An allottee shall be entitled to a just and equitable allocation of water for irrigation purposes.

(4) CLAIMS.—

(A) EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES.—Before asserting any claim against the United States under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), or any other applicable law, an allottee shall exhaust remedies available under the Tribal water code or other applicable Tribal law.

(B) ACTION FOR RELIEF.—After the exhaustion of all remedies available under the Tribal water code or other applicable Tribal law, an allottee may seek relief under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), or other applicable law.

(5) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall have the authority to protect the rights of allottees in accordance with this section.

(e) AUTHORITY OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall have the authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the Tribal water rights for use on the Reservation in accordance with the Compact, this division, and applicable Federal law.

(2) OFF-RESERVATION USE.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may allocate, distribute, and lease the Tribal water rights for off-Reservation use in accordance with the Compact, this division, and applicable Federal law—

(A) subject to the approval of the Secretary; or

(B) pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations consistent with the requirements of subsection (f).

(3) LAND LEASES BY ALLOTTEES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an allottee may lease any interest in land held by the allottee, together with any water right determined to be appurtenant to the interest in land, in accordance with the Tribal water code.

(f) TRIBAL WATER LEASING REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, any water lease of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Tribal water rights for use on or off the Reservation shall not require the approval of the Secretary if the lease—

(A) is executed under tribal regulations, approved by the Secretary under this subsection;

(B) is in accordance with the Compact; and

(C) does not exceed a term of 100 years, except that a lease may include an option to renew for 1 additional term of not to exceed 100 years.

(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OVER TRIBAL WATER LEASING REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to approve or disapprove any Tribal water leasing regulations issued in accordance with paragraph (1).

(B) CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve any Tribal water leasing regulations issued in accordance with paragraph (1) if the Tribal water leasing regulations—

(i) provide for an environmental review process that includes—

(I) the identification and evaluation of any significant effects of the proposed action on the environment; and

(II) a process for ensuring that—

(aa) the public is informed of, and has a reasonable opportunity to comment on, any significant environmental impacts of the proposed action identified by the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(bb) the Fort Belknap Indian Community provides responses to relevant and substantive public comments on those impacts prior to its approval of a water lease; and

(ii) are consistent with this division and the Compact.

(3) REVIEW PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1) are submitted to the Secretary, the Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove the regulations.

(B) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary disapproves the Tribal water leasing regulations described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include written documentation with the disapproval notification that describes the basis for this disapproval.

(C) EXTENSION.—The deadline described in subparagraph (A) may be extended by the Secretary, after consultation with the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if the Fort Belknap Indian Community carries out a project or activity funded by a Federal agency, the Fort Belknap Indian Community—

(A) shall have the authority to rely on the environmental review process of the applicable Federal agency; and

(B) shall not be required to carry out a tribal environmental review process under this subsection.

(5) DOCUMENTATION.—If the Fort Belknap Indian Community issues a lease pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1), the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall provide the Secretary and the State a copy of the lease, including any amendments or renewals to the lease.

(6) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not be liable in any claim relating to the negotiation, execution, or approval of any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement, including any claims relating to the terms included in such an agreement, made pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1).

(B) OBLIGATIONS.—The United States shall have no trust obligation or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Fort Belknap Indian Community as consideration under any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement; or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds.

(g) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding Article IV.A.2. of the Compact, not later than 4 years after the date on which the Fort Belknap Indian Community approves the Compact in accordance with section 5011(f)(1), the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall enact a Tribal water code that provides for—

(A) the administration, management, regulation, and governance of all uses of the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this division; and

(B) the establishment by the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the conditions, permit requirements, and other requirements for the allocation, distribution, or use of the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this division.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary, the Tribal water code shall provide—

(A) that use of water by allottees shall be satisfied with water from the Tribal water rights;

(B) a process by which an allottee may request that the Fort Belknap Indian Community provide water for irrigation use in accordance with this division, including the provision of water under any allottee lease under section 4 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 856, chapter 431; 25 U.S.C. 403);

(C) a due process system for the consideration and determination by the Fort Belknap Indian Community of any request of an allottee (or a successor in interest to an allottee) for an allocation of water for irrigation purposes on allotted land, including a process for—

(i) appeal and adjudication of any denied or disputed distribution of water; and

(ii) resolution of any contested administrative decision;

(D) a requirement that any allottee asserting a claim relating to the enforcement of rights of the allottee under the Tribal water code, including to the quantity of water allocated to land of the allottee, shall exhaust all remedies available to the allottee under Tribal law before initiating an action against the United States or petitioning the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(4)(B);

(E) a process by which an owner of fee land within the boundaries of the Reservation may apply for use of a portion of the Tribal water rights; and

(F) a process for the establishment of a controlled Groundwater area and for the management of that area in cooperation with establishment of a contiguous controlled Groundwater area off the Reservation established pursuant to Section B.2. of Article IV of the Compact and State law.

(3) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which a Tribal water code described in paragraphs (1) and (2) is enacted, the Secretary shall administer, with respect to the rights of allottees, the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this division.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Tribal water code described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not be valid unless—

(i) the provisions of the Tribal water code required by paragraph (2) are approved by the Secretary; and

(ii) each amendment to the Tribal water code that affects a right of an allottee is approved by the Secretary.

(C) APPROVAL PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the Tribal water code or an amendment to the Tribal water code by not later than 180 days after the date on which the Tribal water code or amendment to the Tribal water code is submitted to the Secretary.

(ii) EXTENSIONS.—The deadline described in clause (i) may be extended by the Secretary, after consultation with the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) NO ALIENATION.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall not permanently alienate any portion of the Tribal water rights.

(2) PURCHASES OR GRANTS OF LAND FROM INDIANS.—An authorization provided by this division for the allocation, distribution, leasing, or other arrangement entered into pursuant to this division shall be considered to satisfy any requirement for authorization of the action required by Federal law.

(3) PROHIBITION ON FORFEITURE.—The nonuse of all or any portion of the Tribal water rights by any water user shall not result in the forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss of all or any portion of the Tribal water rights.

(i) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, nothing in this division—

(1) authorizes any action by an allottee against any individual or entity, or against the Fort Belknap Indian Community, under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; or

(2) alters or affects the status of any action brought pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(j) PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROGRAM POWER RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy, shall make available the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program irrigation project pumping power rates to the Fort Belknap Indian Community, the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, and any projects funded under this division.

(2) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES.—The power rates made available under paragraph (1) shall be authorized for the purposes of wheeling, administration, and payment of irrigation project pumping power rates, including project use power for gravity power.

SEC. 5006. EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER OF LAND.

(a) EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBLE LAND AND STATE LAND.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term ''eligible land'' means—

(i) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)) that are administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(ii) land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)) that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(B) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means, as applicable—

(i) the Secretary, with respect to the eligible land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to eligible land managed by the Forest Service.

(2) NEGOTIATIONS AUTHORIZED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned shall offer to enter into negotiations with the State for the purpose of exchanging eligible land described in paragraph (4) for the State land described in paragraph (3).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Any exchange of land made pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this subsection.

(C) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, give priority to an exchange of eligible land located within the State for State land.

(ii) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture under clause (i), during the 5-year period described in that clause, shall be limited to negotiating with the State an acceptable package of land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))).

(3) STATE LAND.—The Secretary is authorized to accept the following parcels of State land located on and off the Reservation:

(A) 717.56 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.
(B) 707.04 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.
(C) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 36.
(D) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(E) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(F) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(G) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(H) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(I) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(J) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(K) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(L) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(M) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(N) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(O) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(P) 94.96 acres in T. 28 N., R. 26 E., sec. 36, under lease by the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council on the date of enactment of this Act, comprised of—
(i) 30.68 acres in lot 5;
(ii) 26.06 acres in lot 6;
(iii) 21.42 acres in lot 7; and
(iv) 16.8 acres in lot 8.
(Q) 652.32 acres in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16, excluding the 73.36 acres under lease by individuals who are not members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, on the date of enactment of this Act.
(R) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(S) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(T) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 24 E., sec. 16.
(U) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(V) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(W) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(X) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(Y) 663.22 acres in T. 30 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16, excluding the 58.72 acres under lease by individuals who are not members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date of enactment of this Act.
(Z) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(AA) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(BB) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(CC) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 24 E., sec. 16.
(DD) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(EE) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(FF) 275.88 acres in T. 30 N., R. 26 E., sec. 36, under lease by the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council on the date of enactment of this Act.
(GG) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(HH) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(II) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(JJ) 34.04 acres in T. 31 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16, lot 4.
(KK) 640 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.

(4) ELIGIBLE LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the reservation of easements or rights-of-way deemed necessary to be retained by the Secretary concerned, and the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized and directed to convey to the State any eligible land within the State identified in the negotiations authorized by paragraph (2) and agreed to by the Secretary concerned.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall exclude from any conveyance any parcel of eligible land that is—

(i) included within the National Landscape Conservation System established by section 2002(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(a)), without regard to whether that land has been identified as available for disposal in a land use plan;

(ii) designated as wilderness by Congress;

(iii) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

(iv) designated in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan as a Research Natural Area.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary shall be responsible for meeting all substantive and any procedural requirements necessary to complete the exchange and the conveyance of the eligible land.

(5) LAND INTO TRUST.—On completion of the land exchange authorized by this subsection, the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the enforceability date, take the land received by the United States pursuant to this subsection into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(6) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) EQUAL VALUE.—The values of the eligible land and State land exchanged under this subsection shall be equal, except that the Secretary concerned may—

(i) exchange land that is of approximately equal value if such an exchange complies with the requirements of section 206(h) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(h)) (and any regulations implementing that section) without regard to the monetary limitation described in paragraph (1)(A) of that section; and

(ii) make or accept an equalization payment, or waive an equalization payment, if such a payment or waiver of a payment complies with the requirements of section 206(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)) (and any regulations implementing that section).

(B) IMPACTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In identifying eligible land to be exchanged with the State, the Secretary concerned and the State may—

(i) consider the financial impacts of exchanging specific eligible land on local governments; and

(ii) attempt to minimize the financial impact of the exchange on local governments.

(C) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(i) ELIGIBLE LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Any eligible land conveyed to the State under this subsection shall be subject to any valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.

(II) ASSUMPTION BY STATE.—The State shall assume all benefits and obligations of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management, as applicable, under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in subclause (I).

(ii) STATE LAND CONVEYED TO THE UNITED STATES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Any State land conveyed to the United States under this subsection and taken into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community subject shall be to any valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.

(II) ASSUMPTION BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall—

(aa) assume all benefits and obligations of the State under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in subclause (I); and

(bb) disburse to the Fort Belknap Indian Community any amounts that accrue to the United States from those rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, after the date of transfer from any sale, bonus, royalty, or rental relating to that land in the same manner as amounts received from other land held by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(D) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any improvements constituting personal property, as defined by State law, belonging to the holder of a right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way on land transferred to the United States under this subsection shall—

(I) remain the property of the holder; and

(II) be removed not later than 90 days after the date on which the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way expires, unless the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the holder agree otherwise.

(ii) REMAINING PROPERTY.—Any personal property described in clause (i) remaining with the holder described in that clause beyond the 90-day period described in subclause (II) of that clause shall—

(I) become the property of the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(II) be subject to removal and disposition at the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(iii) LIABILITY OF PREVIOUS HOLDER.—The holder of personal property described in clause (i) shall be liable for costs incurred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in removing and disposing of the personal property under clause (ii)(II).

(7) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of land owned by the State under paragraph (3), the State may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the State parcels to be exchanged.

(8) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide $10,000,000 of financial or other assistance to the State and the Fort Belknap Indian Community as may be necessary to obtain the appraisals, and to satisfy administrative requirements, necessary to accomplish the exchanges under paragraph (2).

(b) FEDERAL LAND TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and the requirements of this subsection, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (2) shall be held by the United States in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as part of the Reservation on the enforceability date.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PARCELS.—

(i) 59.46 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 4, comprised of—

(I) 19.55 acres in lot 10;

(II) 19.82 acres in lot 11; and

(III) 20.09 acres in lot 16.

(ii) 324.24 acres in the N½ of T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 5.

(iii) 403.56 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 9, comprised of—

(I) 20.39 acres in lot 2;

(II) 20.72 acres in lot 7;

(III) 21.06 acres in lot 8;

(IV) 40.00 acres in lot 9;

(V) 40.00 acres in lot 10;

(VI) 40.00 acres in lot 11;

(VII) 40.00 acres in lot 12;

(VIII) 21.39 acres in lot 13; and

(IX) 160 acres in SW¼.

(iv) 70.63 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 13, comprised of—

(I) 18.06 acres in lot 5;

(II) 18.25 acres in lot 6;

(III) 18.44 acres in lot 7; and

(IV) 15.88 acres in lot 8.

(v) 71.12 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 14, comprised of—

(I) 17.65 acres in lot 5;

(II) 17.73 acres in lot 6;

(III) 17.83 acres in lot 7; and

(IV) 17.91 acres in lot 8.

(vi) 103.29 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 15, comprised of—

(I) 21.56 acres in lot 6;

(II) 29.50 acres in lot 7;

(III) 17.28 acres in lot 8;

(IV) 17.41 acres in lot 9; and

(V) 17.54 acres in lot 10.

(vii) 160 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 1, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼ ; and

(II) 80 acres in the W½ of the SW¼.

(viii) 567.50 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 2, comprised of—

(I) 82.54 acres in the E½ of the NW¼;

(II) 164.96 acres in the NE¼; and

(III) 320 acres in the S½.

(ix) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 3, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼;

(II) 160 acres in the SW¼; and

(III) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SE¼.

(x) 120 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 4, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the SE¼; and

(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SE¼.

(xi) 200 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 5, comprised of—

(I) 160 acres in the SW¼; and

(II) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼.

(xii) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 6.

(xiii) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 8, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼;

(II) 160 acres in the NW¼; and

(III) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SE¼.

(xiv) 320 acres in the E½ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 9.

(xv) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 10.

(xvi) 600 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 11, comprised of—

(I) 320 acres in the N½;

(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼;

(III) 160 acres in the SW¼; and

(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SE¼.

(xvii) 525.81 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 21, comprised of—

(I) 6.62 acres in lot 1;

(II) 5.70 acres in lot 2;

(III) 56.61 acres in lot 5;

(IV) 56.88 acres in lot 6;

(V) 320 acres in the W½; and

(VI) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼.

(xviii) 719.58 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 28.

(xix) 560 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 29, comprised of—

(I) 320 acres in the N½;

(II) 160 acres in the N½ of the S½; and

(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the SE¼.

(xx) 400 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 32, comprised of—

(I) 320 acres in the S½; and

(II) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼.

(xxi) 455.51 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 33, comprised of—

(I) 58.25 acres in lot 3;

(II) 58.5 acres in lot 4;

(III) 58.76 acres in lot 5;

(IV) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NE¼;

(V) 160 acres in the SW¼; and

(VI) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼.

(xxii) 88.71 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 1, comprised of—

(I) 24.36 acres in lot 1;

(II) 24.35 acres in lot 2; and

(III) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼.

(xxiii) 80 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 3, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in lot 11; and

(II) 40 acres in lot 12.

(xxiv) 80 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 11, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SW¼; and

(II) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼.

(xxv) 200 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 12, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the SW¼;

(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NW¼; and

(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼.

(xxvi) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 23.

(xxvii) 320 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 24, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NW¼;

(II) 160 acres in the NE¼;

(III) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SE¼; and

(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼.

(xxviii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 25, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the S½ of the NE¼; and

(II) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼.

(xxix) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 26.

(xxx) 160 acres in the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 27.

(xxxi) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 29.

(xxxii) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec 30.

(xxxiii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 33, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NE¼; and

(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼.

(xxxiv) 440 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 34, comprised of—

(I) 160 acres in the N½ of the S½;

(II) 160 acres in the NE¼;

(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼; and

(IV) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼.

(xxxv) 133.44 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 4, comprised of—

(I) 28.09 acres in lot 5;

(II) 25.35 acres in lot 6;

(III) 40 acres in lot 10; and

(IV) 40 acres in lot 15.

(xxxvi) 160 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 7, comprised of—

(I) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the NE¼;

(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SW¼; and

(III) 80 acres in the W½ of the NW¼.

(xxxvii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 8, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NW¼; and

(II) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼.

(xxxviii) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 9.

(xxxix) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 17.

(xl) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 19.

(xli) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R22 E., sec. 20.

(xlii) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 31.

(xliii) 52.36 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 33.

(xliv) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼ of T. 28 N., R. 22 E., sec. 29.

(xlv) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 7.

(xlvi) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 12.

(xlvii) 42.38 acres in the NW¼ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 6.

(xlviii) 320 acres in the E½ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 17.

(xlix) 80 acres in the E½ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 20.

(l) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 30, comprised of—

(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NE¼;

(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼;

(III) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼; and

(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NE¼.

(B) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The parcels of approximately 3,519.3 acres of trust land that have been converted to fee land, judicially foreclosed on, acquired by the Department of Agriculture, and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, described in clauses (i) through (iii).

(i) PARCEL 1.—The land described in this clause is 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., comprised of—

(I) 160 acres in the SW¼ of sec. 27;

(II) 160 acres in the NE¼ of sec. 33; and

(III) 320 acres in the W½ of sec. 34.

(ii) PARCEL 2.—The land described in this clause is 320 acres in the N½ of T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 28.

(iii) PARCEL 3.—The land described in this clause is 2,559.3 acres, comprised of—

(I) T. 28 N., R. 24 E., including—

(aa) of sec. 16—

(AA) 5 acres in the E½, W½, E½, W½, W½, NE¼;

(BB) 10 acres in the E½ , E½, W½, W½, NE¼;

(CC) 40 acres in the E½, W½, NE¼;

(DD) 40 acres in the W½, E½, NE¼;

(EE) 20 acres in the W½, E½, E½, NE¼;

(FF) 5 acres in the W½, W½, E½, E½, E½, NE¼; and

(GG) 160 acres in the SE¼;

(bb) 640 acres in sec. 21;

(cc) 320 acres in the S½ of sec. 22; and

(dd) 320 acres in the W½ of sec. 27;

(II) T. 29 N., R. 25 E., PMM, including—

(aa) 320 acres in the S½ of sec. 1; and

(bb) 320 acres in the N½ of sec. 12;

(III) 39.9 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., PMM, sec. 6, lot 2;

(IV) T. 30 N., R. 26 E., PMM, including—

(aa) 39.4 acres in sec. 3, lot 2;

(bb) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of sec. 4;

(cc) 80 acres in the E½ of the SE¼ of sec. 5;

(dd) 80 acres in the S½ of the SE¼ of sec. 7; and

(ee) 40 acres in the N½, N½, NE¼ of sec. 18; and

(V) 40 acres in T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, the NW¼ of the SE¼ of sec. 31.

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Federal land transferred under this subsection shall be conveyed and taken into trust subject to valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, and rights-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.

(ii) ASSUMPTION BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall—

(I) assume all benefits and obligations of the previous land management agency under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in clause (i); and

(II) disburse to the Fort Belknap Indian Community any amounts that accrue to the United States from those rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-ways after the date of transfer from any sale, bonus, royalty, or rental relating to that land in the same manner as amounts received from other land held by the Secretary in trust for the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(B) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any improvements constituting personal property, as defined by State law, belonging to the holder of a right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way on land transferred under this subsection shall—

(I) remain the property of the holder; and

(II) be removed from the land not later than 90 days after the date on which the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way expires, unless the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the holder agree otherwise.

(ii) REMAINING PROPERTY.—Any personal property described in clause (i) remaining with the holder described in that clause beyond the 90-day period described in subclause (II) of that clause shall—

(I) become the property of the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(II) be subject to removal and disposition at the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(iii) LIABILITY OF PREVIOUS HOLDER.—The holder of personal property described in clause (i) shall be liable to the Fort Belknap Indian Community for costs incurred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in removing and disposing of the property under clause (ii)(II).

(C) EXISTING ROADS.—If any road within the Federal land transferred under this subsection is necessary for customary access to private land, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall offer the owner of the private land to apply for a right-of-way along the existing road, at the expense of the landowner.

(D) LIMITATION ON THE TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS.—Water rights that transfer with the land described in paragraph (2) shall not become part of the Tribal water rights, unless those rights are recognized and ratified in the Compact.

(4) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, effective on the date of enactment of this Act, all Federal land within the parcels described in paragraph (2) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) EXPIRATION.—The withdrawals pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date that the Secretary takes the land into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to paragraph (1).

(C) NO NEW RESERVATION OF FEDERAL WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph establishes a new reservation in favor of the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community with respect to any water or water right on the land withdrawn by this paragraph.

(5) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of Federal land in paragraph (2), the United States may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the parcels.

(6) SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community request an additional survey for the transferred land or a technical correction is made under paragraph (5), the description of land under this subsection shall be controlling.

(B) ADDITIONAL SURVEY.—If the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community requests an additional survey, that survey shall control the total acreage to be transferred into trust under this subsection.

(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide such financial or other assistance as may be necessary—

(i) to conduct additional surveys under this subsection; and

(ii) to satisfy administrative requirements necessary to accomplish the land transfers under this subsection.

(7) DATE OF TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall complete all land transfers under this subsection and shall take the land into trust

for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as expeditiously as practicable after the enforceability date, but not later than 10 years after the enforceability date.

(c) TRIBALLY OWNED FEE LAND.—Not later than 10 years after the enforceability date, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community all fee land owned by the Fort Belknap Indian Community on or adjacent to the Reservation to become part of the Reservation, provided that—

(1) the land is free from any liens, encumbrances, or other infirmities; and

(2) no evidence exists of any hazardous substances on, or other environmental liability with respect to, the land.

(d) DODSON LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as soon as practicable after the enforceability date, but not later than 10 years after the enforceability date, the Dodson Land described in paragraph (3) shall be taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as part of the Reservation.

(2) RESTRICTIONS.—The land taken into trust under paragraph (1) shall be subject to a perpetual easement, reserved by the United States for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, its contractors, and its assigns for—

(A) the right of ingress and egress for Milk River Project purposes; and

(B) the right to—

(i) seep, flood, and overflow the transferred land for Milk River Project purposes;

(ii) conduct routine and non-routine operation, maintenance, and replacement activities on the Milk River Project facilities, including modification to the headworks at the upstream end of the Dodson South Canal in support of Dodson South Canal enlargement, to include all associated access, construction, and material storage necessary to complete those activities; and

(iii) prohibit the construction of permanent structures on the transferred land, except—

(I) as provided in the cooperative agreement under paragraph (4); and

(II) to meet the requirements of the Milk River Project.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF DODSON LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Dodson Land referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is the approximately 2,500 acres of land owned by the United States that is, as of the date of enactment of this Act, under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation and located at the northeastern corner of the Reservation (which extends to the point in the middle of the main channel of the Milk River), where the Milk River Project facilities, including the Dodson Diversion Dam, headworks to the Dodson South Canal, and Dodson South Canal, are located, and more particularly described as follows:

(i) Supplemental Plat of T. 30 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 1 and 2.

(ii) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 25 E., PMM, sec. 13.

(iii) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 18, 19, 20, and 29.

(iv) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 26, 27, 35, and 36.

(B) CLARIFICATION.—The supplemental plats described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) are official plats, as documented by retracement boundary surveys of the General Land Office, approved on March 11, 1938, and on record at the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of Federal land in subparagraph (A), the United States may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the parcels to be transferred.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the enforceability date, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Malta Irrigation District, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall negotiate and enter into a cooperative agreement that identifies the uses to which the Fort Belknap Indian Community may put the land described in paragraph (3), provided that the cooperative agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, Bureau of Reclamation, the Malta Irrigation District, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including to modify the perpetual easement to narrow the boundaries of the easement or to terminate the perpetual easement and cooperative agreement.

(e) LAND STATUS.—All land held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section shall be—

(1) beneficially owned by the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(2) part of the Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian Tribe.

SEC. 5007. STORAGE ALLOCATION FROM LAKE ELWELL.

(a) STORAGE ALLOCATION OF WATER TO FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall allocate to the Fort Belknap Indian Community 20,000 acre-feet per year of water stored in Lake Elwell for use by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for any beneficial purpose on or off the Reservation, under a water right held by the United States and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, as measured and diverted at the outlet works of the Tiber Dam or through direct pumping from Lake Elwell.

(b) TREATMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The allocation to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) shall be considered to be part of the Tribal water rights.

(2) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of the allocation to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) shall be the priority date of the Lake Elwell water right held by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall administer the water allocated under subsection (a) in accordance with the Compact and this division.

(c) ALLOCATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving the allocation under this section, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary to establish the terms and conditions of the allocation, in accordance with the Compact and this division.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The agreement under paragraph (1) shall include provisions establishing that—

(A) the agreement shall be without limit as to term;

(B) the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and not the United States, shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under any lease, contract, exchange, or agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d);

(C) the United States shall have no obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Fort Belknap Indian Community as consideration under any lease, contract, exchange, or agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d); or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds;

(D) if the capacity or function of Lake Elwell facilities are significantly reduced, or are anticipated to be significantly reduced, for an extended period of time, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall have the same storage rights as other storage contractors with respect to the allocation under this section;

(E) the costs associated with the construction of the storage facilities at Tiber Dam allocable to the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall be nonreimbursable;

(F) no water service capital charge shall be due or payable for any water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section or the allocation agreement, regardless of whether that water is delivered for use by the Fort Belknap Indian Community or under a lease, contract, exchange, or by agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d);

(G) the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall not be required to make payments to the United States for any water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section or the allocation agreement, except for each acre-foot of stored water leased or transferred for industrial purposes as described in subparagraph (H); and

(H) for each acre-foot of stored water leased or transferred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for industrial purposes—

(i) the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall pay annually to the United States an amount necessary to cover the proportional share of the annual operations, maintenance, and replacement costs allocable to the quantity of water leased or transferred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for industrial purposes; and

(ii) the annual payments of the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect the actual operations, maintenance, and replacement costs for Tiber Dam.

(d) AGREEMENT BY FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may use, lease, contract, exchange, or enter into other agreements for the use of the water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) if—

(1) the use of water that is the subject of such an agreement occurs within the Missouri River Basin; and

(2) the agreement does not permanently alienate any water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under that subsection.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The allocation under subsection (a) takes effect on the enforceability date.

(f) NO CARRYOVER STORAGE.—The allocation under subsection (a) shall not be increased by any year-to-year carryover storage.

(g) DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY COSTS.—The United States shall not be required to pay the cost of developing or delivering any water allocated under this section.

SEC. 5008. MILK RIVER PROJECT MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In complete satisfaction of the Milk River Project mitigation requirements provided for in Article VI.B. of the Compact, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner—

(1) in cooperation with the State and the Blackfeet Tribe, shall carry out appropriate activities concerning the restoration of the St. Mary Canal and associated facilities, including activities relating to the—

(A) planning and design to restore the St. Mary Canal and appurtenances to convey 850 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) rehabilitating, constructing, and repairing of the St. Mary Canal and appurtenances; and

(2) in cooperation with the State and the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall carry out appropriate activities concerning the enlargement of Dodson South Canal and associated facilities, including activities relating to the—

(A) planning and design to enlarge Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) rehabilitating, constructing, and enlarging the Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second.

(b) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary, prior to any adjustments provided for in section 5014(b), shall not exceed $300,000,000 to carry out activities described in subsection (c)(1).

(c) SATISFACTION OF MITIGATION REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Compact, the mitigation required by Article VI.B. of the Compact shall be deemed satisfied if—

(1) the Secretary has—

(A) restored the St. Mary Canal and associated facilities to convey 850 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) enlarged the Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second; or

(2) the Secretary—

(A) has expended all of the available funding provided pursuant to section 5014(a)(1)(D) to rehabilitate the St. Mary Canal and enlarge the Dodson South Canal; and

(B) despite diligent efforts, could not complete the activities described in subsection (a).

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—The costs to the Secretary of carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

SEC. 5009. FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall rehabilitate, modernize, and expand the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019, which shall include—

(1) planning, studies, and designing of the existing and expanded Milk River unit, including the irrigation system, Pumping Plant, delivery pipe and canal, Fort Belknap Dam and Reservoir, and Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project;

(2) the rehabilitation, modernization, and construction of the existing Milk River unit; and

(3) construction of the expanded Milk River unit, including the irrigation system, Pumping Plant, delivery pipe and canal, Fort Belknap Dam and Reservoir, and Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation, shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activities carried out under this section.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall consult with the Fort Belknap Indian Community on appropriate changes to the final design and costs of any activity under this section.

(d) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section, prior to any adjustment provided for in section 5014(b), shall not exceed $415,832,153.

(e) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary and the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activity carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Reclamation under any agreement entered into under subsection (j), subject to the condition that the total cost for the oversight shall not exceed 3 percent of the total project costs for each project.

(g) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community—

(1) to review and make recommendations relating to cost factors, budgets, and implementing the activities for rehabilitating, modernizing, and expanding the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; and

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication.

(h) PROJECT EFFICIENCIES.—If the total cost of planning, studies, design, rehabilitation, modernization, and construction activities relating to the projects described in subsection (a) results in cost savings and is less than the amounts authorized to be obligated, the Secretary, at the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall deposit those savings in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under section 5012(b)(2).

(i) TREATMENT.—Any activities carried out pursuant to this section that result in improvements, additions, or modifications to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project shall—

(1) become a part of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; and

(2) be recorded in the inventory of the Secretary relating to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project.

(j) APPLICABILITY OF ISDEAA.—At the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Secretary shall enter into agreements with the Fort Belknap Indian Community to carry out all or a portion of this section.

(k) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) alters any applicable law under which the Bureau of Indian Affairs collects assessments or carries out the operations and maintenance of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; or

(2) impacts the availability of amounts under section 5014.

(l) SATISFACTION OF FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM REQUIREMENT.—The obligations of the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be deemed satisfied if the Secretary—

(1) has rehabilitated, modernized, and expanded the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project in accordance with subsection (a); or

(2)(A) has expended all of the available funding provided pursuant to paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(A)(iv) of section 5014(a); and

(B) despite diligent efforts, could not complete the activities described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5010. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The benefits provided under this division shall be in complete replacement of, complete substitution for, and full satisfaction of any claim of the Fort Belknap Indian Community against the United States that is waived and released by the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 5011(a).

(b) ALLOTTEES.—The benefits realized by the allottees under this division shall be in complete replacement of, complete substitution for, and full satisfaction of—

(1) all claims waived and released by the United States (acting as trustee for the allottees) under section 5011(a)(2); and

(2) any claims of the allottees against the United States similar to the claims described in section 5011(a)(2) that the allottee asserted or could have asserted.

SEC. 5011. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED STATES AS TRUSTEE FOR THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—Subject to the reservation of rights and retention of claims under subsection (d), as consideration for recognition of the Tribal water rights and other benefits described in the Compact and this division, the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), shall execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the State that the Fort Belknap Indian Community, or the United States acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a State stream adjudication, on or before the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact and this division.

(2) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE UNITED STATES AS TRUSTEE FOR ALLOTTEES.—Subject to the reservation of rights and the retention of claims under subsection (d), as consideration for recognition of the Tribal water rights and other benefits described in the Compact and this division, the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, shall execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the Reservation that the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a State stream adjudication, on or before the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact and this division.

(3) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Subject to the reservation of rights and retention of claims under subsection (d), the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), shall execute a waiver and release of all claims against the United States (including any agency or employee of the United States)—

(A) first arising before the enforceability date relating to—

(i) water rights within the State that the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a general stream adjudication in the State, except to the extent that such rights are recognized as Tribal water rights under this division;

(ii) foregone benefits from nontribal use of water, on and off the Reservation (including water from all sources and for all uses);

(iii) damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights, including damages,

losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion of, or taking of water, or claims relating to a failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the State;

(iv) a failure to establish or provide a municipal rural or industrial water delivery system on the Reservation;

(v) damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to construction, operation, and management of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and other Federal land and facilities (including damages, losses, or injuries to Tribal fisheries, fish habitat, wildlife, and wildlife habitat);

(vi) a failure to provide for operation and maintenance, or deferred maintenance, for the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project or any other irrigation system or irrigation project;

(vii) the litigation of claims relating to any water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in the State;

(viii) the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Compact (including appendices) and this division;

(ix) the taking or acquisition of land or resources of the Fort Belknap Indian Community for the construction or operation of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project or the Milk River Project; and

(x) the allocation of water of the Milk River and the St. Mary River (including tributaries) between the United States and Canada pursuant to the International Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (36 Stat. 2448); and

(B) relating to damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to mining activities in the Little Rockies Mountains prior to the date of trust acquisition, including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS.—The waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall take effect on the enforceability date.

(c) OBJECTIONS IN MONTANA WATER COURT.—Nothing in this division or the Compact prohibits the Fort Belknap Indian Community, a member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, an allottee, or the United States in any capacity from objecting to any claim to a water right filed in any general stream adjudication in the Montana Water Court.

(d) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases under subsection (a), the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the allottees shall retain—

(1) all claims relating to—

(A) the enforcement of water rights recognized under the Compact, any final court decree relating to those water rights, or this division or to water rights accruing on or after the enforceability date;

(B) the quality of water under—

(i) CERCLA, including damages to natural resources;

(ii) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(iii) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(iv) any regulations implementing the Acts described in clauses (i) through (iii);

(C) damage, loss, or injury to land or natural resources that are—

(i) not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights); and

(ii) not described in subsection (a)(3); and

(D) an action to prevent any person or party (as defined in sections 29 and 30 of Article II of the Compact) from interfering with the enjoyment of the Tribal water rights;

(2) all claims relating to off-Reservation hunting rights, fishing rights, gathering rights, or other rights;

(3) all claims relating to the right to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims relating to the allocation of waters of the Milk River and the Milk River Project between the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Blackfeet Tribe, pursuant to section 3705(e)(3) of the Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1818);

(5) all claims relating to the enforcement of this division, including the required transfer of land under section 5006; and

(6) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this division or the Compact.

(e) EFFECT OF COMPACT AND ACT.—Nothing in the Compact or this division—

(1) affects the authority of the Fort Belknap Indian Community to enforce the laws of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, including with respect to environmental protections;

(2) affects the ability of the United States, acting as sovereign, to carry out any activity authorized by law, including—

(A) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) CERCLA; and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(3) affects the ability of the United States to act as trustee for any other Indian Tribe or an allottee of any other Indian Tribe;

(4) confers jurisdiction on any State court—

(A) to interpret Federal law relating to health, safety, or the environment;

(B) to determine the duties of the United States or any other party under Federal law relating to health, safety, or the environment; or

(C) to conduct judicial review of any Federal agency action;

(5) waives any claim of a member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Fort Belknap Indian Community;

(6) revives any claim adjudicated in the decision in Gros Ventre Tribe v. United States, 469 F.3d 801 (9th Cir. 2006); or

(7) revives any claim released by an allottee or member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in the settlement in Cobell v. Salazar, No. 1:96CV01285–JR (D.D.C. 2012).

(f) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The enforceability date shall be the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(1) the eligible members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community have voted to approve this division and the Compact by a majority of votes cast on the day of the vote;

(2)(A) the Montana Water Court has approved the Compact in a manner from which no further appeal may be taken; or

(B) if the Montana Water Court is found to lack jurisdiction, the appropriate district court of the United States has approved the Compact as a consent decree from which no further appeal may be taken;

(3) all of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 5014 have been appropriated and deposited in the designated accounts;

(4) the Secretary and the Fort Belknap Indian Community have executed the allocation agreement described in section 5007(c)(1);

(5) the State has provided the required funding into the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund pursuant to section 5014(a)(3); and

(6) the waivers and releases under subsection (a) have been executed by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary.

(g) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the enforceability date.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitations or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) EXPIRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This division shall expire in any case in which—

(A) the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this division have not been made available to the Secretary by not later than—

(i) January 21, 2034; and

(ii) such alternative later date as is agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary; or

(B) the Secretary fails to publish a statement of findings under subsection (f) by not later than—

(i) January 21, 2035; and

(ii) such alternative later date as is agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary, after providing reasonable notice to the State.

(2) CONSEQUENCES.—If this division expires under paragraph (1)—

(A) the waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall—

(i) expire; and

(ii) have no further force or effect;

(B) the authorization, ratification, confirmation, and execution of the Compact under section 5004 shall no longer be effective;

(C) any action carried out by the Secretary, and any contract or agreement entered into, pursuant to this division shall be void;

(D) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this division, together with any interest earned on those funds, and any water rights or contracts to use water and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this division shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(E) except for Federal funds used to acquire or construct property that is returned to the Federal Government under subparagraph (D), the United States shall be entitled to offset any Federal funds made available to carry out this division that were expended or withdrawn, or any funds made available to carry out this division from other Federal authorized sources, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(i) relating to—

(I) water rights in the State asserted by—

(aa) the Fort Belknap Indian Community; or

(bb) any user of the Tribal water rights; or

(II) any other matter described in subsection (a)(3); or

(ii) in any future settlement of water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community or an allottee.

SEC. 5012. AANIIIH NAKODA SETTLEMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a trust fund for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, to be known as the ''Aaniiih Nakoda Settlement Trust Fund'', to be managed, invested, and distributed by the Secretary and to remain available until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury, consisting of the amounts deposited in the Trust Fund under subsection (c), together with any investment earnings, including interest, earned on those amounts, for the purpose of carrying out this division.

(b) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Trust Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account.

(2) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account.

(3) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account.

(c) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit—

(1) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1), the amounts made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A)(i) of section 5014(a);

(2) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2), the amounts made available pursuant to section 5014(a)(2)(A)(ii); and

(3) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3), the amounts made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(A)(iii) of section 5014(a).

(d) MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—On receipt and deposit of the funds into the accounts in the Trust Fund pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall manage, invest, and distribute all amounts in the Trust Fund in accordance with the investment authority of the Secretary under—

(A) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a);

(B) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(C) this section.

(2) INVESTMENT EARNINGS.—In addition to the amounts deposited under subsection (c), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts held in the Trust Fund shall be available for use in accordance with subsections (e) and (g).

(e) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated to, and deposited in, the Trust Fund, including any investment earnings, including interest, earned on those amounts shall be made available—

(A) to the Fort Belknap Indian Community by the Secretary beginning on the enforceability date; and

(B) subject to the uses and restrictions in this section.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)—

(A) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited for uses described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (g)(1);

(B) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2) shall be made available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited and the Fort Belknap Indian Community has satisfied the requirements of section 5011(f)(1), for the uses described in subsection (g)(2)(A); and

(C) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3) shall be available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited for the uses described in subsection (g)(3)(A).

(f) WITHDRAWALS.—

(1) AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may withdraw any portion of the funds in the Trust Fund on approval by the Secretary of a Tribal management plan submitted by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Tribal management plan under this paragraph shall require that the Fort Belknap Indian Community spend all amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund, and any investment earnings accrued through the investments under the Tribal management plan, in accordance with this division.

(C) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary—

(i) to enforce the Tribal management plan; and

(ii) to ensure that amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this paragraph are used in accordance with this division.

(2) WITHDRAWALS UNDER EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw funds from the Trust Fund pursuant to an approved expenditure plan.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to withdraw funds under an expenditure plan under this paragraph, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the Trust Fund that the Fort Belknap Indian Community elects to withdraw pursuant to this paragraph, subject to the condition that the funds shall be used for the purposes described in this division.

(C) INCLUSIONS.—An expenditure plan under this paragraph shall include a description of the manner and purpose for which the amounts proposed to be withdrawn from the Trust Fund will be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in accordance with subsections (e) and (g).

(D) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall approve the expenditure plan if the Secretary determines that the expenditure plan—

(i) is reasonable; and

(ii) is consistent with, and will be used for, the purposes of this division.

(E) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce an expenditure plan under this paragraph to ensure that amounts disbursed under this paragraph are used in accordance with this division.

(g) USES.—Amounts from the Trust Fund shall be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for the following purposes:

(1) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY TRIBAL IRRIGATION AND OTHER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be used to pay the cost of activities relating to—

(A) planning, studies, and design of the Southern Tributary Irrigation Project and the Peoples Creek Irrigation Project, including the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019;

(B) environmental compliance;

(C) construction of the Southern Tributary Irrigation Project and the Peoples Creek Irrigation Project, including the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir;

(D) wetlands restoration and development;

(E) stock watering infrastructure; and

(F) on farm development support and reacquisition of fee lands within the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and Fort Belknap Indian Community irrigation projects within the Reservation.

(2) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RESOURCES AND WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2), the principal and investment earnings, including interest, may only be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community to pay the costs of activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) as follows:

(A) $9,000,000 shall be used for the establishment, operation, and capital expenditures in connection with the administration of the Tribal water resources and water rights development, including the development or enactment of a Tribal water code.

(B) Only investment earnings, including interest, on $29,299,059 shall be used and be available to pay the costs of activities for administration, operations, and regulation of the Tribal water resources and water rights department, in accordance with the Compact and this division.

(C) Only investment earnings, including interest, on $28,331,693 shall be used and be available to pay the costs of activities relating to a portion of the annual assessment costs for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and Tribal members, including allottees, under the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and Fort Belknap Indian Community irrigation projects within the Reservation.

(3) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY CLEAN AND SAFE DOMESTIC WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS, AND LAKE ELWELL PROJECT ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3), the principal and investment earnings, including interest, may only be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community to pay the costs of activities relating to—

(A) planning, studies, design, and environmental compliance of domestic water supply, and sewer collection and treatment systems, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019, including the Lake Elwell Project water delivery to the southern part of the Reservation;

(B) construction of domestic water supply, sewer collection, and treatment systems;

(C) construction, in accordance with applicable law, of infrastructure for delivery of Lake Elwell water diverted from the Missouri River to the southern part of the Reservation; and

(D) planning, studies, design, environmental compliance, and construction of a Tribal wellness center for a work force health and wellbeing project.

(h) LIABILITY.—The Secretary shall not be liable for any expenditure or investment of amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (f).

(i) PROJECT EFFICIENCIES.—If the total cost of the activities described in subsection (g) results in cost savings and is less than the amounts authorized to be obligated under any of paragraphs (1) through (3) of that subsection required to carry out those activities, the Secretary, at the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall deposit those savings in the Trust Fund to be used in accordance with that subsection.

(j) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall submit to the Secretary an annual expenditure report describing accomplishments and amounts spent from use of withdrawals under a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan described in this section.

(k) NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No principal or interest amount in any account established by this section shall be distributed to any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community on a per capita basis.

(l) EFFECT.—Nothing in this division entitles the Fort Belknap Indian Community to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether to approve a Tribal management plan under subsection (f)(1) or an expenditure plan under subsection (f)(2), except as provided under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

SEC. 5013. FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a nontrust, interest-bearing account to be known as the ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Settlement Implementation Fund'', to be managed and distributed by the Secretary, for use by the Secretary for carrying out this division.

(b) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Implementation Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account.

(2) The Milk River Project Mitigation Account.

(c) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit—

(1) in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account established under subsection (b)(1), the amount made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(A)(iv) of section 5014(a); and

(2) in the Milk River Project Mitigation Account established under subsection (b)(2), the amount made available pursuant to section 5014(a)(1)(D).

(d) USES.—

(1) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM ACCOUNT.—The Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project Rehabilitation Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be used to carry out section 5009, except as provided in subsection (h) of that section.

(2) MILK RIVER PROJECT MITIGATION ACCOUNT.—The Milk River Project Mitigation Account established under subsection (b)(2) may only be used to carry out section 5008.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Implementation Fund shall not be available to the Secretary for expenditure until the enforceability date.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be available to the Secretary on the date on which the amounts are deposited for uses described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 5009(a).

(f) INTEREST.—In addition to the deposits under subsection (c), any interest credited to amounts unexpended in the Implementation Fund are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with the uses described in subsection (d).

SEC. 5014. FUNDING.

(a) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subject to subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(A) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(1), $89,643,100, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(B) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(3), $331,885,220, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(C) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 5013(b)(1), such sums as are necessary, but not more than $187,124,469, for the Secretary to carry out section 5009, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(D) for deposit in the Milk River Project Mitigation Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 5013(b)(2), such sums as are necessary, but not more than $300,000,000, for the Secretary to carry out obligations of the Secretary under section 5008, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit—

(i) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(1), $29,881,034, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(ii) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(2), $66,630,752;

(iii) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(3), $110,628,407; and

(iv) in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 5013(b)(1), $228,707,684.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts deposited in the accounts under subparagraph (A) shall be available without further appropriation.

(3) STATE COST SHARE.—The State shall contribute $5,000,000, plus any earned interest, payable to the Secretary for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 5012(b)(1) on approval of a final decree by the Montana Water Court for the purpose of activities relating to the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 5012(g)(1).

(b) FLUCTUATION IN COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) and this subsection shall be—

(A) increased or decreased, as appropriate, by such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs occurring after the date of enactment of this Act as indicated by the Bureau of Reclamation Construction Cost Index—Composite Trend; and

(B) adjusted to address construction cost changes necessary to account for unforeseen market volatility that may not otherwise be captured by engineering cost indices as determined by the Secretary, including repricing applicable to the types of construction and current industry standards involved.

(2) REPETITION.—The adjustment process under paragraph (1) shall be repeated for each subsequent amount appropriated until the amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as adjusted, has been appropriated.

(3) PERIOD OF INDEXING.—

(A) TRUST FUND.—With respect to the Trust Fund, the period of indexing adjustment under paragraph (1) for any increment of funding shall end on the date on which the funds are deposited into the Trust Fund.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION FUND.—With respect to the Implementation Fund, the period of adjustment under paragraph (1) for any increment of funding shall be annually.

SEC. 5015. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY BY THE UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in subsections (a) through (c) of section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666), nothing in this division waives the sovereign immunity of the United States.

(b) OTHER TRIBES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED.—Nothing in this division quantifies or diminishes any land or water right, or any claim or entitlement to land or water, of an Indian Tribe, band, or community other than the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(c) ELIMINATION OF DEBTS OR LIENS AGAINST ALLOTMENTS OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY MEMBERS WITHIN THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.—On the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cancel and eliminate all debts or liens against the allotments of land held by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community due to construction assessments and annual operation and maintenance charges relating to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project.

(d) EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in this division affects any provision of law (including regulations) in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to pre-enforcement review of any Federal environmental enforcement action.

(e) EFFECT ON RECLAMATION LAWS.—The activities carried out by the Commissioner under this division shall not establish a precedent or impact the authority provided under any other provision of the reclamation laws, including—

(1) the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.); and

(2) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 991).

(f) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Nothing in this division prohibits the Fort Belknap Indian Community from seeking—

(1) additional funds for Tribal programs or purposes; or

(2) funding from the United States or the State based on the status of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an Indian Tribe.

(g) RIGHTS UNDER STATE LAW.—Except as provided in section 1 of Article III of the Compact (relating to the closing of certain water basins in the State to new appropriations in accordance with the laws of the State), nothing in this division or the Compact precludes the acquisition or exercise of a right arising under State law (as defined in section 6 of Article II of the Compact) to the use of water by the Fort Belknap Indian Community, or a member or allottee of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, outside the Reservation by—

(1) purchase of the right; or

(2) submitting to the State an application in accordance with State law.

(h) WATER STORAGE AND IMPORTATION.—Nothing in this division or the Compact prevents the Fort Belknap Indian Community from participating in any project to import water to, or to add storage in, the Milk River Basin.

SEC. 5016. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this division, including any obligation or activity under the Compact, if—

(1) adequate appropriations are not provided by Congress expressly to carry out the purposes of this division; or

(2) there are not enough funds available in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)) to carry out the purposes of this division.

SA 2933. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2836. LAND CONVEYANCE AND AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERIM LEASE, DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary''), may convey to the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita, California, or both, at a cost less than fair market value, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to parcels of real property, including any improvements therein or thereon, known as the ballfields and the firing range at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Defense Fuel Support Point, San Pedro, California, as further described in subsection (i), for the purposes of permitting the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate) to use such conveyed parcel of real property for park and recreational activities or law enforcement affiliated purposes, as set forth in subsection (e).

(b) INTERIM LEASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Until such time as a parcel of real property described in subsection (a) is conveyed to the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate), the Secretary may lease such parcel or a portion of such parcel to either the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita at no cost for a term of not more than 3 years.

(2) LIMITATION.—If the conveyance under subsection (a) of a parcel leased under paragraph (1), is not completed within the period of the lease term, the Secretary shall have no further obligation to make any part of such parcel available for use by the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate).

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for a conveyance under subsection (a), the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate) shall pay to the Secretary an amount determined by the Secretary, which may consist of cash payment, in-kind consideration as described under paragraph (2), or a combination thereof.

(2) IN-KIND CONSIDERATION.—In-kind consideration provided by the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate) under this subsection may include—

(A) the acquisition, construction, provision, improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration (including environmental restoration), or combination thereof, of any property, facility, or infrastructure with proximity to Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, that the Secretary considers acceptable; or

(B) the delivery of services relating to the needs of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach that the Secretary considers acceptable.

(3) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR CONVEYANCE.—Cash payments received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out a conveyance under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) credited to and merged with the fund or account used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance or an appropriate fund or account available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the costs were paid; and

(B) available for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions and limitations as amounts in such fund or account.

(4) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(A) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall require the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate) to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out a conveyance under subsection (a) or an inteirm lease under subsection (b), including costs for environmental and real estate due diligence and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance or lease execution.

(B) REFUND OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—If amounts collected from the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita under subparagraph (A) exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out a conveyance under subsection (a) or an interim lease execution under subsection (b), the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate).

(d) VALUATION.—The values of the property interests to be conveyed by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be determined by an independent appraiser selected by the Secretary and in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(e) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall be subject to all existing easements, restrictions, and covenants of record and the following conditions:

(1) The parcels of real property described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i) shall be used solely for park and recreational activities, which may include ancillary uses such as vending and restrooms.

(2) The parcel of real property described in paragraph (3) of subsection (i) shall be used solely for law enforcement affiliated purposes.

(3) The city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate) may not use Federal funds to cover any portion of the amounts required by subsection (c) to be paid.

(f) EXCLUSION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIOR SCREENING.—Section 2696(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the requirements under title V of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411 et seq.) relating to prior screenings shall not apply to a conveyance under subsection (a) or the grant of interim lease authorized under subsection (b).

(g) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines at any time that a parcel of real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in this section, all right, title, and interest in and to the land, including any improvements thereon, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property.

(2) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—A determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(h) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—A conveyance of land under subsection (a) shall be accomplished—

(1) using a quitclaim deed or other legal instrument; and

(2) upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the city of Los Angeles or the city of Lomita (as appropriate), including such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(i) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The parcels of real property that may be conveyed under subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The City of Lomita Ballfield Parcel consisting of approximately 5.7 acres.

(2) The City of Los Angeles Ballfield Parcels consisting of approximately 15.3 acres.

(3) The firing range located at 2981 North Gaffey Street, San Pedro, California, consisting of approximately 3.2 acres.

(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section affects the application of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

SA 2934. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 562. COUNSELING IN THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REGARDING MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA.

Section 1142(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(20) Information concerning benefits and health care (including mental health care) furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to veterans and members of the Armed Forces who have survived military sexual trauma.''.

SA 2935. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY REGARDING PROTECTION OF CERTAIN NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

Section 4510 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2661) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''section 46502 of title 49, United States Code, section 705 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 605), or'' after ''Notwithstanding''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)(C), by striking ''owned by the United States or contracted to the United States, to'' and inserting ''owned by or contracted to the Department of Energy, including facilities that''.

SA 2936. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXXII, insert the following:

SEC. 31_____. HIRING POWER OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 313(b)(1)(B) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286b(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Board determines to be reasonable'' and inserting ''that do not exceed level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of that title''.

SA 2937. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 711 and insert the following:

SEC. 711. MODIFICATIONS TO BRAIN HEALTH INITIATIVE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 735 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(B) The identification and dissemination of thresholds for blast exposure and overpressure safety and associated emerging scientific evidence that—

''(i) cover brain injury and impulse noise;

''(ii) measure impact over 24-hour, 72-hour to 96-hour, monthly, annual, and lifetime periods;

''(iii) are designed to prevent cognitive deficits after firing;

''(iv) account for the firing of multiple types of heavy weaponry and use of grenades in one period of time;

''(v) include minimum safe distances and levels of exposure for observers and instructors; and

''(vi) address shoulder-fired heavy weapons.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(H) The establishment of a standardized treatment program based on interventions that have shown benefit to individuals with brain health issues after a brain injury and the provision of that treatment program to individuals with brain health issues after a brain injury resulting from a potential brain exposure described in subparagraph (A) or high-risk training or occupational activities described in subparagraph (D).

''(I) The establishment of policies to encourage members of the Armed Forces to seek support for brain health when needed, prevent retaliation against such members who seek care, and address other barriers to seeking help for brain health due to the impact of blast exposure, blast overpressure, or traumatic brain injury.

''(J) The modification of existing weapons systems to reduce blast exposure of the individual using the weapon and those within the minimum safe distance.'';

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029'' and inserting ''each fiscal year'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or other remote measurement technology'' after ''wearable sensors''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) WEAPONS USE.—Monitoring activities under a pilot program conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be carried out for any member of the Armed Forces firing tier 1 weapons in training or combat, as identified by the Secretary of Defense.'';

(4) by striking subsections (e) and (f);

(5) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(6) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsections:

''(e) THRESHOLDS FOR BLAST EXPOSURE AND OVERPRESSURE SAFETY.—

''(1) DEADLINE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense shall identify and disseminate the thresholds for blast exposure and overpressure safety required under subsection (b)(1)(B).

''(B) UPDATE.—Not less frequently than once every five years following the identification and dissemination under subparagraph (A) of the thresholds for blast exposure and overpressure safety required under subsection (b)(1)(B), the Secretary of Defense shall update those thresholds.

''(2) FORMAL TRAINING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that training on the thresholds for blast exposure and overpressure safety is provided to members of the Armed Forces before training, deployment, or entering other high-risk environments where exposure to blast overpressure is likely.

''(3) CENTRAL REPOSITORY.—Not later than January 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a central repository of blast-related characteristics, such as pressure profiles and common blast loads associated with specific systems and the environments in which they are used.

''(4) WAIVERS.—

''(A) PROTOCOLS.—The Secretary of Defense may establish and implement protocols to require waivers in cases in which members of the Armed Forces must exceed the safety thresholds described in subsection (b)(1)(B), which shall include a justification for exceeding those safety thresholds.

''(B) TRACKING SYSTEM.—Not later than one year after establishing protocols for waivers under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense shall establish a Department of Defense-wide tracking system for such waivers, which shall include data contributed by the Secretary of each military department.

''(C) REPORT ON WAIVERS.—Not later than one year after establishing protocols for waivers under subparagraph (A), and annually thereafter for a period of five years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on such waivers that includes—

''(i) the number of waivers issued, disaggregated by military department; and

''(ii) a description of actions taken by the Secretary concerned to track the health effects on members of the Armed Forces of exceeding safety thresholds described in subsection (b)(1)(B), document those effects in medical records, and provide care to those members.

''(f) STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATION AND PREVENTION OF BLAST EXPOSURE AND OVERPRESSURE RISK FOR HIGH-RISK INDIVIDUALS.—Not later than January 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense shall establish strategies for mitigating and preventing blast exposure and blast overpressure risk for individuals most at risk for exposure to high-risk training or high-risk occupational activities, which shall include—

''(1) a timeline and process for implementing those strategies;

''(2) a determination of the frequency with which those strategies will be updated, which shall be not less frequently than once every five years; and

''(3) an assessment of how information regarding those strategies will be disseminated to such individuals, including after those strategies are updated.

''(g) REPORTS ON WARFIGHTER BRAIN HEALTH INITIATIVE.—Not later than March 31, 2025, and not less frequently than annually thereafter for a period of five years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that includes the following:

''(1) A description of the activities taken under the Initiative and resources expended under the Initiative during the prior fiscal year.

''(2) The number of members of the Armed Forces impacted by blast overpressure and blast exposure in the prior fiscal year, including—

''(A) the number of members who reported adverse health effects from blast overpressure or blast exposure;

''(B) the number of members exposed to blast overpressure or blast exposure;

''(C) the number of members who received treatment for injuries related to blast overpressure or blast exposure, including at facilities of the Department of Defense and at facilities in the private sector; and

''(D) the type of care that members receive from facilities of the Department of Defense and the type of care that members receive from facilities in the private sector.

''(3) A summary of the progress made during the prior fiscal year with respect to the objectives of the Initiative under subsection (b).

''(4) A description of the steps the Secretary is taking to ensure that activities under the Initiative are being implemented across the Department of Defense and the military departments.''.

SA 2938. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1413.

SA 2939. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle G—Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act''.

SEC. 1292. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—The term ''beneficiary countries'' means—

(A) Antigua and Barbuda;
(B) the Bahamas;
(C) Barbados;
(D) Dominica;
(E) the Dominican Republic;
(F) Grenada;
(G) Guyana;
(H) Jamaica;
(I) Saint Lucia;
(J) Saint Kitts and Nevis;
(K) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;
(L) Suriname; and
(M) Trinidad and Tobago.

SEC. 1293. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development may carry out an initiative, to be known as the ''Caribbean Basin Security Initiative'', in beneficiary countries to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes described in this subsection are the following:

(1) To promote citizen safety, security, and the rule of law in the Caribbean through increased strategic engagement with—

(A) the governments of beneficiary countries; and

(B) elements of local civil society, including the private sector, in such countries.

(2) To counter transnational criminal organizations and local gangs in beneficiary countries, including through—

(A) maritime and aerial security cooperation, including—

(i) assistance to strengthen capabilities of maritime and aerial interdiction operations in the Caribbean; and

(ii) the provision of support systems and equipment, training, and maintenance;

(B) cooperation on border and port security, including support to strengthen capacity for screening and intercepting narcotics, weapons, bulk cash, and other contraband at airports and seaports; and

(C) capacity building and the provision of equipment and support for operations targeting—

(i) the finances and illegal activities of such organizations and gangs; and

(ii) the recruitment by such organizations and gangs of at-risk youth.

(3) To advance law enforcement and justice sector capacity building and rule of law initiatives in beneficiary countries, including by—

(A) strengthening special prosecutorial offices and providing technical assistance—

(i) to combat—

(I) corruption;
(II) money laundering;
(III) human, firearms, and wildlife trafficking;
(IV) human smuggling;
(V) financial crimes; and
(VI) extortion; and

(ii) to conduct asset forfeitures and criminal analysis;

(B) supporting training for civilian police and appropriate security services in criminal investigations, best practices for citizen security, and the protection of human rights;

(C) supporting capacity building for law enforcement and military units, including professionalization, anti-corruption and human rights training, vetting, and community-based policing;

(D) supporting justice sector reform and strengthening of the rule of law, including—

(i) capacity building for prosecutors, judges, and other justice officials; and

(ii) support to increase the efficacy of criminal courts; and

(E) strengthening cybersecurity and cybercrime cooperation, including capacity building and support for cybersecurity systems.

(4) To promote crime prevention efforts in beneficiary countries, particularly among at-risk-youth and other vulnerable populations, including through—

(A) improving community and law enforcement cooperation to improve the effectiveness and professionalism of police and increase mutual trust;

(B) increasing economic opportunities for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, including through workforce development training and remedial education programs for at-risk youth;

(C) improving juvenile justice sectors through regulatory reforms, separating youth from traditional prison systems, and improving support and services in juvenile detention centers; and

(D) the provision of assistance to populations vulnerable to being victims of extortion and crime by criminal networks.

(5) To strengthen the ability of the security sector in beneficiary countries to respond to and become more resilient in the face of natural disasters, including by—

(A) carrying out training exercises to ensure critical infrastructure and ports are able to come back online rapidly following natural disasters; and

(B) providing preparedness training to police and first responders.

(6) To prioritize efforts to combat corruption and include anti-corruption components in programs in beneficiary countries, including by—

(A) building the capacity of national justice systems and attorneys general to prosecute and try acts of corruption;

(B) increasing the capacity of national law enforcement services to carry out anti-corruption investigations; and

(C) encouraging cooperative agreements among the Department of State, other relevant Federal departments and agencies, and the attorneys general of relevant countries.

(7) To promote the rule of law in beneficiary countries and counter malign influence from authoritarian regimes, including China, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Cuba, by—

(A) monitoring security assistance from such authoritarian regimes and taking steps necessary to ensure that such assistance does not undermine or jeopardize United States security assistance;

(B) evaluating and, as appropriate, restricting the involvement of the United States in investment and infrastructure projects financed by authoritarian regimes that might obstruct or otherwise impact United States security assistance to beneficiary countries;

(C) monitoring and restricting equipment and support from high-risk vendors of telecommunications infrastructure in beneficiary countries;

(D) countering disinformation by promoting transparency and accountability from beneficiary countries; and

(E) eliminating corruption linked to investment and infrastructure facilitated by authoritarian regimes through support for investment screening, competitive tendering and bidding processes, the implementation of investment law, and contractual transparency.

(8) To support the effective branding and messaging of United States security assistance and cooperation in beneficiary countries, including by developing and implementing a public diplomacy strategy for informing citizens of beneficiary countries about the benefits to their respective countries of United States security assistance and cooperation programs.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development $88,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1294. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan that includes a timeline and stated objectives for actions to be taken in beneficiary countries with respect to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The implementation plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A multi-year strategy with a timeline, overview of objectives, and anticipated outcomes for the region and for each beneficiary

country, with respect to each purpose described in section 1293.

(2) Specific, measurable benchmarks to track the progress of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative toward accomplishing the outcomes included under paragraph (1).

(3) A plan for the delineation of the roles to be carried out by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to prevent overlap and unintended competition between activities and resources of other Federal departments or agencies.

(4) A plan to coordinate and track all activities carried out under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative among all relevant Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the publication requirements described in section 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2394c).

(5) A description of the process for co-locating projects of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State to ensure that crime prevention funding and enforcement funding are used in the same localities as necessary.

(6) An assessment of steps taken, as of the date on which the plan is submitted, to increase regional coordination and collaboration between the law enforcement agencies of beneficiary countries and the Haitian National Police, and a framework with benchmarks for increasing such coordination and collaboration, in order to address the urgent security crisis in Haiti.

(c) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the implementation plan required by subsection (a) is submitted, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written description of results achieved through the Caribbean Basin Security Imitative, including with respect to—

(1) the implementation of the strategy and plans described in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) of subsection (b);

(2) compliance with, and progress related to, meeting the benchmarks described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b); and

(3) funding statistics for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative for the preceding year, disaggregated by country.

SEC. 1295. PROGRAMS AND STRATEGY TO INCREASE NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE.

(a) PROGRAMS.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Inter-American Foundation, shall promote natural disaster response and resilience in beneficiary countries by carrying out programs for the following purposes:

(1) Encouraging coordination between beneficiary countries and relevant Federal departments and agencies to provide expertise and information sharing.

(2) Supporting the sharing of best practices on natural disaster resilience, including on constructing resilient infrastructure and rebuilding after natural disasters.

(3) Improving rapid-response mechanisms and cross-government organizational preparedness for natural disasters.

(b) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and in consultation with the President and Chief Economic Officer of the Inter-American Foundation and nongovernmental organizations in beneficiary countries and in the United States, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy that incorporates specific, measurable benchmarks—

(1) to achieve the purposes described in subsection (a); and

(2) to inform citizens of beneficiary countries about the extent and benefits of United States assistance to such countries.

(c) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required by subsection (b) is submitted, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written description of the progress made as of the date of such submission in meeting the benchmarks included in the strategy.

SA 2940. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1291. MODIFICATION OF SUPPORT FOR EXECUTION OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING ILLICIT TRANSNATIONAL MARITIME ACTIVITY.

Section 1808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31; 137 Stat. 668; 10 U.S.C. 331 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**IN AFRICA**''; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking ''African''.

SA 2941. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 855. FUNDING FOR PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS.

(a) ESTABLISHING PARITY OF FUNDING ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICAN APEX ACCELERATORS.—Section 4955(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,500,000''.

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS.—Section 4955 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section for a Department of Defense Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program (otherwise referred to as an APEX Accelerator program) may be transferred to any other appropriation solely for the purpose of implementing a Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program assistance agreement pursuant to section 1241 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985 (Public Law 98-525), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority.''.

SA 2942. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 6____. COMBATTING ILLICIT TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, no exchange or commissary store operated by or for a military resale entity shall offer for sale any ENDS product or oral nicotine product unless the manufacturer of such product executes and delivers to the appropriate officer for each military resale entity a certification form for each ENDS product or oral nicotine product offered for retail sale at an exchange or commissary store that attests under penalty of perjury the following:

(1) The manufacturer has received a marketing granted order for such product under section 910 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387j).

(2) The manufacturer submitted a timely filed premarket tobacco product application for such product, and the application either remains under review by the Secretary or has received a denial order that has been and remains stayed by the Secretary or court order, rescinded by the Secretary, or vacated by a court.

(b) FAILURE TO SUBMIT CERTIFICATION.—A manufacturer shall submit the certification forms required in subsection (a) on an annual basis. Failure to submit such forms to a military resale entity as required under the preceding sentence shall result in the removal of the relevant ENDS product or oral nicotine product from sale at any exchange or commissary store operated by or for such military resale entity.

(c) CERTIFICATION CONTENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A certification form required under subsection (a) shall separately list each brand name, product name, category (such as e-liquid, power unit, device, e-liquid cartridge, e-liquid pod, or disposable), and flavor for each product that is sold offered for sale by the manufacturer submitting such form.

(2) OTHER ITEMS.—A manufacturer shall, when submitting a certification under subsection (a), include in that submission—

(A) a copy of the publicly available marketing order granted under section 910 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387j), as redacted by the Secretary and made available on the agency website;

(B) a copy of the acceptance letter issued under such section for a timely filed premarket tobacco product application; or

(C) a document issued by the Secretary or by a court confirming that the premarket tobacco product application has received a denial order that has been and remains stayed by the Secretary or court order, rescinded by the Secretary, or vacated by a court.

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF FORMS AND PUBLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each military resale entity shall—

(A) develop and make public the certification form such entity will require a manfacturer to submit to meet the requirement under subsection (a); and

(B) provide instructions on how such certification form shall be submitted to such entity.

(2) SUBMISSION IN CASE OF FAILURE TO PUBLISH FORM.—If a military resale entity fails to prepare and make public the certification form required by subsection (a), a manufacturer may submit information necessary to prove compliance with the requirements of this section.

(e) CHANGES TO CERTIFICATION FORM.—A manufacturer that submits a certification form under subsection (a) shall notify each military resale entity to which such certification was submitted not later than 30 days after making any material change to the certification form, including—

(1) the issuance or denial of a marketing authorization or other order by the Secretary pursuant to section 910 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387j); or

(2) any other order or action by the Secretary or any court that affects the ability of the ENDS product or oral nicotine product to be introduced or delivered into interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States.

(f) DIRECTORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each military resale entity shall maintain and make publicly available on its official website a directory that lists all ENDS product and oral nicotine product manufacturers and all product brand names, categories (such as e-liquid, e-liquid cartridge, e-liquid pod, or disposable), product names, and flavors for which certification forms have been submitted and approved by the military resale entity.

(2) UPDATES.—Each military resale entity shall—

(A) update the directory under paragraph (1) at least monthly to ensure accuracy; and

(B) establish a process to provide each exchange or commissary store notice of the initial publication of the directory and changes made to the directory in the preceding month.

(3) EXCLUSIONS AND REMOVALS.—An ENDS product or oral nicotine product shall not be included or retained in a directory of a military resale entity if the military resale entity determines that any of the following apply:

(A) The manufacturer failed to provide a complete and accurate certification as required by this section.

(B) The manufacturer submitted a certification that does not comply with the requirements of this section.

(C) The information provided by the manufacturer in its certification contains false information, material misrepresentations, or omissions.

(4) NOTICE REQUIRED.—In the case of a removal of a product from a directory under paragraph (3), the relevant military resale entity shall provide to the manufacturer involved notice and at least 30 days to cure deficiencies before removing the manufacturer or its products from the directory.

(5) EFFECT OF REMOVAL.—The ENDS product or oral nicotine product of a manufacturer identified in a notice of removal under paragraph (4) are, beginning on the date that is 30 days after such removal, subject to seizure, forfeiture, and destruction, and may not be purchased or sold for retail sale at any exchange or commissary store operated by or for a military resale entity.

(g) DEFINITONS.—In this section:

(1) ENDS PRODUCT.—The term ''ENDS product''—

(A) means any non-combustible product that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution;

(B) includes a consumable nicotine liquid solution suitable for use in such product, whether sold with the product or separately; and

(C) does not include any product regulated as a drug or device under chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.).

(2) MILITARY RESALE ENTITY.—The term ''military resale entity'' means—

(A) the Defense Commissary Agency;

(B) the Army and Air Force Exchange Service;

(C) the Navy Exchange Service Command; and

(D) the Marine Corps Exchange.

(3) ORAL NICOTINE PRODUCT.—The term ''oral nicotine product'' means—

(A) means any non-combustible product that contains nicotine that is intended to be placed in the oral cavity; and

(B) does not include—

(i) any ENDS product;

(ii) smokeless tobacco (as defined in section 900 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387)); or

(iii) any product regulated as a drug or device under chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

(5) TIMELY FILED PREMARKET TOBACCO PRODUCT APPLICATION.—The term ''timely filed premarket tobacco product application'' means an application that was submitted under section 910 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387j) on or before September 9, 2020, and accepted for filing with respect to an ENDS product or oral nicotine product containing nicotine marketed in the United States as of August 8, 2016.

SA 2943. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 829. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CHILLER CLASS PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2025 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to acquire goods or services under a noncompetitive justification and approval for the purposes of standardizing the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chillers at installations of the Air Force until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the certification described in subsection (b).

(b) CERTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—The certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has developed a methodology to compare the cost of initially acquiring the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chillers and equipment supporting such chillers for the purposes described in subsection (a) under a non-competitive justification and approval to the cost of initially acquiring such chillers and equipment for such purposes using competitive procedures;

(2) the Secretary of Defense has established metrics to measure the effects of standardizing the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chillers at installations of the Air Force, including the costs of training technicians, any savings resulting from the ability of employees of the Government to repair such chillers, the cost of initially acquiring chillers and equipment supporting such chillers for such purpose, and the life cycle costs of such chillers; and

(3) the Secretary of Defense has collected data demonstrating that the use of procedures other than competitive procedures to acquire chillers for the purposes of standardizing the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chillers at installations of the Air Force has resulted in lower life cycle costs compared to using competitive procedures for such acquisitions.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—The term ''competitive procedures'' has the meaning given such term in section 3012 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) NON-COMPETITIVE JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL.—The term ''non-competitive justification and approval'' means the justification and approval required by section 3204(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, for the use of procedures other than competitive procedures to award a contract.

SA 2944. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1291. SUBSCRIPTION TO ADDITIONAL SHARES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

The Inter-American Investment Corporation Act (22 U.S.C. 283aa et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 212. SUBSCRIPTION TO ADDITIONAL SHARES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CORPORATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may subscribe on behalf of the United States to not more than 58,942 additional shares of the capital stock of the Corporation.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Any subscription to the additional shares shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in an appropriations Act.

''(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At the conclusion of negotiations for an increase in the authorized capital stock of the Corporation to which the United States subscribes, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (2) a report that includes—

''(A) the full dollar amount of the United States subscription to additional shares of capital stock of the Corporation; and

''(B) a certification that the Inter-American Development Bank Group has made satisfactory progress toward reforms that—

''(i) increase the responsiveness of the Inter-American Development Bank Group to the development needs of all borrowing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean;

''(ii) improve the effectiveness of the financing of the Inter-American Development Bank Group;

''(iii) foster the development of a vibrant private sector in the region;

''(iv) help address global and regional challenges; and

''(v) promote more efficient use of the financial resources of the Inter-American Development Bank Group.

''(2) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this paragraph are—

''(A) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.''.

SA 2945. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Blumenthal to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle I—Congressional Approval of National Emergency Declarations

SEC. 1096. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act'' or the ''ARTICLE ONE Act''.

SEC. 1097. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

The National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) is amended by inserting after title I the following:

''TITLE II—DECLARATIONS OF FUTURE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

''SEC. 201. DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

''(a) AUTHORITY TO DECLARE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such a national emergency by proclamation. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

''(b) SPECIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW TO BE EXERCISED.—No powers or authorities made available by statute for use during the period of a national emergency shall be exercised unless and until the President specifies the provisions of law under which the President proposes that the President or other officers will act in—

''(1) a proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a); or

''(2) one or more Executive orders relating to the emergency published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

''(c) PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.—

''(1) SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a national emergency before the expiration of the 30-day period described in section 202(a), or with respect to a national emergency proposed to be renewed under section 202(b), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

''(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a power or authority specified by the President in a proclamation under subsection (a) or an Executive order under subsection (b)(2) with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

''(d) EFFECT OF FUTURE LAWS.—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.

''SEC. 202. EFFECTIVE PERIODS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

''(a) TEMPORARY EFFECTIVE PERIODS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A declaration of a national emergency shall remain in effect for a period of 30 calendar days from the issuance of the proclamation under section 201(a) (not counting the day on which the proclamation was issued) and shall terminate when such period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 with respect to the proclamation.

''(2) EXERCISE OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—Any emergency power or authority made available under a provision of law specified pursuant to section 201(b) may be exercised pursuant to a declaration of a national emergency for a period of 30 calendar days from the issuance of the proclamation or Executive order (not counting the day on which such proclamation or Executive order was issued). That power or authority may not be exercised after such period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 approving—

''(A) the proclamation of the national emergency or the Executive order; and

''(B) the exercise of the power or authority specified by the President in such proclamation or Executive order.

''(3) EXCEPTION IF CONGRESS IS UNABLE TO CONVENE.—If Congress is physically unable to convene as a result of an armed attack upon the United States or another national emergency, the 30-day periods described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin on the first day Congress convenes for the first time after the attack or other emergency.

''(b) RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—A national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) or previously renewed under this subsection, and not already terminated pursuant to subsection (a) or (c), shall terminate on the date that is one year after the President transmitted to Congress the proclamation declaring the emergency or Congress approved a previous renewal pursuant to this subsection, unless—

''(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order renewing the emergency; and

''(2) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval renewing the emergency pursuant to section 203 before the termination of the emergency or previous renewal of the emergency.

''(c) TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) shall terminate on the earliest of—

''(A) the date provided for in subsection (a);

''(B) the date provided for in subsection (b);

''(C) the date specified in an Act of Congress terminating the emergency; or

''(D) the date specified in a proclamation of the President terminating the emergency.

''(2) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the termination of a national emergency under paragraph (1)—

''(i) except as provided by subparagraph (B), any powers or authorities exercised by reason of the emergency shall cease to be exercised;

''(ii) any amounts reprogrammed or transferred under any provision of law with respect to the emergency that remain unobligated on that date shall be returned and made available for the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated; and

''(iii) any contracts entered into pursuant to authorities provided as a result of the emergency shall be terminated.

''(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The termination of a national emergency shall not affect—

''(i) any legal action taken or pending legal proceeding not finally concluded or determined on the date of the termination under paragraph (1);

''(ii) any legal action or legal proceeding based on any act committed prior to that date; or

''(iii) any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to that date.

''SEC. 203. REVIEW BY CONGRESS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

''(a) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'joint resolution of approval' means a joint resolution that contains only the following provisions after its resolving clause:

''(1) A provision approving—

''(A) a proclamation of a national emergency made under section 201(a);

''(B) an Executive order issued under section 201(b)(2); or

''(C) an Executive order issued under section 202(b).

''(2) A provision approving a list of all or a portion of the provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

''(b) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.—

''(1) INTRODUCTION.—After the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2) or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), a joint resolution of approval may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of that House.

''(2) REQUESTS TO CONVENE CONGRESS DURING RECESSES.—If, when the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2) or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), Congress has adjourned sine die or has adjourned for any period in excess of 3 calendar days, the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with and the concurrence of the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

''(3) CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—In the Senate, the following shall apply:

''(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it at the end of 10 calendar days after its introduction, that committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar.

''(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution of approval is referred has reported the resolution, or when that committee is discharged under subparagraph (A) from further consideration of the resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is subject to 4 hours of debate divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution of approval. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business.

''(C) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—A joint resolution of approval shall be subject to 10 hours of consideration, to be divided evenly between the proponents and opponents of the resolution.

''(D) AMENDMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval.

''(ii) AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE OR ADD SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to any amendment—

''(I) to strike a provision or provisions of law from the list required by subsection (a)(2); or

''(II) to add to that list a provision or provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution of approval.

''(E) MOTION TO RECONSIDER FINAL VOTE.—A motion to reconsider a vote on passage of a joint resolution of approval shall not be in order.

''(F) APPEALS.—Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

''(4) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the following shall apply:

''(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it to the House within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

''(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the third legislative day after the committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration, and except as provided in clause (ii), it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

''(ii) SUBSEQUENT MOTIONS TO PROCEED TO JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—A motion to proceed to consider a joint resolution of approval shall not be in order after the House has disposed of another motion to proceed on that resolution.

''(C) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—Upon adoption of the motion to proceed in accordance with subparagraph (B)(i), the joint resolution of approval shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate, which shall include debate on any amendments, equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

''(D) AMENDMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval.

''(ii) AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE OR ADD SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to any amendment—

''(I) to strike a provision or provisions of law from the list required by subsection (a)(2); or

''(II) to add to that list a provision or provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

''(5) RECEIPT OF RESOLUTION FROM OTHER HOUSE.—If, before passing a joint resolution of approval, one House receives from the other a joint resolution of approval from the other House, then—

''(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and shall be deemed to have been discharged from committee on the day it is received; and

''(B) the procedures set forth in paragraphs (3) and (4), as applicable, shall apply in the receiving House to the joint resolution received from the other House to the same extent as such procedures apply to a joint resolution of the receiving House.

''(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The enactment of a joint resolution of approval under this section shall not be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification by Congress of statutory authority for the emergency powers of the President.

''(d) RULES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

''(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House in the case of joint resolutions described in this section, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such other rules; and

''(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

''SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY.

''This title shall apply to a national emergency pursuant to which the President proposes to exercise emergency powers or authorities made available under any provision of law that is not a provision of law described in section 604(a).''.

SEC. 1098. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 401 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the first sentence by inserting '', and make publicly available'' after ''transmit to Congress''; and

(B) in the second sentence by inserting '', and make publicly available,'' before ''a final report''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) REPORT ON EMERGENCIES.—The President shall transmit to the entities described in subsection (g), with any proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a) or any Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2) or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), a report, in writing, that includes the following:

''(1) A description of the circumstances necessitating the declaration of a national emergency, the renewal of such an emergency, or the use of a new emergency authority specified in the Executive order, as the case may be.

''(2) The estimated duration of the national emergency, or a statement that the duration of the national emergency cannot reasonably be estimated at the time of transmission of the report.

''(3) A summary of the actions the President or other officers intend to take, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds, and the statutory authorities the President and such officers expect to rely on in addressing the national emergency.

''(4) The total expenditures estimated to be incurred by the United States Government during such six-month period which are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by such declaration.

''(5) In the case of a renewal of a national emergency, a summary of the actions the President or other officers have taken in the preceding one-year period, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds, to address the emergency.

''(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—The President shall provide to the entities described in subsection (g) such other information as such entities may request in connection with any national emergency in effect under title II.

''(f) PERIODIC REPORTS ON STATUS OF EMERGENCIES.—If the President declares a national emergency under section 201(a), the President shall, not less frequently than every 6 months for the duration of the emergency, report to the entities described in subsection (g) on the status of the emergency, the total expenditures incurred by the United States Government, and the actions the President or other officers have taken and authorities the President and such officers have relied on in addressing the emergency.

''(g) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—The entities described in this subsection are—

''(1) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

''(2) minority leader of the House of Representatives;

''(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

''(4) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.''.

SEC. 1099. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL EMERGENCIES INVOKING INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE VI—DECLARATIONS OF CERTAIN EMERGENCIES INVOKING INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT

''SEC. 604. APPLICABILITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—This title shall apply to a national emergency pursuant to which the President proposes to exercise emergency powers or authorities made available under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

''(b) EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—This title shall not apply to a national emergency or the exercise of emergency powers and authorities pursuant to the national emergency if, in addition to the exercise of emergency powers and authorities described in subsection (a), the President proposes to exercise, pursuant to the national emergency, any emergency powers and authorities under any other provision of law.''.

(b) TRANSFER.—Sections 201, 202, and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as such sections appeared on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, are—

(1) transferred to title VI of such Act (as added by subsection (a));

(2) inserted before section 604 of such title (as added by subsection (a)); and

(3) redesignated as sections 601, 602, and 603, respectively.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Title II of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as such title appeared the day before the date of enactment of this Act, is amended by striking the heading for such title.

SEC. 1099A. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ACT.—Title III of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631) is repealed.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—Section 207(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1706) is amended by striking ''concurrent resolution'' each place it appears and inserting ''joint resolution''.

SEC. 1099B. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) except as provided in subsection (b), apply with respect to national emergencies declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act on or after such date.

(b) APPLICABILITY TO RENEWALS OF EXISTING EMERGENCIES.—With respect to a national emergency declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act before the date of the enactment of this Act that would expire or be renewed under section 202(d) of that Act (as in effect on the day before such date of enactment), that national emergency shall be subject to the requirements for renewal under section 202(b) of that Act, as amended by section 1097.

(c) SUPERSESSION.—This subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall supersede title II of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) as such title was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2946. Mr. TUBERVILLE (for Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Tuberville to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. ANNUAL REPORT ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that section 1003 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98–525; 63 Stat. 2241)—

(1) expresses the sense of Congress that, due to threats that are ever-changing, Congress must be informed with respect to allied contributions to the common defense to properly assess the readiness of the United States and the countries described in subsection (c)(2) for threats; and

(2) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress an annual report on the contributions of allies to the common defense.

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

(1) the threats facing the United States—

(A) extend beyond the global war on terror; and

(B) include near-peer threats; and

(2) the President should seek from each country described in subsection (c)(2) acceptance of international security responsibilities and agreements to make contributions to the common defense in accordance with the collective defense agreements or treaties to which such country is a party.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 each year, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a description of—

(A) the annual defense spending by each country described in paragraph (2), including available data on nominal budget figures and defense spending as a percentage of the gross domestic products of each such country for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted;

(B) the activities of each such country to contribute to military or stability operations in which the Armed Forces of the United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party;

(C) any limitations placed by any such country on the use of such contributions; and

(D) any actions undertaken by the United States or by other countries to minimize such limitations.

(2) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The countries described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Each member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Each member country of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

(C) Each country party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), done at Rio de Janeiro September 2, 1947, and entered into force December 3, 1948 (TIAS 1838).

(D) Australia.

(E) Japan.

(F) New Zealand.

(G) The Philippines.

(H) South Korea.

(I) Thailand.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) AVAILABILITY.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available on request to any Member of Congress.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 2947. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. ___. USE OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT OF SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE AND DATA AS A SERVICE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE CERTAIN FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2025 by section 301 for operation and maintenance may be used to procure software as a service and data as a service and modify software to include artificial intelligence systems to meet the operational needs of the Department of Defense.

(b) REVISED REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall revise or develop regulations as necessary to carry out subsection (a). Such regulations shall include provisions governing the procurement and modification of software, data, and artificial intelligence systems, and the oversight of such activities.

(c) SUNSET.—The authority provided by subsection (a) shall terminate on September 30, 2026.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''artificial intelligence system'' means a system that is capable of performing tasks that normally require humanlike cognition, including learning, decision-making, and problem-solving.

(2) The term ''data as a service'' means a data delivery model in which data is provided on a subscription basis and is accessed remotely over the internet.

(3) The term ''software'' has the meaning given the term in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including noncommercial, commercial, and commercial-off-the-shelf software.

(4) The term ''software as a service'' means a software delivery model in which software is provided on a subscription basis and is accessed remotely over the internet.

SA 2948. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. RED HILL HEALTH REGISTRY.

(a) REGISTRY FOR IMPACTED INDIVIDUALS OF THE RED HILL INCIDENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTRY.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish within the Department of Defense or through an award of a grant or contract, as the Secretary determines appropriate, a Red Hill Incident exposure registry to collect data on health implications of petroleum-contaminated water for impacted individuals and potentially impacted individuals on a voluntary basis.

(2) CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of Defense may contract with independent research institutes or consultants, nonprofit or public

entities, laboratories, or medical schools, as the Secretary considers appropriate, that are not part of the Federal Government to assist with the registry established under paragraph (1).

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with non-Federal experts, including individuals with certification in epidemiology, toxicology, mental health, pediatrics, and environmental health, and members of the impacted community.

(b) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out activities under this section using amounts previously appropriated for the Defense Health Agency for such activities.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IMPACTED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''impacted individual'' means an individual who, at the time of the Red Hill Incident, lived or worked in a building or residence served by the community water system at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Oahu, Hawaii.

(2) POTENTIALLY IMPACTED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''potentially impacted individual'' means an individual who, after the Red Hill Incident, lived or worked in a building or residence served by the community water system at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Oahu, Hawaii, including an individual who is not a beneficiary of the military health system.

(3) RED HILL INCIDENT.—The term ''Red Hill Incident'' means the release of fuel from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, Oahu, Hawaii, into the sole-source basal aquifer located 100 feet below the facility, contaminating the community water system at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam on November 20, 2021.

SA 2949. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1115. EXTENSION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON ACQUISITION PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

Section 1762(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2026'' and inserting ''2031''.

SA 2950. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 891. REVISION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PURCHASES.

Section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) prohibit the Secretary of Defense from procuring with an entity to provide vital supplies, equipment, services, food, clothing, transportation, care, or support for U.S. forces outside of the United States.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense may provide a waiver with respect to the prohibition under subsection (a)(1)(B) on a date later than the effective dates described in subsection (c) if the Secretary determines the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States. The waiver shall not take effect until 15 days after the Secretary provides to the appropriate congressional defense committees written notification of intent to exercise the waiver.''.

SA 2951. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. SERVICES AND USE OF FUNDS FOR, AND LEASING OF, THE NATIONAL COAST GUARD MUSEUM.

Section 316 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''on the engineering and design of a Museum.'' and inserting ''on—''

''(A) the design of the Museum; and

''(B) engineering, construction administration, and quality assurance services for the Museum.'';

(2) in subsection (e), by amending paragraph (2)(A) to read as follows:

''(2)(A) for the purpose of conducting Coast Guard operations, lease from the Association—

''(i) the Museum; and

''(ii) any property owned by the Association that is adjacent to the railroad tracks that are adjacent to the property on which the Museum is located; and''; and

(3) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

''(g) SERVICES.—With respect to the services related to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Museum, the Commandant may—

''(1) solicit and accept services from nonprofit entities, including the Association; and

''(2) enter into contracts or memoranda of agreement with the Association to acquire such services.''.

SA 2952. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 7_____. PREVENTING PERINATAL MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONGST PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM SERVICEWOMEN AND DEPENDENTS TO IMPROVE MILITARY READINESS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Defense Health Agency, shall establish a pilot program to assess the feasibility and impact of providing evidence-based perinatal mental health prevention programs for eligible members and dependents within military treatment facilities with the goal of reducing the rates of perinatal mental health conditions and improving the military readiness of members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—In implementing the pilot program, the Secretary shall—

(A) integrate evidence-based perinatal mental health prevention programs for eligible members and dependents within existing maternal or pediatric care or programming, including primary care, obstetric care, pediatric care, and family and parenting programs, when applicable;

(B) select sites for the pilot program—

(i) in a manner that represents the diversity of the Armed Forces, including—

(I) not fewer than 2 military treatment facilities for each military department; and

(II) geographically diverse sites across the United States, excluding any territory or possession of the United States; and

(ii) by prioritizing of military treatment facilities with established maternal health programs or women's clinics;

(C) implement the prevention programs at times, locations, and in a manner that incentivizes participation by eligible members and dependents, including by removing barriers to participation, such as childcare availability, differences in military rank and occupation, and any other factors as the Secretary shall determine; and

(D) increase awareness of and encourage participation in care and programming for eligible members and dependents.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to assist the Secretary in implementing the pilot program pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(2) COMPOSITION.—Members of the advisory committee shall—

(A) be appointed by the Secretary; and

(B) include—

(i) members of the Armed Forces and dependents, including individuals who—

(I) are or have experienced perinatal care in the previous five years while in the Armed Forces;

(II) represent various military departments and ranks; and

(III) experienced a perinatal mental health condition.

(ii) individuals with experience at military and veteran service organizations;

(iii) experts in perinatal mental health promotion, prevention, and intervention; and

(iv) representatives from the Federal Maternal Mental Health Hotline and related perinatal mental health programs.

(3) DUTIES.—In implementing the pilot program pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the advisory committee shall provide recommendations to the Secretary with respect to the following:

(A) Identification of evidence-based perinatal prevention programs.

(B) Strategies to increase diversity in participation of eligible members and dependents.

(C) Outreach to eligible members and dependents on the benefits of prevention and the availability of pilot program participation.

(D) Strategies to reduce stigma with respect to perinatal mental health conditions and the use of prevention programs.

(4) TERMINATION.—Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to the advisory committee.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to military treatment facilities in implementing evidence-based perinatal prevention programs pursuant to subsection (a) and outside of the pilot program.

(d) STUDY.—Not later than June 30, 2029, the Secretary shall conduct a study of the effectiveness of the pilot program in preventing or reducing the onset of symptoms of perinatal mental health conditions for eligible and dependents.

(e) REPORTS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the progress of the pilot program during the previous calendar year, including the number of eligible members and dependents completing a prevention program, disaggregated by type of prevention program, military component, military occupation, rank, marital status, location and setting of delivery, sex, age, race, and ethnicity.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the termination of the pilot program under subsection (g), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report, which shall include—

(i) the progress of the pilot program during the life of the pilot program;

(ii) the number of eligible members and dependents who completed a prevention program during the life of the pilot program, disaggregated by type of prevention program, military component, military occupation, rank, marital status, location and setting of delivery, sex, age, race, and ethnicity;

(iii) an assessment and findings with respect to the study required by subsection (e);

(iv) recommendations on whether the pilot program should be continued or more widely adopted by the Department of Defense; and

(v) recommendations on how to scale the pilot program and ensure cost-effective sustainability.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The final report shall be made publicly available on a website of the Department of Defense.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

(g) SUNSET.—The pilot program shall terminate on December 31, 2029.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPENDENT.—The term ''dependent'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE MEMBER.—The term ''eligible member'' means a member of the Armed Forces who—

(A) is pregnant; or

(B) is not more than 1 year postpartum.

(3) PERINATAL MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION.—The term ''perinatal mental health condition'' means a mental health disorder that onsets during the pregnancy or within the one-year postpartum period.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ''pilot program'' means the pilot program established under section 2(a).

(5) PREVENTION PROGRAM.—The term ''prevention program'' means a program or activity that averts or decreases the onset or symptoms of a perinatal mental health condition.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Defense.

SA 2953. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR BELARUS.

Section 6406(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''may, as appropriate'' before the em dash;

(2) by striking ''shall'' each place such term appears; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''may''.

SA 2954. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 855. CLARIFYING THE STATUTORY DEFINITION OF ''DISTRESSED AREA'' FOR THE PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 4915(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amending by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) a tribe, reservation, economic enterprise, or organization as defined in section 3(c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–262, 25 U.S.C. 1452(c), (d), (e) and (f)).''.

SA 2955. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Section 628A of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1628a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''suspects'' and inserting ''has a reasonable suspicion'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting '', packing materials, shipping containers,'' after ''its packaging'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) may provide to the person nonpublic information about the merchandise that was—

''(A) generated by an online marketplace or other similar market platform, an express consignment operator, a freight forwarder, or any other entity that plays a role in the sale or importation of merchandise into the United States or the facilitation of such sale or importation; and

''(B) provided to, shared with, or obtained by, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) any other party with an interest in the merchandise, as determined appropriate by the Commissioner.''.

SA 2956. Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. IMPROVING MULTILATERAL COOPERATION TO IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF TAIWAN.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This section may be cited as the ''Building Options for the Lasting Security of Taiwan through European Resolve Act'' or the ''BOLSTER Act''.

(b) CONSULTATIONS WITH EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS REGARDING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE PRC UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination at the Department of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of the Treasury, shall engage in regular consultations with the International Special Envoy for the Implementation of European Union Sanctions and appropriate government officials of European countries, including the United Kingdom, to develop coordinated plans and share information on independent plans to impose sanctions and other economic measures against the PRC, as appropriate, if the PRC is found to be involved in—

(A) overthrowing or dismantling the governing institutions in Taiwan, including engaging in disinformation campaigns in Taiwan that promote the strategic interests of the PRC;

(B) occupying any territory controlled or administered by Taiwan as of the date of the enactment of this Act;

(C) violating the territorial integrity of Taiwan;

(D) taking significant action against Taiwan, including—

(i) creating a naval blockade or other quarantine of Taiwan;

(ii) seizing the outer lying islands of Taiwan; or

(iii) initiating a cyberattack that threatens civilian or military infrastructure in Taiwan; or

(E) providing assistance that helps the security forces of the Russian Federation in executing Russia's unprovoked, illegal war against Ukraine.

(2) SEMIANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter for the following 5 years, the head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination shall provide a briefing regarding the progress of the consultations required under paragraph (1) to—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT IN A TAIWAN CONTINGENCY.—

(1) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator''), in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan to deliver humanitarian aid to Taiwan in the event of a blockade, quarantine, or military invasion of Taiwan by the People's Liberation Army (referred to in this section as the ''PLA'').

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In developing the plan required under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall consult with the European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre and appropriate government officials of European countries regarding cooperation to provide aid to Indo-Pacific countries as the result of a blockade, quarantine, or military invasion of Taiwan by the PLA, including the extent to which European countries could backfill United States humanitarian aid to other parts of the world.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT.—Upon completion of the plan required under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide a briefing regarding the details of such plan and the consultations required under paragraph (2) to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PRC MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TAIWAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that contains an independent assessment of the expected economic impact of—

(A) a 30-day blockade or quarantine of Taiwan by the PLA; and

(B) a 180-day blockade or quarantine of Taiwan by the PLA.

(2) ASSESSMENT ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall contain a description of—

(A) the impact of the blockade or quarantine of Taiwan on global trade and output;

(B) the 10 economic sectors that would be most disrupted by a sustained blockade of Taiwan by the PLA; and

(C) the expected economic impact of a sustained blockade of Taiwan by the PLA on the domestic economies of European countries that are members of NATO or the European Union.

(3) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted by a federally-funded research and development center or another appropriate independent entity with expertise in economic analysis.

(B) USE OF DATA FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES.—The entity conducting the assessment required under paragraph (1) may use and incorporate information contained in previous studies on matters relevant to the elements of the assessment.

(e) CONSULTATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS REGARDING INCREASING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.—

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

(A) the United States, Europe, and Taiwan are like-minded partners that—

(i) share common values, such as democracy, the rule of law and human rights; and

(ii) enjoy a close trade and economic partnership;

(B) bolstering political, economic, and people-to-people relations with Taiwan would benefit the European Union, individual European countries, and the United States;

(C) the European Union can play an important role in helping Taiwan resist the economic coercion of the PRC by negotiating with Taiwan regarding new economic, commercial, and investment agreements;

(D) the United States and European countries should coordinate and increase diplomatic efforts to facilitate Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations;

(E) the United States and European countries should—

(i) publicly and repeatedly emphasize the differences between their respective ''One China'' policies and the PRC's ''One China'' principle; and

(ii) counter the PRC's propaganda and false narratives about United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XXVI), which claim the resolution recognizes PRC territorial claims to Taiwan; and

(F) Taiwan's inclusion in the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council's Secure Supply Chain working group would bring valuable expertise and enhance transatlantic cooperation in the semiconductor sector.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives regarding the Department of State's engagements with the European Union and the governments of European countries to increase political and economic relations with Taiwan, including—

(A) public statements of support for Taiwan's democracy and its meaningful participation in international organizations;

(B) unofficial diplomatic visits to and from Taiwan by high-ranking government officials and parliamentarians;

(C) the establishment of parliamentary caucuses or groups that promote strong relations with Taiwan;

(D) strengthening subnational diplomacy, including diplomatic and trade-related visits to and from Taiwan by local government officials;

(E) strengthening coordination between United States and European business chambers, universities, think tanks, and other civil society groups with similar groups in Taiwan;

(F) establishing new representative, economic, or cultural offices in a European country or in Taiwan;

(G) promoting direct flights to and from Taiwan;

(H) facilitating visits by religious leaders to Taiwan; and

(I) increasing economic engagement and trade relations.

(f) CONSULTATIONS WITH EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS ON SUPPORTING TAIWAN'S SELF-DEFENSE.—

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

(A) preserving peace and security in the Taiwan Strait is a shared interest of the United States and Europe;

(B) European countries, particularly countries with experience combating Russian aggression and malign activities, can provide Taiwan with lessons learned from their ''total defense'' programs to mobilize the military and civilians in a time of crisis;

(C) the United States and Europe should increase coordination to strengthen Taiwan's cybersecurity, especially for critical infrastructure and network defense operations;

(D) the United States and Europe should work with Taiwan—

(i) to improve its energy resiliency;

(ii) to strengthen its food security;

(iii) to combat misinformation, disinformation, digital authoritarianism, and foreign interference; and

(iv) to provide expertise on how to improve defense infrastructure;

(E) European naval powers, in coordination with the United States, should increase freedom of navigation transits through the Taiwan Strait; and

(F) European naval powers, the United States, and Taiwan should establish exchanges and partnerships among their coast guards to counter coercion by the PRC.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter for the following 5 years the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives regarding discussions with governments of European NATO countries about contributions to Taiwan's self-defense through—

(A) public statements of support for Taiwan's security;

(B) arms transfers or arms sales, particularly of weapons consistent with an asymmetric defense strategy;

(C) transfers or sales of dual-use items and technology;

(D) transfers or sales of critical non-military supplies, such as food and medicine;

(E) increasing the military presence of such countries in the Indo-Pacific region;

(F) joint training and military exercises;

(G) enhancing Taiwan's critical infrastructure resiliency, including communication and digital infrastructure;

(H) coordination to counter disinformation;

(I) coordination to counter offensive cyber operations; and

(J) any other matter deemed important by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

(g) EXPEDITED LICENSING FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TRANSFERRING MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TAIWAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish an expedited decision-making process for blanket third party transfers of defense articles and services from NATO countries to Taiwan, including transfers and re-transfers of United States origin grant, Foreign Military Sales,

and Direct Commercial Sales end-items not covered by an exemption under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The expedited decision-making process described in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be available for classified and unclassified items; and

(B) shall, to the extent practicable—

(i) require the approval, return, or denial of any licensing application to export defense articles and services that is related to a government-to-government agreement within 15 days after the submission of such application; and

(ii) require the completion of the review of all other licensing requests not later than 30 days after the submission of such application.

SA 2957. Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1266. ENHANCED CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REGARDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of State may not enter into, renew, or extend any science and technology agreement with the People's Republic of China until—

(1) the Secretary submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification containing each of the matters described in subsection (b); and

(2) a period of not less than 30 days has elapsed following such submission.

(b) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—The matters described in this subsection are, with respect to the science and technology agreement for which the notification is submitted, the following:

(1) The full text of such agreement.

(2) A defined scope of the areas of research or collaboration that such agreement would encompass or to which such agreement would apply.

(3) A communications plan to inform and engage key interagency stakeholders regarding the specific parameters and scope of such agreement.

(4) A detailed justification for such agreement, including an explanation of why entering into, renewing, or extending such agreement, as applicable, is in the national security interests of the United States.

(5) An assessment of the risks and potential effects of such agreement, including any potential for the transfer under such agreement of technology or intellectual property capable of harming the national security interests of the United States.

(6) A detailed explanation of how the Secretary of State intends to incorporate human rights and national security protections in any scientific and technology collaboration conducted under such agreement.

(7) An assessment of how the Secretary of State will prescribe terms for, and continuously monitor, the commitments made by the Government of the People's Republic of China or any entity of the People's Republic of China under such agreement.

(8) Such other information relating to such agreement as the Secretary of State may determine appropriate.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirements under this section shall apply with respect to science and technology agreements entered into, renewed, or extended on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Any science and technology agreement between the Secretary of State and the People's Republic of China in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be revoked on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act unless, not later than such date, the Secretary of State submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such agreement containing each of the matters described in subsection (b).

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes—

(A) the implementation of each science and technology agreement with the People's Republic of China, including implementing arrangements, entered into pursuant to the notification requirements under subsection (a); and

(B) all activities conducted under each such agreement.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an accounting of all joint projects and initiatives conducted under the CST Agreement and its implementing arrangements since the previous report (or, in the case of the first report, since the date on which the CST Agreement was signed), including the name of each project, agreement, or implementing arrangement;

(B) an evaluation of the benefits of the CST Agreement to the United States economy, scientific leadership, innovation capacity, and industrial base of the United States;

(C) an estimate of the costs to the United States to administer the CST Agreement during the period covered by the report;

(D) an evaluation of the benefits of the CST Agreement to the economy, to the military, and to the industrial base of the People's Republic of China;

(E) an assessment of how the CST Agreement has influenced the foreign and domestic policies and scientific capabilities of the People's Republic of China;

(F) an assessment of the number of visas granted to academics and researchers from the People's Republic of China pursuant to any CST agreement;

(G) the number of nationals from the People's Republic of China who are permitted to work in Department of Energy National Laboratories or other sensitive United States government research facilities and a description of which facilities were visited under the auspices of the CST Agreement or any other science and technology agreement;

(H) any plans of the Secretary of State for improving the monitoring of the activities and the People's Republic of China's commitments established under the CST Agreement; and

(I) an assessment of any potential risks posed by ongoing science cooperation with the People's Republic of China.

(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form and may include a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CST AGREEMENT.—The term ''CST Agreement'' means Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Science and Technology, signed in Washington January 31, 1979, its protocols, and any subagreements entered into pursuant to such Agreement on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENT.—The term ''implementing arrangement'', with respect to the CST Agreement or any other science and technology agreement, includes any subagreement or subarrangement entered into under the CST Agreement or other science and technology agreement between—

(A) any entity of the United States Government; and

(B) any governmental entity of the People's Republic of China, including state-owned research institutions.

(4) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT.—The term ''science and technology agreement'' means any treaty, memorandum of understanding, or other contract or agreement between the United States and 1 or more foreign countries for the purpose of collaborating on or otherwise engaging in joint activities relating to scientific research, technological development, or the sharing of scientific or technical knowledge or resources between such countries.

SA 2958. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. SECURING THE BULK-POWER SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BULK-POWER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''bulk-power system'' has the meaning given the term in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(a)).

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''bulk-power system'' includes transmission lines rated at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher.

(2) COVERED EQUIPMENT.—The term ''covered equipment'' means items used in bulk-power system substations, control rooms, or power generating stations, including—

(A)(i) power transformers with a low-side voltage rating of 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(ii) associated control and protection systems, such as load tap changers, cooling systems, and sudden pressure relays;

(B)(i) generator step-up (GSU) transformers with a high-side voltage rating of 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(ii) associated control and protection systems, such as load tap changers, cooling systems, and sudden pressure relays;

(C) circuit breakers operating at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher;

(D) reactive power equipment rated at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(E) microprocessing software and firmware that—

(i) is installed in any equipment described in subparagraphs (A) through (D); or

(ii) is used in the operation of any of the items described in those subparagraphs.

(3) CRITICAL DEFENSE FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''critical defense facility'' means a facility that—

(i) is critical to the defense of the United States; and

(ii) is vulnerable to a disruption of the supply of electric energy provided to that facility by an external provider.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''critical defense facility'' includes a facility designated as a critical defense facility by the Secretary of Energy under section 215A(c) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(c)).

(4) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''critical electric infrastructure'' has the meaning given the term in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(a)).

(5) DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''defense critical electric infrastructure'' has the meaning given the term in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(a)).

(6) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(7) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term ''foreign adversary'' means any foreign government or foreign nongovernment person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to—

(A) the national security of—

(i) the United States; or

(ii) allies of the United States; or

(B) the security and safety of United States persons.

(8) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(9) PROCUREMENT.—The term ''procurement'' means the process of acquiring, through purchase, by contract and through the use of appropriated funds, supplies or services, including installation services, by and for the use of the Federal Government.

(10) TRANSACTION.—The term ''transaction'' means the acquisition, importation, transfer, or installation of any bulk-power system electric equipment by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(11) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) an individual who is—

(i) a citizen of the United States; or

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; and

(C) any person in the United States.

(b) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no person that is the owner or operator of defense critical electric infrastructure may engage in any transaction relating to that defense critical electric infrastructure that involves any covered equipment in which a foreign adversary has an ownership or any other interest, including through an interest in a contract for the provision of the covered equipment, over which a foreign adversary has control, or with respect to which a foreign adversary exercises influence, including any transaction that—

(A) is initiated after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, determines—

(i) involves covered equipment designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a foreign adversary; and

(ii) poses an undue risk of catastrophic effects on the security or resiliency of defense critical electric infrastructure in the United States.

(2) MITIGATION MEASURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, may—

(i) in accordance with subparagraph (B), approve a transaction or class of transactions prohibited under paragraph (1); and

(ii) design or negotiate measures to mitigate any concerns identified in making determinations under paragraph (1)(B) with respect to that transaction or class of transactions.

(B) PRECONDITION TO APPROVAL OF OTHERWISE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION.—The Secretary of Energy shall implement the measures described in subparagraph (A)(ii) before approving a transaction or class of transactions that would otherwise be prohibited under paragraph (1).

(3) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition described in paragraph (1) shall apply to a transaction described in that paragraph regardless of whether—

(i) a contract has been entered into with respect to that transaction before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) a license or permit has been issued or granted with respect to that transaction before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) CONTRARY LAW.—The prohibition described in paragraph (1) shall apply to each transaction described in that paragraph only to the extent not otherwise provided by—

(i) another statute; or

(ii) a regulation, order, directive, or license issued pursuant to this section.

(4) PREQUALIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, may—

(i) establish and publish criteria for recognizing particular covered equipment and particular vendors in the market for covered equipment as prequalified for future transactions; and

(ii) apply those criteria to establish and publish, and update, as necessary, a list of prequalified equipment and vendors.

(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph limits the authority of the Secretary of Energy under this subsection to prohibit or otherwise regulate any transaction involving prequalified equipment or vendors.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—The Secretary of Energy shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to implement this section, including—

(A) directing the timing and manner of the cessation of pending and future transactions prohibited under subsection (b)(1);

(B) adopting appropriate rules and regulations; and

(C) exercising any applicable power granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and delegated to the Secretary.

(2) REQUIRED RULEMAKING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, shall issue rules or regulations to implement this section.

(B) AUTHORITY.—A rule or regulation issued under subparagraph (A) may—

(i) determine that particular countries or persons are foreign adversaries exclusively for the purposes of this section;

(ii) identify persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of, foreign adversaries exclusively for the purposes of this section;

(iii) identify particular equipment or countries with respect to which transactions involving covered equipment warrant particular scrutiny under this section; and

(iv) identify a mechanism and relevant factors for the negotiation of agreements to mitigate concerns identified in making determinations under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, shall—

(A) identify existing covered equipment that—

(i) is designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a foreign adversary; and

(ii) poses an undue risk of catastrophic effects on the security or resiliency of critical electric infrastructure in the United States; and

(B) develop recommendations on ways to identify, isolate, monitor, or replace any covered equipment identified under subparagraph (A) as soon as practicable.

(4) COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING.—The Secretary of Energy shall work with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, to protect critical defense facilities from national security threats through—

(A) the coordination of the procurement of energy infrastructure by the Federal Government; and

(B) the sharing of risk information and risk management practices to inform that procurement.

(5) REQUIREMENT.—This section shall be implemented—

(A) in a manner that is consistent with all other applicable laws; and

(B) subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress periodic reports describing any progress made in implementing, or otherwise relating to the implementation of, this section.

SA 2959. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following:

SEC. 144. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES FROM OR INFLUENCED BY FOREIGN ENTITIES OF CONCERN.

(a) INSTALLATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used to enter into a contract for the installation of photovoltaic modules at any facility or real property of the Department of Defense unless the contract contains a provision prohibiting the procurement of such photovoltaic modules from or influenced by a foreign entity of concern.

(b) POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used to enter into a power purchase agreement unless the agreement contains a provision prohibiting the use of photovoltaic modules from or influenced by a foreign entity of concern unless such modules were installed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of this section if—

(1) the Secretary determines that there is no alternative source of photovoltaic modules other than from a foreign entity of concern; and

(2) the Secretary submits a certification of such determination in writing to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days before entering into—

(A) a contract for the procurement of the modules; or

(B) a power purchase agreement.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term ''foreign entity of concern'' has the meaning given that term in section 9901(8) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651(8)).

(3) PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULE.—The term ''photovoltaic module'' has the meaning given the term ''solar module'' in section 45X(c)(3)(B)(v) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SA 2960. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. CLIMATE COST STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 14008.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report and briefing on the costs to United States military installation associated with Executive Order 14008 (relating to tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report and briefing required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(A) An examination of accrued additional costs from transitioning to ''climate friendly'' products, systems, materials and electric vehicles in comparison to previous products, systems, vehicles and materials purchased by the Department before the executive order was issued.

(B) An examination of all military construction projects, including military barracks and military housing projects, delayed due to supply chain issues and an assessment of whether there are accruing additional costs for the Department and an impact on service members.

(C) A cost-based analysis of the cost differences associated with—

(i) solar panels;

(Ii) alternate energy production;

(iii) electric charging stations;

(iv) battery storage facilities;

(v) heating and cooling systems;

(vi) building materials; and

(vii) and any other forms of alternate energy.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COST ASSESSMENT OF PHASING OUT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THAT ARE CRITICAL TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report outlining chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) that are used in production of critical defense items, including in the areas of kinetic capabilities, energy storage and batteries, castings and forgings, and microelectronics and semiconductors as identified in the February 2022 Department of Defense report entitled, ''Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains''.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of risks to procurement of critical defense items resulting from phasing out production of substances identified described in paragraph (1).

(B) A description of costs to production of critical defense items resulting from phasing out production of such substances.

(C) A list of countries where the United States could procure such substances at a sufficient scale to not impede production of critical defense items.

(D) An assessment of national security risks associated with reshoring procurement of such substances to foreign countries.

(c) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION REGARDING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES WITH CRITICAL NATIONAL SECURITY USES.—The Department of Defense shall provide meaningful and robust input to the Environmental Protection Agency for any draft risk evaluation of a chemical substances with critical national security uses.

SA 2961. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD FOR TIMING BETWEEN REFERRAL AND APPOINTMENT FOR CARE FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a comprehensive standard for timing between the date on which a referral for care for a veteran under the laws administered by the Secretary is entered into the care coordination system of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the date on which an appointment for care for the veteran occurs, whether at a facility of the Department or through care in the community.

(2) MODIFICATION.—The Secretary may modify the standard established under paragraph (1) as the appointment scheduling processes of the Department for care at a facility of the Department or through care in the community are updated.

(3) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 30 days before establishing under paragraph (1) or modifying under paragraph (2) the comprehensive standard required under this subsection, the Secretary shall publish such standard in the Federal Register and on a publicly available internet website of the Department.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the number and percentage of referrals from the Department to facilities of the Department or providers in the community that meet the standard under subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number and percentage of total referrals from each facility of the Department that meet, for the quarter covered by the report—

(i) the standard under subsection (a);

(ii) with respect to referrals to a facility of the Department, the three-business-day standard for scheduling an appointment at a facility of the Department; and

(iii) with respect to referrals for care in the community, the seven-calendar-day standard for scheduling an appointment for care in the community.

(B) The number and percentage of referrals from each facility of the Department that meet each of the standards specified in subparagraph (A), disaggregated by each of the five, or more, most in-demand categories of care provided at such facility (such as mental health, cardiology, neurology, oncology, etc.).

(C) A list of all medical centers of the Department ranked from best to worst in meeting the standard under subsection (a), including a disaggregated list by State.

(3) ANNUALLY INCLUDED INFORMATION.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) aggregated data for the four-quarter period preceding the date of the report;

(B) a description of steps taken by the Department to improve the timeliness of the provision of care by the Department and an estimate of when the Department will be fully compliant with the standard under subsection (a).

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make each report required under paragraph (1) publicly available on a website of the Veterans Health Administration.

SA 2962. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. ____. IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO CYBER WORKFORCE AND LEADERSHIP.

(a) MODIFICATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENIOR MILITARY ADVISOR FOR CYBER POLICY AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISOR.—Section 392a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy'' and inserting ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking '', the following:'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy'' and inserting ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy'';

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''Under Secretary'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy'';

(C) in clause (iii), by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Policy'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy''; and

(D) by striking clause (iv).

(b) MILITARY DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISORS.—Section 392a of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) MILITARY DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISORS.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—For each Principal Cyber Advisory appointed under subsection (c)(1)(A) for a service, the secretary concerned shall appoint a member of the armed forces from the respective service to act as a deputy to the Principal Cyber Advisor for that service.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each deputy appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be appointed from among flag officers of the respective service.''.

(c) CYBER WORKFORCE INTERCHANGE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall enter into an interchange agreement for the cyber workforce in the Cyber Excepted Service of the Department of Defense that is similar to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System Interchange Agreement that was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITION EQUIVALENTS WITHIN CYBER EXCEPTED SERVICE.—The Secretary may establish Senior Executive Service position (as defined in section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code) equivalents, including senior level and scientific and professional positions as well as highly qualified experts, within the Cyber Excepted Service in a manner similar to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS) so that the Department of Defense can recruit and retain civilians with superior qualifications and experience with greater hiring flexibility.

SA 2963. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. SAN FRANCISCO BAY RESTORATION PROGRAM.

Section 125 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**GRANT**''; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) FUNDING PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may provide funding through cooperative agreements, grants, interagency agreements, contracts, or other funding mechanisms to Federal, State, and local agencies, special districts, public or nonprofit agencies, and other public or private entities, institutions, and organizations, including the Estuary Partnership, for projects, activities, and studies identified on the annual priority list compiled under subsection (c).

''(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FUNDING.—

''(A) GRANTS.—

''(i) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Amounts provided in the form of a grant to any entity under this section for a fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 75 percent of the total cost of any project, activity, or study that are to be carried out using those amounts.

''(ii) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Not less than 25 percent of the cost of any project, activity, or study carried out using amounts provided in the form of a grant under this section shall be provided from non-Federal sources.

''(B) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.—Amounts provided to entities under interagency agreements, contracts, or other funding mechanisms under this section not described in subparagraph (A) may cover up to 100 percent of the total cost of any project, activity, or study that is to be carried out using those amounts.''.

SA 2964. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—GOOD SAMARITAN REMEDIATION OF ABANDONED HARDROCK MINES ACT OF 2024

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024''.

SEC. 5002. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) ABANDONED HARDROCK MINE SITE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''abandoned hardrock mine site'' means an abandoned or inactive hardrock mine site and any facility associated with an abandoned or inactive hardrock mine site—

(i) that was used for the production of a mineral other than coal conducted on Federal land under sections 2319 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Mining Law of 1872''; 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.) or on non-Federal land; and

(ii) for which, based on information supplied by the Good Samaritan after review of publicly available data and after review of other information in the possession of the Administrator, the Administrator or, in the case of a site on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency, determines that no responsible owner or operator has been identified—

(I) who is potentially liable for, or has been required to perform or pay for, environmental remediation activities under applicable law; and

(II) other than, in the case of a mine site located on land owned by the United States, a Federal land management agency that has not been involved in mining activity on that land, except that the approval of a plan of operations under the hardrock mining regulations of the applicable Federal land management agency shall not be considered involvement in the mining activity.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''abandoned hardrock mine site'' includes a hardrock mine site (including associated facilities) that was previously the subject of a completed response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or a similar Federal and State reclamation or cleanup program, including the remediation of mine-scarred land under the brownfields revitalization program under section 104(k) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)).

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''abandoned hardrock mine site'' does not include a mine site (including associated facilities)—

(i) in a temporary shutdown or cessation;

(ii) included on the National Priorities List developed by the President in accordance with section 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B)) or proposed for inclusion on that list;

(iii) that is the subject of a planned or ongoing response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or a similar Federal and State reclamation or cleanup program;

(iv) that has a responsible owner or operator; or

(v) that actively mined or processed minerals after December 11, 1980.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.—The term ''applicable water quality standards'' means the water quality standards promulgated by the Administrator or adopted by a State or Indian tribe and approved by the Administrator pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(4) BASELINE CONDITIONS.—The term ''baseline conditions'' means the concentrations, locations, and releases of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, as described in the Good Samaritan permit, present at an abandoned hardrock mine site prior to undertaking any action under this division.

(5) COOPERATING PERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''cooperating person'' means any person that is named by the Good Samaritan in the permit application as a cooperating entity.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''cooperating person'' does not include—

(i) a responsible owner or operator with respect to the abandoned hardrock mine site described in the permit application;

(ii) a person that had a role in the creation of historic mine residue at the abandoned hardrock mine site described in the permit application; or

(iii) a Federal agency.

(6) COVERED PERMIT.—The term ''covered permit'' means—

(A) a Good Samaritan permit; and

(B) an investigative sampling permit.

(7) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term ''Federal land management agency'' means any Federal agency authorized by law or executive order to exercise jurisdiction, custody, or control over land owned by the United States.

(8) GOOD SAMARITAN.—The term ''Good Samaritan'' means a person that, with respect to historic mine residue, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) is not a past or current owner or operator of—

(i) the abandoned hardrock mine site at which the historic mine residue is located; or

(ii) a portion of that abandoned hardrock mine site;

(B) had no role in the creation of the historic mine residue; and

(C) is not potentially liable under any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law for the remediation, treatment, or control of the historic mine residue.

(9) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT.—The term ''Good Samaritan permit'' means a permit granted by the Administrator under section 5004(a)(1).

(10) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''historic mine residue'' means mine residue or any condition at an abandoned hardrock mine site resulting from hardrock mining activities.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''historic mine residue'' includes—

(i) previously mined ores and minerals other than coal that contribute to acid mine drainage or other pollution;

(ii) equipment (including materials in equipment);

(iii) any tailings facilities, heap leach piles, dump leach piles, waste rock, overburden, slag piles, or other waste or material resulting from any extraction, beneficiation, or other processing activity that occurred during the active operation of an abandoned hardrock mine site;

(iv) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an inactive or abandoned hardrock mine site, such as underground workings, open pits, in-situ leaching operations, ponds, or impoundments;

(v) any hazardous substance (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601));

(vi) any pollutant or contaminant (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)); and

(vii) any pollutant (as defined in section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362)).

(11) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in—

(A) section 518(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(h)); or

(B) section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(12) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING PERMIT.—The term ''investigative sampling permit'' means a permit granted by the Administrator under section 5004(d)(1).

(13) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means any entity described in—

(A) section 502(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(5)); or

(B) section 101(21) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601(21)).

(14) REMEDIATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''remediation'' means any action taken to investigate, characterize, or cleanup, in whole or in part, a discharge, release, or threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant into the environment at or from an abandoned hardrock mine site, or to otherwise protect and improve human health and the environment.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''remediation'' includes any action to remove, treat, or contain historic mine residue to prevent, minimize, or reduce—

(i) the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that would harm human health or the environment; or

(ii) a migration or discharge of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that would harm human health or the environment.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term ''remediation'' does not include any action that requires plugging, opening, or otherwise altering the portal or adit of the abandoned hardrock mine site.

(15) RESERVATION.—The term ''reservation'' has the meaning given the term ''Indian country'' in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(16) RESPONSIBLE OWNER OR OPERATOR.—The term ''responsible owner or operator'' means a person that is—

(A)(i) legally responsible under section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311) for a discharge that originates from an abandoned hardrock mine site; and

(ii) financially able to comply with each requirement described in that section; or

(B)(i) a present or past owner or operator or other person that is liable with respect to a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant associated with the historic mine residue at or from an abandoned hardrock mine site under section 104, 106, 107, or 113 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604, 9606, 9607, 9613); and

(ii) financially able to comply with each requirement described in those sections, as applicable.

SEC. 5003. SCOPE.

Nothing in this division—

(1) except as provided in section 5004(n), reduces any existing liability under Federal, State, or local law;

(2) except as provided in section 5004(n), releases any person from liability under Federal, State, or local law, except in compliance with this division;

(3) authorizes the conduct of any mining or processing other than the conduct of any processing of previously mined ores, minerals, wastes, or other materials that is authorized by a Good Samaritan permit;

(4) imposes liability on the United States or a Federal land management agency pursuant to section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607) or section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311); or

(5) relieves the United States or any Federal land management agency from any liability under section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607) or section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311) that exists apart from any action undertaken pursuant to this division.

SEC. 5004. ABANDONED HARDROCK MINE SITE GOOD SAMARITAN PILOT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall grant not more than 15 Good Samaritan permits to carry out projects to remediate historic mine residue at any portions of abandoned hardrock mine sites in accordance with this division.

(2) OVERSIGHT OF PERMITS.—The Administrator may oversee the remediation project under paragraph (1), and any action taken by the applicable Good Samaritan or any cooperating person under the applicable Good Samaritan permit, for the duration of the Good Samaritan permit, as the Administrator determines to be necessary to review the status of the project.

(3) SUNSET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the pilot program described in paragraph (1) shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit pursuant to this division after the date identified in subparagraph (A) if the application for the Good Samaritan permit—

(i) was submitted not later than 180 days before that date; and

(ii) was completed in accordance with subsection (c) by not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) EFFECT ON CERTAIN PERMITS.—Any Good Samaritan permit granted by the deadline prescribed in subparagraph (A) or (B), as applicable, that is in effect on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act shall remain in effect after that date in accordance with—

(i) the terms and conditions of the Good Samaritan permit; and

(ii) this division.

(b) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project to remediate an abandoned hardrock mine site, a person shall demonstrate that, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) the abandoned hardrock mine site that is the subject of the application for a Good Samaritan permit is located in the United States;

(B) the purpose of the proposed project is the remediation at that abandoned hardrock mine site of historic mine residue;

(C) the proposed activities are designed to result in the partial or complete remediation of historic mine residue at the abandoned hardrock mine site within the term of the Good Samaritan permit;

(D) the proposed project poses a low risk to the environment, as determined by the Administrator;

(E) to the satisfaction of the Administrator, the person—

(i) possesses, or has the ability to secure, the financial and other resources necessary—

(I) to complete the permitted work, as determined by the Administrator; and

(II) to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsection (c);

(ii) possesses the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work; and

(iii) will complete the permitted work; and

(F) the person is a Good Samaritan with respect to the historic mine residue proposed to be covered by the Good Samaritan permit.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ALL RESPONSIBLE OWNERS OR OPERATORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan shall make reasonable and diligent efforts to identify, from a review of publicly available information in land records or on internet websites of Federal, State, and local regulatory authorities, all responsible owners or operators of an abandoned hardrock mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan under this section.

(B) EXISTING RESPONSIBLE OWNER OR OPERATOR.—If the Administrator determines, based on information provided by a Good Samaritan or otherwise, that a responsible owner or operator exists for an abandoned hardrock mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan, the Administrator shall deny the application for a Good Samaritan permit.

(c) APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.—To obtain a Good Samaritan permit, a person shall submit to the Administrator an application, signed by the person and any cooperating person, that provides, to the extent known or reasonably discoverable by the person on the date on which the application is submitted—

(1) a description of the abandoned hardrock mine site (including the boundaries of the abandoned hardrock mine site) proposed to be covered by the Good Samaritan permit;

(2) a description of all parties proposed to be involved in the remediation project, including any cooperating person and each member of an applicable corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, or nonprofit association;

(3) evidence that the person has or will acquire all legal rights or the authority necessary to enter the relevant abandoned hardrock mine site and perform the remediation described in the application;

(4) a detailed description of the historic mine residue to be remediated;

(5) a detailed description of the expertise and experience of the person and the resources available to the person to successfully implement and complete the remediation plan under paragraph (7);

(6) to the satisfaction of the Administrator and subject to subsection (d), a description of the baseline conditions caused by the historic mine residue to be remediated that includes—

(A) the nature and extent of any adverse impact on the water quality of any body of water caused by the drainage of historic mine residue or other discharges from the abandoned hardrock mine site;

(B) the flow rate and concentration of any drainage of historic mine residue or other discharge from the abandoned hardrock mine site in any body of water that has resulted in an adverse impact described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) any other release or threat of release of historic mine residue that has resulted in an adverse impact to human health or the environment;

(7) subject to subsection (d), a remediation plan for the abandoned hardrock mine site that describes—

(A) the nature and scope of the proposed remediation activities, including—

(i) any historic mine residue to be addressed by the remediation plan; and

(ii) a description of the goals of the remediation including, if applicable, with respect to—

(I) the reduction or prevention of a release, threat of release, or discharge to surface waters; or

(II) other appropriate goals relating to water or soil;

(B) each activity that the person proposes to take that is—

(i) designed to—

(I) improve or enhance water quality or site-specific soil or sediment quality relevant to the historic mine residue addressed by the remediation plan, including making measurable progress toward achieving applicable water quality standards; or

(II) otherwise protect human health and the environment (including through the prevention of a release, discharge, or threat of release to water, sediment, or soil); and

(ii) otherwise necessary to carry out an activity described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i);

(C) a plan describing the monitoring or other forms of assessment that will be undertaken by the person to evaluate the success of the activities described in subparagraph (A) during and after the remediation, with respect to the baseline conditions, as described in paragraph (6);

(D) to the satisfaction of the Administrator, detailed engineering plans for the project;

(E) detailed plans for any proposed recycling or reprocessing of historic mine residue to be conducted by the person (including a description of how all proposed recycling or reprocessing activities contribute to the remediation of the abandoned hardrock mine site); and

(F) identification of any proposed contractor that will perform any remediation activity;

(8) subject to subsection (d), a schedule for the work to be carried out under the project, including a schedule for periodic reporting by the person on the remediation of the abandoned hardrock mine site;

(9) a health and safety plan that is specifically designed for mining remediation work;

(10) a specific contingency plan that—

(A) includes provisions on response and notification to Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities with jurisdiction over downstream waters that have the potential to be impacted by an unplanned release or discharge of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; and

(B) is designed to respond to unplanned adverse events (such as adverse weather events or a potential fluid release that may result from addressing pooled water or hydraulic pressure situations), including the sudden release of historic mine residue;

(11) subject to subsection (d), a project budget and description of financial resources that demonstrate that the permitted work, including any operation and maintenance, will be completed;

(12) subject to subsection (d), information demonstrating that the applicant has the financial resources to carry out the remediation (including any long-term monitoring that may be required by the Good Samaritan permit) or the ability to secure an appropriate third-party financial assurance, as determined by the Administrator, to ensure completion of the permitted work, including any long-term operations and maintenance of remediation activities that may be—

(A) proposed in the application for the Good Samaritan permit; or

(B) required by the Administrator as a condition of granting the permit;

(13) subject to subsection (d), a detailed plan for any required operation and maintenance of any remediation, including a timeline, if necessary;

(14) subject to subsection (d), a description of any planned post-remediation monitoring, if necessary; and

(15) subject to subsection (d), any other appropriate information, as determined by the Administrator or the applicant.

(d) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING.—

(1) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING PERMITS.—The Administrator may grant an investigative sampling permit for a period determined by the Administrator to authorize a Good Samaritan to conduct investigative sampling of historic mine residue, soil, sediment, or water to determine—

(A) baseline conditions; and

(B) whether the Good Samaritan—

(i) is willing to perform further remediation to address the historic mine residue; and

(ii) will proceed with a permit conversion under subsection (e)(1).

(2) NUMBER OF PERMITS.—

(A) LIMITATION.— Subject to subparagraph (B), the Administrator may grant not more than 15 investigative sampling permits.

(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONVERTED PERMITS.—An investigative sampling permit that is not converted to a Good Samaritan permit pursuant to paragraph (5) may be eligible for reissuance by the Administrator subject to the overall total of not more than 15 investigative sampling permits allowed at any 1 time described in subparagraph (A).

(3) APPLICATION.—If a Good Samaritan proposes to conduct investigative sampling, the Good Samaritan shall submit to the Administrator an investigative sampling permit application that contains, to the satisfaction of the Administrator—

(A) each description required under paragraphs (1), (2), and (5) of subsection (c);

(B) to the extent reasonably known to the applicant, any previously documented water quality data describing conditions at the abandoned hardrock mine site;

(C) the evidence required under subsection (c)(3);

(D) each plan required under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (c); and

(E) a detailed plan of the investigative sampling.

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person submits an application that proposes only investigative sampling of historic mine residue, soil, sediment, or water that only includes the requirements described in paragraph (1), the Administrator may grant an investigative sampling permit that authorizes the person only to carry out the plan of investigative sampling of historic mine residue, soil, sediment, or water, as described in the investigative sampling permit application under paragraph (3).

(B) REPROCESSING.—An investigative sampling permit—

(i) shall not authorize a Good Samaritan or cooperating person to conduct any reprocessing of material; and

(ii) may authorize metallurgical testing of historic mine residue to determine whether reprocessing under subsection (f)(4)(B) is feasible.

(C) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SAMPLES.—In conducting investigative sampling of historic mine residue, soil, sediment, or water, a Good Samaritan shall—

(i) collect samples that are representative of the conditions present at the abandoned hardrock mine site that is the subject of the investigative sampling permit; and

(ii) retain publicly available records of all sampling events for a period of not less than 3 years.

(5) PERMIT CONVERSION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the investigative sampling under the investigative sampling permit concludes, a Good Samaritan to whom an investigative sampling permit is granted under paragraph (1) may apply to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under subsection (e)(1).

(6) PERMIT NOT CONVERTED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B)(ii)(I), a Good Samaritan who obtains an investigative sampling permit may decline—

(i) to apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under paragraph (5); and

(ii) to undertake remediation activities on the site where investigative sampling was conducted on conclusion of investigative sampling.

(B) EFFECT OF LACK OF CONVERSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding a refusal by a Good Samaritan to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under subparagraph (A), but subject to clause (ii), the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (n) shall continue to apply to the Good Samaritan and any cooperating persons after the refusal to convert.

(ii) DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY.—

(I) OPPORTUNITY TO CORRECT.—If, before the date on which a Good Samaritan refuses to convert an investigative sampling permit under subparagraph (A), actions by the Good Samaritan or any cooperating person have caused conditions at the abandoned hardrock mine site to be measurably worse, as determined by the Administrator, when compared to conditions described pursuant to paragraph (3)(B), if applicable, the Administrator shall provide the Good Samaritan or cooperating person, as applicable, the opportunity to return the conditions at the abandoned hardrock mine site to those conditions.

(II) EFFECT.—If, pursuant to subclause (I), the applicable Good Samaritan or cooperating person does not return the surface water quality at the abandoned hardrock mine site to conditions described pursuant to paragraph (3)(B), if applicable, as determined by the Administrator, clause (i) shall not apply to the Good Samaritan or any cooperating persons.

(e) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING CONVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person to which an investigative sampling permit was granted may submit to the Administrator an application in accordance with paragraph (2) to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING.—An application for the conversion of an investigative sampling permit under paragraph (1) shall include any requirement described in subsection (c) that was not included in full in the application submitted under subsection (d)(3).

(B) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—An application for permit conversion under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) environmental review and public comment procedures required by subsection (l); and

(ii) a public hearing, if requested.

(f) CONTENT OF PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall contain—

(A) the information described in subsection (c), including any modification required by the Administrator;

(B)(i) a provision that states that the Good Samaritan is responsible for securing, for all activities authorized under the Good Samaritan permit, all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law except for—

(I) section 301, 302, 306, 307, 402, or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1342, 1344); and

(II) authorizations, licenses, and permits that would not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621); or

(ii) in the case of an abandoned hardrock mine site in a State that is authorized to implement State law pursuant to section 402 or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342, 1344) or on land of an Indian tribe that is authorized to implement Tribal law pursuant to that section, a provision that states that the Good Samaritan is responsible for securing, for all activities authorized under the Good Samaritan permit, all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law, except for—

(I) the State or Tribal law, as applicable; and

(II) authorizations, licenses, and permits that would not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621);

(C) specific public notification requirements, including the contact information for all appropriate response centers in accordance with subsection (o);

(D) in the case of a project on land owned by the United States, a notice that the Good Samaritan permit serves as an agreement for use and occupancy of Federal land that is enforceable by the applicable Federal land management agency; and

(E) any other terms and conditions determined to be appropriate by the Administrator or the Federal land management agency, as applicable.

(2) FORCE MAJEURE.—A Good Samaritan permit may include, at the request of the Good Samaritan, a provision that a Good Samaritan may assert a claim of force majeure for any violation of the Good Samaritan permit caused solely by—

(A) an act of God;

(B) an act of war;

(C) negligence on the part of the United States;

(D) an act or omission of a third party, if the Good Samaritan—

(i) exercises due care with respect to the actions of the Good Samaritan under the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(ii) took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of the third party, as determined by the Administrator; and

(iii) uses reasonable efforts—

(I) to anticipate any potential force majeure; and

(II) to address the effects of any potential force majeure; or

(E) a public health emergency declared by the Federal Government or a global government, such as a pandemic or an epidemic.

(3) MONITORING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Good Samaritan shall take such actions as the Good Samaritan permit requires to ensure appropriate baseline conditions monitoring, monitoring during the remediation project, and post-remediation monitoring of the environment under paragraphs (7) and (14) of subsection (c).

(B) MULTIPARTY MONITORING.—The Administrator may approve in a Good Samaritan permit the monitoring by multiple cooperating persons if, as determined by the Administrator—

(i) the multiparty monitoring will effectively accomplish the goals of this section; and

(ii) the Good Samaritan remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit.

(4) OTHER DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) NO AUTHORIZATION OF MINING ACTIVITIES.—No mineral exploration, processing, beneficiation, or mining shall be—

(i) authorized by this division; or

(ii) covered by any waiver of liability provided by this division from applicable law.

(B) REPROCESSING OF MATERIALS.—A Good Samaritan may reprocess materials recovered during the implementation of a remediation plan only if—

(i) the project under the Good Samaritan permit is on land owned by the United States;

(ii) the applicable Federal land management agency has signed a decision document under subsection (l)(2)(G) approving reprocessing as part of a remediation plan;

(iii) the proceeds from the sale or use of the materials are used—

(I) to defray the costs of the remediation; and

(II) to the extent required by the Good Samaritan permit, to reimburse the Administrator or the head of a Federal land management agency for the purpose of carrying out this division;

(iv) any remaining proceeds are deposited into the appropriate Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund established by section 5005(a); and

(v) the materials only include historic mine residue.

(C) CONNECTION WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The commingling or association of any other discharge of water or historic mine residue or any activity, project, or operation conducted on or after the date of enactment of this Act with any aspect of a project subject to a Good Samaritan permit shall not limit or reduce the liability of any person associated with the other discharge of water or historic mine residue or activity, project, or operation.

(g) ADDITIONAL WORK.—A Good Samaritan permit may (subject to subsection (r)(5) in the case of a project located on Federal land) allow the Good Samaritan to return to the abandoned hardrock mine site after the completion of the remediation to perform operations and maintenance or other work—

(1) to ensure the functionality of completed remediation activities at the abandoned hardrock mine site; or

(2) to protect public health and the environment.

(h) TIMING.—Work authorized under a Good Samaritan permit—

(1) shall commence, as applicable—

(A) not later than the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator granted the Good Samaritan permit, unless the Administrator grants an extension under subsection (r)(2)(A); or

(B) if the grant of the Good Samaritan permit is the subject of a petition for judicial review, not later than the date that is 18 months after the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has concluded; and

(2) shall continue until completed, with temporary suspensions permitted during adverse weather or other conditions specified in the Good Samaritan permit.

(i) TRANSFER OF PERMITS.—A Good Samaritan permit may be transferred to another person only if—

(1) the Administrator determines that the transferee qualifies as a Good Samaritan;

(2) the transferee signs, and agrees to be bound by the terms of, the permit;

(3) the Administrator includes in the transferred permit any additional conditions necessary to meet the goals of this section; and

(4) in the case of a project under the Good Samaritan permit on land owned by the United States, the head of the applicable Federal land management agency approves the transfer.

(j) ROLE OF ADMINISTRATOR AND FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section—

(1) the Administrator shall—

(A) consult with prospective applicants;

(B) convene, coordinate, and lead the application review process;

(C) maintain all records relating to the Good Samaritan permit and the permit process;

(D) in the case of a proposed project on State, Tribal, or private land, provide an opportunity for cooperating persons and the public to participate in the Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(i) carrying out environmental review and public comment procedures pursuant to subsection (l); and

(ii) a public hearing, if requested; and

(E) enforce and otherwise carry out this section; and

(2) the head of an applicable Federal land management agency shall—

(A) in the case of a proposed project on land owned by the United States, provide an opportunity for cooperating persons and the public to participate in the Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(i) carrying out environmental review and public comment procedures pursuant to subsection (l); and

(ii) a public hearing, if requested; and

(B) in coordination with the Administrator, enforce Good Samaritan permits issued under this section for projects on land owned by the United States.

(k) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 14 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application for the remediation of an abandoned hardrock mine site under this section that, as determined by the Administrator, is complete and meets all applicable requirements of subsection (c), the Administrator shall provide notice and a copy of the application to—

(1) each local government with jurisdiction over a drinking water utility, and each Indian tribe with reservation or off-reservation treaty rights to land or water, located downstream from or otherwise near a proposed remediation project that is reasonably anticipated to be impacted by the remediation project or a potential release of contaminants from the abandoned hardrock mine site, as determined by the Administrator;

(2) each Federal, State, and Tribal agency that may have an interest in the application; and

(3) in the case of an abandoned hardrock mine site that is located partially or entirely on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency with jurisdiction over that land.

(l) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the issuance of a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an abandoned hardrock mine site, the Administrator shall ensure that environmental review and public comment procedures are carried out with respect to the proposed project.

(2) RELATION TO NEPA.—

(A) MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.—Subject to subparagraph (F), the issuance or modification of a Good Samaritan permit by the Administrator shall be considered a major Federal action for purposes of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332).

(B) LEAD AGENCY.—The lead agency for purposes of an environmental assessment and public comment under this subsection shall be—

(i) in the case of a proposed project on land owned by the United States that is managed by only 1 Federal land management agency, the applicable Federal land management agency;

(ii) in the case of a proposed project entirely on State, Tribal, or private land, the Administrator;

(iii) in the case of a proposed project partially on land owned by the United States and partially on State, Tribal, or private land, the applicable Federal land management agency; and

(iv) in the case of a proposed project on land owned by the United States that is managed by more than 1 Federal land management agency, the Federal land management agency selected by the Administrator to be the lead agency, after consultation with the applicable Federal land management agencies.

(C) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the lead agency described in subparagraph (B) shall coordinate procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) with State, Tribal, and Federal cooperating agencies, as applicable.

(D) COOPERATING AGENCY.—In the case of a proposed project on land owned by the United States, the Administrator shall be a cooperating agency for purposes of an environmental assessment and public comment under this subsection.

(E) SINGLE NEPA DOCUMENT.—The lead agency described in subparagraph (B) may conduct a single environmental assessment for—

(i) the issuance of a Good Samaritan permit;

(ii) any activities authorized by a Good Samaritan permit; and

(iii) any applicable permits required by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

(F) NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit may only be issued if, after an environmental assessment, the head of the lead agency issues a finding of no significant impact (as defined in section 111 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4336e)).

(ii) SIGNIFICANT IMPACT.—If the head of the lead agency is unable to issue a finding of no significant impact (as so defined), the head of the lead agency shall not issue a Good Samaritan permit for the proposed project.

(G) DECISION DOCUMENT.—An approval or denial of a Good Samaritan permit may be issued as a single decision document that is signed by—

(i) the Administrator; and

(ii) in the case of a project on land owned by the United States, the head of the applicable Federal land management agency.

(H) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this paragraph exempts the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, from any other requirements of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332).

(m) PERMIT GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an abandoned hardrock mine site only if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

(i) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan;

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete;

(iii) the project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the abandoned hardrock mine site to protect human health and the environment;

(iv) the proposed project is designed to meet all other goals, as determined by the Administrator, including any goals set forth in the application for the Good Samaritan permit that are accepted by the Administrator;

(v) the proposed activities, as compared to the baseline conditions described in the permit, will make measurable progress toward achieving—

(I) applicable water quality standards;

(II) improved soil quality;

(III) improved sediment quality;

(IV) other improved environmental or safety conditions; or

(V) reductions in threats to soil, sediment, or water quality or other environmental or safety conditions;

(vi) the applicant has—

(I) demonstrated that the applicant has the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work;

(II) demonstrated that the applicant will complete the permitted work;

(III) the financial and other resources to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsections (b) and (c);

(IV) granted access and provided the authority to review the records of the applicant relevant to compliance with the requirements of the Good Samaritan permit; and

(V) demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that—

(aa) the applicant has, or has access to, the financial resources to complete the project described in the Good Samaritan permit application, including any long-term monitoring and operations and maintenance that the Administrator may require the applicant to perform in the Good Samaritan permit; or

(bb) the applicant has established a third-party financial assurance mechanism, such as a corporate guarantee from a parent or other corporate affiliate, letter of credit, trust, surety bond, or insurance to assure that funds are available to complete the permitted work, including for operations and maintenance and to address potential contingencies, that—

(AA) establishes the Administrator or the head of the Federal land management agency as the beneficiary of the third-party financial assurance mechanism; and

(BB) allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and

(vii) the project meets the requirements of this division;

(B) the State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction over land on which the abandoned hardrock mine site is located has been given an opportunity to review and, if necessary, comment on the grant of the Good Samaritan permit;

(C) in the case of a project proposed to be carried out under the Good Samaritan permit partially or entirely on land owned by the United States, pursuant to subsection (l), the head of the applicable Federal land management agency has signed a decision document approving the proposed project; and

(D) the Administrator or head of the Federal land management agency, as applicable, has provided—

(i) environmental review and public comment procedures required by subsection (l); and

(ii) a public hearing under that subsection, if requested.

(2) DEADLINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall grant or deny a Good Samaritan permit by not later than—

(i) the date that is 180 days after the date of receipt by the Administrator of an application for the Good Samaritan permit that, as determined by the Administrator, is complete and meets all applicable requirements of subsection (c); or

(ii) such later date as may be determined by the Administrator with notification provided to the applicant.

(B) CONSTRUCTIVE DENIAL.—If the Administrator fails to grant or deny a Good Samaritan permit by the applicable deadline described in subparagraph (A), the application shall be considered to be denied.

(3) DISCRETIONARY ACTION.—The issuance of a permit by the Administrator and the approval of a project by the head of an applicable Federal land management agency shall be considered to be discretionary actions taken in the public interest.

(n) EFFECT OF PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan and any cooperating person undertaking remediation activities identified in, carried out pursuant to, and in compliance with, a covered permit—

(A) shall be considered to be in compliance with all requirements (including permitting requirements) under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (including any law or regulation implemented by a State or Indian tribe under section 402 or 404 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1342, 1344)) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) during the term of the covered permit, after the termination of the Good Samaritan permit, and after declining to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit, as applicable;

(B) shall not be required to obtain a permit under, or to comply with, section 301, 302, 306, 307, 402, or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1342, 1344), or any State or Tribal standards or regulations approved by the Administrator under those sections of that Act, during the term of the covered permit, after the termination of the Good Samaritan permit, and after declining to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit, as applicable; and

(C) shall not be required to obtain any authorizations, licenses, or permits that would otherwise not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621).

(2) UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person (including a Good Samaritan or any cooperating person) that carries out any activity, including activities relating to mineral exploration, processing, beneficiation, or mining, including development, that is not authorized by the applicable covered permit shall be subject to all applicable law.

(B) LIABILITY.—Any activity not authorized by a covered permit, as determined by the Administrator, may be subject to liability and enforcement under all applicable law, including—

(i) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(3) NO ENFORCEMENT OR LIABILITY FOR GOOD SAMARITANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (D) and (E), a Good Samaritan or cooperating person that is conducting a remediation activity identified in, pursuant to, and in compliance with a covered permit shall not be subject to enforcement or liability described in subparagraph (B) for—

(i) any actions undertaken that are authorized by the covered permit; or

(ii) any past, present, or future releases, threats of releases, or discharges of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at or from the abandoned hardrock mine site that is the subject of the covered permit (including any releases, threats of releases, or discharges that occurred prior to the grant of the covered permit).

(B) ENFORCEMENT OR LIABILITY DESCRIBED.—Enforcement or liability referred to in subparagraph (A) is enforcement, civil or criminal penalties, citizen suits and any liabilities for response costs, natural resource damage, or contribution under—

(i) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (including under any law or regulation administered by a State or Indian tribe under that Act); or

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(C) DURATION OF APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply during the term of the covered permit, after the termination of the Good Samaritan permit, and after declining to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit, as applicable.

(D) OTHER PARTIES.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) limits the liability of any person that is not described in that subparagraph.

(E) DECLINE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a Good Samaritan or cooperating person fails to comply with any term, condition, or limitation of a covered permit and that failure results in surface water quality or other environmental conditions that the Administrator determines are measurably worse than the baseline conditions as described in the permit (in the case of a Good Samaritan permit) or the conditions as described pursuant to subsection (d)(3)(B), if applicable (in the case of an investigative sampling permit), at the abandoned hardrock mine site, the Administrator shall—

(i) notify the Good Samaritan or cooperating person, as applicable, of the failure to comply; and

(ii) require the Good Samaritan or the cooperating person, as applicable, to undertake reasonable measures, as determined by the Administrator, to return surface water quality or other environmental conditions to those conditions.

(F) FAILURE TO CORRECT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a Good Samaritan or cooperating person that fails to take any actions required under subparagraph (E)(ii) within a reasonable period of time, as established by the Administrator.

(G) MINOR OR CORRECTED PERMIT VIOLATIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the failure to comply with a term, condition, or limitation of a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit shall not be considered a permit violation or noncompliance with that permit if—

(i) that failure or noncompliance does not result in a measurable adverse impact, as determined by the Administrator, on water quality or other environmental conditions; or

(ii) the Good Samaritan or cooperating person complies with subparagraph (E)(ii).

(o) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF ADVERSE EVENT.—A Good Samaritan shall notify all appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities of any unplanned or previously unknown release of historic mine residue caused by the actions of the Good Samaritan or any cooperating person in accordance with—

(1) section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9603);

(2) section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11004);

(3) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(4) any other applicable provision of Federal law; and

(5) any other applicable provision of State, Tribal, or local law.

(p) GRANT ELIGIBILITY.—A remediation project conducted under a Good Samaritan permit shall be eligible for funding pursuant to—

(1) section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329), for activities that are eligible for funding under that section; and

(2) section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)), subject to the condition that the recipient of the funding is otherwise eligible under that section to receive a grant to assess or remediate contamination at the site covered by the Good Samaritan permit.

(q) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY AND LIABILITY.—

(1) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of—

(A) the Administrator to take any responsive action authorized by law; or

(B) a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency to carry out any emergency authority, including an emergency authority provided under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law.

(2) LIABILITY.—Except as specifically provided in this division, nothing in this division, a Good Samaritan permit, or an investigative sampling permit limits the liability of any person (including a Good Samaritan or any cooperating person) under any provision of law.

(r) TERMINATION OF GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall terminate, as applicable—

(A) on inspection and notice from the Administrator to the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit that the permitted work has been completed in accordance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(B) if the Administrator terminates a permit under paragraph (4)(B); or

(C) except as provided in paragraph (2)—

(i) on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator granted the Good Samaritan permit, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date; or

(ii) if the grant of the Good Samaritan permit was the subject of a petition for judicial review, on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has concluded, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date.

(2) EXTENSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator is otherwise required to terminate a Good Samaritan permit under paragraph (1)(C), the Administrator may grant an extension of the Good Samaritan permit.

(B) LIMITATION.—Any extension granted under subparagraph (A) shall be not more than 180 days for each extension.

(3) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the termination of a Good Samaritan permit under paragraph (1), but subject to subparagraph (B), the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (n) shall continue to apply to the Good Samaritan and any cooperating persons after the termination, including to any long-term operations and maintenance pursuant to the agreement under paragraph (5).

(B) DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY.—

(i) OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN TO BASELINE CONDITIONS.—If, at the time that 1 or more of the conditions described in paragraph (1) are met but before the Good Samaritan permit is terminated, actions by the Good Samaritan or cooperating person have caused surface water quality at the abandoned hardrock mine site to be measurably worse, as determined by the Administrator, when compared to baseline conditions described in the permit, the Administrator shall, before terminating the Good Samaritan permit, provide the Good Samaritan or cooperating person, as applicable, the opportunity to return surface water quality to those baseline conditions.

(ii) EFFECT.—If, pursuant to clause (i), the applicable Good Samaritan or cooperating person does not return the surface water quality at the abandoned hardrock mine site to the baseline conditions described in the permit, as determined by the Administrator, subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the Good Samaritan or any cooperating persons.

(4) UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The recipient of a Good Samaritan permit may seek to modify or terminate the Good Samaritan permit to take into account any event or condition that—

(i) significantly reduces the feasibility or significantly increases the cost of completing the remediation project that is the subject of the Good Samaritan permit;

(ii) was not—

(I) reasonably contemplated by the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit; or

(II) taken into account in the remediation plan of the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit; and

(iii) is beyond the control of the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator.

(B) TERMINATION.—The Administrator shall terminate a Good Samaritan permit if—

(i) the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit seeks termination of the permit under subparagraph (A);

(ii) the factors described in subparagraph (A) are satisfied; and

(iii) the Administrator determines that remediation activities conducted by the Good Samaritan or cooperating person pursuant to the Good Samaritan permit may result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environmental conditions, that will be worse than the baseline conditions, as described in the Good Samaritan permit, as applicable.

(5) LONG-TERM OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—In the case of a project that involves long-term operations and maintenance at an abandoned hardrock mine site located on land owned by the United States, the project may be considered complete and the Administrator, in coordination with the applicable Federal land management agency, may terminate the Good Samaritan permit under this subsection if the applicable Good Samaritan has entered into an agreement with the applicable Federal land management agency or a cooperating person for the long-term operations and maintenance that includes sufficient funding for the long-term operations and maintenance.

(s) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate State, Tribal, and local officials, may promulgate any regulations that the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this division.

(2) GUIDANCE IF NO REGULATIONS PROMULGATED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator does not initiate a regulatory process to promulgate regulations under paragraph (1) within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate State, Tribal, and local officials, shall issue guidance establishing specific requirements that the Administrator determines would facilitate the implementation of this section.

(B) PUBLIC COMMENTS.—Before finalizing any guidance issued under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall hold a 30-day public comment period.

SEC. 5005. SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (referred to in this section as a ''Fund'') for—

(1) each Federal land management agency that authorizes a Good Samaritan to conduct a project on Federal land under the jurisdiction of that Federal land management agency under a Good Samaritan permit; and

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) DEPOSITS.—Each Fund shall consist of—

(1) amounts provided in appropriation Acts;

(2) any proceeds from reprocessing deposited under section 5004(f)(4)(B)(iv);

(3) any financial assurance funds collected from an agreement described in section 5004(m)(1)(A)(vi)(V)(bb);

(4) any funds collected for long-term operations and maintenance under an agreement under section 5004(r)(5); and

(5) any amounts donated to the Fund by any person.

(c) UNUSED FUNDS.—Amounts in each Fund not currently needed to carry out this division shall be maintained as readily available or on deposit.

(d) RETAIN AND USE AUTHORITY.—The Administrator and each head of a Federal land management agency, as appropriate, may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, retain and use money deposited in the applicable Fund without fiscal year limitation for the purpose of carrying out this division.

SEC. 5006. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the heads of Federal land management agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the Good Samaritan pilot program under this division.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the number, types, and objectives of Good Samaritan permits granted pursuant to this division; and

(B) each remediation project authorized by those Good Samaritan permits;

(2) interim or final qualitative and quantitative data on the results achieved under the Good Samaritan permits before the date of issuance of the report;

(3) a description of—

(A) any problems encountered in administering this division; and

(B) whether the problems have been or can be remedied by administrative action (including amendments to existing law);

(4) a description of progress made in achieving the purposes of this division; and

(5) recommendations on whether the Good Samaritan pilot program under this division should be continued, including a description of any modifications (including amendments to existing law) required to continue administering this division.

SA 2965. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10____. DESIGNATION OF CERRO DE LA OLLA WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1202 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 651) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO**'' and inserting ''**RÍO GRANDE DEL NORTE NATIONAL MONUMENT**'';

(B) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) MAP.—The term 'map' means—

''(A) for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(1), the map entitled 'Río Grande del Norte National Monument Proposed Wilderness Areas' and dated July 28, 2015; and

''(B) for purposes of subsection (b)(1)(C), the map entitled 'Proposed Cerro de la Olla Wilderness and Río Grande del Norte National Monument Boundary' and dated June 30, 2022.''; and

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) CERRO DE LA OLLA WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Taos County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 12,898 acres as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the 'Cerro de la Olla Wilderness'.'';

(ii) in paragraph (4), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''this Act (including a reserve common grazing allotment)'';

(iii) in paragraph (7)—

(I) by striking ''map and'' each place it appears and inserting ''maps and''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''the legal description and map'' and inserting ''the maps or legal descriptions''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(12) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CERRO DE LA OLLA WILDERNESS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), the Secretary may authorize the maintenance of any structure or facility in existence on the date of enactment of this paragraph for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Cerro de la Olla Wilderness if, as determined by the Secretary—

''(i) the structure or facility would enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

''(ii) the visual impacts of the structure or facility on the Cerro de la Olla Wilderness can reasonably be minimized.

''(B) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of New Mexico that specifies, subject to section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), the terms and conditions under which wildlife management activities in the Cerro de la Olla Wilderness may be carried out.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 581) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1202 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 1202. Río Grande del Norte National Monument Wilderness Areas.''.

(b) RÍO GRANDE DEL NORTE NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Río Grande del Norte National Monument in the State of New Mexico is modified, as depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Cerro de la Olla Wilderness and Río Grande del Norte National Monument Boundary'' and dated June 30, 2022.

SA 2966. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10____. WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land described in subsection (b) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—The Federal land referred to in subsections (a) and (c) is the approximately 4,288 acres of land administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and generally depicted as ''Tract A'', ''Tract B'', ''Tract C'', and ''Tract D'' on the map entitled ''Placitas, New Mexico Area Map'' and dated November 13, 2019.

(c) SURFACE ESTATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the reservation of the mineral estate under paragraph (2), nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from conveying the surface estate of the Federal land described in subsection (b) in accordance with—

(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(B) the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) MINERAL ESTATE.—Any conveyance of the surface estate of the Federal land described in subsection (b) shall require a reservation of the mineral estate to the United States.

SA 2967. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED SEGMENT.—The term ''covered segment'' means a river segment designated by paragraph (233) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (b)).

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to a covered segment under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to a covered segment under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(b) DESIGNATION OF SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(233) GILA RIVER SYSTEM, NEW MEXICO.—The following segments of the Gila River system in Las Animas Creek, Holden Prong, and McKnight Canyon in the State of New Mexico, to be administered by the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 1095(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025) in the following classifications:

''(A) APACHE CREEK.—The approximately 10.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Apache Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(B) BLACK CANYON CREEK.—

''(i) The 11.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Black Canyon Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Black Canyon Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iii) The 1.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Black Canyon Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iv) The 11-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Black Canyon Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(C) DIAMOND CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 13.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 4.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(iii) The approximately 3.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iv) The approximately 1.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(v) The approximately 4.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(D) SOUTH DIAMOND CREEK.—The approximately 16.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'South Diamond Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(E) GILA RIVER.—

''(i) The approximately 34.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 2.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iii) The approximately 3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(F) GILA RIVER, EAST FORK.—The approximately 10.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'East Fork Gila River' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(G) GILA RIVER, LOWER BOX.—

''(i) The approximately 3.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Lower Box' and dated April 21, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Lower Box' and dated April 21, 2020, as a wild river.

''(H) GILA RIVER, MIDDLE BOX.—

''(i) The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 0.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box'' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iii) The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iv) The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(v) The approximately 1.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(vi) The approximately 9.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gila River, Middle Box' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(I) GILA RIVER, MIDDLE FORK.—

''(i) The approximately 1.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Middle Fork Gila River' and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 35.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Middle Fork Gila River' and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.

''(J) GILA RIVER, WEST FORK.—

''(i) The approximately 30.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'West Fork Gila River' and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'West Fork Gila River' and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(K) GILITA CREEK.—The approximately 6.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gilita Creek' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(L) HOLDEN PRONG.—The approximately 7.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Holden Prong' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(M) INDIAN CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Indian Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Indian Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(N) IRON CREEK.—The approximately 13.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Iron Creek' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(O) LAS ANIMAS CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 5.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Las Animas Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 2.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Las Animas Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a scenic river.

''(P) LITTLE CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Little Creek' and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 18.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Little Creek' and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.

''(Q) MCKNIGHT CANYON.—The approximately 10.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'McKnight Canyon' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(R) MINERAL CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 8.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 0.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled

'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iii) The approximately 0.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iv) The approximately 0.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(v) The approximately 0.03-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(vi) The approximately 0.02-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(vii) The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(viii) The approximately 0.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ix) The approximately 0.03-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(x) The approximately 0.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mineral Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(S) MOGOLLON CREEK.—The approximately 15.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mogollon Creek' and dated April 2, 2020, as a wild river.

''(T) WEST FORK MOGOLLON CREEK.—The approximately 8.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'West Fork Mogollon Creek' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(U) MULE CREEK.—The approximately 4.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mule Creek' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(V) SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, DEVIL'S CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 1.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Devil's Creek' and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.

''(ii) The approximately 6.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Devil's Creek' and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.

''(iii) The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Devil's Creek' and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.

''(iv) The approximately 1.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Devil's Creek' and dated October 29, 2021, as a recreational river.

''(v) The approximately 5.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Devil's Creek' and dated October 29, 2021, as a recreational river.

''(W) SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, LOWER SAN FRANCISCO RIVER CANYON.—

''(i) The approximately 1.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(iii) The approximately 14.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(X) SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, UPPER FRISCO BOX.—The approximately 6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'San Francisco River, Upper Frisco Box' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(Y) SAPILLO CREEK.—The approximately 7.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Sapillo Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(Z) SPRUCE CREEK.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Spruce Creek' and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.

''(AA) TAYLOR CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 0.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Taylor Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a scenic river.

''(ii) The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Taylor Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(iii) The approximately 6.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Taylor Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(BB) TURKEY CREEK.—The approximately 17.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Turkey Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.

''(CC) WHITEWATER CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 13.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Whitewater Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 1.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Whitewater Creek' and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(DD) WILLOW CREEK.—

''(i) The approximately 3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Willow Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.

''(ii) The approximately 2.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Willow Creek' and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.''.

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the boundary of a covered segment is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(d) MAPS; LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of the covered segments.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary concerned may correct minor errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service.

(e) COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary concerned shall prepare the comprehensive management plan for the covered segments pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)) after consulting with Tribal governments, applicable political subdivisions of the State, and interested members of the public.

(f) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—If the United States acquires any non-Federal land within or adjacent to a covered segment, the acquired land shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable covered segment.

(g) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

(1) EFFECT ON RIGHTS.—In accordance with section 12(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1283(b)), nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section abrogates any existing rights of, privilege of, or contract held by any person, including any right, privilege, or contract that affects Federal land or private land, without the consent of the person, including—

(A) grazing permits or leases;

(B) existing water rights, including the jurisdiction of the State in administering water rights;

(C) existing points of diversion, including maintenance, repair, or replacement;

(D) existing water distribution infrastructure, including maintenance, repair, or replacement; and

(E) valid existing rights for mining and mineral leases.

(2) MINING ACTIVITIES.—The designation of a covered segment by subparagraph (G) or (H) of paragraph (233) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (b)) shall not—

(A) limit the licensing, development, operation, or maintenance of mining activities or mineral processing facilities outside the boundaries of the applicable covered segment; or

(B) affect any rights, obligations, privileges, or benefits granted under any permit or approval with respect to such mining activities or mineral processing facilities.

(3) CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land shall be acquired under this section or an amendment made by this section without the consent of the owner.

(4) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this section amends or otherwise affects the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3478).

(5) NATIVE FISH HABITAT RESTORATION.—

(A) EXISTING PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section affects the authority of the Secretary concerned or the State to operate, maintain, replace, or improve a native fish habitat restoration project (including fish barriers) in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act within a covered segment.

(B) NEW PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1278), the Secretary concerned may authorize the construction of a native fish habitat restoration project (including any necessary fish barriers) within a covered segment if the project—

(i) would enhance the recovery of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), a sensitive species, or a species of greatest conservation need, including the Gila Trout (Oncorhynchus gilae); and

(ii) would not unreasonably diminish the free-flowing nature or outstandingly remarkable values of the covered segment.

(C) PROJECTS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS.—A native fish habitat restoration project (including fish barriers) located within an area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be constructed consistent with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the applicable wilderness management plan.

(6) STATE LAND JURISDICTION.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section affects the jurisdiction of land under the jurisdiction of the State, including land under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico State Land Office and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

(7) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(8) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section alters, modifies, diminishes, or extinguishes the reserved treaty rights of any Indian Tribe with respect to hunting, fishing, gathering, and cultural or religious rights in the vicinity of a covered segment as protected by a treaty.

SEC. 1096. MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES OF GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT AND GILA NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (2) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately 440 acres of land identified as ''Transfer from USDA Forest Service to National Park Service'' on the map entitled ''Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment'' and dated March 2020.

(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is revised to incorporate the land transferred to the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (a)(1).

(B) MAP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and keep on file for public inspection in the appropriate office of the National Park Service a map and a legal description of the revised boundary of the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

(ii) EFFECT.—The map and legal description under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

(2) GILA NATIONAL FOREST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Gila National Forest is modified to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (a)(1).

(B) MAP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare and keep on file for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service a map and a legal description of the revised boundary of the Gila National Forest.

(ii) EFFECT.—The map and legal description under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

SA 2968. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND IN PECOS WATERSHED AREA, NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL LAND.—In this section, the term ''Federal land'' means the Federal land depicted as ''Pecos Withdrawal'' on the map entitled ''Proposed Mineral Withdrawal Legislative Map'' and dated September 11, 2023.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 1096. DESIGNATION OF THOMPSON PEAK WILDERNESS AREA, NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness area'' means the Thompson Peak Wilderness Area designated by subsection (b).

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 11,599 acres of land managed by the Forest Service in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Mineral Withdrawal Legislative Map'' and dated September 11, 2023, is designated as a wilderness area and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ''Thompson Peak Wilderness Area''.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the wilderness area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) NO PROTECTIVE PERIMETERS OR BUFFER ZONES.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness area to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness area.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses outside of the wilderness area can be seen or heard from an area within the wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of the nonwilderness activities or uses outside the boundaries of the wilderness area.

(3) FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management in the wilderness area (including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping).

(4) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall allow the continuation of the grazing of livestock in the wilderness area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(5) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE CONTROL.—The Secretary may carry out measures in the wilderness area that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, or diseases, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)).

(e) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SA 2969. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C in title III, add the following:

SEC. 324. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR ASSESSING PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN WATER SOURCES AND PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE REMEDIATION SOLUTIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to dedicate resources to advancing, and expanding access to, perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and remediation science, research, and technologies through the establishment of Centers of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) select from among the applications submitted under paragraph (2)(A) an eligible research university, an eligible rural university, and a National Laboratory applying jointly for the establishment of centers, to be known as the ''Centers of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions'', which shall be a tri-institutional collaboration between the eligible research university, eligible rural university, and National Laboratory co-applicants (in this section referred to as the ''Centers''); and

(B) guide the eligible research university, eligible rural university, and National Laboratory in the establishment of the Centers.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible research university, eligible rural university, and National Laboratory desiring to establish the Centers shall jointly submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(B) CRITERIA.—In evaluating applications submitted under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall only consider applications that—

(i) include evidence of an existing partnership between not fewer than two of the co-applicants that is dedicated to supporting and expanding shared scientific goals with a clear pathway to collaborating on furthering science and research relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(ii) demonstrate a history of collaboration between not fewer than two of the co-applicants on the advancement of shared research capabilities, including instrumentation and research infrastructure relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(iii) indicate that the co-applicants have the capacity to expand education and research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to prepare a generation of experts in sciences relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(iv) demonstrate that the National Laboratory co-applicant is equipped to scale up newly discovered materials and methods for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance removal processes for low-risk, cost-effective, and validated commercialization; and

(v) identify one or more staff members of each co-applicant who—

(I) have expertise in sciences relevant to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and remediation; and

(II) have been jointly selected, and will be jointly appointed, by the co-applicants to lead and carry out the purposes of the Centers.

(3) TIMING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Centers shall be established not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) DELAY.—If the Administrator determines that a delay in the establishment of the Centers is necessary, the Administrator—

(i) not later than the date specified in subparagraph (A), shall submit a notification to the appropriate committees of Congress explaining the necessity of the delay; and

(ii) shall ensure that the Centers are established not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall carry out paragraph (1) in coordination with other relevant officials of the Federal Government as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(c) DUTIES AND CAPABILITIES OF THE CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Centers shall develop and maintain—

(A) capabilities for measuring perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other relevant environmental, municipal, industrial, or residential water samples using methods certified by the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(B) capabilities for—

(i) evaluating emerging perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance removal and destruction technologies and methods; and

(ii) benchmarking those technologies and methods relative to existing technologies and methods.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Centers shall, at a minimum—

(i) develop instruments and personnel capable of analyzing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in water using—

(I) the method described by the Environmental Protection Agency in the document entitled ''Method 533: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem mass Spectrometry'' (commonly known as ''EPA Method 533'');

(II) the method described by the Environmental Protection Agency in the document entitled ''Method 537.1: Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS)'' (commonly known as ''EPA Method 537.1'');

(III) any updated or future method developed by the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(IV) any other method the Administrator considers relevant;

(ii) develop and maintain capabilities for evaluating the removal of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from water using newly developed adsorbents or membranes;

(iii) develop and maintain capabilities to evaluate the degradation of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in water or other media;

(iv) make the capabilities and instruments developed under clauses (i) through (iii) available to researchers throughout the regions in which the Centers are located; and

(v) make reliable perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance measurement capabilities and instruments available to municipalities and individuals in the regions in which the Centers are located at reasonable cost.

(B) OPEN-ACCESS RESEARCH.—The Centers shall provide open access to the research findings of the Centers.

(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Administrator may, as the Administrator determines to be necessary, use staff and other resources from other Federal agencies in carrying out this section.

(e) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS.—Not later than one year after the date of the establishment of the Centers under subsection (b), the Administrator, in coordination with the Centers, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the establishment of the Centers; and

(B) the activities of the Centers since the date on which the Centers were established.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date on which the report under paragraph (1) is submitted, and annually thereafter until the date on which the Centers are terminated under subsection (f), the Administrator, in coordination with the Centers, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the activities of the Centers during the year covered by the report; and

(B) any policy, research, or funding recommendations relating to the purposes or activities of the Centers.

(f) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Centers shall terminate on October 1, 2034.

(2) EXTENSION.—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Centers, determines that the continued operation of the Centers beyond the date described in paragraph (1) is necessary to advance science and technologies to address perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination—

(A) the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(i) a notification of that determination; and

(ii) a description of the funding necessary for the Centers to continue in operation and fulfill their purpose; and

(B) subject to the availability of funds, may extend the duration of the Centers for such time as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(g) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2025 for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense, $25,000,000 shall be made available to the Administrator to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available to the Administrator for the purposes specified in that paragraph until September 30, 2033.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than four percent of the amounts made available to the Administrator under paragraph (1) shall be used for the administrative costs of carrying out this section.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term the ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) ELIGIBLE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY.—The term ''eligible research university'' means an institution of higher education that—

(A) has annual research expenditures of not less than $750,000,000; and

(B) is located near a population center of not fewer than 5,000,000 individuals.

(4) ELIGIBLE RURAL UNIVERSITY.—The term ''eligible rural university'' means an institution of higher education that is—

(A) located in one of the five States with the lowest population density as determined by data from the most recent census;

(B) a member of the National Security Innovation Network in the Rocky Mountain Region; and

(C) in proximity to the geographic center of the United States, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(6) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(7) PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a substance that is a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance (as those terms are defined in section 7331(2)(B) of the PFAS Act of 2019 (15 U.S.C. 8931(2)(B))), including a mixture of those substances.

SA 2970. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. IMPACT AID ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) CERTAIN HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—Section 7003(b)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(i)(IV)(aa), by striking ''35'' and inserting ''20''; and

(2) in the matter preceding item (aa) of subparagraph (D)(i)(II), by striking ''35'' and inserting ''20''.

(b) AGENCIES AFFECTED BY PRIVATIZATION OR CLOSURE OF MILITARY HOUSING.—Section 7003(b)(2)(G) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(2)(G)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''clause (iii)'' and inserting ''clause (iv)'';

(2) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv); and

(3) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

''(iii) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a local educational agency that was eligible for, and received, a basic support payment under this paragraph for fiscal year 2024 through the application of clause (i) shall remain eligible for a basic support payment under this paragraph for fiscal year 2025 and any succeeding fiscal year. The amount of a payment under this clause shall be calculated in accordance with clause (ii).''.

(c) DETERMINATION OF WEIGHTED STUDENT UNITS FOR PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL IMPACT AID PROGRAM.—Section 7003(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)(2)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''100,000'' and inserting ''85,000''.

SA 2971. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle I—Keep STEM Talent Act

SEC. 1096. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Keep STEM Talent Act of 2024''.

SEC. 1097. VISA REQUIREMENTS.

(a) GRADUATE DEGREE VISA REQUIREMENTS.—To be approved for or maintain nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)), a student seeking to pursue an advanced degree in a STEM field (as defined in section 201(b)(1)(F)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(1)(F)(ii))) (as amended by section 1098(a) of this Act) for a degree at the master's level or higher at a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) must apply for a nonimmigrant visa and admission, or must apply to change or extend nonimmigrant status and have such application approved, prior to beginning such advanced degree program.

(b) STRENGTHENED VETTING PROCESS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall establish procedures to ensure that aliens described in subsection (a) are admissible pursuant to section 212(a)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(A)). Such procedures shall ensure that such aliens seeking change or extension of nonimmigrant status from within the United States undergo verification of academic credentials, comprehensive background checks, and interviews in a manner equivalent to that of an alien seeking a nonimmigrant visa and admission from outside the United States. To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall also take steps to ensure that such applications for a nonimmigrant visa and admission, or change or extension of nonimmigrant status, are processed in a timely manner to allow the pursuit of graduate education. No court shall have jurisdiction to review the denial of an application for change or extension of nonimmigrant status filed by an alien described in subsection (a).

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives detailing the implementation and effectiveness of the requirement for foreign graduate students pursuing advanced degrees in STEM fields to seek a nonimmigrant visa and admission, or change or extension of nonimmigrant status, prior to pursuing a graduate degree program. The report shall include data on visa application volumes, processing times, security outcomes, and economic impacts.

SEC. 1098. LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR CERTAIN ADVANCED STEM DEGREE HOLDERS.

(a) ALIENS NOT SUBJECT TO DIRECT NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Section 201(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F)(i) Aliens who—

''(I) have earned a degree in a STEM field at the master's level or higher, while physically present in the United States from a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))) accredited by an accrediting entity recognized by the Department of Education;

''(II) have an offer of employment from, or are employed by, a United States employer to perform work that is directly related to such degree at a rate of pay that is higher than the median wage level for the occupational classification in the area of employment, as determined by the Secretary of Labor;

''(III) have an approved labor certification under section 212(a)(5)(A)(i); or

''(IV) are the spouses and children of aliens described in subclauses (I) through (III) who are accompanying or following to join such aliens.

''(ii) In this subparagraph, the term 'STEM field' means a field of science, technology, engineering, or mathematics described in the most recent version of the Classification of Instructional Programs of the Department of Education taxonomy under the summary group of—

''(I) computer and information sciences and support services;

''(II) engineering;

''(III) mathematics and statistics;

''(IV) biological and biomedical sciences;

''(V) physical sciences;

''(VI) agriculture sciences; or

''(VII) natural resources and conservation sciences.

''(iii) The Secretary of Homeland Security has the sole and unreviewable discretion to determine whether an alien's degree or degree program is in a STEM field.''.

(b) PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING IMMIGRATION STATUS.—Section 204(a)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(F)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''203(b)(2)'' and all that follows through ''Attorney General''; and

(2) by inserting ''203(b)(2), 203(b)(3), or 201(b)(1)(F) may file a petition with the Secretary of Homeland Security''.

(c) LABOR CERTIFICATION.—Section 212(a)(5)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(5)(D)) is amended by inserting ''section 201(b)(1)(F) or under'' after ''adjustment of status under''.

(d) DUAL INTENT FOR NONIMMIGRANTS SEEKING ADVANCED STEM DEGREES AT UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding sections 101(a)(15)(F)(i) and 214(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)(i) and 1184(b)), an alien who is a bona fide student admitted to a program in a STEM field (as defined in subparagraph (F)(ii) of section 201(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(1))) for a degree at the master's level or higher at a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))) accredited by an accrediting entity recognized by the Department of Education may obtain a student visa, be admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant student, or extend or change nonimmigrant status to pursue such degree even if such alien seeks lawful permanent resident status in the United States. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to modify or amend section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 214(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 1184(b)), or any regulation interpreting these authorities for an alien who is not described in this subsection.

SEC. 1099. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle may be construed to expand the statutory law enforcement or regulatory authority of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of State.

SEC. 1100. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle.

SA 2972. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. ESTABLISHMENT OF SKI AREA FEE RETENTION ACCOUNT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 701 of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 497c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) SKI AREA FEE RETENTION ACCOUNT.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ACCOUNT.—The term 'Account' means the Ski Area Fee Retention Account established under paragraph (2).

''(B) COVERED UNIT.—The term 'covered unit' means the unit of the National Forest System that collects the ski area permit rental charge under this section.

''(C) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a special account in the Treasury, to be known as the 'Ski Area Fee Retention Account'.

''(3) DEPOSITS.—Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a ski area permit rental charge collected by the Secretary under this section shall—

''(A) be deposited in the Account;

''(B) be available to the Secretary for use, without further appropriation; and

''(C) remain available for the period of 4 fiscal years beginning with the first fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the ski area permit rental charge is deposited in the Account under subparagraph (A).

''(4) DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS IN THE ACCOUNT.—

''(A) LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall expend 80 percent of the ski area permit rental charges deposited in the Account from a covered unit at the covered unit in accordance with clause (ii).

''(ii) DISTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure under clause (i)—

''(I) 75 percent shall be used at the covered unit for activities described in paragraph (5)(A); and

''(II) 25 percent shall be used for activities at the covered unit described in paragraph (5)(B).

''(B) AGENCY-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall expend 20 percent of the ski area permit rental charges deposited in the Account from a covered unit at any unit of the National Forest System for an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (5).

''(C) REDUCTION OF PERCENTAGE.—

''(i) REDUCTION.—The Secretary shall reduce the percentage otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A)(i) to not less than 60 percent if the Secretary determines that the amount otherwise made available under that subparagraph exceeds the reasonable needs of the covered unit for which expenditures may be made in the applicable fiscal year.

''(ii) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The balance of the ski area permit rental charges that are collected at a covered unit, deposited into the Account, and not distributed in accordance with subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be available to the Secretary for expenditure at any other unit of the National Forest System in accordance with the following:

''(I) 75 percent shall be used for activities described in paragraph (5)(A).

''(II) 25 percent shall be used for activities described in paragraph (5)(B).

''(5) EXPENDITURES.—Amounts available to the Secretary for expenditure from the Account shall be only used for—

''(A)(i) the administration of the Forest Service ski area program, including—

''(I) the processing of an application for a new ski area or a ski area improvement project, including staffing and contracting for the processing; and

''(II) administering a ski area permit described in subsection (a);

''(ii) staff training for—

''(I) the processing of an application for—

''(aa) a new ski area;

''(bb) a ski area improvement project; or

''(cc) a special use permit; or

''(II) administering—

''(aa) a ski area permit described in subsection (a); or

''(bb) a special use permit;

''(iii) an interpretation activity, National Forest System visitor information, a visitor service, or signage;

''(iv) direct costs associated with collecting a ski area permit rental charge or other fee collected by the Secretary related to recreation;

''(v) planning for, or coordinating to respond to, a wildfire in or adjacent to a recreation site, particularly a ski area; or

''(vi) reducing the likelihood of a wildfire starting, or the risks posed by a wildfire, in or adjacent to a recreation site, particularly a ski area, except through hazardous fuels reduction activities; or

''(B)(i) the repair, maintenance, or enhancement of a Forest Service-owned facility, road, or trail directly related to visitor enjoyment, visitor access, or visitor health or safety;

''(ii) habitat restoration directly related to recreation;

''(iii) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;

''(iv) the construction or expansion of parking areas;

''(v) the processing or administering of a recreation special use permit;

''(vi) avalanche information and education activities carried out by the Secretary or nonprofit partners;

''(vii) search and rescue activities carried out by the Secretary, a local government, or a nonprofit partner; or

''(viii) the administration of leases under—

''(I) the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 109–54); and

''(II) section 8623 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 115–334).

''(6) LIMITATION.—Amounts in the Account may not be used for—

''(A) the conduct of wildfire suppression; or

''(B) the acquisition of land for inclusion in the National Forest System.

''(7) EFFECT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection affects the applicability of section 7 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (commonly known as the 'Granger-Thye Act') (16 U.S.C. 580d), to ski areas on National Forest System land.

''(B) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.—Rental charges retained and expended under this subsection shall supplement (and not supplant) appropriated funding for the operation and maintenance of each covered unit.

''(C) COST RECOVERY.—Nothing in this subsection affects any cost recovery under any provision of law (including regulations) for processing an application for or monitoring compliance with a ski area permit or other recreation special use permit.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section (including the amendments made by this section) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2973. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart I of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''CHAPTER 104—NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS

''§ 10401. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) ACTIVE RESERVIST.—The term 'active reservist' means a reservist holding a position to which the reservist has been appointed under section 10403(c)(2).

''(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of General Services.

''(3) COVERED EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term 'covered Executive agency' means an Executive agency, except that such term includes the United States Postal Service, the Postal Regulatory Commission, and the Executive Office of the President.

''(4) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the program established under section 10402(a).

''(5) RESERVIST.—The term 'reservist' means an individual who is a member of the National Digital Reserve Corps.

''§ 10402. Establishment

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the General Services Administration a program to establish, recruit, manage, and assign a reserve of individuals with relevant skills and credentials, to be known as the 'National Digital Reserve Corps', to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies.

''(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall issue guidance for the National Digital Reserve Corps, which shall include procedures for coordinating with covered Executive agencies to—

''(A) identify digital and cybersecurity needs that may be addressed by the National Digital Reserve Corps; and

''(B) assign active reservists to address the needs described in subparagraph (A).

''(2) RECRUITMENT AND INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall begin recruiting reservists and assigning active reservists under the Program.

''§ 10403. Organization

''(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Digital Reserve Corps shall be administered by the Administrator.

''(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the Program, the Administrator shall—

''(A) establish standards for serving as a reservist, including educational attainment, professional qualifications, and background checks in accordance with existing Federal guidance;

''(B) ensure the standards established under subparagraph (A) are met;

''(C) recruit individuals to the National Digital Reserve Corps;

''(D) activate and deactivate reservists as necessary;

''(E) coordinate with covered Executive agencies to—

''(i) determine the digital and cybersecurity needs that reservists shall be assigned to address;

''(ii) ensure active reservists have the access, resources, and equipment required to address the digital and cybersecurity needs that the reservists are assigned to address; and

''(iii) analyze potential assignments for reservists to determine outcomes, develop anticipated assignment timelines, and identify covered Executive agency partners;

''(F) ensure that reservists acquire and maintain appropriate security clearances; and

''(G) determine what additional resources, if any, are required to successfully implement the Program.

''(b) NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS PARTICIPATION.—

''(1) SERVICE OBLIGATION AGREEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual may become a reservist only if that individual enters into a written agreement with the Administrator to become a reservist.

''(B) CONTESTS.—An agreement described in subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) require the individual seeking to become a reservist to serve as a reservist for a 3-year period, during which that individual shall serve not less than 30 days per year as an active reservist; and

''(ii) set forth all other the rights and obligations of the individual and the General Services Administration.

''(2) COMPENSATION.—The Administrator shall determine the appropriate compensation for service as a reservist, except that the annual pay for that service shall not exceed $10,000.

''(3) EMPLOYMENT PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of Labor shall prescribe such regulations as necessary to ensure the reemployment, continuation of benefits, and nondiscrimination in reemployment of active reservists, provided that those regulations shall include, at a minimum, the rights and obligations set forth under chapter 43 of title 38.

''(4) PENALTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A reservist that fails to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2), or fails to carry out the duties assigned to a reservist under such an appointment, shall, after notice and an opportunity to be heard—

''(i) cease to be a reservist; and

''(ii) be fined an amount equal to the sum of—

''(I) an amount equal to the amounts, if any, paid under section 10405 with respect to that reservist; and

''(II) the difference between the amount of compensation that reservist would have received if the reservist completed the entire term of service as a reservist agreed to in the agreement described in paragraph (1) and the amount of compensation that reservist has received under that agreement.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a failure of a reservist to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2), or to carry out the duties assigned to the reservist under such an appointment, if—

''(I) the failure was due to the death or disability of that reservist; or

''(II) the Administrator, in consultation with the head of the relevant covered Executive agency, determines that subparagraph (A) should not apply with respect to the failure.

''(ii) RELEVANT COVERED EXECUTIVE AGENCY DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term 'relevant covered Executive agency' means—

''(I) in the case of a reservist failing to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2), the covered Executive agency to which that reservist would have been appointed; and

''(II) in the case of a reservist failing to carry out the duties assigned to that reservist under such an appointment, the covered Executive agency to which that reservist was appointed.

''(c) APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY.—

''(1) CORPS LEADERSHIP.—The Administrator may appoint qualified candidates to positions in the competitive service in the General Service Administration for which the primary duties are related to the management or administration of the National Digital Reserve Corps, as determined by the Administrator.

''(2) CORPS RESERVISTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may appoint qualified reservists to temporary positions in the competitive service for the purpose of assigning those reservists under section 10404 and to otherwise carry out the National Digital Reserve Corps.

''(B) APPOINTMENT LIMITS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may not appoint an individual under this paragraph if, during the 365-day period ending on the date of that appointment, that individual has been an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government, of any independent agency of the United States, or of the District of Columbia for not less than 130 days.

''(ii) AUTOMATIC APPOINTMENT TERMINATION.—The appointment of an individual under this paragraph shall terminate upon that individual being employed as an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government, of any independent agency of the United States, or of the District of Columbia for 130 days during the previous 365 days.

''(C) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—An individual appointed under this paragraph shall be considered a special Government employee (as that term is defined in section 202(a) of title 18).

''(D) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—An individual appointed under this section shall not, as an active reservist, have access to proprietary or confidential information that is of commercial value to any private entity or individual employing that appointee.

''(E) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.—An individual appointed under this paragraph shall be in addition to any employees of the General Services Administration, the duties of whom relate to the digital or cybersecurity needs of the General Services Administration.

''§ 10404. Assignments

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may assign active reservists to address the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies, including cybersecurity services, digital education and training, data triage, acquisition assistance, guidance on digital projects, development of technical solutions, and bridging public needs and private sector capabilities.

''(b) ASSIGNMENT-SPECIFIC ACCESS, RESOURCES, SUPPLIES, OR EQUIPMENT.—The head of a covered Executive agency shall, to the extent practicable, provide each active reservist assigned to address a digital or cybersecurity need of that covered Executive agency under subsection (a) with any specialized access, resources, supplies, or equipment required to address that digital or cybersecurity need.

''(c) DURATION.—The assignment of an individual under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earliest of the following:

''(1) A date determined by the Administrator.

''(2) The date on which the Administrator receives notification of the decision of the head of the covered Executive agency, the digital or cybersecurity needs of which that individual is assigned to address under subsection (a), that the assignment should terminate.

''(3) The date on which the assigned individual ceases to be an active reservist.

''§ 10405. Reservist continuing education

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator may pay for reservists to acquire training and receive continuing education related to the duties assigned to those reservists pursuant to appointments under section 10403(c)(2), including attending conferences and seminars and obtaining certifications, that will enable reservists to more effectively meet the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies.

''(b) APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall establish a process for reservists to apply for the payment of reasonable expenses relating to the training or continuing education described in subsection (a).

''(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the expenditures under this section.

''§ 10406. Congressional reports

''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the Program, including—

''(1) the number of reservists;

''(2) a list of covered Executive agencies that have submitted requests for support from the National Digital Reserve Corps;

''(3) the nature and status of the requests described in paragraph (2); and

''(4) with respect to each request described in paragraph for which active reservists have been assigned, and for which work by the National Digital Reserve Corps has concluded, an evaluation of that work and the results of that work by—

''(A) the covered Executive agency that submitted the request; and

''(B) the reservists assigned to that request.

''§ 10407. Construction

''Nothing in this chapter may be construed to abrogate or otherwise affect the authorities or the responsibilities of the head of any other Executive agency.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item related to chapter 103 the following:

''104. National Digital Reserve Corps 10401
''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000, to remain available until fiscal year 2026, to carry out the program established under section 10402(a) of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section.

(d) TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 1142(b)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and the National Digital Reserve Corps'' after ''Selected Reserve''.

(e) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, for administration and service-wide activities, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Line 470, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $30,000,000.

SA 2974. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for

fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. AUTHORITY OF ARMY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE WARRANTS AND MAKE ARRESTS.—Section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**and Army Counterintelligence Command**'' before the colon; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''who is a special agent'' and inserting the following: ''who is—

''(1) a special agent'';

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) a special agent of the Army Counterintelligence Command (or a successor to that command) whose duties include conducting, supervising, or coordinating counterintelligence investigations in programs and operations of the Department of the Army.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT AND BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives an annual report and provide to such committees an annual briefing on the administration of section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 747 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 7377 and inserting the following new item:

''7377. Civilian special agents of the Criminal Investigation Command and Army Counterintelligence Command: authority to execute warrants and make arrests.''.

(d) SUNSET AND SNAPBACK.—On the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) subsection (b) of section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as it read on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) the section heading for such section is amended to read as it read on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(3) the item for such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 747 of such title is amended to read as it read on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2975. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 750. ESTABLISHMENT OF REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BLAST OVERPRESSURE EXPOSURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall—

(1) establish a baseline neurocognitive assessment to be conducted during the accession process of members of the Armed Forces before the beginning of training;

(2) establish neurocognitive assessments to monitor the cognitive function of such members to be conducted—

(A) at least every three years as part of the periodic health assessment of such members; and

(B) as part of the post-deployment health assessment of such members;

(3) ensure all neurocognitive assessments of such members, including those required under paragraphs (1) and (2), are maintained in the electronic medical record of such member;

(4) establish a process for annual review of blast overpressure exposure logs and traumatic brain injury logs for each member of the Armed Forces during the periodic health assessment of such member for cumulative exposure in order to refer members with recurrent and prolonged exposure to specialty care; and

(5) establish standards for recurrent and prolonged exposure.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENT.—The term ''neurocognitive assessment'' means a standardized cognitive and behavioral evaluation using validated and normed testing performed in a formal environment that uses specifically designated tasks to measure cognitive function known to be linked to a particular brain structure or pathway, which may include a measurement of intellectual functioning, attention, new learning or memory, intelligence, processing speed, and executive functioning.

(2) TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.—The term ''traumatic brain injury'' means a traumatically induced structural injury or physiological disruption of brain function as a result of an external force that is indicated by new onset or worsening of at least one of the following clinical signs immediately following the event:

(A) Alteration in mental status, including confusion, disorientation, or slowed thinking.

(B) Loss of memory for events immediately before or after the injury.

(C) Any period of loss of or decreased level of consciousness, observed or self-reported.

SA 2976. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle G—Iran Sanctions

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Preventing Underhanded and Nefarious Iranian Supported Homicides Act of 2024'' or the ''PUNISH Act of 2024''.

SEC. 1292. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED EXECUTIVE ORDER.—The term ''covered Executive order'' means any of the following:

(A) Executive Order 13871 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing sanctions with respect to the iron, steel, aluminum, and copper sectors of Iran), as in effect on May 10, 2019.

(B) Executive Order 13876 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing sanctions with respect to Iran), as in effect on June 24, 2019.

(C) Executive Order 13902 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing sanctions with respect to additional sectors of Iran), as in effect on January 10, 2020.

(D) Executive Order 13949 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to the conventional arms activities of Iran), as in effect on September 21, 2020.

(3) COVERED PROVISION OF LAW.—The term ''covered provision of law'' means any of the following:

(A) This subtitle.

(B) Each covered Executive order.

(C) The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(D) The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.).

(E) Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a).

(F) The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.).

(G) The Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.).

(H) Title I of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9401 et seq.).

(I) The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq).

(4) GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.—The term ''Government of Iran'' includes—

(A) any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Iran; and

(B) any person owned or controlled by that Government.

SEC. 1293. CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS IMPOSING SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each covered Executive order shall remain in effect and continue to apply, and may not be modified, until the termination date described in section 1299A.

(b) CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF SANCTIONS DESIGNATIONS.—With respect to each person designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to a covered Executive order before the date of the enactment of this Act, the designation of the person, and sanctions applicable to the person pursuant to the designation, shall remain in effect and continue to apply, and may not be modified, until the termination date described in section 1299A.

(c) PUBLICATION.—In publishing this subtitle in slip form and in the United States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include at the end an appendix setting forth the text of each covered Executive order.

SEC. 1294. CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES DECLARED WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) or (d) of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergencies specified in subsection (b) shall remain in effect and continue to apply, and may not be modified, until the termination date described in section 1299A.

(b) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES SPECIFIED.—The national emergencies specified in this subsection are the following national emergencies declared with respect to Iran:

(1) The national emergency declared by Executive Order 12170 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking Iranian Government property) and most recently continued by the Notice of the President issued November 8, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 68,013).

(2) The national emergency declared by Executive Order 12957 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to prohibiting certain transactions with respect to the development of Iranian petroleum resources) and most recently continued by the Notice of the President issued March 10, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 15,595).

SEC. 1295. CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN, THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND OF IRAN, THE ETEMAD TEJARTE PARS COMPANY, THE NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AND THE NATIONAL IRANIAN TANKER COMPANY UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224.

With respect to each Iranian person designated on January 1, 2021, for the imposition of sanctions under Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism), as in effect on September 9, 2019, the designation of the person, and sanctions applicable to the person pursuant to the designation, shall remain in effect and continue to apply, and may not be modified, until the termination date described in section 1299A.

SEC. 1296. CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DESIGNATION OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS.

The designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), and sanctions applicable to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps pursuant to that designation, shall remain in effect and continue to apply, and may not be modified, until the termination date described in section 1299A.

SEC. 1297. PROHIBITION ON SANCTIONS RELIEF FOR IRANIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING WITH RESPECT TO PETROLEUM PURCHASES FROM IRAN.

Section 1245(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The President may not exercise the authority under paragraph (5) to waive the imposition of sanctions under paragraph (1), or issue any license to authorize the purchase of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran, unless the determination set forth in the most recent report submitted under subsection (a) of section 1299 of the Preventing Underhanded and Nefarious Iranian Supported Homicides Act of 2024 was a determination that the Government of Iran has not engaged in any of activities described in subsection (b) of that section during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report.''.

SEC. 1298. LIMITATION ON WAIVER, SUSPENSION, OR REDUCTION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

The President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of sanctions imposed pursuant to any covered provision of law unless, in addition to the requirements for a waiver under that provision of law, the determination set forth in the most recent report submitted under subsection (a) of section 1299 was a determination that the Government of Iran has not engaged in any of activities described in subsection (b) of that section during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report.

SEC. 1299. DETERMINATION ON THE CESSATION OF IRANIAN-SPONSORED ASSASSINATIONS OR ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND IRANIAN RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth a determination of whether the Government of Iran or any foreign person (including any foreign financial institution) has directly or indirectly ordered, controlled, directed, or otherwise supported (including through the use of Iranian agents or affiliates of the Government of Iran, including Hezbollah, Hamas, Kata'ib Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any other entity determined to be such an agent or affiliate) any of the activities described in subsection (b) during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report.

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities described in this subsection are—

(1) the murder, attempted murder, assault, or other use or threat to use violence against—

(A) any current or former official of the Government of the United States, wherever located;

(B) any United States citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, wherever located; or

(C) any Iranian national residing in the United States; or

(2) the politically motivated intimidation, abuse, extortion, or detention or trial—

(A) in Iran, of a United States citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or

(B) outside of Iran, of an Iranian national or resident or individual of Iranian origin.

SEC. 1299A. TERMINATION DATE.

The termination date described in this section is the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the certification described in section 401(a) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551(a)).

SA 2977. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle G—Iran Sanctions Enforcement

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Iranian Sanctions Enforcement Act of 2024''.

SEC. 1292. IRAN SANCTIONS ENFORCEMENT FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Iran Sanctions Enforcement Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund''), to pay expenses relating to seizures and forfeitures of property made with respect to violations by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United States.

(b) DESIGNATION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint an administrator for the Fund (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator'').

(c) EXPENDITURES FROM THE FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may authorize amounts from the Fund to be used, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for payment of all proper expenses relating to a covered seizure or forfeiture, including the following:

(A) Investigative costs incurred by a law enforcement agency of the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice.

(B) Expenses of detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, or disposal of the property seized or forfeited, and if condemned by a court and a bond for such costs was not given, the costs as taxed by the court.

(C) Costs of—

(i) contract services relating to a covered seizure or forfeiture;

(ii) the employment of outside contractors to operate and manage properties seized or forfeited or to provide other specialized services necessary to dispose of such properties in an effort to maximize the return from such properties; and

(iii) reimbursing any Federal, State, or local agency for any expenditures made to perform the functions described in this subparagraph.

(D) Payments to reimburse any covered Federal agency for investigative costs incurred leading to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(E) Payments for contracting for the services of experts and consultants needed by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to assist in carrying out duties related to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(F) Awards of compensation to informers for assistance provided with respect to a violation by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United States that leads to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(G) Equitable sharing payments made to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign governments for expenses incurred with respect to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(H) Payment of overtime pay, salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar expenses of State or local law enforcement officers that are incurred in joint law enforcement operations with a covered Federal agency relating to covered seizure or forfeiture.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF FUND FOR ADDITIONAL PURPOSES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may direct the Administrator to authorize the use of amounts in the Fund for the following:

(A) Payment of awards for information or assistance leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture made with respect to a violation by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United States and involving any covered Federal agency.

(B) Purchases of evidence or information by a covered Federal agency with respect to a violation by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United

States that leads to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(C) Payment for equipment for any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by a covered Federal agency to enable the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist in law enforcement functions relating to a covered seizure or forfeiture, and for other equipment directly related to a covered seizure or forfeiture, including laboratory equipment, protective equipment, communications equipment, and the operation and maintenance costs of such equipment.

(D) Payment for equipment for any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency to enable the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist in law enforcement functions relating to a covered seizure or forfeiture if the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft will be used in joint law enforcement operations with a covered Federal agency.

(E) Reimbursement of individuals or organizations for expenses incurred by such individuals or organizations in cooperating with a covered Federal agency in investigations and undercover law enforcement operations relating to a covered seizure or forfeiture.

(3) PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FUND.—In allocating amounts from the Fund for the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Administrator shall prioritize activities that result in the seizure and forfeiture of oil or petroleum products or other commodities or methods of exchange that fund the efforts of Iran or covered Iranian proxies to carry out acts of international terrorism or otherwise kill United States citizens.

(d) MANAGEMENT OF FUND.—The Fund shall be managed and invested in the same manner as a trust fund is managed and invested under section 9602 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) FUNDING.—

(1) INITIAL FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $150,000,000 for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended.

(B) REPAYMENT OF INITIAL FUNDING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2034, the Administrator shall transfer from the Fund into the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to $150,000,000, as adjusted pursuant to paragraph (4).

(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The repayment of amounts under clause (i) shall not be construed as a termination of the authority for operation of the Fund.

(2) CONTINUED OPERATION AND FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the net proceeds from the sale of property, forfeited or paid to the United States, arising from a violation by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United States, shall be deposited or transferred into the Fund.

(B) TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS AFTER DEPOSITS INTO THE JUSTICE FOR UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM ACT.—The deposit or transfer of any net proceeds to the Fund under subparagraph (A) shall occur after the deposit or transfer of net proceeds into the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund as required by subsection (e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144).

(3) MAXIMUM END-OF-YEAR BALANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, at the end of a fiscal year, the amount in the Fund exceeds the amount specified in subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall transfer the amount in excess of the amount specified in subparagraph (B) to the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt of the United States.

(B) AMOUNT SPECIFIED.—The amount specified in this subparagraph is—

(i) in fiscal year 2024, $500,000,000; and

(ii) in any fiscal year thereafter, $500,000,000, as adjusted pursuant to paragraph (4).

(4) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amounts described in paragraphs (1)(B)(i) and (3)(B)(ii) shall be adjusted, at the beginning of each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034, to reflect the percentage (if any) of the increase in the average of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding 12-month period compared to the Consumer Price Index for fiscal year 2023.

(B) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''Consumer Price Index'' means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(f) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any expenditure of amounts in the Fund, or transfer of amounts from the Fund, not authorized by this section is prohibited.

(2) ACTS BY CONGRESS.—Any Act of Congress to remove money from the Fund shall be reported in the Federal Register not later than 10 days after the enactment of the Act.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2024, and annually thereafter through September 1, 2034, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(1) all activities supported by the Fund during the fiscal year during which the report is submitted and the preceding fiscal year;

(2) a list of each covered seizure or forfeiture supported by the Fund during those fiscal years and, with respect to each such seizure or forfeiture—

(A) the goods seized;

(B) the current status of the forfeiture of the goods;

(C) an assessment of the impact on the national security of the United States of the seizure or forfeiture, including the estimated loss of revenue to the person from which the goods were seized; and

(D) any anticipated response or outcome of the seizure or forfeiture;

(3) the financial health and financial data of the Fund as of the date of the report;

(4) the amount transferred to the general fund of the Treasury under subsection (e) or (h);

(5)(A) the amount paid to informants for information or evidence under subsection (c);

(B) whether the information or evidence led to a seizure; and

(C) if so, the cost of the goods seized;

(6) the amount remaining to be transferred under subsection (e)(3) and an estimated timeline for transferring the full amount required by that subsection; and

(7)(A) any instances during the fiscal years covered by the report of a covered seizure or forfeiture if, after amounts were expended from the Fund to support the seizure or forfeiture, the seizure or forfeiture did not occur as a result of a policy decision made by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the President, or any other official of the United States; and

(B) a description of the costs incurred and reasons the seizure or forfeiture did not occur.

(h) FAILURE TO REPORT OR UTILIZE THE FUND.—

(1) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT REPORT.—If a report required by subsection (g) is not submitted to the appropriate congressional committees by the date that is 180 days after the report is due under subsection (g), the Administrator shall transfer an amount equal to 5 percent of the amounts in the Fund to the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt of the United States. For each 90-day period thereafter during which the report is not submitted, the Administrator shall transfer an additional amount, equal to 5 percent of the amounts in the Fund, to the general fund of the Treasury for that purpose.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO USE FUND.—If a report submitted under subsection (g) indicates that amounts in the Fund have not been used for any seizure or forfeiture activity during the fiscal years covered by the report, the Fund shall be terminated and any amounts in the Fund shall transferred to the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt of the United States.

(3) WAIVER OF TERMINATION OF FUND FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States not to terminate the Fund as required by paragraph (2), the President may waive the requirement to terminate the Fund.

(B) REPORT REQUIRED.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subparagraph (A), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the factors considered in determining that it is in the national security interests of the United States not to terminate the Fund.

(C) FORM.—The report required by subparagraph (B) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the requirements of subsection (e) of the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144(e)) or the operation of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund under that subsection.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''covered Federal agency'' means any Federal agency specified in section 1293(b).

(3) COVERED IRANIAN PROXY.—The term ''covered Iranian proxy'' means a violent extremist organization or other organization that works on behalf of or receives financial or material support from Iran, including—

(A) the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force;

(B) Hamas;

(C) Palestinian Islamic Jihad;

(D) Hezbollah;

(E) Ansar Allah (the Houthis); and

(F) Iranian-sponsored militias in Iraq and Syria.

(4) COVERED SEIZURE OR FORFEITURE.—The term ''covered seizure or forfeiture'' means a seizure or forfeiture of property made with respect to a violation by Iran or a covered Iranian proxy of sanctions imposed by the United States.

SEC. 1293. ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall operate and maintain, within Homeland Security Investigations, the Export Enforcement Coordination Center, as established by Executive Order

13558 (50 U.S.C. 4601 note) (in this section referred to as the ''Center'').

(b) PURPOSES.—The Center shall serve as the primary center for Federal Government export enforcement efforts among the following agencies:

(1) The Department of State.

(2) The Department of the Treasury.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Department of Justice.

(5) The Department of Commerce.

(6) The Department of Energy.

(7) The Department of Homeland Security.

(8) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(9) Such other agencies as the President may designate.

(c) COORDINATION AUTHORITY.—The Center shall—

(1) serve as a conduit between Federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) for the exchange of information related to potential violations of United States export controls;

(2) serve as a primary point of contact between enforcement authorities and agencies engaged in export licensing;

(3) coordinate law enforcement public outreach activities related to United States export controls;

(4) serve as the primary deconfliction and support center to assist law enforcement agencies to coordinate and enhance investigations with respect to export control violations;

(5) establish integrated, governmentwide statistical tracking and targeting capabilities to support export enforcement; and

(6) carry out additional duties as assigned by the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the enforcement of United States export control laws.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Executive Associate Director of Homeland Security Investigations shall—

(1) serve as the administrator of the Center; and

(2) maintain documentation that describes the participants in, funding of, core functions of, and personnel assigned to, the Center.

(e) DIRECTOR; DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Center shall have a Director, who shall be—

(A) a member of the Senior Executive Service (as defined in section 2101a of title 5, United States Code) and a special agent within Homeland Security Investigations; and

(B) designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—The Center shall have 2 Deputy Directors, as follows:

(A) One Deputy Director, who shall be—

(i) a full-time employee of the Department of Commerce; and

(ii) appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

(B) One Deputy Director, who shall be—

(i) a full-time employee of the Department of Justice; and

(ii) appointed by the Attorney General.

(f) LIAISONS FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LIAISON.—An intelligence community liaison shall be detailed to the Center. The liaison shall be—

(A) a full-time employee of an element of the intelligence community; and

(B) designated by the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) LIAISONS FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A liaison shall be detailed to the Center by each agency specified in subparagraph (B). Such liaisons shall be special agents, officers, intelligence analysts, or intelligence officers, as appropriate.

(B) AGENCIES SPECIFIED.—The agencies specified in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Homeland Security Investigations.

(ii) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(iii) The Office of Export Enforcement of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.

(iv) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(v) The Defense Criminal Investigative Service.

(vi) The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(vii) The National Counterintelligence and Security Center of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(viii) The Department of Energy.

(ix) The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(x) The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State.

(xi) The Office of Export Administration of the Bureau of Industry and Security.

(xii) The Office of Enforcement Analysis of the Bureau of Industry and Security.

(xiii) The Office of Special Investigations of the Air Force.

(xiv) The Criminal Investigation Division of the Army.

(xv) The Naval Criminal Investigative Service.

(xvi) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(xvii) The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(xviii) Any other agency, at the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SA 2978. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. GOVERNING ETHICAL AI USE AND INNOVATION FOR HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT.

(a) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Part A of title IV of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 403D (42 U.S.C. 283a–3) the following:

''SEC. 403E. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH shall—

''(1) develop computational resources and datasets necessary to use artificial intelligence approaches for health and health care research;

''(2) provide expertise in biomedical research and the use of artificial intelligence;

''(3) develop and maintain federated resources that provide unified access to data from fundamental biomedical research and the clinical care environment;

''(4) provide education and ongoing support to a nationwide user community to foster scientifically sound, ethical, and inclusive research using artificial intelligence that addresses the health needs of all individuals; and

''(5) extend the clinical research capabilities of the National Institutes of Health to address significant gaps in evidence to guide clinical care and to serve the needs of every community.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director of NIH to carry out this section $400,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.''.

(b) OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—Subtitle C of title XXX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300jj–51 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 3023. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Coordinator shall—

''(1) carry out activities to engage in health research by—

''(A) utilizing the electronic health record as a data collection tool; and

''(B) requiring that individuals are offered an opportunity to direct the use of their health data for health care research; and

''(2) establish data and interoperability standards for access, exchange, and use of clinical and administrative data from the clinical care environment through a National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, in alignment with—

''(A) the United States Core Data for Interoperability;

''(B) the Fast Health Interoperability Resources; and

''(C) the Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Coordinator for fiscal year 2025—

''(1) $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (a)(1); and

''(2) $50,000,000 to carry out subsection (a)(2).''.

(c) MEDICARE REQUIREMENT FOR HOSPITALS RELATING TO USE OF ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS DATA FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PURPOSES.—Section 1866(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by moving the indentation of subparagraph (W) 2 ems to the left;

(2) in subparagraph (X)—

(A) by moving the indentation 2 ems to the left; and

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (Y), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (Y) the following new subparagraph:

''(Z) in the case of a hospital, with respect to each individual who is admitted to the hospital on or after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, to—

''(i) request permission of the individual to share the health data of the individual for health-related research purposes in accordance with section 3023(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act; and

''(ii) in the case where the individual grants permission to the sharing of such data, share the electronic health record of the individual for such purposes in accordance with such section.''.

(d) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that any steering subcommittee (or similar entity) for a National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource established in the Interagency Committee established under section 5103 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9413) shall include an officer or employee of the National Institutes of Health.

(e) NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 465(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 286(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (10); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

''(8) establish facilities so that the Library serves as the central exchange center of federated data sharing;

''(9) establish a core data science program to guide and enable a diverse and comprehensive community of health-related research data users; and''.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subpart 1 of part D of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 468. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2025—

''(1) $100,000,000 to carry out section 465(b)(8); and

''(2) $100,000,000 to carry out section 465(b)(9).''.

SA 2979. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION _____—VIEQUES RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT

SEC. _____01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act''.

SEC. _____02. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Vieques is an island municipality of Puerto Rico, measuring approximately 21 miles long by 4 miles wide, and located approximately 8 miles east of the main island of Puerto Rico.

(2) Prior to Hurricane Maria, residents of Vieques were served by an urgent medical care facility, the Susana Centeno Family Health Center, and residents had to travel off-island to obtain medical services, including most types of emergency care because the facility did not have the basic use of x-ray machines, CT machines, EKG machines, ultrasounds, or PET scans.

(3) The predominant means of transporting passengers and goods between Vieques and the main island of Puerto Rico is by ferry boat service, and over the years, the efficiency of this service has frequently been disrupted, unreliable, and difficult for cancer patients to endure to receive treatment. Each trip to Ceiba, Puerto Rico, for the cancer patient is an additional out-of-pocket expense ranging from $120 to $200.

(4) The United States Military maintained a presence on the eastern and western portions of Vieques for close to 60 years, and used parts of the island as a training range during those years, dropping over 80 million tons of ordnance and other weaponry available to the United States military since World War II.

(5) The unintended, unknown, and unavoidable consequences of these exercises were to expose Americans living on the islands to the residue of that weaponry which includes heavy metals and many other chemicals now known to harm human health.

(6) According to Government and independent documentation, the island of Vieques has high levels of heavy metals and has been exposed to chemical weapons and toxic chemicals. Since the military activity in Vieques, island residents have suffered from the health impacts from long-term exposure to environmental contamination as a result of 62 years of military operations, and have experienced higher rates of certain diseases among residents, including cancer, cirrhosis, hypertension, diabetes, heavy metal diseases, along with many unnamed and uncategorized illnesses. These toxic residues have caused the American residents of Vieques to develop illnesses due to ongoing exposure.

(7) In 2017, Vieques was hit by Hurricane Maria, an unusually destructive storm that devastated Puerto Rico and intensified the existing humanitarian crisis on the island by destroying existing medical facilities.

(8) The medical systems in place prior to Hurricane Maria were unable to properly handle the health crisis that existed due to the toxic residue left on the island by the military's activities.

(9) After Maria, the medical facility was closed due to damage and continues to be unable to perform even the few basic services that it did provide. Vieques needs a medical facility that can treat and address the critical and urgent need to get life-saving medical services to its residents. Due to legal restrictions, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this division referred to as ''FEMA'') is unable to provide a hospital where its capabilities exceed the abilities of the facility that existed prior to Maria; therefore Vieques needs assistance to build a facility to manage the vast health needs of its residents.

(10) Every American has benefitted from the sacrifices of those Americans who have lived and are living on Vieques and it is our intent to acknowledge that sacrifice and to treat those Americans with the same respect and appreciation that other Americans enjoy.

(11) In 2012, the residents of Vieques were denied the ability to address their needs in Court due to sovereign immunity, Sanchez v. United States, No. 3:09–cv–01260–DRD (D.P.R.). However, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit referred the issue to Congress and urged it to address the humanitarian crisis. This bill attempts to satisfy that request such that Americans living on Vieques have a remedy for the suffering they have endured.

SEC. _____03. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE ISLAND OF VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual claimant who has resided on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for not less than 5 years before the date of enactment of this Act and files a claim for compensation under this section with the Special Master, appointed pursuant to subsection (c), shall be awarded monetary compensation as described in subsection (b) if—

(1) the Special Master determines that the claimant is or was a resident or an immediate heir (as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico) of a deceased claimant on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, during or after the United States Government used the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness;

(2) the claimant previously filed a lawsuit or an administrative claim, or files a claim not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act against the United States Government for personal injury, including illness or death arising from use by the United States Government of the island of Vieques for military readiness; and

(3) the claimant produces evidence to the Special Master sufficient to show that a causal relationship exists between the claimant's chronic, life-threatening, or physical disease or illness limited to cancer, hypertension, cirrhosis, kidney disease, diabetes, or a heavy metal poisoning and the United States Government's use of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness, or that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not, which may be in the form of a sworn claimant affidavit stating the years the claimant lived on Vieques and the disease or illness with which the claimant has been diagnosed and which may be supplemented with additional information, including a medical professional certification, at the request of the Special Master.

(b) AMOUNTS OF AWARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A claimant who meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall be awarded compensation as follows:

(A) $50,000 for 1 disease described in subsection (a)(3).

(B) $80,000 for 2 diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(C) $110,000 for 3 or more diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(2) INCREASE IN AWARD.—In the case that an individual receiving an award under paragraph (1) of this subsection contracts another disease under subsection (a)(3) and files a new claim with the Special Master for an additional award not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Master may award the individual an amount that is equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount that the individual would have been eligible to receive had the disease been contracted before the individual filed an initial claim under subsection (a); and

(B) the amount received by the individual pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) DECEASED CLAIMANTS.—In the case of an individual who dies before making a claim under this section or a claimant who dies before receiving an award under this section, any immediate heir to the individual or claimant, as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico, shall be eligible for one of the following awards:

(A) Compensation in accordance with paragraph (1), divided among any such heir.

(B) Compensation based on the age of the deceased if the claimant produces evidence sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship exists between the United States Military activity and the death of the individual or that a causal relationship is as likely as not as follows:

(i) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 20 years of age, $110,000, divided among any such heir.

(ii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 40 years of age, $80,000, divided among any such heir.

(iii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 60 years of age, $50,000, divided among any such heir.

(c) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall appoint a Special Master not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to consider claims by individuals and the municipality.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Attorney General shall consider the following in choosing the Special Master:

(A) The individual's experience in the processing of victims' claims in relation to foreign or domestic governments.

(B) The individual's balance of experience in representing the interests of the United States and individual claimants.

(C) The individual's experience in matters of national security.

(D) The individual's demonstrated abilities in investigation and fact findings in complex factual matters.

(E) Any experience the individual has had advising the United States Government.

(d) AWARD AMOUNTS RELATED TO CLAIMS BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES.—

(1) AWARD.—The Special Master, in exchange for its administrative claims, shall provide the following as compensation to the Municipality of Vieques:

(A) STAFF.—The Special Master shall provide medical staff, and other resources necessary to build and operate a level three trauma center (in this section, referred to as ''medical facility'') with a cancer center and renal dialysis unit and its equipment. The medical facility shall be able to treat life-threatening, chronic, heavy metal, and physical and mental diseases. The medical facility shall be able to provide basic x-ray, EKG, internal medicine expertise, medical coordination personnel and case managers, ultrasound, and resources necessary to screen claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection for cancer and the other prevailing health problems.

(B) OPERATIONS.—The Special Master shall fund the operations of the medical facility to provide medical care for pediatric and adult patients who reside on the island of Vieques, allowing the patients to be referred for tertiary and quaternary health care facilities when necessary, and providing the transportation and medical costs when traveling off the island of Vieques.

(C) INTERIM SERVICES.—Before the medical facility on the island of Vieques is operational, the Special Master shall provide to claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection—

(i) urgent health care air transport to hospitals on the mainland of Puerto Rico from the island of Vieques;

(ii) medical coordination personnel and case managers;

(iii) telemedicine communication abilities; and

(iv) any other services that are necessary to alleviate the health crisis on the island of Vieques.

(D) SCREENING.—The Special Master shall make available, at no cost to the patient, medical screening for cancer, cirrhosis, diabetes, and heavy metal contamination on the island of Vieques.

(E) ACADEMIC PARTNER.—The Special Master shall appoint an academic partner, with appropriate experience and an established relationship with the Municipality of Vieques, that shall—

(i) lead a research and outreach endeavor on behalf of the Municipality of Vieques;

(ii) select the appropriate scientific expertise and administer defined studies, conducting testing and evaluation of the soils, seas, plant and animal food sources, and the health of residents; and

(iii) determine and implement the most efficient and effective way to reduce the environmental toxins to a level sufficient to return the soils, seas, food sources, and health circumstances to a level that reduces the diseases on the island of Vieques to the average in the United States.

(F) DUTIES.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary for the academic partner and medical coordinator to carry out the duties described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(G) PROCUREMENT.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary to compensate the Municipality of Vieques for—

(i) contractual procurement obligations and additional expenses incurred by the municipality as a result of the enactment of this section and settlement of its claim; and

(ii) any other damages and costs to be incurred by the municipality, if the Special Master determines that it is necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.

(H) POWER SOURCE.—The Special Master shall determine the best source of producing independent power on the island of Vieques that is hurricane resilient and can effectively sustain the needs of the island and shall authorize such construction as an award to the Municipality of Vieques.

(2) SOURCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts awarded under this division shall be made from amounts appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the ''Judgment Fund'', as if claims were adjudicated by a United States District Court under section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code.

(B) LIMITATION.—Total amounts awarded under this division shall not exceed $1,000,000,000.

(3) DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF FILING PROCEDURES.—The Attorney General shall establish procedures whereby individuals and the municipality may submit claims for payments under this section to the Special Master.

(B) DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall, in accordance with this subsection, determine whether each claim meets the requirements of this section. Claims filed by residents of the island of Vieques that have been disposed of by a court under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, shall be treated as if such claims are currently filed.

(e) ACTION ON CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall make a determination on any claim filed under the procedures established under this section not later than 150 days after the date on which the claim is filed.

(f) PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The acceptance by an individual or the Municipality of Vieques of a payment of an award under this section shall—

(1) be final and conclusive;

(2) be deemed to be in full satisfaction of all claims under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code; and

(3) constitute a complete release by the individual or municipality of such claim against the United States and against any employee of the United States acting in the scope of employment who is involved in the matter giving rise to the claim.

(g) CERTIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Amounts paid to an individual under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) may not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

(h) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.—A claim to which this section applies shall be barred unless the claim is filed within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Notwithstanding any contract, a representative of an individual may not receive, for services rendered in connection with a claim of the individual under this division, more than 20 percent of a payment made under this division.

SA 2980. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION _____—VIEQUES RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT

SEC. _____01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act''.

SEC. _____02. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Vieques is an island municipality of Puerto Rico, measuring approximately 21 miles long by 4 miles wide, and located approximately 8 miles east of the main island of Puerto Rico.

(2) Prior to Hurricane Maria, residents of Vieques were served by an urgent medical care facility, the Susana Centeno Family Health Center, and residents had to travel off-island to obtain medical services, including most types of emergency care because the facility did not have the basic use of x-ray machines, CT machines, EKG machines, ultrasounds, or PET scans.

(3) The predominant means of transporting passengers and goods between Vieques and the main island of Puerto Rico is by ferry boat service, and over the years, the efficiency of this service has frequently been disrupted, unreliable, and difficult for cancer patients to endure to receive treatment. Each trip to Ceiba, Puerto Rico, for the cancer patient is an additional out-of-pocket expense ranging from $120 to $200.

(4) The United States Military maintained a presence on the eastern and western portions of Vieques for close to 60 years, and used parts of the island as a training range during those years, dropping over 80 million tons of ordnance and other weaponry available to the United States military since World War II.

(5) The unintended, unknown, and unavoidable consequences of these exercises were to expose Americans living on the islands to the residue of that weaponry which includes heavy metals and many other chemicals now known to harm human health.

(6) According to Government and independent documentation, the island of Vieques has high levels of heavy metals and has been exposed to chemical weapons and toxic chemicals. Since the military activity in Vieques, island residents have suffered from the health impacts from long-term exposure to environmental contamination as a result of 62 years of military operations, and have experienced higher rates of certain diseases among residents, including cancer, cirrhosis, hypertension, diabetes, heavy metal diseases, along with many unnamed and uncategorized illnesses. These toxic residues have caused the American residents of Vieques to develop illnesses due to ongoing exposure.

(7) In 2017, Vieques was hit by Hurricane Maria, an unusually destructive storm that devastated Puerto Rico and intensified the existing humanitarian crisis on the island by destroying existing medical facilities.

(8) The medical systems in place prior to Hurricane Maria were unable to properly handle the health crisis that existed due to the toxic residue left on the island by the military's activities.

(9) After Maria, the medical facility was closed due to damage and continues to be unable to perform even the few basic services that it did provide. Vieques needs a medical facility that can treat and address the critical and urgent need to get life-saving medical services to its residents. Due to legal restrictions, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this division referred to as

''FEMA'') is unable to provide a hospital where its capabilities exceed the abilities of the facility that existed prior to Maria; therefore Vieques needs assistance to build a facility to manage the vast health needs of its residents.

(10) Every American has benefitted from the sacrifices of those Americans who have lived and are living on Vieques and it is our intent to acknowledge that sacrifice and to treat those Americans with the same respect and appreciation that other Americans enjoy.

(11) In 2012, the residents of Vieques were denied the ability to address their needs in Court due to sovereign immunity, Sanchez v. United States, No. 3:09–cv–01260–DRD (D.P.R.). However, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit referred the issue to Congress and urged it to address the humanitarian crisis. This bill attempts to satisfy that request such that Americans living on Vieques have a remedy for the suffering they have endured.

SEC. ____03. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE ISLAND OF VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual claimant who has resided on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for not less than 5 years before the date of enactment of this Act and files a claim for compensation under this section with the Special Master, appointed pursuant to subsection (c), shall be awarded monetary compensation as described in subsection (b) if—

(1) the Special Master determines that the claimant is or was a resident or an immediate heir (as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico) of a deceased claimant on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, during or after the United States Government used the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness;

(2) the claimant previously filed a lawsuit or an administrative claim, or files a claim not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act against the United States Government for personal injury, including illness or death arising from use by the United States Government of the island of Vieques for military readiness; and

(3) the claimant produces evidence to the Special Master sufficient to show that a causal relationship exists between the claimant's chronic, life-threatening, or physical disease or illness limited to cancer, hypertension, cirrhosis, kidney disease, diabetes, or a heavy metal poisoning and the United States Government's use of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness, or that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not, which may be in the form of a sworn claimant affidavit stating the years the claimant lived on Vieques and the disease or illness with which the claimant has been diagnosed and which may be supplemented with additional information, including a medical professional certification, at the request of the Special Master.

(b) AMOUNTS OF AWARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A claimant who meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall be awarded compensation as follows:

(A) $50,000 for 1 disease described in subsection (a)(3).

(B) $80,000 for 2 diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(C) $110,000 for 3 or more diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(2) INCREASE IN AWARD.—In the case that an individual receiving an award under paragraph (1) of this subsection contracts another disease under subsection (a)(3) and files a new claim with the Special Master for an additional award not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Master may award the individual an amount that is equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount that the individual would have been eligible to receive had the disease been contracted before the individual filed an initial claim under subsection (a); and

(B) the amount received by the individual pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) DECEASED CLAIMANTS.—In the case of an individual who dies before making a claim under this section or a claimant who dies before receiving an award under this section, any immediate heir to the individual or claimant, as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico, shall be eligible for one of the following awards:

(A) Compensation in accordance with paragraph (1), divided among any such heir.

(B) Compensation based on the age of the deceased if the claimant produces evidence sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship exists between the United States Military activity and the death of the individual or that a causal relationship is as likely as not as follows:

(i) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 20 years of age, $110,000, divided among any such heir.

(ii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 40 years of age, $80,000, divided among any such heir.

(iii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 60 years of age, $50,000, divided among any such heir.

(c) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall appoint a Special Master not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to consider claims by individuals and the municipality.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Attorney General shall consider the following in choosing the Special Master:

(A) The individual's experience in the processing of victims' claims in relation to foreign or domestic governments.

(B) The individual's balance of experience in representing the interests of the United States and individual claimants.

(C) The individual's experience in matters of national security.

(D) The individual's demonstrated abilities in investigation and fact findings in complex factual matters.

(E) Any experience the individual has had advising the United States Government.

(d) AWARD AMOUNTS RELATED TO CLAIMS BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES.—

(1) AWARD.—The Special Master, in exchange for its administrative claims, shall provide the following as compensation to the Municipality of Vieques:

(A) STAFF.—The Special Master shall provide medical staff, and other resources necessary to build and operate a level three trauma center (in this section, referred to as ''medical facility'') with a cancer center and renal dialysis unit and its equipment. The medical facility shall be able to treat life-threatening, chronic, heavy metal, and physical and mental diseases. The medical facility shall be able to provide basic x-ray, EKG, internal medicine expertise, medical coordination personnel and case managers, ultrasound, and resources necessary to screen claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection for cancer and the other prevailing health problems.

(B) OPERATIONS.—The Special Master shall fund the operations of the medical facility to provide medical care for pediatric and adult patients who reside on the island of Vieques, allowing the patients to be referred for tertiary and quaternary health care facilities when necessary, and providing the transportation and medical costs when traveling off the island of Vieques.

(C) INTERIM SERVICES.—Before the medical facility on the island of Vieques is operational, the Special Master shall provide to claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection—

(i) urgent health care air transport to hospitals on the mainland of Puerto Rico from the island of Vieques;

(ii) medical coordination personnel and case managers;

(iii) telemedicine communication abilities; and

(iv) any other services that are necessary to alleviate the health crisis on the island of Vieques.

(D) SCREENING.—The Special Master shall make available, at no cost to the patient, medical screening for cancer, cirrhosis, diabetes, and heavy metal contamination on the island of Vieques.

(E) ACADEMIC PARTNER.—The Special Master shall appoint an academic partner, with appropriate experience and an established relationship with the Municipality of Vieques, that shall—

(i) lead a research and outreach endeavor on behalf of the Municipality of Vieques;

(ii) select the appropriate scientific expertise and administer defined studies, conducting testing and evaluation of the soils, seas, plant and animal food sources, and the health of residents; and

(iii) determine and implement the most efficient and effective way to reduce the environmental toxins to a level sufficient to return the soils, seas, food sources, and health circumstances to a level that reduces the diseases on the island of Vieques to the average in the United States.

(F) DUTIES.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary for the academic partner and medical coordinator to carry out the duties described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(G) PROCUREMENT.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary to compensate the Municipality of Vieques for—

(i) contractual procurement obligations and additional expenses incurred by the municipality as a result of the enactment of this section and settlement of its claim; and

(ii) any other damages and costs to be incurred by the municipality, if the Special Master determines that it is necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.

(H) POWER SOURCE.—The Special Master shall determine the best source of producing independent power on the island of Vieques that is hurricane resilient and can effectively sustain the needs of the island and shall authorize such construction as an award to the Municipality of Vieques.

(2) SOURCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts awarded under this division shall be made from amounts appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the ''Judgment Fund'', as if claims were adjudicated by a United States District Court under section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code.

(B) LIMITATION.—Total amounts awarded under this division shall not exceed $1,000,000,000.

(3) DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF FILING PROCEDURES.—The Attorney General shall establish procedures whereby individuals and the municipality may submit claims for payments under this section to the Special Master.

(B) DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall, in accordance with this subsection, determine whether each claim meets the requirements of this section. Claims filed by residents of the island of Vieques that have been disposed of by a court under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, shall be treated as if such claims are currently filed.

(e) ACTION ON CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall make a determination on any claim filed under the procedures established under this section not later than 150 days after the date on which the claim is filed.

(f) PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The acceptance by an individual or the Municipality of Vieques of a payment of an award under this section shall—

(1) be final and conclusive;

(2) be deemed to be in full satisfaction of all claims under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code; and

(3) constitute a complete release by the individual or municipality of such claim against the United States and against any employee of the United States acting in the scope of employment who is involved in the matter giving rise to the claim.

(g) CERTIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Amounts paid to an individual under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) may not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

(h) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.—A claim to which this section applies shall be barred unless the claim is filed within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Notwithstanding any contract, a representative of an individual may not receive, for services rendered in connection with a claim of the individual under this division, more than 17 percent of a payment made under this division.

SA 2981. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. NATIONAL CEMETERIES OPEN ON LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Each national cemetery administered by the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or the National Park Service shall be open to visitors on the legal public holidays described in section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code.

SA 2982. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 67 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1390. Unauthorized access to Department of Defense facilities

''(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful, within the jurisdiction of the United States, without authorization to knowingly go upon any property that—

''(1) is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense; and

''(2) is closed or restricted.

''(b) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall—

''(1) in the case of the first offense, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 180 days, or both;

''(2) in the case of the second offense, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both; and

''(3) in the case of the third or subsequent offense, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 6 years, or both.

''(c) DETERMINATION OF STATUS.—For purposes of this section, a person shall be considered convicted of a second or subsequent offense if, prior to the commission of the offense, 1 or more prior convictions of the person under subsection (a) became final.''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 67 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''1390. Unauthorized access to Department of Defense facilities.''.

SA 2983. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. PROHIBITION ON UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING OF HOTEL ROOMS AND OTHER SHORT-TERM RENTAL PRICES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a covered entity to display, advertise, market, or offer in interstate commerce, including through direct offerings, third-party distribution, or metasearch referrals, a price for covered services that does not clearly, conspicuously, and prominently—

(A) display the total services price, if a price is displayed, in any advertisement, marketing, or price list wherever the covered services are displayed, advertised, marketed, or offered for sale;

(B) disclose to any individual who seeks to purchase covered services the total services price at the time the covered services are first displayed to the individual and anytime thereafter throughout the covered services purchasing process; and

(C) disclose, prior to the final purchase, any tax, fee, or assessment imposed by any government entity, quasi-government entity, or government-created special district or program on the sale of covered services.

(2) INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS.—Provided that such displays are less prominent than the total service price required in paragraph (1), nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the display of—

(A) individual components of the total price; or

(B) details of other items not required by paragraph (1).

(3) INDEMNIFICATION PROVISIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any covered entity from entering into a contract with any other covered entity that contains an indemnification provision with respect to price or fee information disclosed, exchanged, or shared between the covered entities that are parties to the contract.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) ENFORCEMENT BY THE COMMISSION.—

(A) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of subsection (a) shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(B) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(ii) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(iii) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(2) ENFORCEMENT BY STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of the State has been or is being threatened or adversely affected by a practice that violates subsection (a), the attorney general of the State may, as parens patriae, bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in an appropriate district court of the United States to obtain appropriate relief.

(B) RIGHTS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(i) NOTICE TO THE COMMISSION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (III), the attorney general of a State, before initiating a civil action under subparagraph (A) shall notify the Commission in writing that the attorney general intends to bring such civil action.

(II) CONTENTS.—The notification required by subclause (I) shall include a copy of the complaint to be filed to initiate the civil action.

(III) EXCEPTION.—If it is not feasible for the attorney general of a State to provide the notification required by subclause (I) before initiating a civil action under subparagraph (A), the attorney general shall notify the Commission immediately upon instituting the civil action.

(ii) INTERVENTION BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission may—

(I) intervene in any civil action brought by the attorney general of a State under subparagraph (A); and

(II) upon intervening—

(aa) be heard on all matters arising in the civil action; and

(bb) file petitions for appeal.

(C) INVESTIGATORY POWERS.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to prevent the attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of the State to conduct investigations, to administer oaths or affirmations, or to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary or other evidence.

(D) ACTION BY THE COMMISSION.—Whenever a civil action has been instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for violation of subsection (a), no attorney general of a State may, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under subparagraph (A) against any defendant named in the complaint in that action for a violation of subsection (a) alleged in such complaint.

(E) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(i) VENUE.—Any action brought under subparagraph (A) may be brought in—

(I) the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code; or

(II) another court of competent jurisdiction.

(ii) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under subparagraph (A), process may be served in any district in which—

(I) the defendant is an inhabitant, may be found, or transacts business; or

(II) venue is proper under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(F) ACTIONS BY OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to civil actions brought by an attorney general under subparagraph (A), any other officer of a State who is authorized by the State to do so may bring a civil action under subparagraph (A), subject to the same requirements and limitations that apply under this paragraph to civil actions brought by attorneys general.

(ii) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to prohibit an authorized official of a State from initiating or continuing any proceeding in a court of the State for a violation of any civil or criminal law of the State.

(3) REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION OF COMPLIANCE.—In any action pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), an intermediary or third-party online seller shall be entitled to a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the price display requirements of subsection (a)(1), if such intermediary or third-party online seller—

(A) relied in good faith on information provided to the intermediary or third-party online seller by a hotel or short-term rental, or agent acting on behalf of such hotel or short-term rental, and such information was inaccurate at the time it was provided to the intermediary or third-party online seller; and

(B) took prompt action to remove or correct any false or inaccurate information about the total services price after receiving notice that such information was false or inaccurate.

(c) PREEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State, or political subdivision of a State, may not maintain, enforce, prescribe, or continue in effect any law, rule, regulation, requirement, standard, or other provision having the force and effect of law of the State, or political subdivision of the State, that prohibits a covered entity from advertising, displaying, marketing, or otherwise offering, or otherwise affects the manner in which a covered entity may advertise, display, market, or otherwise offer, for sale in interstate commerce, including through a direct offering, third-party distribution, or metasearch referral, a price of a reservation for a covered service that does not include each mandatory fee.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section may not be construed to—

(A) preempt any law of a State or political subdivision of a State relating to contracts or torts; or

(B) preempt any law of a State or political subdivision of a State to the extent that such law relates to an act of fraud, unauthorized access to personal information, or notification of unauthorized access to personal information.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BASE SERVICES PRICE.—The term ''base services price'' —

(A) means, with respect to the covered services provided by a hotel or short-term rental, the price in order to obtain the covered services of the hotel or short-term rental; and

(B) does not include—

(i) any service fee;

(ii) any taxes or fees imposed by a government or quasi-government entity;

(iii) assessment fees of a government-created special district or program; or

(iv) any charges or fees for an optional product or service associated with the covered services that may be selected by a purchaser of covered services.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Trade Commission.

(3) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means a person, partnership, or corporation with respect to whom the Commission has jurisdiction under section 5(a)(2) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(a)(2)), including—

(A) a hotel or short-term rental;

(B) a third-party online seller; or

(C) an intermediary.

(4) COVERED SERVICES.—The term ''covered services'' means the temporary provision of a room, building, or other lodging facility.

(5) HOTEL.—The term ''hotel'' means an establishment that is—

(A) primarily engaged in providing a covered service to the general public; and

(B) promoted, advertised, or marketed in interstate commerce or for which such establishment's services are sold in interstate commerce.

(6) INTERMEDIARY.—The term ''intermediary'' means an entity that operates either as a business-to-business platform, consumer-facing platform, or both, that displays, including through direct offerings, third-party distribution, or metasearch referral, a price for covered services or price comparison tools for consumers seeking covered services.

(7) OPTIONAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE.—The term ''optional product or service'' means a product or service that an individual does not need to purchase to use or obtain covered services

(8) SERVICE FEE.—The term ''service fee''—

(A) means a charge imposed by a covered entity that must be paid in order to obtain covered services; and

(B) does not include—

(i) any taxes or fees imposed by a government or quasi-government entity;

(ii) any assessment fees of a government-created special district or program; or

(iii) any charges or fees for an optional product or service associated with the covered services that may be selected by a purchaser of covered services.

(9) SHORT-TERM RENTAL.—The term ''short-term rental'' means a property, including a single-family dwelling or a unit in a condominium, cooperative, or time-share, that provides covered services (either with respect to the entire property or a part of the property) to the general public—

(A) in exchange for a fee;

(B) for periods shorter than 30 consecutive days; and

(C) is promoted, advertised, or marketed in interstate commerce or for which such property's services are sold in interstate commerce.

(10) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(11) THIRD-PARTY ONLINE SELLER.—The term ''third-party online seller'' means any person other than a hotel or short-term rental that sells covered services or offers for sale covered services with respect to a hotel or short-term rental in a transaction facilitated on the internet.

(12) TOTAL SERVICES PRICE.—The term ''total services''—

(A) means, with respect to covered services, the total cost of the covered services, including the base services price and any service fees; and

(B) does not include—

(i) any taxes or fees imposed by a government or quasi-government entity;

(ii) any assessment fees of a government-created special district or program; or

(iii) any charges or fees for an optional product or service associated with the covered services that may be selected by a purchaser of covered services.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall take effect 450 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to advertisements, displays, marketing, and offers of covered services of a covered entity made on or after such date.

SA 2984. Ms. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. NON-COMPETITIVE HIRING ELIGIBILITY UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE LAWS.

(a) NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990.—Title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 189D (42 U.S.C. 12645g) the following:

''SEC. 189E. NON-COMPETITIVE HIRING ELIGIBILITY.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

''(2) COMPETITIVE SERVICE.—The term 'competitive service' has the meaning given the term in section 2102 of title 5, United States Code.

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and under such regulations as the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe, the head of any agency may, in accordance with subsections (c) and (e), noncompetitively appoint any individual who is certified under subsection (d) to a position in the competitive service for which the individual is otherwise qualified.

''(c) APPOINTMENT IN PERMANENT POSITION.—Any person appointed to a permanent position under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) become a career-conditional employee, unless the employee has otherwise completed the service requirements for career tenure; and

''(2) acquire competitive status upon completion of any prescribed probationary period.

''(d) CERTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Executive Officer may certify an individual under this subsection if the individual successfully completed—

''(A) a term of national service as a Team Leader or Member, as described in paragraph (1) or (4) of section 155(b), in the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps program component described in section 153;

''(B) a period of service of not less than one year as a volunteer or designated volunteer leader under part A of title I of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4950 et seq.); or

''(C) not less than 1,700 hours of service under section 139(b)(1) as a participant under section 137.

''(2) RELIANCE ON OTHER CERTIFICATIONS.—In making any certification under paragraph (1), the Chief Executive Officer may rely on a certification made by the entity that selected the individual for, and supervised the individual in, the activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of such paragraph.

''(3) ERRONEOUS OR INCORRECT CERTIFICATION.—If the Chief Executive Officer determines that a certification under paragraph (1) is erroneous or incorrect, the Corporation shall, after considering the full facts and circumstances surrounding the erroneous or incorrect certification, take action as permitted under law.

''(e) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—The head of any agency may make an appointment of an individual under subsection (b)—

''(1) not later than 1 year after the date of completion by the individual of an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (d)(1); or

''(2) not later than 3 years after such date in the case of an individual who, following such service, was engaged—

''(A) in military service,

''(B) in the pursuit of studies at a recognized institution of higher learning, or

''(C) in other activities that, as determined by the head of such agency, warrant an extended time period.''.

(b) DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973.— Section 415 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5055) is amended by striking subsection (d).

SA 2985. Ms. BUTLER (for herself and Mrs. BRITT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. IMPROVE INITIATIVE.

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 409K. IMPROVE INITIATIVE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, shall establish a program to be known as the Implementing a Maternal health and PRegnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone Initiative (referred to in this section as the 'Initiative').

''(b) DUTIES.—The Initiative shall—

''(1) advance research to—

''(A) reduce preventable causes of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity;

''(B) reduce health disparities related to maternal health outcomes, including such disparities associated with medically underserved populations; and

''(C) improve health for pregnant and postpartum women before, during, and after pregnancy;

''(2) use an integrated approach to understand the factors, including biological, behavioral, and other factors, that affect maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity by building an evidence base for improved outcomes in specific regions of the United States; and

''(3) target health disparities associated with maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity by—

''(A) implementing and evaluating community-based interventions for disproportionately affected women; and

''(B) identifying risk factors and the underlying biological mechanisms associated with leading causes of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in the United States.

''(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director of the Institute may award grants or enter into contracts, cooperative agreements, or other transactions to carry out subsection (a).

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $53,400,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031.''.

SA 2986. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1027. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NAMING OF NAVAL VESSEL IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHARD E. CAREY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the Spearhead-class expeditionary fast transport vessel of the United States Navy that has been ordered (Hull Number T-EPF-16) in honor of Lieutenant General Richard E. Carey for the acts of valor described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR.—The acts of valor described in this subsection are as follows:

(1) In September 1950 in Korea, Lieutenant General Richard E. Carey participated in the Inchon Landing, captured communist forces, and led his rifle platoon to Seoul. Three months later, on East Hill at the Chosin Reservoir, Carey hurled grenades at Chinese forces. Carey and his fellow Marines were outnumbered eight to one. They held their ground and broke through the Chinese trap to the sea.

(2) Carey remained in the fight until March 1951. While commanding a platoon of machine gunners, Carey was badly wounded. He continued leading his troops and initially refused to get aid for his injuries. Carey's wounds required hospitalization. During 189 days in Korea, Carey had seven near-death experiences. As a result of his actions in Korea, Carey received the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

(3) Returning to the United States, Carey earned a flight training slot and became a fighter pilot. In the early 1960s, Carey scouted Marine Corps airfield sites in Vietnam. He returned to Vietnam in the summer of 1967 and served during the Tet Offensive. Carey flew 204 combat sorties, earning the Distinguished Flying Cross and 16 Air Medals.

SA 2987. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON OFFICIALS IN POSITIONS SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Conflict-free Leaving Employment and Activity Restrictions Path Act'' or the ''CLEAR Path Act''.

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

(1) Congress and the executive branch have recognized the importance of preventing and mitigating the potential for conflicts of interest following government service, including with respect to senior United States officials working on behalf of foreign governments; and

(2) Congress and the executive branch should jointly evaluate the status and scope of post-employment restrictions.

(c) POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 207 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) EXTENDED POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS FOR OFFICIALS IN POSITIONS SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term 'country of concern' has the meaning given the term in section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(m)).

''(B) FOREIGN GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.—The term 'foreign governmental entity' has the meaning given the term in section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(m)).

''(C) REPRESENT.—The term 'represent' does not include representation by an attorney, who is duly licensed and authorized to provide legal advice in a United States jurisdiction, of a person or entity in a legal capacity or for the purposes of rendering legal advice.

''(D) SENATE-CONFIRMED POSITION.—The term 'Senate-confirmed position' means a position in a department or agency of the executive branch of the United States for which appointment is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(2) AGENCY HEADS, DEPUTY HEADS, AND OTHER POSITIONS SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION.—With respect to a person serving as the head or deputy head of, or serving in any Senate-confirmed position in, a department or agency of the executive branch of the United States, the restrictions described in subsection (f)(1) shall apply to any such person who knowingly represents, aids, or advises—

''(A) a foreign governmental entity before an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States with the intent to influence a decision of the officer or employee in carrying out his or her official duties for 2 years after the termination of the person's service in that position; or

''(B) a foreign governmental entity of a country of concern before an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States with the intent to influence a decision of the officer or employee in

carrying out his or her official duties at any time after the termination of the person's service in that position.

''(3) NOTICE OF RESTRICTIONS.—Any person subject to the restrictions under this subsection shall be provided notice of these restrictions by the relevant department or agency—

''(A) upon appointment by the President; and

''(B) upon termination of service with the relevant department or agency.

''(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The restrictions under this subsection shall apply only to persons who are appointed by the President to the positions referenced in this section on or after the date of enactment of the Conflict-free Leaving Employment and Activity Restrictions Path Act.

''(5) SUNSET.—The restrictions under this subsection shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Conflict-free Leaving Employment and Activity Restrictions Path Act.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(m)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) RELATION TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE RESTRICTIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to a person by reason of the person's service in a position referenced in this subsection if the person is subject to the restrictions under section 207(m) of title 18, United States Code, by reason of the same service.''.

(d) MECHANISM TO AMEND DEFINITION OF ''COUNTRY OF CONCERN''.—Section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(m)), as amended by subsection (c)(2), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) MODIFICATION TO DEFINITION OF 'COUNTRY OF CONCERN'.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may, in consultation with the Attorney General, propose the addition or deletion of countries described in paragraph (1)(A).

''(B) SUBMISSION.—Any proposal described in subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) be submitted to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) become effective upon enactment of a joint resolution of approval as described in subparagraph (C).

''(C) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii), the term 'joint resolution of approval' means only a joint resolution—

''(I) that does not have a preamble;

''(II) that includes in the matter after the resolving clause the following: 'That Congress approves the modification of the definition of ''country of concern'' under section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as submitted by the Secretary of State on _____; and section 1(m)(1)(A) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(m)(1)(A)) is amended by _____.', the blank spaces being appropriately filled in with the appropriate date and the amendatory language required to modify the list of countries in paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection by adding or deleting 1 or more countries; and

''(III) the title of which is as follows: 'Joint resolution approving modifications to definition of ''country of concern'' under section 1(m) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.'.

''(ii) REFERRAL.—

''(I) SENATE.—A resolution described in clause (i) that is introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

''(II) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution described in clause (i) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.''.

SA 2988. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. LIMITED EXCEPTION TO FUNDING PROHIBITION FOR FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES THAT HAVE COMMITTED A GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Section 362(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''has taken all necessary corrective steps,'' and inserting ''is taking effective steps to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice,''.

SA 2989. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 615. TERMINATION OF OBLIGATION TO REPAY BONUSES OF MEMBERS SEPARATED FOR REFUSING COVID–19 VACCINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A former member of the Armed Forces who was separated from the Armed Forces solely because the former member refused to obtain a COVID–19 vaccine shall be released from any obligation to repay the prorated portion of any bonus received by the former member for any period of obligated service on or after January 10, 2023.

(b) REIMBURSMENT OF REPAYMENTS.—A former member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (a) who, before the date of the enactment of this Act, repaid any of the prorated portion of a bonus described in that subsection shall be reimbursed for such repayment.

SA 2990. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 750. REGENERATIVE MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIES STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than May 1, 2025, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in coordination with the Surgeons General of the Armed Forces and the Joint Staff Surgeon, shall develop a strategy for regenerative medicine technologies to support health of and return to duty by members of the Armed Forces following traumatic injuries sustained in training and combat operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

(1) focus on addressing medical challenges experienced by members of the Armed Forces in training and combat operations in which regenerative medicine technologies, including anatomically-precise therapeutics, can be used to treat vertebral, orthopedic, craniofacial, and musculoskeletal injuries;

(2) identify partnerships with academic medical centers, industry, nonprofit organizations, and small businesses in regenerative medicine to support existing and future medical requirements of members of the Armed Forces;

(3) identify laboratory and medical product development requirements of the Department of Defense, including research and development, to support transition and fielding of regenerative medicine technologies;

(4) identify gaps in regenerative medicine capabilities and actions needed to close or mitigate those gaps; and

(5) provide recommendations to transition regenerative medicine technologies into clinical practice to treat vertebral, orthopedic, craniofacial, and musculoskeletal injuries sustained in training and combat operations.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the strategy required under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the strategy.

SA 2991. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title III, add the following:

SEC. 358. PROCUREMENT OF SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE AND DATA AS A SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS.

(a) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts made available to the Secretary for operation and maintenance to procure software as a service and data as a service and modify software to include artificial intelligence systems to meet the operational needs of the Department of Defense.

(b) REVISION OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall revise or develop regulations as necessary to implement this section, which shall include regulations governing the procurement and modification of software, data, and artificial intelligence systems, and the oversight of such procurement and modification.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SOFTWARE.—The term ''software'' has the meaning given that term under the Federal Acquisition Regulation maintained under section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code, and includes non-commercial,

commercial, and commercial-off-the shelf software.

(2) SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE.—The term ''software as a service'' means a software delivery model in which software is provided on a subscription basis and is accessed remotely over the internet.

(3) DATA AS A SERVICE.—The term ''data as a service'' means a data delivery model in which data is provided on a subscription basis and is accessed remotely over the internet.

(4) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM.—The term ''artificial intelligence system'' means a system that is capable of performing tasks that normally require human-like cognition, including learning, decision-making, and problem-solving.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on September 30, 2026.

SA 2992. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2836. LAND CONVEYANCE, BOYLE MEMORIAL ARMY RESERVE CENTER, PARIS, TEXAS.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey to Paris Junior College, located in Paris, Texas (in this section referred to as the ''College''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 4 acres, known as the former Boyle Memorial Army Reserve Center, located in Paris, Texas.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the College shall pay to the Secretary of the Army an amount equal to not less than the fair market value of the property to be conveyed, as determined by the Secretary, which may consist of cash payment, in-kind consideration as described in paragraph (2), or a combination thereof.

(2) IN-KIND CONSIDERATION.—In-kind consideration provided by the College under paragraph (1) may include—

(A) the acquisition, construction, provision, improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration (including environmental restoration), or a combination thereof, of any property, facilities, or infrastructure; or

(B) the delivery of services relating to the needs of the Department of the Army that the Secretary considers acceptable.

(3) CONVEYANCE.—Cash payments received under paragraph (1) as consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established under section 572(b)(5) of title 40, United States Code.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the College to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation related to the conveyance, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance.

(B) COLLECTION IN ADVANCE.—If amounts are collected from the College in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the College.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1)(A) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance under subsection (a) or, if the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriations of a fund that is currently available to the Secretary for the same purpose.

(B) MERGER OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts credited to a fund or account under subparagraph (A) shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the parcel of real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by surveys satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 2993. Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 578. ELIGIBILITY OF DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR ENROLLMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Section 2164(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking ''an individual described in paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''a member of a foreign armed force residing on a military installation in the United States (including territories, commonwealths, and possessions of the United States)''; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2)(A) The Secretary may authorize the enrollment in a Department of Defense education program provided by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of a dependent not otherwise eligible for such enrollment who is the dependent of a member of the armed forces who died in—

''(i) an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign country friendly to the United States, as determined by the Secretary;

''(ii) military operations while serving outside the United States (including the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States) as part of a peacekeeping force; or

''(iii) the line of duty in a combat-related operation, as designated by the Secretary.

''(B)(i) Except as provided by clause (ii), enrollment of a dependent described in subparagraph (A) in a Department of Defense education program provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall be on a tuition-free, space available basis.

''(ii) In the case of a dependent described in subparagraph (A) residing on a military installation in the United States (including territories, commonwealths, and possessions of the United States), the Secretary may authorize enrollment of the dependent in a Department of Defense education program provided pursuant to subsection (a) on a tuition-free, space required basis.''.

SA 2994. Mr. OSSOFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FIX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1861(kkk)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(kkk)(3)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''March 11, 2020, or'' after ''as of''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement the amendment made by subsection (a) by program instruction or otherwise.

SA 2995. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. IMPROVING COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES AND THE DO NOT PAY WORKING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 801(a) of title VIII of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

''(7) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

'' ''(11) The Commissioner of Social Security shall, to the extent feasible, provide information furnished to the Commissioner under paragraph (1) to the agency operating the Do Not Pay working system described in section 3354(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the authorized uses of the Do Not Pay working system through a cooperative arrangement with such agency, provided that the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3) are met with respect to such arrangement with such agency.'.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 801(b)(2) of title VIII of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''on December 28, 2026''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on December 28, 2026.

SA 2996. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. RESEARCH INTO SAN PEDRO BASIN CONTAMINATION AND BIOREMEDIATION OPTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATORS.—The term ''Administrators'' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and heads of other relevant agencies.

(2) COVERED WASTE.—The term ''covered waste'' means—

(A) dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane degradation products, and byproducts of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane manufacturing; and

(B) other industrial wastes including military explosives, munitions, radioactive waste, refinery byproducts, and associated chemicals.

(b) RESEARCH, MONITORING, AND REMEDIATION.—The Administrators shall—

(1) conduct status and trend monitoring of the dumping of covered waste in the San Pedro Basin;

(2) conduct research to characterize the scope, impact, and potential for penetration into the marine food web of the dumping of covered waste in the San Pedro Basin; and

(3) assess, analyze, and explore the potential of remediation with respect to the dumping of covered waste at dump sites in the San Pedro Basin, including bioremediation.

(c) STUDY OF SEAFLOOR CONTAMINATION.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Defense, may provide funding under the Competitive Research Program of the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science to support the study of deep seafloor contamination from the dumping of covered waste off the coast of California, including the study of—

(1) spatial and co-contaminant inventories;

(2) transport and fate processes; and

(3) ecosystem biomagnification.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrators shall submit a report describing a strategy for further research and remediation in the San Pedro Basin to the following committees:

(1) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(5) The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(6) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(7) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the program described in subsection (c), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out such subsection $6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031.

SA 2997. Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 735. TRICARE COVERAGE FOR INCREASED SUPPLY OF CONTRACEPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, contraceptive supplies of up to 365 days shall be covered under the TRICARE program for any eligible covered beneficiary to obtain, including in a single fill or refill, at the option of such beneficiary, the total days of supply (not to exceed a 365-day supply) for a contraceptive on the uniform formulary provided through a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility, a retail pharmacy described in section 1074g(a)(2)(E)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, or through the national mail-order pharmacy program of the TRICARE program.

(b) OUTREACH.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the implementation of coverage under subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct such outreach activities as are necessary to inform health care providers and individuals who are enrolled in the TRICARE program of such coverage and the requirements to receive such coverage.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE COVERED BENEFICIARY.—The term ''eligible covered beneficiary'' means an eligible covered beneficiary (as defined in section 1074g(i) of title 10, United States Code) who is—

(A) a member of the uniformed services serving on active duty; or

(B) a dependent of a member described in subparagraph (A).

(2) TRICARE PROGRAM; TRICARE PRIME.—The terms ''TRICARE program'' and ''TRICARE Prime'' have the meanings given those terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term ''uniformed services'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 2998. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 605. BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING: AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Not later than January 1, 2026, there is authorized to be appropriated $1,200,000,000 for the purpose of fully funding the basic allowance for housing for members of the uniformed services under section 403 of title 37, United States Code.

SA 2999. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the subtitle B of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 615. TERMINATION OF OBLIGATION TO REPAY BONUSES OF MEMBERS SEPARATED SOLELY FOR REFUSING COVID–19 VACCINE.

(a) RELEASE FROM REPAYMENT OBLIGATION.—A former member of the Armed Forces who was separated from the Armed Forces based solely on the failure of the member to obey an order to receive a vaccine for COVID–19 shall be released from any obligation to repay any bonus received by the former member from the Department of Defense.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF REPAYMENTS.—A former member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (a) who, before the date of the enactment of this Act, repaid any portion of a bonus described in that subsection shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of Defense for such repayment.

SA 3000. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION _____—VIEQUES RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT

SEC. _____01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act''.

SEC. _____02. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Vieques is an island municipality of Puerto Rico, measuring approximately 21 miles long by 4 miles wide, and located approximately 8 miles east of the main island of Puerto Rico.

(2) Prior to Hurricane Maria, residents of Vieques were served by an urgent medical care facility, the Susana Centeno Family Health Center, and residents had to travel off-island to obtain medical services, including most types of emergency care because the facility did not have the basic use of x-ray machines, CT machines, EKG machines, ultrasounds, or PET scans.

(3) The predominant means of transporting passengers and goods between Vieques and the main island of Puerto Rico is by ferry boat service, and over the years, the efficiency of this service has frequently been disrupted, unreliable, and difficult for cancer patients to endure to receive treatment. Each trip to Ceiba, Puerto Rico, for the cancer patient is an additional out-of-pocket expense ranging from $120 to $200.

(4) The United States Military maintained a presence on the eastern and western portions of Vieques for close to 60 years, and

used parts of the island as a training range during those years, dropping over 80 million tons of ordnance and other weaponry available to the United States military since World War II.

(5) The unintended, unknown, and unavoidable consequences of these exercises were to expose Americans living on the islands to the residue of that weaponry which includes heavy metals and many other chemicals now known to harm human health.

(6) According to Government and independent documentation, the island of Vieques has high levels of heavy metals and has been exposed to chemical weapons and toxic chemicals. Since the military activity in Vieques, island residents have suffered from the health impacts from long-term exposure to environmental contamination as a result of 62 years of military operations, and have experienced higher rates of certain diseases among residents, including cancer, cirrhosis, hypertension, diabetes, heavy metal diseases, along with many unnamed and uncategorized illnesses. These toxic residues have caused the American residents of Vieques to develop illnesses due to ongoing exposure.

(7) In 2017, Vieques was hit by Hurricane Maria, an unusually destructive storm that devastated Puerto Rico and intensified the existing humanitarian crisis on the island by destroying existing medical facilities.

(8) The medical systems in place prior to Hurricane Maria were unable to properly handle the health crisis that existed due to the toxic residue left on the island by the military's activities.

(9) After Maria, the medical facility was closed due to damage and continues to be unable to perform even the few basic services that it did provide. Vieques needs a medical facility that can treat and address the critical and urgent need to get life-saving medical services to its residents. Due to legal restrictions, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this division referred to as ''FEMA'') is unable to provide a hospital where its capabilities exceed the abilities of the facility that existed prior to Maria; therefore Vieques needs assistance to build a facility to manage the vast health needs of its residents.

(10) Every American has benefitted from the sacrifices of those Americans who have lived and are living on Vieques and it is our intent to acknowledge that sacrifice and to treat those Americans with the same respect and appreciation that other Americans enjoy.

(11) In 2012, the residents of Vieques were denied the ability to address their needs in Court due to sovereign immunity, Sanchez v. United States, No. 3:09–cv–01260–DRD (D.P.R.). However, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit referred the issue to Congress and urged it to address the humanitarian crisis. This bill attempts to satisfy that request such that Americans living on Vieques have a remedy for the suffering they have endured.

SEC. _____03. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE ISLAND OF VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual claimant who has resided on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for not less than 5 years before the date of enactment of this Act and files a claim for compensation under this section with the Special Master, appointed pursuant to subsection (c), shall be awarded monetary compensation as described in subsection (b) if—

(1) the Special Master determines that the claimant is or was a resident or an immediate heir (as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico) of a deceased claimant on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, during or after the United States Government used the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness;

(2) the claimant previously filed a lawsuit or an administrative claim, or files a claim not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act against the United States Government for personal injury, including illness or death arising from use by the United States Government of the island of Vieques for military readiness; and

(3) the claimant produces evidence to the Special Master sufficient to show that a causal relationship exists between the claimant's chronic, life-threatening, or physical disease or illness limited to cancer, hypertension, cirrhosis, kidney disease, diabetes, or a heavy metal poisoning and the United States Government's use of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness, or that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not, which may be in the form of a sworn claimant affidavit stating the years the claimant lived on Vieques and the disease or illness with which the claimant has been diagnosed and which may be supplemented with additional information, including a medical professional certification, at the request of the Special Master.

(b) AMOUNTS OF AWARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A claimant who meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall be awarded compensation as follows:

(A) $50,000 for 1 disease described in subsection (a)(3).

(B) $80,000 for 2 diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(C) $110,000 for 3 or more diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(2) INCREASE IN AWARD.—In the case that an individual receiving an award under paragraph (1) of this subsection contracts another disease under subsection (a)(3) and files a new claim with the Special Master for an additional award not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Master may award the individual an amount that is equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount that the individual would have been eligible to receive had the disease been contracted before the individual filed an initial claim under subsection (a); and

(B) the amount received by the individual pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) DECEASED CLAIMANTS.—In the case of an individual who dies before making a claim under this section or a claimant who dies before receiving an award under this section, any immediate heir to the individual or claimant, as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico, shall be eligible for one of the following awards:

(A) Compensation in accordance with paragraph (1), divided among any such heir.

(B) Compensation based on the age of the deceased if the claimant produces evidence sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship exists between the United States Military activity and the death of the individual or that a causal relationship is as likely as not as follows:

(i) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 20 years of age, $110,000, divided among any such heir.

(ii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 40 years of age, $80,000, divided among any such heir.

(iii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 60 years of age, $50,000, divided among any such heir.

(c) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall appoint a Special Master not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to consider claims by individuals and the municipality.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Attorney General shall consider the following in choosing the Special Master:

(A) The individual's experience in the processing of victims' claims in relation to foreign or domestic governments.

(B) The individual's balance of experience in representing the interests of the United States and individual claimants.

(C) The individual's experience in matters of national security.

(D) The individual's demonstrated abilities in investigation and fact findings in complex factual matters.

(E) Any experience the individual has had advising the United States Government.

(d) AWARD AMOUNTS RELATED TO CLAIMS BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES.—

(1) AWARD.—The Special Master, in exchange for its administrative claims, shall provide the following as compensation to the Municipality of Vieques:

(A) STAFF.—The Special Master shall provide medical staff, and other resources necessary to build and operate a level three trauma center (in this section, referred to as ''medical facility'') with a cancer center and renal dialysis unit and its equipment. The medical facility shall be able to treat life-threatening, chronic, heavy metal, and physical and mental diseases. The medical facility shall be able to provide basic x-ray, EKG, internal medicine expertise, medical coordination personnel and case managers, ultrasound, and resources necessary to screen claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection for cancer and the other prevailing health problems.

(B) OPERATIONS.—The Special Master shall fund the operations of the medical facility to provide medical care for pediatric and adult patients who reside on the island of Vieques, allowing the patients to be referred for tertiary and quaternary health care facilities when necessary, and providing the transportation and medical costs when traveling off the island of Vieques.

(C) INTERIM SERVICES.—Before the medical facility on the island of Vieques is operational, the Special Master shall provide to claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection—

(i) urgent health care air transport to hospitals on the mainland of Puerto Rico from the island of Vieques;

(ii) medical coordination personnel and case managers;

(iii) telemedicine communication abilities; and

(iv) any other services that are necessary to alleviate the health crisis on the island of Vieques.

(D) SCREENING.—The Special Master shall make available, at no cost to the patient, medical screening for cancer, cirrhosis, diabetes, and heavy metal contamination on the island of Vieques.

(E) ACADEMIC PARTNER.—The Special Master shall appoint an academic partner, with appropriate experience and an established relationship with the Municipality of Vieques, that shall—

(i) lead a research and outreach endeavor on behalf of the Municipality of Vieques;

(ii) select the appropriate scientific expertise and administer defined studies, conducting testing and evaluation of the soils, seas, plant and animal food sources, and the health of residents; and

(iii) determine and implement the most efficient and effective way to reduce the environmental toxins to a level sufficient to return the soils, seas, food sources, and health circumstances to a level that reduces the

diseases on the island of Vieques to the average in the United States.

(F) DUTIES.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary for the academic partner and medical coordinator to carry out the duties described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(G) PROCUREMENT.—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary to compensate the Municipality of Vieques for—

(i) contractual procurement obligations and additional expenses incurred by the municipality as a result of the enactment of this section and settlement of its claim; and

(ii) any other damages and costs to be incurred by the municipality, if the Special Master determines that it is necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.

(H) POWER SOURCE.—The Special Master shall determine the best source of producing independent power on the island of Vieques that is hurricane resilient and can effectively sustain the needs of the island and shall authorize such construction as an award to the Municipality of Vieques.

(2) SOURCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts awarded under this division shall be made from amounts appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the ''Judgment Fund'', as if claims were adjudicated by a United States District Court under section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code.

(B) LIMITATION.—Total amounts awarded under this division shall not exceed $1,000,000,000.

(3) DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF FILING PROCEDURES.—The Attorney General shall establish procedures whereby individuals and the municipality may submit claims for payments under this section to the Special Master.

(B) DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall, in accordance with this subsection, determine whether each claim meets the requirements of this section. Claims filed by residents of the island of Vieques that have been disposed of by a court under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, shall be treated as if such claims are currently filed.

(e) ACTION ON CLAIMS.—The Special Master shall make a determination on any claim filed under the procedures established under this section not later than 150 days after the date on which the claim is filed.

(f) PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The acceptance by an individual or the Municipality of Vieques of a payment of an award under this section shall—

(1) be final and conclusive;

(2) be deemed to be in full satisfaction of all claims under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code; and

(3) constitute a complete release by the individual or municipality of such claim against the United States and against any employee of the United States acting in the scope of employment who is involved in the matter giving rise to the claim.

(g) CERTIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Amounts paid to an individual under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) may not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

(h) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.—A claim to which this section applies shall be barred unless the claim is filed within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Notwithstanding any contract, a representative of an individual may not receive, for services rendered in connection with a claim of the individual under this division, more than 10 percent of a payment made under this division.

SA 3001. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10_____. FEDERAL U.S. PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAIN MAPPING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Mapping America's Pharmaceutical Supply Act'' or the ''MAPS Act''

(b) PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAIN MAPPING.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), in coordination with the heads of other relevant agencies, shall support efforts, including through public-private partnerships, to map the entire United States pharmaceutical supply chain, from inception to distribution, and use data analytics to identify supply chain vulnerabilities and related national security threats. Such activities shall include, at minimum—

(1) defining agency roles in monitoring the pharmaceutical supply chain and communicating supply chain vulnerabilities;

(2) establishing a database of drugs, as determined by the Secretary with consideration given to the essential medicines list developed by the Food and Drug Administration in response to Executive Order 13944 (85 Fed. Reg. 49929) and any other relevant assessments or lists, as appropriate, to identify, in coordination with the private sector, a list of essential medicines, to be updated regularly and published on a timeframe that the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other relevant agencies, determines appropriate, which shall include the drugs and the active pharmaceutical ingredients of such drugs that—

(A) are reasonably likely to be required to respond to a public health emergency or to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threat; or

(B) the shortage of which would pose a significant threat to the United States health care system or at-risk populations; and

(3) with respect to drugs selected for inclusion in the database pursuant to paragraph (2), identifying—

(A) the location of establishments registered under subsection (b), (c), or (i) of section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360) involved in the production of active pharmaceutical ingredients and finished dosage forms, and the amount of such ingredients and finished dosage forms produced at each such establishment;

(B) to the extent available, and as appropriate, the location of establishments so registered involved in the production of the key starting materials and excipients needed to produce the active pharmaceutical ingredients and finished dosage forms, and the amount of such materials and excipients produced at each such establishment; and

(C) any regulatory actions with respect to the establishments manufacturing such drugs, including with respect to labeling requirements, registration and listing information required to be submitted under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360), inspections and related regulatory activities conducted under section 704 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 374), the seizure of such a drug pursuant to section 304 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 334), any recalls of such a drug; inclusion of such a drug on the drug shortage list under section 506E of such Act (21 U.S.C. 356e), or prior drug shortages reports of a discontinuance or interruption in the production of such a drug under 506C of such Act (21 U.S.C. 355d).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of agencies with which the Secretary coordinates under subsection (b), shall submit a report to the relevant congressional committees on—

(1) progress on implementing subsection (b), including any timelines for full implementation, if any;

(2) gaps in data needed for full implementation of such subsection;

(3) how the database established under subsection (b)(2) increases Federal visibility into the pharmaceutical supply chain;

(4) how Federal agencies are able to use data analytics to conduct predictive modeling of anticipated drug shortages or national security threats; and

(5) the extent to which industry has cooperated in mapping the pharmaceutical supply chain and building the database described in subsection (b)(2).

(d) CONFIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.—The exchange of information among the Secretary and the heads of other relevant agencies, for purposes of carrying out this section shall not be a violation of section 1905 of title 18, United States Code.

(e) CLARIFICATION.—The database established under this section shall not be publicly disclosed. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the Secretary from its reporting obligation under subsection (c).

SA 3002. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. ROLLING ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT AND DRUG RESERVE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Rolling Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and Drug Reserve Act'' or the ''RAPID Reserve Act''.

(b) ROLLING ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT AND DRUG RESERVE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall award contracts or cooperative agreements to eligible entities with respect to drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients of such drugs that the Secretary determines to be critical and to have vulnerable supply chains. The Secretary shall publish the list of such drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients of such drugs.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity, pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (b), shall agree to—

(A) maintain, in a satisfactory domestic establishment registered under section 510(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(b)) or in a satisfactory foreign establishment registered under section 510(i) of such Act that is located in a country that is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, which may be an establishment owned and operated by the entity, or by a wholesaler, distributor, or other third-party under contract with the entity, a 6-month reserve, or other reasonable quantity, as determined by the Secretary, of—

(i) the active pharmaceutical ingredient of the eligible drug specified in the contract or cooperative agreement, which reserve shall be regularly replenished with a recently manufactured supply of such ingredient; and

(ii) the finished eligible drug product specified in the contract or cooperative agreement, which reserve shall be regularly replenished with a recently manufactured supply of such product;

(B) implement production of the eligible drug or an active pharmaceutical ingredient of the eligible drug, at the direction of the Secretary, under the terms of, and in such quantities as specified in, the contract or cooperative agreement; and

(C) enter into an arrangement with the Secretary under which the eligible entity—

(i) agrees to transfer a portion, as determined necessary, of the reserve of active pharmaceutical ingredient maintained pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i) to another drug manufacturer in the event that the Secretary determines there to be a need for additional finished eligible drug product and such eligible entity is unable to use the reserve of active pharmaceutical ingredient to manufacture a sufficient supply of such drug product; and

(ii) permits the Secretary to direct allocation of the reserve of active pharmaceutical ingredient so maintained in the event of a public health emergency or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threat.

(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall issue guidance on—

(A) the factors the Secretary will use to determine which eligible drugs, or active pharmaceutical ingredient of such drugs, have vulnerable supply chains and how a contract or cooperative agreement would help minimize the vulnerability or vulnerabilities identified;

(B) the factors the Secretary will consider in determining eligibility of an entity to participate in the program under this section, which shall include an entity's commitment to quality systems, including strong manufacturing infrastructure, reliable processes, and trained staff, as well as the entity's commitment to domestic manufacturing capacity and surge capacity, as appropriate; and

(C) requirements for entities receiving an award under this section, including the extent of excess manufacturing capacity the manufacturers will be required to generate, the amount of redundancy required, and requirements relating to advanced quality systems.

(3) PREFERENCE.—In awarding contracts and cooperative agreements under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give preference to eligible entities that will carry out the requirements of paragraph (1) through one or more domestic establishments registered under section 510(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(b)) capable of manufacturing the eligible drug. To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall award contracts and cooperative agreements with manufacturers in a manner that strengthens domestic manufacturing, resiliency, and capacity of eligible drugs and their active pharmaceutical ingredients.

(d) ADDITIONAL CONTRACT AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (b) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may specify, including terms and conditions with respect to procurement, maintenance, storage, testing, and delivery of drugs, in alignment with inventory management and other applicable best practices, under such contract or cooperative agreement, which may consider, as appropriate, costs of transporting and handling such drugs.

(2) TERMS CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, OR RENOVATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Secretary may award a contract or cooperative agreement under this section to support the acquisition, construction, alteration, or renovation of non-Federally owned establishments—

(A) as determined necessary to carry out or improve preparedness and response capability at the State and local level; or

(B) for the production of drugs, devices, and supplies where the Secretary determines that such a contract or cooperative agreement is necessary to ensure sufficient amounts of such drugs, devices, and supplies.

(e) REQUIREMENTS IN AWARDING CONTRACTS.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall award contracts and cooperative agreements under this section in a manner that—

(1) maximizes quality, minimizes cost, minimizes vulnerability of the United States to severe shortages or disruptions for eligible drugs and their active pharmaceutical ingredients, gives preference to domestic manufacturers, and encourages competition in the marketplace; and

(2) increases domestic production surge capacity and reserves of domestic-based manufacturing establishments for critical drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients of such drugs.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT.—The term ''active pharmaceutical ingredient'' has the meaning given such term in section 744A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–41).

(2) DRUG.—The term ''drug'' has the meaning given such term in section 201(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(g)).

(3) DRUG SHORTAGE; SHORTAGE.—The term ''drug shortage'' or ''shortage'' has the meaning given such term in section 506C of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 356c).

(4) ELIGIBLE DRUG.—The term ''eligible drug'' means a drug, as determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the with Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs—

(A) that is approved under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)) or licensed under section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k));

(B)(i) that is reasonably likely to be required to respond to a public health emergency or to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threat; or

(ii) the shortage of which would pose a significant threat to the United States health care system or at-risk populations; and

(C) that has a vulnerable supply chain, such as a geographic concentration of manufacturing, poor quality or safety issues, complex manufacturing or chemistry, or few manufacturers.

(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means a person that—

(A)(i) is the holder of an approved application under subsection (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) or subsection (k) of section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) for an eligible drug;

(ii) maintains at least one domestic establishment registered under section 510(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(b)) or one foreign establishment registered under section 510(i) of such Act that is located in a country that is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development that is capable of manufacturing the eligible drug; and

(iii) has a strong record of good manufacturing practices of drugs;

(B)(i) is a manufacturer of an active pharmaceutical ingredient for an eligible drug, in partnership with an entity that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A);

(ii) maintains at least one domestic establishment registered under section 510(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(b)) or one foreign establishment registered under section 510(i) of such Act that is located in a country that is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development that is capable of manufacturing the active pharmaceutical ingredient; and

(iii) has a strong record of good manufacturing practices of active pharmaceutical ingredients; or

(C) is a distributor or wholesaler of an eligible drug, in partnership with an entity that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(g) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the first award is made under this section, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress detailing—

(1) the list of drugs determined to be eligible drugs, as described in subsection (f)(2), and the rationale behind selecting each such drug; and

(2) an update on the effectiveness of the program under this section, in a manner that does not compromise national security.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 10___. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) examine, such as through a survey or other means, excess or underutilized domestic manufacturing capacity for critical drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients of such drugs, including capacity to manufacture different dosage forms, such as oral tablets and sterile injectable drugs, and the capacity to manufacture drugs with various characteristics, such as cytotoxic drugs and drugs requiring lyophilization; and

(2) prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives that—

(A) includes—

(i) the results of the survey under paragraph (1);

(ii) an assessment of projected costs of utilizing and expanding existing domestic manufacturing capabilities and policies, as of the date of the report, that may help establish or strengthen domestic manufacturing capacity for key starting materials, excipients, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and finished dosage manufacturing establishments; and

(iii) an evaluation of policies designed to invest in advanced domestic manufacturing capabilities and capacity for critical active pharmaceutical ingredients and drug products; and

(B) shall be publicly available in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex containing any information that the Comptroller General determines to be sensitive.

SA 3003. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. REED, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TERRORIST FINANCING PREVENTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIGITAL ASSET.—Except as provided by the Secretary by rule, the term ''digital asset'' means any digital representation of value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or any similar technology.

(2) FOREIGN DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORM.—The term ''foreign digital asset platform'' means any foreign person or group of foreign persons that, as determined by the Secretary, engages in facilitating the exchange, purchase, sale, custody, transfer, issuance, or lending of digital assets.

(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''foreign financial institution'' has the meaning given that term under section 561.308 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(6) SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORIST; SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The terms ''specially designated global terrorist'' and ''specially designated global terrorist organization'' mean an individual or organization, respectively, that has been designated as a specially designated global terrorist by the Secretary of State, pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

(8) HAMAS.—The term ''Hamas'' means—

(A) the entity known as Hamas and designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

(B) any foreign person identified as an agent or instrumentality of Hamas on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury, the property or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(9) PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD.—The term ''Palestine Islamic Jihad'' means—

(A) the entity known as Palestine Islamic Jihad and designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

(B) any foreign person identified as an agent or instrumentality of Palestine Islamic Jihad on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury, the property or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(10) YEMENI HOUTHI.—The term ''Yemeni Houthi'' means—

(A) the entity known as Houthi or Ansarallah and designated by the Secretary of State as a specially designated global terrorist organization; or

(B) any foreign person identified as an agent or instrumentality of Houthi or Ansarallah on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury, the property or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FOREIGN DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORMS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—

(1) MANDATORY IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall, to the fullest extent possible, identify and submit to the President a report identifying any foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform that has knowingly—

(A) facilitated a significant transaction with—

(i) the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps;

(ii) Hamas;

(iii) Palestinian Islamic Jihad;

(iv) Yemeni Houthis;

(v) any person identified as a specially designated global terrorist on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury and the property and interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(vi) a specially designated global terrorist organization; or

(vii) a person identified on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, the property and interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for acting on behalf of or at the direction of, or being owned or controlled by, a foreign terrorist organization or a specially designated global terrorist organization; or

(B) engaged in money laundering to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A).

(2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO A FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OR FOREIGN DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORM.—The President may impose 1 or more of the sanctions described in paragraph (3) with respect to a foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform identified under paragraph (1).

(3) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY, DIGITAL ASSETS, AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform 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.

(B) RESTRICTIONS ON PROVIDING ACCOUNTS.—The President may prohibit, or impose conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of an operational or business account at a financial institution by the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform.

(C) INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.—The President may include the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform on the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, for activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(D) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform in an amount totaling more than $10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(E) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform.

(F) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform has any interest.

(G) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform.

(H) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN PLATFORM.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform, or from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of any digital assets

issued by the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform.

(I) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign financial institution or foreign digital asset platform, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.—

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

(B) PENALTIES.—The penalties set forth 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 prescribed under this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(5) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this subsection with respect to a person if the President—

(A) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(B) submits to Congress a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(6) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(B) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(C) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.—Nothing this subsection shall prohibit transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the imposition of any sanction pursuant to paragraph (2) on a United States person.

(c) SPECIAL MEASURES FOR MODERN THREATS.—Section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(C), by striking ''subsection (b)(5)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (5) and (6) of subsection (b)''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking ''for or on behalf of a foreign banking institution''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) PROHIBITIONS OR CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN TRANSMITTALS OF FUNDS.—If the Secretary finds a jurisdiction outside of the United States, 1 or more financial institutions operating outside of the United States, 1 or more types of accounts within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, or 1 or more classes of transactions within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States to be of primary money laundering concern with respect to terrorist financing, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, may prohibit, or impose conditions upon, certain transmittals of funds (as such term may be defined by the Secretary in a special measure issuance, by regulation, or as otherwise permitted by law), to or from any domestic financial institution or domestic financial agency if such transmittal of funds involves any such jurisdiction, institution, type of account, class of transaction, or type of account.''.

(d) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such funds as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

SA 3004. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, insert the following:

Subtitle I—Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution Act

SEC. 1096. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution Act''.

SEC. 1096A. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution (hereafter in this subtitle referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 8 members, of whom—

(1) 2 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(2) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) QUALIFICATION.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed to the Commission from among individuals, or representatives of institutions or entities, who possess—

(1)(A) a demonstrated commitment to the research, study, or promotion of Jewish American history, art, political or economic status, or culture; and

(B)(i) expertise in museum administration;

(ii) expertise in fund-raising for nonprofit or cultural institutions;

(iii) experience in the study and teaching of Jewish American history;

(iv) experience in the study and teaching of combating and countering antisemitism;

(v) experience in studying the issue of the representation of Jewish Americans in art, life, history, and culture at the Smithsonian Institution; or

(vi) extensive experience in public or elected service;

(2) experience in the administration of, or the strategic planning for, museums; or

(3) experience in the planning or design of museum facilities.

(d) DEADLINE FOR INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—The initial members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle.

(e) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission—

(1) shall not affect the powers of the Commission; and

(2) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(f) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall, by majority vote of all of the members, select 1 member of the Commission to serve as the Chairperson of the Commission.

(g) PROHIBITION.—No employee of the Federal Government may serve as a member of the Commission.

SEC. 1096B. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) REPORTS AND OTHER DELIVERABLES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and to Congress the report, plan, and recommendations described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(1) REPORT ON ISSUES.—A report that addresses the following issues relating to the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia, PA, and its environs (hereafter in this subtitle referred to as the ''Museum''):

(A) The collections held by the Museum at the time of the report, the extent to which such collections are already represented in the Smithsonian Institution and Federal memorials at the time of the report, and the availability and cost of future collections to be acquired and housed in the Museum.

(B) The impact of the Museum on educational and governmental efforts to study and counter antisemitism.

(C) The financial assets and liabilities held by the Museum, and the cost of operating and maintaining the Museum.

(D) The governance and organizational structure from which the Museum should operate if transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

(E) The financial and legal considerations associated with the potential transfer of the Museum to the Smithsonian Institution, including—

(i) any donor or legal restrictions on the Museum's collections, endowments, and real estate;

(ii) costs associated with actions that will be necessary to resolve the status of employees of the Museum, if the Museum is transferred to the Smithsonian Institution;

(iii) all additional costs for the Smithsonian Institution that would be associated with operating and maintaining a new museum outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; and

(iv) policy and legal restrictions that would become applicable to the Museum if transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

(F) The feasibility of the Museum becoming part of the Smithsonian Institution, taking into account the Museum's potential impact on the Smithsonian's existing facilities maintenance backlog, collections storage needs, and identified construction or renovation costs for new or existing museums.

(2) FUND-RAISING PLAN.—A fund-raising plan that addresses the following topics:

(A) The ability to support the transfer, operation, and maintenance of the Museum through contributions from the public, including potential charges for admission.

(B) Any potential issues with funding the operations and maintenance of the Museum in perpetuity without reliance on appropriations of Federal funds.

(3) LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.—A report containing recommendations regarding a legislative plan for transferring the Museum to the Smithsonian Institution, which shall include each of the following:

(A) Proposals regarding the time frame, one-time appropriations level, and continuing appropriations levels that might be included in such legislation.

(B) Recommendations for the future name of the Museum if it is transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

(b) NATIONAL CONFERENCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the initial members of the Commission are appointed under section 1096A, the Commission may, in carrying out the duties of the Commission under this section, convene a national conference relating to the Museum, to be comprised of individuals committed to the advancement of the life, art, history, and culture of Jewish Americans.

SEC. 1096C. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Commission—

(A) shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any purpose by reason of service on the Commission; and

(B) shall serve without pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed a per diem allowance for travel expenses, at rates consistent with those authorized under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVISES.—The Commission may solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of money, services, or real or personal property for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. Such gifts, bequests, or devises may be from the Museum.

(b) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the final versions of the report, plan, and recommendations required under section 1096B are submitted.

(c) FUNDING.—The Commission shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the Commission.

(d) DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(1) DIRECTOR AND STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may employ and compensate an executive director and any other additional personnel that are necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties of the Commission.

(B) RATES OF PAY.—Rates of pay for persons employed under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with the rates of pay allowed for employees of a temporary organization under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.—Any individual employed under this subsection shall not be considered a Federal employee for the purpose of any law governing Federal employment.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), on request of the Commission, the head of a Federal agency shall provide technical assistance to the Commission.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No Federal employees may be detailed to the Commission.

(4) VOLUNTEER SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services as the Commission determines necessary.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon request of the Commission, the head of a Federal agency may provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this subtitle.

(f) MEETING LOCATION.—The Commission may meet virtually or in-person.

(g) APPOINTMENT DELAYS.—The Commission may begin to meet and carry out activities under this subtitle before all members of the Commission have been appointed if—

(1) 90 days have passed since the date of enactment of this subtitle; and

(2) a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed.

SA 3005. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 345. REPORT ON NAVAL WARFARE CENTERS.

Not later than January 31, 2026, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the state of the Naval Warfare Centers of the Department of the Navy, including—

(1) the material condition of the facilities;

(2) hiring and retention at the facilities as of the date of the report; and

(3) a plan to remain relevant, competitive, and technically advanced through 2050, including any additional resources required.

SA 3006. Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3123. APPROVAL OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR COOPERATION ON THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE PURPOSES.

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

(1) the United States and the United Kingdom share a special relationship;

(2) the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes, done at Washington July 3, 1958 (in this section referred to as the ''Agreement'') provides one of the bases for such special relationship;

(3) the Agreement has served the national security interest of the United States for more than 65 years; and

(4) Congress expects to receive transmittal of proposed amendments to the Agreement.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions for congressional consideration of a proposed agreement for cooperation in subsection d. of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), any amendment to the Agreement (in this section referred to as the ''Amendment''), transmitted to Congress before January 3, 2025, may be brought into effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, as if all the requirements in such section 123 for consideration of the Amendment had been satisfied, subject to subsection (c) of this section.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954 AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Upon coming into effect, the Amendment shall be subject to applicable provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) and any other applicable United States law as if the Amendment had come into effect in accordance with the requirements of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(d) ADHERENCE IN THE EVENT OF TIMELY SUBMISSION.—If the Amendment is completed and transmitted to Congress before October 1, 2024, thereby allowing for adherence to the provisions for congressional consideration of the Amendment as outlined in subsection d. of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), subsection (b) of this section shall not take effect.

SA 3007. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. IMPROVEMENTS TO NATIONAL QUANTUM INITIATIVE PROGRAM.

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

(1) the execution of the National Defense Strategy is critical to the functions of the Federal participants of the National Quantum Initiative Program; and

(2) the success of the National Quantum Initiative Program is necessary for the Department of Defense to carry out the National Defense Strategy.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL QUANTUM INITIATIVE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368; 15 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new title:

''TITLE V—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE QUANTUM ACTIVITIES

''SEC. 501. DEFENSE QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

''The quantum information science and technology research and development program carried out under section 234 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) shall be treated as part of the National Quantum Initiative Program implemented under section 101(a) of this Act.

''SEC. 502. COORDINATION.

''The Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Director of the National Science Foundation shall each coordinate with the Secretary of Defense in the efforts of the Secretary of Defense to conduct basic research to accelerate scientific breakthroughs in quantum information science and technology.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents is section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE V—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE QUANTUM ACTIVITIES

''Sec. 501. Defense quantum information science and technology research and development program.

''Sec. 502. Coordination.''.

(c) ASSESSMENT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF NATIONAL QUANTUM INITIATIVE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) assess the National Quantum Initiative Program; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to such assessment.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall cover the following:

(A) The effectiveness of the National Quantum Initiative Program.

(B) Whether all of the programs, committees, and centers required by the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.) have been established.

(C) Whether the agencies, programs, committees, and centers described in subparagraph (B) are effectively collaborating together and conducting joint activities where appropriate.

(D) Identification of inefficiencies or duplications across the various programs of the National Quantum Initiative Program.

(d) ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the heads of other Federal agencies participating in the National Quantum Initiative Program shall coordinate with each other and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, including the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the goals of the National Quantum Initiative Program.

(2) SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM SCIENCE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish, through the National Science and Technology Council, the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science (in this paragraph referred to as the ''Subcommittee'').

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

(i) COMPOSITION.—The Subcommittee shall be composed of members as follows:

(I) One member appointed by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(II) One member appointed by the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(III) One member appointed by the Secretary of Energy.

(IV) One member appointed by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(V) Three members appointed by the Secretary of Defense, of whom—

(aa) one shall be a representative of the Army;

(bb) one shall be a representative of the Navy; and

(cc) one shall be a representative of the Air Force.

(VI) One member appointed by the Director of the National Security Agency.

(VII) One member appointed by the Director of National Intelligence.

(VIII) One member appointed by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(IX) Such other members as the President considers appropriate.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—Each member of the Subcommittee shall be an employee of the Federal Government.

(C) CHAIRPERSONS.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of the National Security Agency shall jointly be chairpersons of the Subcommittee.

(D) DUTIES.—The Subcommittee shall—

(i) coordinate with the National Science and Technology Council and its subcommittees to ensure that the economic and national security implications of basic research and development in quantum information science, along with other related technologies, are reviewed and planned for;

(ii) analyze economic and national security risks arising from research and development in such areas and make recommendations on how to mitigate those risks; and

(iii) review new programs for national security implications, when feasible, prior to public announcement.

(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the chairpersons of the Subcommittee shall submit to Congress a report on the findings and assessments of the Subcommittee regarding economic and national security risks resulting from quantum information science and technology research.

(F) TERMINATION.—The Subcommittee shall terminate on the earlier of the following:

(i) The date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(ii) Such date as the Subcommittee determines appropriate.

(3) INVOLVEMENT OF DEFENSE IN NATIONAL QUANTUM INITIATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(A) QUALIFICATIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 104 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368; 15 U.S.C. 8814) is amended by striking ''and Federal laboratories'' and inserting ''Federal laboratories, and defense researchers''.

(B) INTEGRATION.—Such section is amended—

(i) by redesignating subsections (e) through (g) as subsection (f) through (h), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

''(e) INTEGRATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Committee shall take such actions as may be necessary, including by modifying policies and procedures of the Committee, to ensure the appropriate integration of the Department of Defense in activities and programs of the Committee.''.

(4) CLARIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY CENTERS FOR QUANTUM RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.—Section 302(c) of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368; 15 U.S.C. 8842(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) encouraging workforce collaboration, both with private industry and among Federal entities, including national defense agencies.''.

(5) CLARIFICATIONS REGARDING NATIONAL QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTERS.—

(A) REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (c) of section 402 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368; 15 U.S.C. 8852) is amended by inserting ''the national defense agencies,'' after ''industry,''.

(B) COORDINATION.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) other research entities of the Federal Government, including research entities in the Department of Defense and the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003));''.

(6) NATIONAL QUANTUM COORDINATION OFFICE.—

(A) COLLABORATION WHEN REPORTING TO CONGRESS.—Section 102 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368; 15 U.S.C. 8812) is amended—

(i) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(ii) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) COLLABORATION WHEN REPORTING TO CONGRESS.—The Coordination Office shall ensure that when participants in the National Quantum Initiative Program prepare and submit reports to Congress that they do so in collaboration with each other and all appropriate Federal civilian, defense, and intelligence research entities.''.

(B) ADJUSTMENTS.—The National Quantum Coordination Office may make such additional adjustments as it deems necessary to ensure full integration of the Department of Defense into the National Quantum Initiative Program.

(7) REPORTING TO ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—Paragraph (2) of section 2 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 8801) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.''.

SA 3008. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title X, add the following:

SECTION 1014. ENHANCING SOUTHBOUND INSPECTIONS TO COMBAT CARTELS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Enhancing Southbound Inspections to Combat Cartels Act''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) SOUTHERN BORDER.—The term ''Southern Border'' means the international land border between the United States and Mexico.

(c) ADDITIONAL INSPECTION EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IMAGING SYSTEMS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection is authorized—

(A) to purchase up to 50 additional non-intrusive imaging systems; and

(B) to procure additional associated supporting infrastructure.

(2) DEPLOYMENT.—The systems and infrastructure purchased or otherwise procured pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be deployed along the Southern Border for the primary purpose of inspecting any persons, conveyances, or modes of transportation traveling from the United States to Mexico.

(3) ALTERNATIVE EQUIPMENT.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection is authorized to procure additional infrastructure or alternative inspection equipment that the Commissioner deems necessary for the purpose of inspecting any persons, conveyances, or modes of transportation traveling from the United States to Mexico.

(4) SUNSET.—Paragraphs (1) and (3) shall cease to have force and effect beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) ADDITIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS PERSONNEL FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF SOUTHBOUND SMUGGLING.—

(1) HSI SPECIAL AGENTS.—The Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall hire, train, and assign—

(A) not fewer than 100 new Homeland Security Investigations special agents to primarily assist with investigations involving the smuggling of currency and firearms from the United States to Mexico; and

(B) not fewer than 100 new Homeland Security Investigations special agents to assist with investigations involving the smuggling of contraband, human trafficking and smuggling (including that of children), drug smuggling, and unauthorized entry into the United States from Mexico.

(2) SUPPORT STAFF.—The Director is authorized to hire, train, and assign such additional support staff as may be necessary to support the functions carried out by the special agents hired pursuant to paragraph (1).

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) identifies the resources provided, including equipment, personnel, and infrastructure, and the annual budget to carry out outbound and inbound inspections, including, to the extent practicable, resources specifically used for inspections of any individuals and modes of transportation—

(i) from the United States to Mexico or to Canada; and

(ii) from Mexico or Canada into the United States.

(B) describes the operational cadence of all outbound and inbound inspections of individuals and conveyances traveling from the United States to Mexico or to Canada and from Mexico or Canada into the United States, described as a percentage of total encounters or as the total number of inspections conducted;

(C) describes any plans that would allow for the use of alternative inspection sites near a port of entry;

(D) includes an estimate of—

(i) the number of vehicles and conveyances that can be inspected with up to 50 additional non-intrusive imaging systems dedicated to southbound inspections;

(ii) the number of vehicles and conveyances that can be inspected with up to 50 additional non-intrusive imaging systems that may be additionally dedicated to inbound inspections along the southwest border; and

(iii) the number of additional investigations and seizures that will occur based on the additional equipment and inspections; and

(E) assesses the capability of inbound inspections by authorities of the Government of Mexico, in cooperation with United States law enforcement agencies, to detect and interdict the flow of illicit weapons and currency being smuggled—

(i) from the United States to Mexico; and

(ii) from Mexico into the United States.

(2) CLASSIFICATION.—The report submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), or any part of such report, may be classified or provided with other appropriate safeguards to prevent public dissemination.

(f) MINIMUM MANDATORY SOUTHBOUND INSPECTION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than March 30, 2027, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that not fewer than 10 percent of all conveyances and other modes of transportation traveling from the United States to Mexico are inspected before leaving the United States.

(2) AUTHORIZED INSPECTION ACTIVITIES.—Inspections required pursuant to paragraph (1) may include nonintrusive imaging, physical inspections by officers or canine units, or other means authorized by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) REPORT ON ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS CAPABILITIES.—Not later than March 30, 2028, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) assesses the Department of Homeland Security's timeline and resource requirements for increasing inspection rates to between 15 and 20 percent of all conveyances and modes of transportation traveling from the United States to Mexico; and

(B) includes estimates for the numbers of additional investigations and seizures the Department expects if such inspection rates are so increased.

(g) CURRENCY AND FIREARMS SEIZURES QUARTERLY REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the date that is 4 years after such date of enactment, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the seizure of currency, firearms, and ammunition attempted to be trafficked out of the United States.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include, for the most recent 90-day period for which such information is available—

(A) the total number of currency seizures that occurred from outbound inspections at United States ports of entry;

(B) the total dollar amount associated with the currency seizures referred to in subparagraph (A);

(C) the total number of firearms seized from outbound inspections at United States ports of entry;

(D) the total number of ammunition rounds seized from outbound inspections at United States ports of entry; and

(E) the total number of incidents of firearm seizures and ammunition seizures that occurred at United States ports of entry.

SA 3009. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS ON CERTAIN EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section (and conforming the table of contents at the beginning of such Act accordingly):

"SEC. 1115. PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS ON CERTAIN EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than the date that is 6 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and on a basis that is not less frequent than once every 6 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, acting through the National Intelligence Council, shall—

''(1) produce an intelligence assessment on the national security and economic security effects of climate change; and

''(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees such intelligence assessment.

''(b) FORM.—Each intelligence assessment under subsection (a)(2) may be submitted in classified form, but if so submitted, shall include an unclassified executive summary.''.

SA 3010. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10_____. REAUTHORIZATION OF UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS ENDANGERED FISH AND THREATENED FISH RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 1 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1602) is amended by inserting ''and threatened'' after ''endangered''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1602; 116 Stat. 3113) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''to implement the Recovery Implementation Program for the Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River dated September 29, 1987, and extended by the Extension of the Cooperative Agreement dated December 6, 2001, and the 1992 Cooperative Agreement to implement the San Juan River Recovery Implementation Program dated October 21, 1992, and as they may be amended'' and inserting ''for the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin dated September 29, 1987, and the 1992 Cooperative Agreement for the San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program dated October 21, 1992, as the agreements may be amended and extended'';

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting ''or threatened'' after ''endangered''; and

(B) by striking ''removal or translocation'' and inserting ''control'';

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking ''long-term'' each place it appears;

(4) in paragraph (8), in the second sentence, by striking ''1988 Cooperative Agreement and the 1992 Cooperative Agreement'' and inserting ''Recovery Implementation Programs'';

(5) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking ''leases and agreements'' and inserting ''acquisitions'';

(B) by inserting ''or threatened'' after ''endangered''; and

(C) by inserting '', as approved under the Recovery Implementation Programs'' after ''nonnative fishes''; and

(6) in paragraph (10), by inserting ''pursuant to the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin'' after ''Service''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION TO FUND RECOVERY PROGRAMS.—Section 3 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 116 Stat. 3113; 120 Stat. 290; 123 Stat 1310; 126 Stat. 2444; 133 Stat. 809; 136 Stat. 5572) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(1) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, $88,000,000 to undertake capital projects to carry out the purposes of this Act. Such funds'' and inserting the following:

''(1) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for use by the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake capital projects to carry out the purposes of this Act $50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2031.

''(B) ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT.—For each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031, the amount authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A) shall be annually adjusted to reflect widely available engineering cost indices applicable to relevant construction activities.

''(C) NONREIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—Amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A)'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin shall expire in fiscal year 2024'' and inserting ''Programs shall expire in fiscal year 2031''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following:

''(b) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL PROJECTS.—The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, may accept contributed funds, interests in land and water, or other contributions from the Upper Division States, political subdivisions of the Upper Division States, or individuals, entities, or organizations within the Upper Division States, pursuant to agreements that provide for the contributions to be used for capital projects costs.'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (d) through (j) as subsections (c) through (i), respectively;

(4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''$92,040,000 for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2031'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''$4,000,000 per year'' and inserting ''$61,100,000 for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2031'';

(ii) in the second sentence—

(I) by inserting ''Basin'' after ''San Juan River''; and

(II) by striking ''$2,000,000 per year'' and inserting ''$30,940,000 for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2031''; and

(iii) in the third sentence, by striking ''in fiscal years commencing after the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 2024 and each fiscal year thereafter''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL BASE FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2031, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, may accept funds from other Federal agencies, including power revenues collected pursuant to the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ''Colorado River Storage Project Act'') (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.).

''(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, as determined by the contributing agency in consultation with the Secretary.

''(C) TREATMENT OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as nonreimbursable Federal expenditures.

''(D) TREATMENT OF POWER REVENUES.—Not more than $499,000 in power revenues over the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2031 shall be accepted under subparagraph (A) and treated as having been repaid and returned to the general fund of the Treasury.

''(4) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL BASE FUNDING.—The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, may accept contributed funds from the Upper Division States, political subdivisions of the Upper Division States, or individuals, entities, or organizations within the Upper Division States, pursuant to agreements that provide for the contributions to be used for annual base funding.

''(5) REPLACEMENT POWER.—Contributions of funds made pursuant to this subsection shall not include the cost of replacement power purchased to offset modifications to the operation of the Colorado River Storage Project to benefit threatened or endangered fish species under the Recovery Implementation Programs.'';

(5) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by inserting ''or threatened'' after ''endangered'';

(6) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking ''unless the time period for the respective Cooperative Agreement is extended to conform with this Act'' and inserting '', as amended or extended'';

(7) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program or the San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program'' and inserting ''Recovery Implementation Programs''; and

(8) in subsection (i)(1) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ''2022'' each place it appears and inserting ''2030'';

(B) by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2031''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(III), by striking ''contributions by the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations'' and inserting ''non-Federal contributions''.

SA 3011. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1510. REPORT ON COOPERATION EFFORTS BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on cooperation efforts between the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed assessment of existing forms of cooperation between the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) An assessment of, and recommendations for improving, future joint engagement between the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(3) An assessment of the opportunities for exchange of personnel between the Department of Defense and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and an examination of the feasibility and strategic benefits of establishing—

(A) dedicated joint duty billets for Space Force personnel at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

(B) rotational assignments of National Aeronautics and Space Administration employees in Space Force units and in the United States Space Command.

(4) An identification of potential career incentives for Space Force joint duty at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration rotational assignments at Space Force commands.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SA 3012. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO COUNTERING CHINESE NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for 7 years, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available on the website of the Department of Justice, a report that includes each of the following:

(1) A description of the activities and operations of the Department of Justice related to countering Chinese national security threats and espionage in the United States, including—

(A) theft of United States intellectual property (including trade secrets) and research; and

(B) threats from non-traditional collectors, such as researchers in laboratories, at universities, and at defense industrial base facilities (as that term is defined in section 2208(u)(3) of title 10, United States Code).

(2) An accounting of the resources of the Department of Justice that are dedicated to programs aimed at combating national security threats posed by the Chinese Communist

Party, and any supporting information as to the efficacy of each such program.

(3) A detailed description of the measures used to ensure the protection of civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy rights of United States persons in carrying out the activities, operations, and programs described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall collaborate with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and any other appropriate officials.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Attorney General to disclose confidential, classified, law enforcement sensitive, or otherwise protected information, including information about ongoing Federal litigation, investigations, or operations, in the report under subsection (a).

SA 3013. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Division E of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 134 Stat. 4523) is amended by inserting after section 5303 the following new section:

"SEC. 5304. FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall—

''(1) develop standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements, for artificial intelligence systems used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency or other organization on behalf of an agency, other than national security systems;

''(2) develop standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements, for managing risks associated with artificial intelligence systems for all agency operations and assets, but such standards and guidelines shall not apply to national security systems;

''(3) develop standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements, for authenticating, tracking provenance, and labeling synthetic content generated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency or other organization on behalf of an agency, other than national security systems; and

''(4) conduct research and analysis pursuant to section 5301 of this Act to inform the development of standards and guidelines for activities described in this section.

''(b) STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.—In developing standards and guidelines required by subsections (a), the Director shall—

''(1) provide standards and guidelines, practices, profiles, and tools consistent with the framework, and information on how agencies can leverage the framework to reduce risks caused by agency implementation in the development, procurement, and use of artificial intelligence systems;

''(2) provide standards and guidelines that—

''(A) are consistent with the framework, successor document, or technical standard that is functionally equivalent to the framework;

''(B) are consistent with Circular A–119 of the Office of Management and Budget, or successor circular; and

''(C) enable conformity assessment;

''(3) recommend training on standards and guidelines for each agency responsible for procuring artificial intelligence;

''(4) develop and periodically revise performance indicators and measures for agency artificial intelligence related standards and guidelines;

''(5) provide standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements, for developing profiles for agency use of artificial intelligence consistent with the framework;

''(6) develop profiles for framework use for an entity that is a small business concern (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632));

''(7) evaluate artificial intelligence policies and practices developed for national security systems to assess potential application by agencies to strengthen risk management of artificial intelligence systems; and

''(8) periodically assess the effectiveness of standards and guidelines developed under this section and undertake revisions as appropriate.

''(c) READINESS.—For standards and guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (a) that are deemed by the Director to be at a readiness level sufficient for standardization, the Director—

''(1) shall submit standards and guidelines to the Secretary of Commerce for promulgation under section 11331 of title 40;

''(2) where practicable and appropriate, shall provide technical review and assistance to agencies; and

''(3) shall evaluate the effectiveness and sufficiency of, and challenges to, agencies' implementation of standards and guidelines developed under this section and standards and guidelines promulgated under section 11331 of title 40.

''(d) TESTING AND EVALUATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITIONS.—

''(1) STUDY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director shall complete a study to review the existing and forthcoming voluntary technical standards for the test, evaluation, verification, and validation of artificial intelligence acquisitions.

''(2) TESTING AND EVALUATION STANDARDS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the completion of the study required by paragraph (1), the Director shall—

''(A) convene relevant stakeholders to facilitate the development of technical standards for the test, evaluation, verification, and validation of artificial intelligence acquisitions;

''(B) develop standards and guidelines for the conduct of test, evaluation, verification, and validation of artificial intelligence acquisitions pursuant to this section;

''(C) review and make recommendations to the head of each agency on risk management policies and principles for relevant artificial intelligence acquisitions; and

''(D) continuously update the standards and guidelines described in this paragraph.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'agency' means any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

''(2) The term 'artificial intelligence system' has the meaning given such term in section 7223 of the Advancing American AI Act (40 U.S.C. 11301 note).

''(3) The term 'Director' means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(4) The term 'framework' means the most recently updated version of the framework developed and updated pursuant to section 22A(c) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278h–1(c)).

''(5) The term 'national security system' has the meaning givne such term in section 3552(b)(6) of title 44, United States Code.

''(6) The term 'profile' means an implementation of the artificial intelligence risk management functions, categories, and subcategories for a specific setting or application based on the requirements, risk tolerance, and resources of the framework user.

''(7) The term 'synthetic content' means information, such as images, videos, audio clips, and text, that has been significantly modified or generated by algorithms, including by artificial intelligence.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5303 the following new item:

''Sec. 5304. Federal standards for artificial intelligence.''.

SA 3014. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. OFFICE OF AQUACULTURE AND WILD SEAFOOD POLICY AND PROGRAM INTEGRATION.

Subtitle B of title VI of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 621. OFFICE OF AQUACULTURE AND WILD SEAFOOD POLICY AND PROGRAM INTEGRATION.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish an Office of Aquaculture and Wild Seafood Policy and Program Integration to provide for the effective coordination of aquaculture and wild seafood policies and activities within the Department, and in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and the heads of other necessary Federal agencies relating to the support of domestically harvested and processed wild seafood and aquaculture products and aquaculture operations.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AQUACULTURE.—The term 'aquaculture' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2802).

''(2) AQUACULTURE PRODUCT.—The term 'aquaculture product' means a farm-raised aquatic or marine animal cultivated in the United States, including—

''(A) shellfish (including oysters, clams, and mussels);

''(B) micro- and macro-algae;

''(C) animals cultivated within land-based systems; and

''(D) other animals, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the heads of other Federal agencies, as applicable.

''(3) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office appointed under subsection (c)(2).

''(4) OFFICE.—The term 'Office' means the Office of Aquaculture and Wild Seafood Policy and Program Integration established under subsection (c)(1).

''(5) WILD SEAFOOD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'wild seafood' means a natural-born or hatchery-raised finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other form of aquatic animal life that is—

''(i) harvested from a natural habitat; and

''(ii) used for human consumption.

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'wild seafood' includes—

''(i) a fillet, a steak, a nugget, and any other flesh from wild fish or shellfish;

''(ii) fish oil; and

''(iii) any other nonflesh product of wild fish or shellfish.

''(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'wild seafood' does not include—

''(i) marine mammals; or

''(ii) seabirds.

''(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish in the Office of the Chief Economist an office, to be known as the 'Office of Aquaculture and Wild Seafood Policy and Program Integration'.

''(2) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director of Aquaculture and Wild Seafood Policy and Program Integration, who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Office shall be responsible for—

''(1) the development and coordination of Department and interagency policy on wild seafood and aquaculture products, including technological and policy input, advice on wild seafood and aquaculture issues, and support for aquaculture- and wild seafood-producing operations that promote United States food security;

''(2) providing strategic oversight, planning, implementation, communication, and coordination of Department and interagency activities for wild seafood and aquaculture products—

''(A) to strengthen United States wild seafood and aquaculture production and supply chains;

''(B) to facilitate wild seafood and aquaculture product research and nutrition science;

''(C) to maintain, develop, and expand markets for wild seafood, wild seafood products, and aquaculture products;

''(D) to incorporate wild seafood and aquaculture production into economic analyses, reviews, and forecasts, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant Federal agencies;

''(E) to integrate United States wild seafood and aquaculture production into Federal policy strategies and relevant programs of the Department to ensure—

''(i) food system security and climate-resilient food production;

''(ii) rural business development to support food security and wild seafood and aquaculture production; and

''(iii) wild seafood and aquaculture product nutrition and consumption education activities;

''(F) to engage in stakeholder relations and develop external partnerships relating to sustainable wild seafood harvest and aquaculture practices and to oversee extension and outreach efforts to support aquaculture and wild seafood producers and businesses; and

''(G) to identify common State and municipal best practices for navigating local policies relating to wild seafood and aquaculture production and marketing;

''(3) providing scientific and policy analysis to advise the Secretary and the Chief Economist regarding the development, availability, promotion, and use of domestically produced wild seafood and aquaculture products in Department programs and policies;

''(4) identifying opportunities to provide integrated access for United States wild seafood and aquaculture producers to Department programs to more efficiently and effectively—

''(A) support the modernization and development of—

''(i) consumer education and outreach on the health and nutrition benefits of wild seafood and aquaculture product consumption;

''(ii) harvesting and production technologies and processes that minimize waste and reduce environmental impacts;

''(iii) value-added wild seafood and aquaculture product processing and product development;

''(iv) infrastructure capacity to support the harvesting and production of wild seafood and aquaculture products in rural communities; and

''(v) technical assistance relating to best practices for aquaculture producers and businesses, including for shellfish, algae, and land-based systems—

''(I) using the best available science; and

''(II) in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant Federal agencies;

''(B) strengthen capacity for local and regional wild seafood and aquaculture system development through community collaboration and expansion of local and regional supply chains;

''(C) work to improve income and economic opportunities for wild seafood and aquaculture producers and food businesses through job creation and improved regional food system infrastructure, especially in rural communities;

''(D) serve as a conduit of information regarding Department application eligibility and processes to support aquaculture products and domestically harvested wild seafood in all applicable Department programs, including food commodity promotion, producer assistance, risk mitigation, and disaster programs; and

''(E) increase access to, and use of, seafood (including wild seafood and aquaculture products) in the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) to levels commensurate with Food and Drug Administration dietary guidelines;

''(5) collecting and disseminating data relating to aquaculture and wild seafood production, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant Federal agencies; and

''(6) performing such other functions as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary.

''(e) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT FOR COORDINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In support of the responsibilities described in subsection (d), the Office shall provide leadership to ensure coordination of interagency activities with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the United States Trade Representative, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and other Federal and State agencies.

''(2) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall develop an agreement to be entered into between the Department and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to enhance wild seafood and aquaculture purchases through the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The agreement under subparagraph (A) shall establish information-sharing protocols, including sharing with the Department the list of domestic seafood vendors of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(f) OUTREACH.—The Office shall consult with wild seafood harvesters and aquaculture producers that may be affected by policies or actions of the Department, as necessary, in carrying out the responsibilities of the Office described in subsection (d).

''(g) AQUACULTURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the 'Aquaculture Advisory Committee' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Committee'), to advise the Secretary with respect to—

''(A) the development of policies and outreach relating to sustainable aquaculture practices;

''(B) the history, use, and preservation of indigenous and traditional aquaculture practices and ecological knowledge; and

''(C) any other aspects relating to the implementation of this section.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall be composed of 14 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

''(i) 1 shall be a representative of the Department, who shall serve as chairperson of the Committee;

''(ii) 4 shall be aquaculture producers who employ best practices and limit adverse effects that result from the operations of the aquaculture producers;

''(iii) 2 shall be representatives of Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, or Native Hawaiian organizations;

''(iv) 1 shall be a representative of a State or interstate commission;

''(v) 1 shall be a representative of an institution of higher education or an extension program;

''(vi) 1 shall be a representative of a nonprofit organization, which may include a public health, environmental, or community organization;

''(vii) 1 shall be a representative of a relevant port, coastal, or waterfront community;

''(viii) 1 shall be an individual with—

''(I) supply chain experience, which may include experience relating to a food aggregator, a wholesale food distributor, or a food hub; or

''(II) direct-to-consumer market experience;

''(ix) 1 shall be an individual with experience or expertise relating to aquaculture production practices, as determined by the Secretary; and

''(x) 1 shall be a representative of aquaculture end-users, including a chef, a member of the food service industry, or a grocer.

''(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B)(i), a member of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

''(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—

''(i) TERMS OF SERVICE.—Of the members initially appointed to the Committee under paragraph (2)(B), as the Secretary determines to be appropriate—

''(I) 5 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years;

''(II) 5 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

''(III) 4 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year.

''(ii) CONSECUTIVE TERMS.—A member initially appointed to the Committee may serve

an additional consecutive term if the member is reappointed by the Secretary.

''(C) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy on the Committee—

''(i) shall not affect the powers of the Committee; and

''(ii) shall be filled as soon as practicable in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(4) MEETINGS.—

''(A) FREQUENCY.—The Committee shall meet not fewer than 3 times per year.

''(B) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(B), the Committee shall hold the first meeting of the Committee.

''(5) DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall—

''(i) develop recommendations and advise the Director with respect to aquaculture policies, initiatives, and outreach administered by the Office;

''(ii) evaluate and review ongoing research and extension activities relating to aquaculture practices;

''(iii) identify new and existing barriers to successful aquaculture practices; and

''(iv) provide to the Director additional assistance and advice, as appropriate.

''(B) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Committee is established, and every 2 years thereafter through 2028, the Committee shall submit a report describing the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A) to—

''(i) the Secretary;

''(ii) the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(iii) the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

''(6) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

''(A) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Committee shall serve without compensation.

''(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(7) TERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Committee shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(B).

''(B) EXTENSIONS.—Before the date on which the Committee terminates, the Secretary may renew the Committee for 1 or more 2-year periods.

''(h) WILD SEAFOOD ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the 'Wild Seafood Advisory Committee' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Committee'), to advise the Secretary with respect to—

''(A) the development of policies and outreach relating to sustainable wild seafood product support and practices;

''(B) the history, use, and preservation of indigenous and traditional aquaculture practices and ecological knowledge; and

''(C) any other aspects relating to the implementation of this section.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall be composed of 14 members, to be appointed by the Secretary in a manner that ensures—

''(i) balanced representation among—

''(I) commercial harvesters and processors of wild seafood;

''(II) consumer, academic, Tribal, governmental, and supply chain experts; and

''(III) experts in other interest areas; and

''(ii) geographic diversity.

''(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each member of the Committee shall have expertise or experience relating to 1 or more of the following:

''(i) Harvesting wild seafood.

''(ii) Processing or marketing wild seafood or wild seafood products.

''(iii) Holding a leadership role in a national, State, or regional organization representing wild seafood interests or seafood commodity interests.

''(iv) Representing consumers of wild seafood or wild seafood products through active, sustained participation in a local, State, or national organization.

''(v) Teaching, writing, researching, or consulting on matters relating to wild seafood as a food commodity.

''(vi) Public health, environmental, or community organizations.

''(vii) Wild seafood-producing port, coastal, or waterfront communities.

''(viii) Supply chains, which may include a food aggregator, wholesale food distributor, or food hub.

''(ix) Direct-to-consumer markets.

''(C) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B)(i), a member of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

''(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—

''(i) TERMS OF SERVICE.—The Secretary shall ensure that the terms of the members initially appointed to the Committee under paragraph (2)(B) are staggered such that the terms of not more than approximately ⅓ of the membership of the Committee shall expire during any single year.

''(ii) CONSECUTIVE TERMS.—A member initially appointed to the Committee may serve an additional consecutive term if the member is reappointed by the Secretary.

''(C) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy on the Committee—

''(i) shall not affect the powers of the Committee; and

''(ii) shall be filled as soon as practicable in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(4) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall designate a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the members of the Committee.

''(5) MEETINGS.—

''(A) FREQUENCY.—The Committee shall meet at least 1 time per year.

''(B) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(B), the Committee shall hold the first meeting of the Committee.

''(6) DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall—

''(i) develop recommendations and advise the Director with respect to wild seafood policies, initiatives, and outreach administered by the Office;

''(ii) evaluate and review ongoing research, support efforts, and other activities relating to wild seafood production and supply chains;

''(iii) identify new and existing barriers to successful wild seafood food production and distribution; and

''(iv) provide additional assistance and advice to the Director as appropriate.

''(B) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Committee is established, and every 2 years thereafter through 2028, the Committee shall submit a report describing the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A) to—

''(i) the Secretary;

''(ii) the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(iii) the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

''(7) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

''(A) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Committee shall serve without compensation.

''(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(8) TERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Committee shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(B).

''(B) EXTENSIONS.—Before the date on which the Committee terminates, the Secretary may renew the Committee for 1 or more 2-year periods.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2028; and

''(2) such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2029 through 2033.''.

SA 3015. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. SUBMISSION OF REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Border Security Coordination and Improvement Act''.

(b) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make every effort to submit to the Department of Defense a request for assistance along the southern border of the United States not later than 180 days before the requested date such assistance would begin.

(d) CONTENTS.—A request for assistance submitted in accordance with subsection (c) shall specify the capabilities necessary to assist the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Commissioner for U.S. Customs and Border Protection in fulfilling the relevant mission along the southern border.

(e) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ONGOING NOTIFICATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification to the appropriate congressional committees that describes—

(A) the efforts by the Department of Homeland Security to develop and transmit to the Department of Defense requests for assistance along the southern border of the United States;

(B) the progress made toward ensuring that such requests for assistance are submitted to the Department of Defense not later than 180 days before the requested deployment of such personnel or capabilities;

(C) the number of days before the beginning of requested assistance that any request for assistance was submitted to the Department of Defense during the previous 90 days; and

(D) in the case of any request for assistance submitted after the date that is 180 days before the requested date of the beginning of Department of Defense assistance, the reason such request for assistance was submitted after such date.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL.—Upon submitting a request for assistance to the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such submission, which shall include—

(A) a copy of such request for assistance;

(B) the number of days after the date of such request that assistance would begin;

(C) a description of the reasons such requested assistance was necessary;

(D) a description of the personnel, capabilities, and resources the Department of Homeland Security would need to render the request for assistance unnecessary, and the associated costs of such personnel, capabilities, and resources;

(E) the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to obtain the personnel, capabilities, and resources described in subparagraph (D); and

(F) if the Department of Homeland Security did not commit to reimburse the Department of Defense for its assistance —

(i) the reasons for such failure to commit;

(ii) a description of the estimated amount necessary to reimburse the Department of Defense for such assistance; and

(iii) a description of the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security has sufficient funds to commit to reimbursing the Department of Defense for future assistance.

SA 3016. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12_____. SOIL ACT OF 2024.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Security and Oversight for International Landholdings Act of 2024'' or the ''SOIL Act of 2024''.

(b) REVIEW BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.—Section 721(a)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) any transaction described in clause (vi) or (vii) of subparagraph (B) proposed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this clause.''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) Any acquisition or transfer of an interest, other than a security, in agricultural land held by a person that is a national of, or is organized under the laws or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, a country—

''(I) designated as a nonmarket economy country pursuant to section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)); or

''(II) identified as a country that poses as risk to the national security of the United States in the most recent annual report on worldwide threats issued by the Director of National Intelligence pursuant to section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043b)(commonly known as the 'Annual Threat Assessment').''.

(c) REVIEW BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—Section 721(a)(4)(B) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)(B)), as amended by section 2, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(vii) Any acquisition or transfer of an interest, other than a security, in any form of real estate that is located not more than 50 miles from a site listed in Appendix A to part 802 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations or other military installation (as that term is defined in section 802.227 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations) other than residential property held by a person that is a national of, or is organized under the laws or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, a country—

''(I) designated as a nonmarket economy country pursuant to section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)); or

''(II) identified as a country that poses as risk to the national security of the United States in the most recent annual report on worldwide threats issued by the Director of National Intelligence pursuant to section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043b)(commonly known as the 'Annual Threat Assessment').''.

SA 3017. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—THOMAS R. CARPER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

SEC. 5002. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this division, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE LI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 5101. NOTICE TO CONGRESS REGARDING WRDA IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for implementing this division and the amendments made by this division.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each provision of this division (or an amendment made by this division) that will require—

(i) the development and issuance of guidance, including whether that guidance will be significant guidance;

(ii) the development and issuance of a rule; or

(iii) appropriations;

(B) develop timelines for the issuance of—

(i) any guidance described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) each rule described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(C) establish a process to disseminate information about this division and the amendments made by this division to each District and Division Office of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—On completion of the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit the plan to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—In this subsection, the term ''prior water resources development law'' means each of the following (including the amendments made by any of the following):

(A) The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2572).

(B) The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041).

(C) The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1193).

(D) The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1628).

(E) The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270; 132 Stat. 3765).

(F) Division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 2615).

(G) Title LXXXI of division H of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat. 3691).

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice of the status of efforts by the Secretary to implement the prior water resources development laws.

(B) CONTENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As part of the notice under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include a list describing each provision of a prior water resources development law that has not been fully implemented as of the date of submission of the notice.

(ii) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—For each provision included on the list under clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) establish a timeline for implementing the provision;

(II) provide a description of the status of the provision in the implementation process; and

(III) provide an explanation for the delay in implementing the provision.

(3) BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the Chairs of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on

Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives determine that this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws are fully implemented, the Secretary shall provide to relevant congressional committees a briefing on the implementation of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A briefing under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) updates to the implementation plan under subsection (a); and

(ii) updates to the written notice under paragraph (2).

(c) ADDITIONAL NOTICE PENDING ISSUANCE.—Not later than 30 days before issuing any guidance, rule, notice in the Federal Register, or other documentation required to implement this division, an amendment made by this division, or a prior water resources development law (as defined in subsection (b)(1)), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice regarding the pending issuance.

(d) WRDA IMPLEMENTATION TEAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—The term ''prior water resources development law'' has the meaning given the term in subsection (b)(1).

(B) TEAM.—The term ''team'' means the Water Resources Development Act implementation team established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Water Resources Development Act implementation team that shall consist of current employees of the Federal Government, including—

(A) not fewer than 2 employees in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works;

(B) not fewer than 2 employees at the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) a representative of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) DUTIES.—The team shall be responsible for assisting with the implementation of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws, including—

(A) performing ongoing outreach to—

(i) Congress; and

(ii) employees and servicemembers stationed in districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to ensure that all Corps of Engineers employees are aware of and implementing provisions of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws, in a manner consistent with congressional intent;

(B) identifying any issues with implementation of a provision of this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws at the district, division, or national level;

(C) resolving the issues identified under subparagraph (B), in consultation with Corps of Engineers leadership and the Secretary; and

(D) ensuring that any interpretation developed as a result of the process under subparagraph (C) is consistent with congressional intent for this division, the amendments made by this division, and prior water resources development laws.

SEC. 5102. PRIOR GUIDANCE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue the guidance required pursuant to each of the following provisions:

(1) Section 1043(b)(9) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(2) Section 8136 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (10 U.S.C. 2667 note; Public Law 117–263).

SEC. 5103. ABILITY TO PAY.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall expedite any guidance or rulemaking necessary to the implementation of section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) to address ability to pay.

(b) ABILITY TO PAY.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) is amended by adding the end the following:

''(5) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under this subsection;

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

(c) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(ii);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 5104. FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATIONS.

Section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IDENTIFICATION.—As part of the submission of a work plan to Congress pursuant to the joint explanatory statement for an annual appropriations Act or as part of the submission of a spend plan to Congress for a supplemental appropriations Act under which the Corps of Engineers receives funding, the Secretary shall identify the studies in the plan—

''(i) for which the Secretary plans to prepare a feasibility report under subsection (a) that will benefit—

''(I) an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)); or

''(II) a community other than a community described in subclause (I); and

''(ii) that are designated as a new start under the work plan.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—After identifying the studies under subparagraph (A) and subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, with the consent of the applicable non-Federal interest for the study, first determine the Federal interest in carrying out the study and the projects that may be proposed in the study.

''(ii) FEASIBILITY COST SHARE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may make a determination under clause (i) prior to the execution of a feasibility cost share agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest.

''(C) LIMITATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary may not make a determination under subparagraph (B) for more than 20 studies identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

''(D) APPLICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii) and with the consent of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary may use the authority provided under this subsection for a study in a work plan submitted to Congress prior to the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 if the study otherwise meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (C) shall apply to the use of authority under clause (i).'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) shall be paid from the funding provided for the study in the applicable work plan described in that paragraph.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) POST-DETERMINATION WORK.—A study under this section shall continue after a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(i) without a new investment decision.''.

SEC. 5105. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—After the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), if the proposal of a non-Federal interest submitted under subsection (b) was included by the Secretary in the appendix under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall provide written notification to the non-Federal interest of such inclusion.

''(2) DEBRIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a non-Federal interest receives the written notification under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall notify the Secretary that the non-Federal interest is requesting a debrief under this paragraph.

''(B) RESPONSE.—If a non-Federal interest requests a debrief under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide the debrief to the non-Federal interest by not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the request for the debrief.

''(C) INCLUSIONS.—The debrief provided by the Secretary under this paragraph shall include—

''(i) an explanation of the reasons that the proposal was included in the appendix under subsection (c)(4); and

''(ii) a description of—

''(I) any revisions to the proposal that may allow the proposal to be included in a subsequent annual report, to the maximum extent practicable;

''(II) other existing authorities of the Secretary that may be used to address the need that prompted the proposal, if applicable; and

''(III) any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(h) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), for each proposal included in that annual report or appendix, the Secretary shall notify each Member of Congress that represents the State in which that proposal will be located that the proposal was included the annual report or the appendix.''.

SEC. 5106. PROCESSING TIMELINES.

Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that the public website for the ''permit finder'' of the Corps of Engineers accurately reflects the current status of projects for which a permit was, or is being, processed using amounts accepted under section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352).

SEC. 5107. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The seventeenth paragraph under the heading ''GENERAL PROVISIONS'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (33 U.S.C. 569c), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''The United States Army Chief of Engineers'' and inserting the following:

''SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS

''SEC. 141. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of Engineers''.

(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated), in the second sentence, by striking ''Such volunteers'' and inserting the following:

''(b) TREATMENT.—Volunteers under subsection (a)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) RECOGNITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Chief of Engineers may recognize through an award or other appropriate means the service of volunteers under subsection (a).

''(2) PROCESS.—The Chief of Engineers shall establish a process to carry out paragraph (1).

''(3) LIMITATION.—The Chief of Engineers shall ensure that the recognition provided to a volunteer under paragraph (1) shall not be in the form of a cash award.''.

SEC. 5108. SUPPORT OF ARMY CIVIL WORKS MISSIONS.

Section 8159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3740) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) West Virginia University to conduct academic research on flood resilience planning and risk management, water resource-related emergency management, aquatic ecosystem restoration, water quality, siting and risk management for open- and closed-loop pumped hydropower energy storage, hydropower, and water resource-related recreation and management of resources for recreation in the State of West Virginia;

''(5) Delaware State University to conduct academic research on water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration, coastal restoration, and water resource-related emergency management in the State of Delaware, the Delaware River Basin, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

''(6) the University of Notre Dame to conduct academic research on hazard mitigation policies and practices in coastal communities, including through the incorporation of data analysis and the use of risk-based analytical frameworks for reviewing flood mitigation and hardening plans and for evaluating the design of new infrastructure; and

''(7) Mississippi State University to conduct academic research on technology to be used in water resources development infrastructure, analyses of the environment before and after a natural disaster, and geospatial data collection.''.

SEC. 5109. INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''65 percent of the costs'' and inserting ''75 percent of the costs''; and

(2) in the undesignated matter following paragraph (3), in the second sentence, by striking ''35 percent of such costs'' and inserting ''25 percent of such costs''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on October 1, 2024, to any construction of a project for navigation on the inland waterways that is new or ongoing on or after that date.

(c) EXCEPTION.—In the case of an inland waterways project that receives funds under the heading ''CONSTRUCTION'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in title III of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (135 Stat. 1359) that will not complete construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion with such funds—

(1) section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) shall not apply; and

(2) any remaining costs shall be paid only from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 5110. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

Section 1118(i) of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (43 U.S.C. 390b–2(i)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR OTHER FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from a non-Federal interest or a Federal agency that owns a Federal reservoir project described in subparagraph (B) to formulate, review, or revise operational documents pursuant to a proposal submitted in accordance with subsection (a).

''(B) FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A Federal reservoir project referred to in subparagraph (A) is a reservoir for which the Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1944') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).''.

SEC. 5111. OUTREACH AND ACCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8117(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) ensuring that a potential non-Federal interest is aware of the roles, responsibilities, and financial commitments associated with a completed water resources development project prior to initiating a feasibility study (as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d))), including operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation responsibilities.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) develop and continue to make publicly available, through a publicly available existing website, information on the projects and studies within the jurisdiction of each district of the Corps of Engineers; and

''(ii) ensure that the information described in clause (i) is consistent and made publicly available in the same manner across all districts of the Corps of Engineers.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

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

''(3) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall develop and issue guidance to ensure that the points of contacts established under paragraph (2)(B) are adequately fulfilling their obligations under that paragraph.''.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on the status of the implementation of section 8117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b), including the amendments made to that section by subsection (a), including—

(1) a plan for implementing any requirements under that section; and

(2) any potential barriers to implementing that section.

SEC. 5112. MODEL DEVELOPMENT.

Section 8230 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3765) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) MODEL DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may partner with other Federal agencies, National Laboratories, and institutions of higher education to develop, update, and maintain hydrologic and climate-related models for use in water resources planning, including models to assess compound flooding that arises when 2 or more flood drivers occur simultaneously or in close succession, or are impacting the same region over time.

''(2) USE.—The Secretary may use models developed by the entities described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 5113. PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR STATES.

Section 22(a)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting ''and title research for abandoned structures'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 5114. CORPS OF ENGINEERS LEVEE OWNERS ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LEVEE SYSTEM OWNER-OPERATOR.—The term ''Federal levee system owner-operator'' means a non-Federal interest that owns and operates and maintains a levee system that was constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) OWNERS BOARD.—The term ''Owners Board'' means the Levee Owners Advisory Board established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a Levee Owners Advisory Board.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board—

(A) shall be composed of—

(i) 11 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall—

(I) represent various regions of the country, including not less than 1 Federal levee system owner-operator from each of the civil works divisions of the Corps of Engineers; and

(II) have the requisite experiential or technical knowledge to carry out the duties of the Owners Board described in subsection (d); and

(ii) a representative of the Corps of Engineers, to be designated by the Secretary, who shall serve as a nonvoting member; and

(B) may include a representative designated by the head of the Federal agency described in section 9002(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301(1)), who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(2) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), a member of the Owners Board shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Owners Board may be reappointed to the Owners Board, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Owners Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

(d) DUTIES.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Owners Board shall provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers on—

(A) the activities and actions, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, that should be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators to improve flood risk management throughout the United States; and

(B) how to improve cooperation and communication between the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators.

(2) MEETINGS.—The Owners Board shall meet not less frequently than semiannually.

(3) REPORT.—The Secretary, on behalf of the Owners Board, shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the recommendations provided under paragraph (1); and

(B) make those recommendations publicly available, including on a publicly available existing website.

(e) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—Any advice or recommendation made by the Owners Board pursuant to subsection (d)(1) shall reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the members of the Owners Board shall serve without compensation.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Owners Board shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TREATMENT.—The members of the Owners Board shall not be considered to be Federal employees, and the meetings and reports of the Owners Board shall not be considered a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(g) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The Owners Board shall not supplant the Committee on Levee Safety established by section 9003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302).

SEC. 5115. SILVER JACKETS PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall continue the Silver Jackets program established by the Secretary pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a) and section 204 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5134).

SEC. 5116. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

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

''(D) projects that improve emergency response capabilities and provide increased access to infrastructure that may be utilized in the event of a severe weather event or other natural disaster; and''; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall carry out not more than 5 projects described in paragraph (2).

''(2) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1)(B), a project referred to in paragraph (1) is a project—

''(A) that is otherwise eligible and meets the requirements under this section; and

''(B) that is located—

''(i) along the Mid-Columbia River, Washington, Taneum Creek, Washington, or Similk Bay, Washington; or

''(ii) at Big Bend, Lake Oahe, Fort Randall, or Gavins Point Reservoirs, South Dakota.

''(3) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out a project described in paragraph (2) in accordance with this section.

''(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes—

''(A) a project for the removal of a dam that otherwise is a project described in paragraph (2);

''(B) the study of the removal of a dam; or

''(C) the study of any Federal dam, including the study of power, flood control, or navigation replacement, or the implementation of any functional alteration to that dam, that is located along a body of water described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (2)(B).''.

SEC. 5117. TRIBAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PROJECT.—The term ''eligible project'' means a project or activity eligible to be carried out under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program under which Indian Tribes may directly carry out eligible projects.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program under this section are—

(1) to authorize Tribal contracting to advance Tribal self-determination and provide economic opportunities for Indian Tribes; and

(2) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of Indian Tribes carrying out the design, execution, management, and construction of 1 or more eligible projects.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify a total of not more than 5 eligible projects that have been authorized for construction;

(B) notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the identification of each eligible project under the pilot program under this section;

(C) in collaboration with the Indian Tribe, develop a detailed project management plan for each identified eligible project that outlines the scope, budget, design, and construction resource requirements necessary for the Indian Tribe to execute the project or a separable element of the eligible project;

(D) on the request of the Indian Tribe and in accordance with subsection (f)(2), enter into a project partnership agreement with the Indian Tribe for the Indian Tribe to provide full project management control for construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary;

(E) following execution of the project partnership agreement, transfer to the Indian Tribe to carry out construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project—

(i) if applicable, the balance of the unobligated amounts appropriated for the eligible project, except that the Secretary shall retain sufficient amounts for the Corps of Engineers to carry out any responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers relating to the eligible project and the pilot program under this section; and

(ii) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available to carry out this section, except that the total amount transferred to the Indian Tribe shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of construction, including any required design; and

(F) regularly monitor and audit each eligible project being constructed by an Indian Tribe under this section to ensure that the construction activities are carried out in compliance with the plans approved by the Secretary and that the construction costs are reasonable.

(2) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under paragraph (1)(D), each Indian Tribe, to the maximum extent practicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed project schedule, based on estimated funding levels, that lists all deadlines for each milestone in the construction of the eligible project.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of an Indian Tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Indian Tribe, if the Indian Tribe contracts with and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance relating to—

(A) any study, engineering activity, and design activity for construction carried out by the Indian Tribe under this section; and

(B) expeditiously obtaining any permits necessary for the eligible project.

(e) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this section affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment

of this Act to an eligible project carried out under this section.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program under this section that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

(A) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

(B) a process for identifying future eligible projects to participate in the pilot program;

(C) measures to address the risks of an Indian Tribe constructing eligible projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for eligible projects that fail to meet Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

(D) the laws and regulations that an Indian Tribe must follow in carrying out an eligible project under the pilot program; and

(E) which entity bears the risk in the event that an eligible project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in accordance with the project authorization or this section.

(2) NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this section until the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under paragraph (1).

(g) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report detailing the results of the pilot program under this section, including—

(A) a description of the progress of Indian Tribes in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to subsection (d)(2); and

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the pilot program or any component of the pilot program should be implemented on a national basis.

(2) UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an update to the report under paragraph (1).

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a detailed explanation of why the deadline was missed and a projected date for submission of the report.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if the Secretary were carrying out the eligible project shall apply to an Indian Tribe carrying out an eligible project under this section.

(i) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence an eligible project under this section terminates on December 31, 2029.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific eligible project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029.

SEC. 5118. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''and an inter-tribal consortium (as defined in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202)))'' after ''5304))''.

(b) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''the term'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUM.—The term 'inter-tribal consortium' has the meaning given the term in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202).

''(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, or Tribal organizations'' after ''Indian tribes'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''flood hurricane'' and inserting ''flood or hurricane'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by section 5116(1)(B)), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortium, or Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe'' each place it appears.

SEC. 5119. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers should have greater access to the revenue collected from the use of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes;

(2) revenue collected from Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes should be available to the Corps of Engineers for necessary operation, maintenance, and improvement activities at the facility from which the revenue was derived;

(3) the districts of the Corps of Engineers should be provided with more authority to partner with non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities for the improvement and management of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes; and

(4) legislation to address the issues described in paragraphs (1) through (3) should be considered by Congress.

SEC. 5120. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.

Section 7004(b)(4) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1374; 132 Stat. 3784) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2024'' and inserting ''December 31, 2026''.

TITLE LII—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 5201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) EASTMAN LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including for conservation and recharge, Eastman Lake, Merced and Madera Counties, California.

(3) PINE FLAT DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Pine Flat Dam, Fresno County, California.

(4) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including sea level rise, San Diego, California.

(5) SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including levee improvement, Sacramento River, Sacramento, California.

(6) SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of San Mateo, California.

(7) SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Lower Cosumnes River, Sacramento County, California.

(8) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Project for ecosystem restoration and flood risk management, Fountain Creek, Monument Creek, and T–Gap Levee, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(9) PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Plymouth, Connecticut.

(10) WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Windham, Connecticut.

(11) ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including restoring freshwater brook floodplain, Enfield, Connecticut.

(12) NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Newington, Connecticut.

(13) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Hartford, Connecticut.

(14) FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Rooster River, Fairfield, Connecticut.

(15) MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Milton, Delaware.

(16) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for coastal storm risk management, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(17) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including the potential for beneficial use of dredged material, Tybee Island, Georgia.

(18) HANAPEPE LEVEE, HAWAII.—Project for ecosystem restoration, flood risk management, and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, including Hanapepe Levee, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(19) KAUAI COUNTY, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(20) HAWAI'I KAI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Hawai'i Kai, Hawaii.

(21) MAUI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Maui County, Hawaii.

(22) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, Butterfield Creek, Illinois, including the villages of Flossmoor, Matteson, Park Forest, and Richton Park.

(23) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(24) COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.—Project for flood risk management, Coffeyville, Kansas.

(25) FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Fulton County, Kentucky.

(26) CUMBERLAND RIVER, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, LYON COUNTY, AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Cumberland River, Crittenden County, Lyon County, and Livingston County, Kentucky.

(27) SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including water supply, Scott County, Kentucky.

(28) BULLSKIN CREEK AND SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Bullskin Creek and Shelby County, Kentucky.

(29) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER, LOUISIANA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Orleans Parish, St. Tammany Parish, and St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

(30) OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Ocean City, Maryland.

(31) BEAVERDAM CREEK, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Beaverdam Creek, Prince George's County, Maryland.

(32) OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization along East Chop Drive, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(33) TISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization along Beach Road Causeway, Tisbury, Massachusetts.

(34) OAK BLUFFS HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management and navigation, Oak Bluffs Harbor north and south jetties, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(35) CONNECTICUT RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management along the Connecticut River, Massachusetts.

(36) MARYSVILLE, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization, City of Marysville, Michigan.

(37) CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Little Black River, City of Cheboygan, Michigan.

(38) KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, City of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

(39) DEARBORN AND DEARBORN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, Michigan.

(40) GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICHIGAN.—Project for navigation, Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

(41) GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

(42) BRIGHTON MILL POND, MICHIGAN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Brighton Mill Pond, Michigan.

(43) LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including feasibility of emergency shoreline protection, Ludington, Michigan.

(44) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management, Pahrump, Nevada.

(45) ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, New York.

(46) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Turtle Cove, Pelham Bay Park, Bronx, New York.

(47) NILES, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, City of Niles, Ohio.

(48) GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

(49) LITTLE KILLBUCK CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including aquatic invasive species management, Little Killbuck Creek, Ohio.

(50) DEFIANCE, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and bank stabilization, Maumee, Auglaize, and Tiffin Rivers, Defiance, Ohio.

(51) DILLON LAKE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Dillon Lake, Muskingum and Licking Counties, Ohio.

(52) JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and shoreline erosion protection, Jerusalem Township, Ohio.

(53) NINE MILE CREEK, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Nine Mile Creek, Cleveland, Ohio.

(54) COLD CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Cold Creek, Erie County, Ohio.

(55) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(56) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, including shoreline stabilization, South Philadelphia Wetlands Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(57) GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.—Project for navigation, Galveston Bay, Texas.

(58) WINOOSKI, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management, Winooski River and tributaries, Winooski, Vermont.

(59) MT. ST. HELENS, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, Mt. St. Helens, Washington.

(60) GRAYS BAY, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration, Grays Bay, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(61) WIND, KLICKITAT, HOOD, DESCHUTES, ROCK CREEK, AND JOHN DAY TRIBUTARIES, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Wind, Klickitat, Hood, Deschutes, Rock Creek, and John Day tributaries, Washington.

(62) LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following project modifications:

(1) LUXAPALILA CREEK, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Luxapalila Creek, Alabama, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 307).

(2) OSCEOLA HARBOR, ARKANSAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Osceola Harbor, Arkansas, authorized under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), to evaluate the expansion of the harbor.

(3) SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, Georgia, authorized by section 7002(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1364) and modified by section 1401(6) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3839).

(4) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, including sediment management, Hagaman Chute, Louisiana.

(5) CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 481) and modified by section 3079 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1126), including channel deepening and jetty improvements.

(6) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Ouachita River, Monroe to Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569).

(7) ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, St. Marys River and tributaries, Michigan, for channel improvements.

(8) MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management and water supply, Mosquito Creek Lake, Trumbull County, Ohio.

(9) LITTLE CONEMAUGH, STONYCREEK, AND CONEMAUGH RIVERS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and flood risk management, Little Conemaugh, Stonycreek, and Conemaugh rivers, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688; 50 Stat. 879; chapter 877).

(10) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709), including improvements to address potential or actual changed conditions on that portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(11) ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Addicks and Barker Reservoirs, Texas.

(12) WESTSIDE CREEK, SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, Westside Creek, San Antonio Channel, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 1259) as part of the comprehensive plan for flood protection on the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers, Texas, and modified by section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2921), section 335 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2611), and section 3154 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1148).

(13) MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for recreation, Monongahela River, West Virginia.

(c) SPECIAL RULE, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—The cost of the study under subsection (b)(7) shall be shared in accordance with the cost share applicable to construction of the project for navigation, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, authorized by section 1149 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4254; 121 Stat. 1131).

SEC. 5202. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) DELEGATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall delegate the determination to grant an extension under subsection (c) to the Commander of the relevant Division if—

''(A) the final feasibility report for the study can be completed with an extension of not more than 1 year beyond the time period described in subsection (a)(1); or

''(B) the feasibility study requires an additional cost of not more than $1,000,000 above the amount described in subsection (a)(2).

''(2) GUIDANCE.—If the Secretary determines that implementation guidance is necessary to implement this subsection, the Secretary shall issue such implementation guidance not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DEFINITION OF DIVISION.—In this section, the term 'Division' means each of the following Divisions of the Corps of Engineers:

''(1) The Great Lakes and Ohio River Division.

''(2) The Mississippi Valley Division.

''(3) The North Atlantic Division.

''(4) The Northwestern Division.

''(5) The Pacific Ocean Division.

''(6) The South Atlantic Division.

''(7) The South Pacific Division.

''(8) The Southwestern Division.'';

(b) DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and issue implementation guidance that improves the implementation of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c).

(2) STANDARDIZED FORM.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and provide to each Division (as defined in subsection (h) of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c)) a standardized form to assist the Divisions in preparing a written request for an exception under subsection (c) of that section.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall submit a written copy of the implementation guidance developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives not less than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary makes that guidance publicly available.

SEC. 5203. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study or general reevaluation report (as applicable) for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for food risk management, Upper Guyandotte River Basin, West Virginia.

(2) Project for flood risk management, Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

(3) Project for flood risk management, Cave Buttes Dam, Phoenix, Arizona.

(4) Project for flood risk management, McMicken Dam, Maricopa County, Arizona.

(5) Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Salado, Phoenix, Arizona.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Lower San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Valley, California.

(7) Project for flood risk management, Stratford, Connecticut.

(8) Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(9) Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, authorized by section 8201(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750).

(10) Project for flood risk management, Rahway River, Rahway, New Jersey.

(11) Northeast Levee System portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688).

(12) Project for navigation, Menominee River, Menominee, Wisconsin.

(13) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management and other purposes, East St. Louis and Vicinity, Illinois.

(14) General reevaluation report for project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, Imperial Streams Salton Sea, California.

(16) Modification of the project for navigation, Honolulu Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii.

(17) Project for shoreline damage mitigation, Burns Waterway Harbor, Indiana.

(18) Project for hurricane and coastal storm risk management, Dare County Beaches, North Carolina.

(19) Modification of the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, including for consideration of low flow augmentation.

(20) Project for coastal storm risk management, Virginia Beach and vicinity, Virginia.

(21) Project for secondary water source identification, Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, DC, Maryland, and Virginia.

(b) STUDY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a Chief's Report or Director's Report (as applicable) for each of the following projects for the project to be considered for authorization:

(1) Modification of the project for navigation, Norfolk Harbors and Channels, Anchorage F segment, Norfolk, Virginia.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Florida.

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dam Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama.

(4) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Surf City, North Carolina.

(5) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Nassau County Back Bays, New York.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Tar Pamlico, North Carolina.

(7) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Western Everglades Restoration Project, Florida.

(8) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Ala Wai, Hawaii.

(9) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida.

(10) Project for flood and coastal storm damage reduction, Miami-Dade County Back Bay, Florida.

(11) Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Florida.

(12) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Amite River and tributaries, Louisiana.

(13) Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Puerto Rico Coastal Study, Puerto Rico.

(14) Project for coastal storm risk management, Baltimore, Maryland.

(15) Project for water supply reallocation, Stockton Lake Reallocation Study, Missouri.

(16) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hatchie–Loosahatchie Mississippi River, Tennessee and Arkansas.

(17) Project for ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay and Southern Everglades, Florida, authorized by section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(c) PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects:

(1) Project for flood control, Lower Mud River, Milton, West Virginia, authorized by section 580 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3790) and modified by section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2612) and section 3170 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1154).

(2) Project for dam safety modifications, Bluestone Dam, West Virginia, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688).

(3) Project for flood risk management, Tulsa and West–Tulsa Levee System, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(4) Project for flood risk management, Little Colorado River, Navajo County, Arizona.

(5) Project for flood risk management, Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, Arizona.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Va Shly'AY Akimel, Maricopa Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(7) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Quincy Bay, Illinois, Upper Mississippi River Restoration Program.

(8) Major maintenance on Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii County, Hawaii.

(9) Project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(10) Water control manual update for water supply and flood control, Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Globe, Arizona.

(11) Water control manual update for Oroville Dam, Butte County, California.

(12) Water control manual update for New Bullards Dam, Yuba County, California.

(13) Project for flood risk management, Morgan City, Louisiana.

(14) Project for hurricane and storm risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana.

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, Mid-Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

(16) Project for navigation, Big Bay Harbor of Refuge, Michigan.

(17) Project for George W. Kuhn Headwaters Outfall, Michigan.

(18) The portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688), to bring the Northwest Levee System into compliance with current flood mitigation standards.

(19) Project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), deepening the East Waterway at the Port of Seattle.

(20) Project for shoreline stabilization, Clarksville, Indiana.

(d) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies:

(1) Projects for flood control under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) for the following areas:

(A) Ak Chin Levee, Pinal County, Arizona.

(B) McCormick Wash, Globe, Arizona.

(C) Rose and Palm Garden Washes, Douglas, Arizona.

(D) Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330), Corazon de los Tres Rios del Norte, Pima County, Arizona.

(3) Project for hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g), Stratford, Connecticut.

(4) Project modification for improvements to the environment, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a).

(e) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269):

(1) Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(2) Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(3) Navajo Nation, Bird Springs, Arizona.

(f) WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the watershed assessment for flood risk management, Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, authorized by section 1206 of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) and section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2687).

(g) EXPEDITED PROSPECTUS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the prospectus for the United States Moorings Facility, Portland, Oregon, required for authorization of funding from the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576).

SEC. 5204. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF OTHER FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) CEDAR PORT NAVIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CHANNEL DEEPENING PROJECT, BAYTOWN, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Cedar Port Navigation and Improvement District Channel Deepening Project, Baytown, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(b) LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT, FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for ecosystem restoration, Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir, Everglades, Florida, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(c) SABINE–NECHES WATERWAY NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Sabine–Neches Waterway, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(d) LA QUINTA EXPANSION PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, La Quinta Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

SEC. 5205. ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA, FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, navigation and ecosystem restoration, Rapides, Avoyelles, Point Coupee, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville, Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The study authorized by subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the study authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with respect to the study for flood risk management, Alexandria to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, dated July 23, 1997.

SEC. 5206. CRAIG HARBOR, ALASKA.

The cost of completing a general reevaluation report for the project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709) shall be at full Federal expense.

SEC. 5207. SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that consistent nourishments of Lewes Beach, Delaware, are important for the safety and economic prosperity of Sussex County, Delaware.

(b) GENERAL REEVALUATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a general reevaluation report for the project for Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet, and Lewes Beach, Delaware.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The general reevaluation report under paragraph (1) shall include a determination of—

(A) the area that the project should include; and

(B) how section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) should be applied with respect to the project.

SEC. 5208. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.

Section 1222 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811; 134 Stat. 2661) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that assesses the viability of forecast-informed reservoir operations at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION.—If the Secretary determines, and includes in the report under paragraph (1), that forecast-informed reservoir operations are viable at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin, the Secretary is authorized to carry out forecast-informed reservoir operations at that reservoir, subject to the availability of appropriations.''.

SEC. 5209. BEAVER LAKE, ARKANSAS, REALLOCATION STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a study for the reallocation of water supply storage, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), for the Beaver Water District, Beaver Lake, Arkansas.

SEC. 5210. GATHRIGHT DAM, VIRGINIA, STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a study on the feasibility of modifying the project for flood risk management, Gathright Dam, Virginia, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 645, chapter 596), to include downstream recreation as a project purpose.

SEC. 5211. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to restore aquatic ecosystems in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a comprehensive analysis of ecosystem restoration needs in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed, including—

(i) saltmarsh restoration;

(ii) shoreline stabilization;

(iii) stormwater management; and

(iv) an identification of sources for the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

(B) recommend feasibility studies to address the needs identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) NATURAL OR NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—To the maximum extent practicable, a feasibility study that is recommended under paragraph (1)(B) shall consider the use of natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))).

(c) CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with applicable—

(A) Federal, State, and local agencies;

(B) Indian Tribes;

(C) non-Federal interests; and

(D) other stakeholders, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use existing data provided to the Secretary by entities described in paragraph (1).

(d) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a feasibility study for a project recommended under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(2) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not begin construction for a project recommended by a feasibility study described in paragraph (1) unless the project has been authorized by Congress.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the results of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) a description of actions taken under this section, including any feasibility studies under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 5212. UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, at the request of a non-Federal interest, complete a feasibility study for comprehensive flood damage reduction, Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the feasibility study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) use, for purposes of meeting the requirements of a final feasibility study, information from the feasibility study completion report entitled ''Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York, Comprehensive Flood Damage Reduction'' and dated January 2020; and

(2) re-evaluate project benefits, as determined using the framework described in the proposed rule of the Corps of Engineers entitled ''Corps of Engineers Agency Specific Procedures To Implement the Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines for Federal Investments in Water Resources'' (89 Fed. Reg. 12066 (February 15, 2024)), including a consideration of economically disadvantaged communities (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

SEC. 5213. KANAWHA RIVER BASIN.

Section 1207 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary shall'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) PROJECTS AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an authorized project or a separable element of an authorized project that is recommended as a result of a study carried out by the Secretary under subsection (a) benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) in the State of West Virginia, the non-Federal share of the cost of the project or separable element of a project shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 5214. AUTHORIZATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR PROJECTS FROM CAP AUTHORITIES.

(a) CEDAR POINT SEAWALL, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Cedar Point Seawall, Scituate, Massachusetts.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g).

(b) JONES LEVEE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Jones Levee, Pierce County, Washington.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(c) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Hatch, New Mexico.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(d) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study to modify the project for navigation, Fort George Inlet, Jacksonville, Florida, to include navigation improvements or shoreline erosion prevention or mitigation as a result of the project.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i).

SEC. 5215. PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 203(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(a)(1)), the non-Federal interest for the project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana, authorized by section 403(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743) may, on written notification to the Secretary, and at the cost of the non-Federal interest, carry out a feasibility study to modify the project for deepening in accordance with section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—A modification recommended by a feasibility study under paragraph (1) shall be approved by the Secretary and authorized by Congress before construction.

(b) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.—

(1) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR SECTION 203.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the previous agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study carried about under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) that resulted in the project described in subsection (a)(1) in order to expedite the revised agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study described in that subsection.

(2) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of the non-Federal interest described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall use the previous agreement for technical assistance under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest in order to provide technical assistance to the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1).

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) review the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1); and

(2) if the Secretary determines that the proposed modifications are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project and the study meets the same legal and regulatory requirements of a Post Authorization Change Report that would be otherwise undertaken by the Secretary, submit to Congress the study for authorization of the modification.

SEC. 5216. STUDIES FOR MODIFICATION OF PROJECT PURPOSES IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN IN ARIZONA.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a study of a project of the Corps of Engineers in the Colorado River Basin in the State of Arizona to determine whether to include water supply as a project purpose of that project if a request for such a study to modify the project purpose is made to the Secretary by—

(1) the non-Federal interest for the project; or

(2) in the case of a project for which there is no non-Federal interest, the Governor of the State of Arizona.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate with relevant State and local authorities in carrying out this section.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If, after carrying out a study under subsection (a) with respect to a project described in that subsection, the Secretary determines that water supply should be included as a project purpose for that project, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a recommendation for the modification of the project purpose of that project.

SEC. 5217. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION OF WATER REALLOCATION STUDIES, NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b) is amended by adding at the following:

''(f) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this subsection, a non-Federal interest may carry out a water reallocation study at a reservoir project constructed by the Corps of Engineers and located in the State of North Dakota.

''(2) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall submit to the Secretary the results of the study.

''(3) GUIDELINES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue guidelines for the formulation of a water reallocation study carried out by a non-Federal interest under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines under subparagraph (A) shall contain provisions that—

''(i) ensure that any water reallocation study with respect to which the Secretary submits an assessment under paragraph (6) complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study undertaken by the Secretary; and

''(ii) provide sufficient information for the formulation of the water reallocation studies, including processes and procedures related to reviews and assistance under paragraph (7).

''(4) AGREEMENT.—Before carrying out a water reallocation study under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement.

''(5) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review each water reallocation study received under paragraph (2) for the purpose of determining whether or not the study, and the process under which the study was developed, comply with Federal laws and regulations applicable to water reallocation studies.

''(B) TIMING.—The Secretary may not submit to Congress an assessment of a water reallocation study under paragraph (1) until such time as the Secretary—

''(i) determines that the study complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study carried out by the Secretary; and

''(ii) completes all of the Federal analyses, reviews, and compliance processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), that would be required with respect to the proposed action if the Secretary had carried out the water reallocation study.

''(6) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of review of a water reallocation study under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an assessment that—

''(A) describes—

''(i) the results of that review;

''(ii) based on the results of the water allocation study, any structural or operations changes at the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(iii) based on the results of the water reallocation study, any effects to the authorized purposes of the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(B) includes a determination by the Secretary of whether the modifications recommended under the study are those described in subsection (e).

''(7) REVIEW AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) REVIEW.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal interests to carry out the reviews and other activities that are the responsibility of the Secretary in carrying out this subsection.

''(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest technical assistance relating to any aspect of a water reallocation study if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing that technical assistance.

''(C) IMPARTIAL DECISIONMAKING.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that the use of funds accepted from a non-Federal interest will not affect the impartial decisionmaking of the Secretary, either substantively or procedurally.

''(D) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The provision of technical assistance by the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

''(i) shall not be considered to be an approval or endorsement of the water reallocation study; and

''(ii) shall not affect the responsibilities of the Secretary under paragraphs (5) and (6).''.

SEC. 5218. TECHNICAL CORRECTION, WALLA WALLA RIVER.

Section 8201(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3744) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

''(76) NURSERY REACH, WALLA WALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Nursery Reach, Walla Walla River, Oregon.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (92) through (94) as paragraphs (93) through (95), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (91) the following:

''(92) MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Mill Creek and Mill Creek Flood Control Zone District Channel, Washington.''.

SEC. 5219. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

Section 729(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (12), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) the Walla Walla River Basin; and

''(15) the San Francisco Bay Basin.''.

SEC. 5220. INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW.

Section 2034(h)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343(h)(2)) is amended by striking ''17 years'' and inserting ''22 years''.

SEC. 5221. ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Secretary to prevent and mitigate flood damages associated with ice jams.

(b) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the report under subsection (a)—

(1) an assessment of the projects carried out pursuant to section 1150 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 701s note; Public Law 114–322), if applicable; and

(2) a description of—

(A) the challenges associated with preventing and mitigating ice jams;

(B) the potential measures that may prevent or mitigate ice jams, including the extent to which additional research and the development and deployment of technologies are necessary; and

(C) actions taken by the Secretary to provide non-Federal interests with technical assistance, guidance, or other information relating to ice jam events; and

(D) how the Secretary plans to conduct outreach and engagement with non-Federal interests and other relevant State and local agencies to facilitate an understanding of the circumstances in which ice jams could occur and the potential impacts to critical public infrastructure from ice jams.

SEC. 5222. REPORT ON HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION DESIGN GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GUIDELINES.—The term ''guidelines'' means the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction Design Guidelines of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW HURRICANE PROTECTION SYSTEM.—The term ''Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System'' means the project for hurricane-flood protection, Grand Isle and Vicinity, Louisiana, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1077).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that compares—

(1) the guidelines; and

(2) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for the levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the guidelines;

(B) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System; and

(C) any deviations identified between the guidelines and the construction methods described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) an analysis by the Secretary of geotechnical and other relevant data from the land adjacent to the levees and flood control structures constructed by the South Lafourche Levee District to determine the effectiveness of those structures.

SEC. 5223. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that was reinitiated by the Secretary for the operation of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System, the operation and maintenance of the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, the operation of the Kansas River Reservoir System, and the implementation of the Missouri River Recovery Management Plan is completed, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the outcomes of that consultation.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include a discussion of—

(1) any biological opinions that result from the consultation, including any actions that the Secretary is required to undertake pursuant to such biological opinions; and

(2) any forthcoming requests from the Secretary to Congress to provide funding in order carry out the actions described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 5224. REPORT ON MATERIAL CONTAMINATED BY A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND THE CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe—

(A) with respect to water resources development projects—

(i) the applicable statutory authorities that require the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and non-Federal interests for removing material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(B) any regulatory actions or decisions made by another Federal agency that impact—

(i) the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) discuss the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on—

(A) the timely completion of construction of water resources development projects;

(B) the operation and maintenance of water resources development projects, including dredging activities of the Corps of Engineers to maintain authorized Federal depths at ports and along the inland waterways; and

(C) costs associated with carrying out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(3) include any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to facilitate an understanding of the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; and

(4) propose any legislative recommendations to address any issues identified in paragraphs (1) through (3).

SEC. 5225. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO MONITOR, CONTROL, AND ERADICATE INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this section, the term ''invasive species'' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; relating to invasive species).

(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the results of, an assessment of the efforts by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects across the United States.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the statutory authorities and programs used by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(B) a geographically diverse sample of successful projects and activities carried out by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species;

(2) a discussion of—

(A) the impact of invasive species on the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, with a particular emphasis on impact of invasive species to the primary missions of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the research conducted and techniques and technologies used by the Secretary consistent with the applicable statutory authorities described in paragraph (1)(A) to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(C) the extent to which the Secretary has partnered with States and units of local government to monitor, control, and eradicate

invasive species within the boundaries of those States or units of local government;

(3) an update on the status of the plan developed by the Secretary pursuant to section 1108(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2263a(c)); and

(4) recommendations, including legislative recommendations, to further the efforts of the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species.

SEC. 5226. J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GEORGIA.

(a) ENCROACHMENT RESOLUTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prepare, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, an encroachment resolution plan for a portion of the project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife management, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia and South Carolina, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 894, chapter 665).

(2) LIMITATION.—The encroachment resolution plan under paragraph (1) shall only apply to the portion of the J. Strom Thurmond Lake that is located within the State of Georgia.

(b) CONTENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the nature and number of encroachments;

(2) a description of the circumstances that contributed to the development of the encroachments;

(3) an assessment of the impact of the encroachments on operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes;

(4) an analysis of alternatives to the removal of encroachments to mitigate any impacts identified in the assessment under paragraph (3);

(5) a description of any actions necessary or advisable to prevent further encroachments; and

(6) an estimate of the cost and timeline to carry out the plan, including actions described under paragraph (5).

(c) RESTRICTION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall minimize adverse impacts to private landowners while maintaining the functioning of the project described in that subsection for its authorized purposes.

(d) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) TO OWNERS.—In preparing the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a), not later than 30 days after the Secretary identifies an encroachment, the Secretary shall notify the owner of the encroachment.

(2) TO PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) before the completion of the plan.

(e) MORATORIUM.—The Secretary shall not take action to compel removal of an encroachment covered by the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) unless Congress specifically authorizes such action.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section does not—

(1) grant any rights to the owner of an encroachment; or

(2) impose any liability on the United States for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes.

SEC. 5227. STUDY ON LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ''Tribal Partnership Program'' means the Tribal Partnership Program established under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of, a study on appropriate procedures for determining the value of real estate and cost-share contributions for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the procedures used for determining the valuation of real estate and contribution of real estate value to cost-share for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program, including consideration of cultural factors that are unique to the Tribal Partnership Program and land valuation;

(2) a description of any existing Federal authorities that the Secretary intends to use to implement policy changes that result from the evaluation under paragraph (1); and

(3) recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to revise land valuation or cost-share procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 5228. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITION OF LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.—In this section, the term ''levee safety guidelines'' means the levee safety guidelines established under section 9005(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(c)).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with other applicable Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the levee safety guidelines.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the levee safety guidelines;

(B) the process utilized to develop the levee safety guidelines; and

(C) the extent to which the levee safety guidelines are being used by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(2) an assessment of the requirement for the levee safety guidelines to be voluntary and a description of actions taken by the Secretary and other applicable Federal agencies to ensure that the guidelines are voluntary; and

(3) any recommendations of the Secretary, including the extent to which the levee safety guidelines should be revised.

SEC. 5229. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP USER'S GUIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and make publicly available on an existing website of the Corps of Engineers a guide on the use of public-private partnerships for water resources development projects.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—In developing the guide under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) applicable authorities and programs of the Secretary that allow for the use of public-private partnerships to carry out water resources development projects; and

(B) opportunities across the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers for the use of public-private partnerships, including at recreational facilities;

(2) a summary of prior public-private partnerships for water resources development projects, including lessons learned and best practices from those partnerships and projects;

(3) a discussion of—

(A) the roles and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers and non-Federal interests when using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities for risk-sharing; and

(B) the potential benefits associated with using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities to accelerate funding as compared to the annual appropriations process; and

(4) a description of the process for executing a project partnership agreement for a water resources development project, including any unique considerations when using a public-private partnership.

(c) FLEXIBILITY.—The Secretary may satisfy the requirements of this section by modifying an existing partnership handbook in accordance with this section.

SEC. 5230. REVIEW OF AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall carry out a study of the authorities and programs of the Corps of Engineers that facilitate the use of alternative project delivery methods for water resources development projects, including public-private partnerships.

(b) AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS INCLUDED.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the authorities and programs that are studied shall include any programs and authorities under—

(1) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

(2) section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

(3) section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) describes the findings of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) includes—

(A) an assessment of how each authority and program included in the study under subsection (a) has been used by the Secretary;

(B) a list of the water resources development projects that have been carried out pursuant to the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(C) a discussion of the implementation challenges, if any, associated with the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(D) a description of lessons learned and best practices identified by the Secretary from carrying out the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a); and

(E) any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, that result from the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 5231. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a review of emergency response expenditures from the emergency fund authorized by section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C.

701n(a)) (referred to in this section as the ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account'') and from post-disaster supplemental appropriations Acts during the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the results of the review under subsection (a), including—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023, a summary of—

(A) annual expenditures from the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account;

(B) annual budget requests for that account; and

(C) any activities, including any reprogramming, that may have been required to cover any annual shortfall in that account;

(2) a description of the contributing factors that resulted in any annual variability in the amounts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) and activities described in subparagraph (C) of that paragraph;

(3) an assessment and a description of future budget needs of the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account based on trends observed and anticipated by the Secretary; and

(4) an assessment and a description of the use and impact of funds from post-disaster supplemental appropriations on emergency response activities.

SEC. 5232. EXCESS LAND REPORT FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any real property associated with the project of the Corps of Engineers at Lake Oahe, North Dakota, that the Secretary determines—

(1) is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project; and

(2) may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe to support recreation opportunities for the Tribe, including, at a minimum—

(A) Walker Bottom Marina, Lake Oahe;

(B) Fort Yates Boat Ramp, Lake Oahe;

(C) Cannonball District, Lake Oahe; and

(D) any other recreation opportunities identified by the Tribe.

(b) INCLUSION.—If the Secretary determines that there is not any real property that may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall include in the report required under that subsection—

(1) a list of the real property considered by the Secretary;

(2) an explanation of why the real property identified under paragraph (1) is needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project described in subsection (a); and

(3) a description of how the Secretary has recently utilized the real property identified under paragraph (1) to carry out the authorized purpose of the project described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5233. GAO STUDIES.

(a) REVIEW OF THE ACCURACY OF PROJECT COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the ''Comptroller General'') shall initiate a review of the accuracy of the project cost estimates developed by the Corps of Engineers for completed and ongoing water resources development projects carried out by the Secretary.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall determine the factors, if any, that impact the accuracy of the estimates described in that subparagraph, including—

(i) applicable statutory requirements, including—

(I) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(II) section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b))]; and

(ii) applicable guidance, regulations, and policies of the Corps of Engineers.

(C) INCORPORATION OF PREVIOUS REPORT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General may incorporate applicable information from the report carried out by the Comptroller General under section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769).

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(b) REPORT ON PROJECT LIFESPAN AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE IN PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE.—The term ''indemnification clause'' means the indemnification clause required in project partnership agreements for water resources development projects under sections 101(e)(2) and 103(j)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(e)(2), 2213(j)(1)(A)).

(B) OMRR&R.—The term ''OMRR&R'', with respect to a water resources development project, means operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation.

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

(A) there are significant concerns about whether—

(i) the indemnification clause, which was first applied in 1910 to flood control projects, should still be included in project partnership agreements prepared by the Corps of Engineers for water resources development projects; and

(ii) non-Federal interests for water resources development projects should be required to assume full responsibility for OMRR&R of water resources development projects in perpetuity;

(B) non-Federal interests have reported that the indemnification clause and OMRR&R requirements are a barrier to entering into project partnership agreements with the Corps of Engineers;

(C) critical water resources development projects are being delayed by years, or not pursued at all, due to the barriers described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) legal structures have changed since the indemnification clause was first applied and there may be more suitable tools available to address risk and liability issues.

(3) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct an analysis of the implications of—

(A) the indemnification clause; and

(B) the assumption of OMRR&R responsibilities by non-Federal interests in perpetuity for water resources development projects.

(4) INCLUSIONS.—The analysis under paragraph (3) shall include—

(A) a review of risk for the Federal Government and non-Federal interests with respect to removing requirements for the indemnification clause;

(B) an assessment of whether the indemnification clause is still necessary given the changes in engineering, legal structures, and water resources development projects since 1910, with a focus on the quantity and types of claims and takings over time;

(C) an identification of States with State laws that prohibit those States from entering into agreements that include an indemnification clause;

(D) a comparison to other Federal agencies with respect to how those agencies approach indemnification and OMRR&R requirements in projects, if applicable;

(E) a review of indemnification and OMRR&R requirements for projects that States require with respect to agreements with cities and localities, if applicable;

(F) an analysis of the useful lifespan of water resources development projects, including any variations in that lifespan for different types of water resources development projects and how changing weather patterns and increased extreme weather events impact that lifespan;

(G) a review of situations in which non-Federal interests have been unable to meet OMRR&R requirements; and

(H) a review of policy alternatives to OMRR&R requirements, such as allowing extension, reevaluation, or deauthorization of water resources development projects.

(5) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (3), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) the results of the analysis; and

(B) any recommendations for changes needed to existing law or policy of the Corps of Engineers to address those results.

(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PERMITS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SECTION 408 PROGRAM.—In this subsection, the term ''section 408 program'' means the program administered by the Secretary pursuant to section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899'') (30 Stat. 1152, chapter 425; 33 U.S.C. 408).

(2) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the section 408 program.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The review by the Comptroller General under paragraph (2) shall include, at a minimum—

(A) an identification of trends related to the number and types of permits applied for each year under the section 408 program;

(B) an evaluation of—

(i) the materials developed by the Secretary to educate potential applicants about—

(I) the section 408 program; and

(II) the process for applying for a permit under the section 408 program;

(ii) the public website of the Corps of Engineers that tracks the status of permits issued under the section 408 program, including whether the information provided by the website is updated in a timely manner;

(iii) the ability of the districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to consistently administer the section 408 program; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary carries out the process for issuing a permit under the section 408 program concurrently with the review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), if applicable;

(C) a determination of the factors, if any, that impact the ability of the Secretary to adhere to the timelines required for reviewing and making a decision on an application for a permit under the section 408 program; and

(D) ways to expedite the review of applications for permits under the section 408 program, including the use of categorical permissions.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(d) CORPS OF ENGINEERS MODERNIZATION STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of opportunities for the Corps of Engineers to modernize the civil works program through the use of technology, where appropriate, and the best available engineering practices.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall include an assessment of the extent to which—

(A) existing engineering practices and technologies could be better utilized by the Corps of Engineers—

(i) to improve study, planning, and design efforts of the Corps of Engineers to further the benefits of water resources development projects of the Corps of Engineers;

(ii) to reduce delays of water resources development projects, including through the improvement of environmental review and permitting processes;

(iii) to provide cost savings over the lifecycle of a project, including through improved design processes or a reduction of operation and maintenance costs; and

(iv) to improve data collection and data sharing capabilities; and

(B) the Corps of Engineers—

(i) currently utilizes the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A), including any challenges associated with acquisition and application;

(ii) has effective processes to share best practices associated with the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A) among the districts, divisions, and headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(iii) partners with National Laboratories, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from the analysis.

(e) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF COVERED EASEMENT.—In this subsection, the term ''covered easement'' has the meaning given the term in section 8235(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768).

(2) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the use of covered easements that may be provided to the Secretary by non-Federal interests in relation to the construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(3) SCOPE.—In carrying out the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review—

(i) the report submitted by the Secretary under section 8235(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768); and

(ii) the existing statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements and procedures relating to the use of covered easements; and

(B) assess—

(i) the minimum rights in property that are necessary to construct, operate, or maintain projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration;

(ii) whether increased use of covered easements in relation to projects described in clause (i) could promote greater participation from cooperating landowners in addressing local flooding or ecosystem restoration challenges;

(iii) whether such increased use could result in cost savings in the implementation of the projects described in clause (i), without any reduction in project benefits; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary should expand what is considered by the Secretary to be part of a series of estates deemed standard for construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis, including any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, as a result of the analysis.

(f) MODERNIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PROJECT STUDY.—In this subsection, the term ''project study'' means a feasibility study for a project carried out pursuant to section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the Secretary to facilitate improved environmental review processes for project studies, including through the consideration of expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or programmatic environmental impact statements.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In completing the report under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) describe the actions the Secretary is taking or plans to take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38);

(B) describe the existing categorical exclusions most frequently used by the Secretary to streamline the environmental review of project studies;

(C) consider—

(i) whether the adoption of additional categorical exclusions, including those used by other Federal agencies, would facilitate the environmental review of project studies;

(ii) whether the adoption of new programmatic environmental impact statements would facilitate the environmental review of project studies; and

(iii) whether agreements with other Federal agencies would facilitate a more efficient process for the environmental review of project studies; and

(D) identify—

(i) any discrepancies or conflicts, as applicable, between the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38) and—

(I) section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348); and

(II) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(ii) other issues, as applicable, relating to section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348) that are impeding the implementation of that section consistent with congressional intent.

(g) STUDY ON DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study that—

(A) assesses the costs and limitations of the construction of various types of dredged material disposal sites, with a particular focus on aquatic confined placement structures in the Lower Columbia River; and

(B) includes a comparison of—

(i) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the availability of aquatic confined placement structures; and

(ii) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the lack of availability of aquatic confined placement structures.

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study, and any recommendations that result from that study.

(h) GAO STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING FROM THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—

(1) DEFINITION OF HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—In this subsection, the term ''Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund'' means the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established by section 9505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the distribution of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) the implementation of provisions related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615) and the amendments made by that Act by the Corps of Engineers, including—

(i) changes to the budgetary treatment of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; and

(ii) amendments to the definitions of the terms ''donor ports'', ''medium-sized donor parts'', and ''energy transfer ports'' under section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a)), including—

(I) the reliability of metrics, data for those metrics, and sources for that data used by the Corps of Engineers to determine if a port satisfies the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(II) the extent of the impact of cyclical dredging cycles for operations and maintenance activities and deep draft navigation construction projects on the ability of ports to meet the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(B) the amount of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund funding in the annual appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615), including an analysis of—

(i) the allocation of funding to donor ports and energy transfer ports (as those terms are defined in section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a))) and the use of that funding by those ports;

(ii) activities funded pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238); and

(iii) challenges associated with expending the remaining balance of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from that analysis.

(i) STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the costs and benefits of the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program; and

(B) the positive and negative effects on the civil works program of those environmental justice initiatives.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, a review of projects carried out by the Secretary during fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024 pursuant to the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program.

SEC. 5234. PRIOR REPORTS.

(a) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the reports required pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) Section 2036(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2283a).

(2) Section 1008(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2321b(c)).

(3) Section 164(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2668).

(4) Section 226(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2697).

(5) Section 503(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(6) Section 509(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(7) Section 8205(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3754).

(8) Section 8206(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(9) Section 8218 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3761).

(10) Section 8227(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3764).

(11) Section 8232(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3766).

(b) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of the status of each report described in subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—As part of the notification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include for each report described in subsection (a)—

(A) a description of the status of the report; and

(B) if not completed, a timeline for the completion of the report.

SEC. 5235. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the status of the project for the replacement of the Bourne and Sagamore Highway Bridges that cross the Cape Cod Canal Federal Navigation Project.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include discussion of—

(1) the current status of environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and expected timelines for completion;

(2) project timelines and relevant paths to move the project described in that subsection toward completion; and

(3) any issues that are impacting the delivery of the project described in that subsection.

SEC. 5236. VIRGINIA PENINSULA COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the feasibility study for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and navigation, Coastal Virginia, authorized by section 1201(9) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3802), the Secretary is authorized to use funds made available to the Secretary for water resources development investigations to analyze, at full Federal expense, a measure benefitting Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal agency.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) precludes—

(A) a Federal agency with administrative jurisdiction over Federal land in the study area from contributing funds for any portion of the cost of analyzing a measure as part of the study described in subsection (a) that benefits that land; or

(B) the Secretary, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the study described in subsection (a), from using funds made available to the Secretary for water resources development investigations to formulate measures to reduce risk to a military installation, if the non-Federal interest shares in the cost to formulate those measures to the same extent that the non-Federal interest is required to share in the cost of the study; or

(2) waives the cost-sharing requirements of a Federal agency for the construction of an authorized water resources development project or a separable element of that project that results from the study described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5237. ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Allegheny River is an important waterway that can be utilized more to support recreational, environmental, and navigation needs in Pennsylvania;

(2) ongoing efforts to increase utilization of the Allegheny River will require consistent hours of service at key locks and dams; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, the lockage levels of service at locks and dams along the Allegheny River should be preserved until after the completion of the study authorized by section 201(a)(55).

SEC. 5238. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES FOCUS AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the feasibility study for coastal storm risk management, New York and New Jersey, including evaluation of comprehensive flood risk in accordance with section 8106 of the Water Resources and Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g), as applicable.

SEC. 5239. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS.

The Federal share of the costs of the planning, design, and construction of the Recommended Corrective Action identified by the Corps of Engineers in the Project Deficiency Report completed in 2020 for the project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel, Texas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 298), shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 5240. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should provide the necessary resources to expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project in order to ensure that the project is not further delayed.

(b) EXPEDITE.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, including—

(1) the supplemental environmental impact statement and the associated record of decision;

(2) the dredged material management plan; and

(3) a post authorization change report, if applicable.

(c) PRECONSTRUCTION PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN.—If the Secretary determines that the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project is justified in a completed report and if the project requires an additional authorization from Congress pursuant to that report, the Secretary shall proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design on the project.

(d) DEFINITION OF MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project'' means the project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

SEC. 5241. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FROM CHANGING CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the impacts of amending section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) to authorize the construction of navigation projects for harbors or inland harbors , or any separable element thereof, constructed by the Secretary at 75 percent Federal cost to a depth of 55 feet.

(b) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe all existing Federal navigation projects that are authorized or constructed to a depth of 50 feet or greater;

(2) describe any Federal navigation project that is likely to seek authorization or modification to a depth of 55 feet or greater during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) assess the potential effect of authorizing construction of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at 75 percent Federal cost on other Federal navigation construction activities, including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years;

(4) estimate the potential increase in Federal costs that would result from authorizing the construction of the projects described in paragraph (2), including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years; and

(5) subject to subsection (c), describe the potential budgetary impact to the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers from authorizing the construction of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at 75 percent Federal cost and authorizing operation and maintenance of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at Federal expense, including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years.

(c) PRIOR REPORT.—The Secretary may use information from the assessment and the report of the Secretary under section 8206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756) in carrying out subsection (b)(5).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available (including on an existing publicly available website), a report that describes the results of the assessment carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 5242. DEADLINE FOR PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED LIST OF COVERED PROJECTS.

Notwithstanding the deadline in paragraph (1) of section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769), the Secretary shall submit the list of covered projects under that paragraph by not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5243. COOPERATION AUTHORITY.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the extent to which the existing authorities and programs of the Secretary allow the Corps of Engineers to construct water resources development projects abroad.

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) describes—

(i) the findings of the assessment under paragraph (1);

(ii) how each authority and program assessed under paragraph (1) has been used by the Secretary to construct water resources development projects abroad, if applicable; and

(iii) the extent to which the Secretary partners with other Federal agencies when carrying out such projects; and

(B) includes any recommendations that result from the assessment under paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT AUTHORITY.—Section 234 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2323a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by inserting '', including the planning and design expertise,'' after ''expertise''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$2,500,000''.

TITLE LIII—DEAUTHORIZATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS

SEC. 5301. DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NEVADA.—The project for flood control, Truckee Meadows, Nevada, authorized by section 3(a)(10) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 4014) and section 7002(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1366) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SEATTLE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately 74,490 square foot area of the Federal channel within the East Waterway—

(A) starting at a point on the United States pierhead line in the southwest corner of block 386 of plat of Seattle Tidelands, T. 24 N., R. 4. E, sec.18, Willamette Meridian;

(B) thence running N90°00'00''W along the projection of the south line of block 386, 206.58 feet to the centerline of the East Waterway;

(C) thence running N14°30'00''E along the centerline and parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 64.83 feet;

(D) thence running N33°32'59''E, 235.85 feet;

(E) thence running N39°55'22''E, 128.70 feet;

(F) thence running N14°30'00''E, parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 280.45 feet;

(G) thence running N90°00'00''E, 70.00 feet to the pierhead line and the northwesterly line of block 386; and

(H) thence running S14°30'00''W, 650.25 feet along the pierhead line and northwesterly line of block 386 to the point of beginning.

(c) CHERRYFIELD DAM, MAINE.—The project for flood control, Narraguagus River, Cherryfield Dam, Maine, authorized by, and constructed pursuant to, section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) EAST SAN PEDRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, East San Pedro Bay, California, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the Senate, dated June 25, 1969, relating to the report of the Chief of Engineers for Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, Ballona Creek, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) SOURIS RIVER BASIN, NORTH DAKOTA.—The Talbott's Nursery portion, consisting of approximately 2,600 linear feet of levee, of stage 4 of the project for flood control, Souris River Basin, North Dakota, authorized by section 1124 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4243; 101 Stat. 1329–111), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MASARYKTOWN CANAL, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for the Four River Basins, Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1183) described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the Masaryktown Canal C–534, which spans approximately 5.5 miles from Hernando County, between Ayers Road and County Line Road east of United States Route 41, and continues south to Pasco County, discharging into Crews Lake.

SEC. 5302. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(406) GLENDALE, ARIZONA.—$5,200,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Glendale, Arizona.

''(407) TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona.

''(408) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—$4,800,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Flagstaff, Arizona.

''(409) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including recycled water systems), Tucson, Arizona.

''(410) BAY-DELTA, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, San Francisco Bay–Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta, California.

''(411) INDIAN WELLS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Indian Wells Valley, Kern County, California.

''(412) OAKLAND–ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Oakland–Alameda Estuary, Oakland and Alameda Counties, California.

''(413) TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Tijuana River Valley Watershed, San Diego County, California.

''(414) EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and stormwater management, El Paso County, Colorado.

''(415) REHOBOTH BEACH, LEWES, DEWEY, BETHANY, SOUTH BETHANY, FENWICK ISLAND, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Rehoboth Beach, Lewes, Dewey, Bethany, South Bethany, and Fenwick Island, Delaware.

''(416) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Wilmington, Delaware.

''(417) PICKERING BEACH, KITTS HUMMOCK, BOWERS BEACH, SOUTH BOWERS BEACH, SLAUGHTER BEACH, PRIME HOOK BEACH, MILTON, MILFORD, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pickering Beach, Kitts Hummock, Bowers Beach, South Bowers Beach, Slaughter Beach, Prime Hook Beach, Milton, and Milford, Delaware.

''(418) COASTAL GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Glynn County, Chatham County, Bryan County, Effingham County, McIntosh County, and Camden County, Georgia.

''(419) COLUMBUS, HENRY, AND CLAYTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including

stormwater management), Columbus, Henry, and Clayton Counties, Georgia.

''(420) COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Cobb County, Georgia.

''(421) CALUMET CITY, ILLINOIS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Calumet City, Illinois.

''(422) WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas.

''(423) EASTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater treatment plant outfalls), Easthampton, Massachusetts.

''(424) BYRAM, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Byram, Mississippi.

''(425) DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and drainage systems, Diamondhead, Mississippi.

''(426) HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Hancock County, Mississippi.

''(427) MADISON, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Madison, Mississippi.

''(428) PEARL, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Pearl, Mississippi.

''(429) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, New Hampshire.

''(430) CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Cape May County, New Jersey.

''(431) NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water wellfield and pipeline in the Pahrump Valley), Nye County, Nevada.

''(432) STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Storey County, Nevada.

''(433) NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), New Rochelle, New York.

''(434) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including combined sewer overflows), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

''(435) BLOOMINGBURG, OHIO.—$6,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Bloomingburg, Ohio.

''(436) CITY OF AKRON, OHIO.—$5,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including drainage systems), City of Akron, Ohio.

''(437) EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.—$13,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), East Cleveland, Ohio.

''(438) ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and water quality enhancement), Ashtabula County, Ohio.

''(439) STRUTHERS, OHIO.—$500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater infrastructure, stormwater management, and sewer improvements), Struthers, Ohio.

''(440) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Stillwater, Oklahoma.

''(441) PENNSYLVANIA.—$38,600,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pennsylvania.

''(442) CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure and other environmental infrastructure (including stormwater management), Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

''(443) TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$35,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure, including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution, Tipton County, Tennessee.

''(444) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—$14,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water supply and storage treatment, Othello, Washington.

''(445) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, College Place, Washington.''.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the project modifications described in this subsection are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'', or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) ALABAMA.—Section 219(f)(274) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''.

(B) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''Santa Clarity Valley'' and inserting ''Santa Clarita Valley''.

(C) KENT, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(313) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(D) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(314) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(E) SUSSEX, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(315) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(F) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(G) MADISON COUNTY AND ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$110,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''(including stormwater management)'' after ''wastewater assistance''.

(H) MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(333) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''MONTGOMERY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES'' and inserting ''MONTGOMERY, CHRISTIAN, FAYETTE, SHELBY, JASPER, RICHLAND, CRAWFORD, AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES''; and

(ii) by striking ''Montgomery County and Christian County'' and inserting ''Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County''.

(I) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(J) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1262) is amended, in the paragraph heading, by striking ''COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS''.

(K) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$130,000,000'' and inserting ''$144,000,000''.

(L) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(167) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$125,000,000'' and inserting ''$139,000,000''.

(M) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(N) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(O) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(P) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(206) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$9,000,000''.

(Q) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

(R) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(243) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$1,600,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''water supply and'' before ''wastewater''.

(S) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended

by striking ''$165,000,000'' and inserting ''$232,000,000''.

(T) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—Section 219(f)(405) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''$4,500,000'' and inserting ''$10,500,000''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be not less than 25 percent.

''(2) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

''(3) ABILITY TO PAY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be subject to the ability of the non-Federal interest to pay.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The ability of a non-Federal interest to pay shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

''(C) DEADLINE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, the Secretary shall issue guidance on the procedures described in subparagraph (B).

''(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this section.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (3)(B);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 5303. PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4845; 109 Stat. 407; 110 Stat. 3723; 113 Stat. 310; 117 Stat. 142; 121 Stat. 1146; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SOUTH CENTRAL**'';

(2) by striking ''south central'' each place it appears;

(3) by striking subsections (c) and (h);

(4) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(5) in paragraph (2)(A) of subsection (c) (as redesignated), by striking ''the SARCD Council and other''.

SEC. 5304. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719; 136 Stat. 3782) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''costs,'' and all that follows through ''except that'' and inserting ''costs, shall be as described in the second sentence of subsection (b) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3691)), except that''; and

(B) by striking ''measure benefitting'' and inserting ''measure (other than a reconnaissance study) benefitting''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''$80,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 5305. OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8359 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SOUTHWESTERN**'';

(2) in each of subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''southwestern'' each place it appears;

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''; and

(4) by striking subsection (f).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NDAA.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2430) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

(2) WRDA.—The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3694) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

SEC. 5306. KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Kentucky and West Virginia.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Kentucky and West Virginia, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of a local cooperation agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but such credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 to carry out this section, to be divided between the States described in subsection (a).

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers to administer projects under this section.

SEC. 5307. LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Section 542(e)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2672) is amended by inserting '', or in the case of a critical restoration project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), 10 percent of the total costs of the project'' after ''project''.

SEC. 5308. OHIO AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 594(d)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 382) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) FORM.—The Federal share may'';

(2) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Federal share of'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''(A) PROJECT COSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of''; and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) (as so designated) the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 5309. SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4856; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Total project costs'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), total project costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the total project costs under the applicable local cooperation

agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total project costs under this paragraph may be provided in the same form as described in section 571(e)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371).'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''$140,000,000'' and inserting ''$170,000,000''.

SEC. 5310. NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371; 121 Stat. 1257; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the first sentence, by striking ''The Federal share'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively; and

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

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.'';

(2) by striking subsection (g);

(3) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as sections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking ''$120,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

SEC. 5311. OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IMPAIRED WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''impaired water'' means a stream of a watershed that is not, as of the date of an application under this section, achieving the designated use of the stream.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''impaired water'' includes any stream identified by a State under section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)).

(2) RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''restoration'', with respect to impaired water, means the restoration of the impaired water to such an extent that the stream could achieve its designated use over the greatest practical number of stream-miles, as determined using, if available, State-designated or Tribal-designated criteria.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''restoration'' includes the removal of covered pollutants.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests for the restoration of impaired water impacted by acid mine drainage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of technical assistance and design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure to address acid mine drainage, including projects for centralized water treatment and related facilities.

(d) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary shall prioritize assistance under this section to a project that—

(1) addresses acid mine drainage from multiple sources impacting impaired waters; or

(2) includes a centralized water treatment system to reduce the acid mine drainage load in impaired waters.

(e) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, work with States, units of local government, and other relevant Federal agencies to secure any permits, variances, or approvals necessary to facilitate the completion of projects receiving assistance under this section.

(g) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be 25 percent, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.

(h) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after the non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

(1) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction of a project carried out under this section; and

(2) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation costs of a project carried out under this section.

(i) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary, with the consent of the non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this section, may receive or expend funds contributed by a nonprofit entity for the project.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 5312. WESTERN RURAL WATER.

Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 1836) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term 'non-Federal interest' includes an entity declared to be a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(3)(A)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) FORM.—The Federal share may'';

(B) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Federal share of'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''(A) PROJECT COSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of''; and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) (as so designated) the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 5313. CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.

(a) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 877, chapter 877; 33 U.S.C. 701g), is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000'';

(2) by inserting ''for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams,'' after ''other debris,''; and

(3) by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(b) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(c) STORM AND HURRICANE RESTORATION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 3(c) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g(c)), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$37,500,000'' and inserting ''$45,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(d) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$68,750,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(e) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—A project under this section may include measures that enhance drought resilience through the restoration of wetlands or the removal of invasive species.'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''$62,500,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(f) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

(g) SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.—Section 111(c) of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i(c)) is amended by striking ''$12,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(h) SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 107(b) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577(b)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(i) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204(c)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(c)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

SEC. 5314. SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE.

Section 165(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5315. GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

After completion of construction of the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740) and modified by section 402(a) of that Act (134 Stat. 2742) and section 8337 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3793), the Federal share of operation and maintenance costs of the project shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 5316. MAMARONECK-SHELDRAKE RIVERS, NEW YORK.

The non-Federal share of the cost of features of the project for flood risk management, Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New

York, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837), benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 5317. LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, ALASKA.

Section 5032(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1205; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''25''.

SEC. 5318. SELMA FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND BANK STABILIZATION.

(a) REPAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Selma, Alabama, that the Secretary apply section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) to the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839).

(2) DURATION.—If the Secretary determines that the application of section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) to the project described in paragraph (1) is justified, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with that section, permit the City of Selma, Alabama, to repay the full non-Federal contribution with interest for that project during a period of 30 years that shall begin after the date of completion of that project.

(b) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839), shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 5319. ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION.

Section 519(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2654; 121 Stat. 1221) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5320. HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and environmental restoration'' and inserting ''environmental restoration, and coastal storm risk management''; and

(2) by inserting ''Hawaii,'' after ''Guam,''.

SEC. 5321. CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN INVASIVE SPECIES PARTNERSHIPS.

Section 104(g)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(g)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting ''the Connecticut River Basin,'' after ''the Ohio River Basin,''.

SEC. 5322. EXPENSES FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104(d)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''35 percent''.

SEC. 5323. CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASIAN CARP PREVENTION PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 509(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5324. EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAMS.

Section 104(b)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5325. STORM DAMAGE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION, COASTAL EROSION, RIVERINE EROSION, AND ICE AND GLACIAL DAMAGE, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8315 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**RIVERINE EROSION,**'' after ''**COASTAL EROSION,**''; and

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''riverine erosion,'' after ''coastal erosion,''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2429) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

(2) The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3693) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

SEC. 5326. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f–2 note; Public Law 114–322) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) COST SHARING.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for rehabilitation of a dam under this section, including the cost of any required study, shall be the same share assigned to the non-Federal interest for the cost of initial construction of that dam, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.'';

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(e) COST LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CERTAIN DAMS.—The Secretary shall not expend more than $100,000,000 under this section for the Waterbury Dam Spillway Project, Vermont.'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2026'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(4) by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 5327. EDIZ HOOK BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.

The cost-share for operation and maintenance costs for the project for beach erosion control, Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington, authorized by section 4 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 15), shall be in accordance with the cost-share described in section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)).

SEC. 5328. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO CERTAIN LOUISIANA HURRICANE AND COASTAL STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS.

It is the sense of Congress that all efforts should be made to extend the scope of the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Morganza to the Gulf, Louisiana, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1368), and the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3841), in order to connect the two projects and realize the benefits of continuous hurricane and coastal storm damage risk reduction from west of Houma in Gibson, Louisiana, to the connection with the Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System around New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEC. 5329. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY PROGRAM.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263 note; Public Law 99–662) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$120,000,000''.

SEC. 5330. BOSQUE WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out appropriate planning, design, and construction measures for wildfire prevention and restoration in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque, including the removal of jetty jacks.

(b) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be in accordance with sections 103 and 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213, 2215).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836), is repealed.

(d) TREATMENT.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the program authorized by section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

SEC. 5331. EXPANSION OF TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3735) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).''.

SEC. 5332. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL.

On the request of the relevant Federal entity, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use all relevant authorities to expeditiously provide technical assistance, including engineering and design assistance, and cost estimation assistance to the relevant Federal entity in order to address the impacts to navigation along the Tennessee River at the Wilson Lock and Dam, Alabama.

SEC. 5333. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS AND DELAWARE BAY COAST COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The term ''economically disadvantaged community'' has the meaning given the term pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

(2) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management

Study, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives dated October 1, 1986, and the resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate dated June 23, 1988.

(b) STUDY, PROJECTS, AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary determines that the study will benefit 1 or more economically disadvantaged communities, the non-Federal share of the costs of carrying out the study, or project construction or a separable element of a project authorized based on the study, shall be 10 percent.

(c) COST SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to expedite any amendments to any existing cost-share agreement for the study in accordance with this section.

SEC. 5334. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PLAN.

Section 1103(e)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(4)) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

SEC. 5335. REHABILITATION OF PUMP STATIONS.

Notwithstanding the requirements of section 133 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2327a), for purposes of that section, each of the following shall be considered to be an eligible pump station (as defined in subsection (a) of that section) that meets the requirements described in subsection (b) of that section:

(1) The flood control pump station, Hockanum Road, Northampton, Massachusetts.

(2) Pointe Celeste Pump Station, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

SEC. 5336. NAVIGATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE–TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY.

The Secretary shall, consistent with applicable statutory authorities—

(1) coordinate with the relevant stakeholders and communities in the State of Alabama and the State of Mississippi to address the dredging needs of the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway in those States; and

(2) ensure continued navigation at the locks and dams owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers located along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.

SEC. 5337. GARRISON DAM, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the relevant Federal power marketing administration that the Secretary apply section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 467n) to the project for dam safety at Garrison Dam, North Dakota.

SEC. 5338. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MISSOURI RIVER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should make publicly available, where appropriate, any data used and any decisions made by the Corps of Engineers relating to the operations of civil works projects within the Missouri River Basin in order to ensure transparency for the communities in that Basin.

SEC. 5339. SOIL MOISTURE AND SNOWPACK MONITORING.

Section 511(a)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2753) is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5340. CONTRACTS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

(a) COPAN LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Section 8358(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended by striking ''shall not pay more than 110 percent of the initial project investment cost per acre-foot of storage for the acre-feet of storage space sought under an agreement under paragraph (1)'' and inserting '', for the acre-feet of storage space being sought under an agreement under paragraph (1), shall pay 110 percent of the contractual rate per acre-foot of storage in the most recent agreement of the City for water supply storage space at the project''.

(b) STATE OF KANSAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts described in paragraph (2) between the United States and the State of Kansas, relating to storage space for water supply, to change the method of calculation of the interest charges that began accruing on February 1, 1977, on the investment costs for the 198,350 acre-feet of future use storage space and on April 1, 1979, on 125,000 acre-feet of future use storage from compounding interest annually to charging simple interest annually on the principal amount, until—

(A) the State of Kansas informs the Secretary of the desire to convert the future use storage space to present use; and

(B) the principal amount plus the accumulated interest becomes payable pursuant to the terms of the contracts.

(2) CONTRACTS DESCRIBED.—The contracts referred to in paragraph (1) are the following contracts between the United States and the State of Kansas:

(A) Contract DACW41–74–C–0081, entered into on March 8, 1974, for the use by the State of Kansas of storage space for water supply in Milford Lake, Kansas.

(B) Contract DACW41–77–C–0003, entered into on December 10, 1976, for the use by the State of Kansas for water supply in Perry Lake, Kansas.

SEC. 5341. REND LAKE, CARLYLE LAKE, AND LAKE SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Governor of Illinois to terminate a contract described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the State of Illinois to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of an amendment described in subsection (a), the State of Illinois shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(c) CONTRACTS.—Subsection (a) applies to the following contracts between the United States and the State of Illinois:

(1) Contract DACW43–88–C–0088, entered into on September 23, 1988, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(2) Contract DA–23–065–CIVENG–65–493, entered into on April 28, 1965, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(3) Contract DACW43–83–C–0008, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Carlyle Lake, Illinois.

(4) Contract DACW43–83–C–0009, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Lake Shelbyville, Illinois.

SEC. 5342. DELAWARE COASTAL SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the collective planning and implementation of coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction projects in Delaware to provide greater efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to life safety and economic growth.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The following projects for coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction shall be known and designated as the ''Delaware Coastal System Program'' (referred to in this section as the ''Program''):

(1) Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet and Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(2) Delaware Coast, Bethany Beach and South Bethany, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(3) Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(4) Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3667).

(5) Indian River Inlet, Delaware.

(6) The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788) and subsection (e).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the projects described in subsection (b) as components of a single, comprehensive system, recognizing the interdependence of the projects.

(d) COST-SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal share of the cost of each of the projects described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b) shall be 80 percent.

(e) BROADKILL BEACH, DELAWARE.—The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788), is modified to include the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Delaware and New Jersey–Broadkill Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 275).

SEC. 5343. MAINTENANCE OF PILE DIKE SYSTEM.

The Secretary shall continue to maintain the pile dike system constructed by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of navigation along the Lower Columbia River and Willamette River, Washington, at Federal expense.

SEC. 5344. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—

(A) HOLD HARMLESS.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed.

(B) FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out

before the date of conveyance on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) DILLARD ROAD, INDIANA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Indiana all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.85 acres of land and road easements associated with Dillard Road, including improvements on that land, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(c) PORT OF SKAMANIA, WASHINGTON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the Port of Skamania, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 1.6 acres of land designated as ''Lot I-2'', including any improvements on the land, located in North Bonneville, Washington, T. 2 N., R. 7 E., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—The Port of Skamania, Washington, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 5345. EMERGENCY DROUGHT OPERATIONS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''covered project'' means a project—

(1) that is located in the State of California or the State of Arizona; and

(2)(A) of the Corps of Engineers for which water supply is an authorized purpose; or

(B) for which the Secretary develops a water control manual under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).

(b) EMERGENCY OPERATION DURING DROUGHT.—Consistent with other authorized project purposes and in coordination with the non-Federal interest, in operating a covered project during a drought emergency in the project area, the Secretary may carry out a pilot program to operate the covered project with water supply as the primary project purpose.

(c) UPDATES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may update the water control manual for a covered project to include drought operations and contingency plans.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) operations described in that subsection—

(A) are consistent with water management deviations and drought contingency plans in the water control manual for the covered project;

(B) impact only the flood pool managed by the Secretary; and

(C) shall not be carried out in the event of a forecast or anticipated flood or weather event that would require flood risk management to take precedence;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary uses forecast-informed reservoir operations; and

(3) the covered project returns to the operations that were in place prior to the use of the authority provided under that subsection at a time determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest to carry out activities under this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program carried out under this section.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a description of the activities of the Secretary that were carried out for each covered project and any lessons learned from carrying out those activities.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes the authorized purposes of a covered project;

(2) affects existing Corps of Engineers authorities, including authorities with respect to navigation, flood damage reduction, and environmental protection and restoration;

(3) affects the ability of the Corps of Engineers to provide for temporary deviations;

(4) affects the application of a cost-share requirement under section 101, 102, or 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2212, 2213);

(5) supersedes or modifies any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) supersedes or modifies any amendment to an existing multistate water control plan for the Colorado River Basin, if applicable;

(7) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(8) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(9) affects existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest; or

(10) affects any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State environmental law, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(C) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 5346. REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.

Section 3017(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5347. NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)(i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''20'' and inserting ''30''; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking ''5'' and inserting ''15''; and

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2019 through 2026'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA RESTORATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121), the Secretary may include in the pilot program a project authorized to be implemented under, or in accordance with, title VII of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1270).

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—In the case of a project described in paragraph (1) for which the non-Federal interest has initiated construction in accordance with authorities governing the provision of in-kind contributions for the project, the Secretary shall take into account the value of any in-kind contributions provided by the non-Federal interest for the project prior to the date of execution of the project partnership agreement under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) for purposes of determining the non-Federal share of the costs to complete construction of the project.

SEC. 5348. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 128(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) Lake Elsinore, California; and

''(16) Willamette River, Oregon.''.

SEC. 5349. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

It is sense of Congress that the Secretary should, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, coordinate with relevant stakeholders in the State of Alabama to address the dredging and dredging material placement needs associated with the project for navigation, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5) and modified by section 309 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2704).

SEC. 5350. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO PORT OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

It is sense of Congress that—

(1) the Port of Portland, Oregon, is the sole dredging operator of the federally authorized navigation channel in the Columbia River, which was authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbors Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1177);

(2) the Corps of Engineers should continue to provide operation and maintenance support for the Port of Portland, Oregon, including for dredging equipment;

(3) the pipeline dredge of the Port of Portland, known as the ''Dredge Oregon'', was built in 1965, 58 years ago, while the average age of a dredging vessel in the United States is 25 years; and

(4) Congress commits to ensuring continued dredging for the Port of Portland.

SEC. 5351. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.

Section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended—

(1) by striking ''comprehensive plan'' each place it appears and inserting ''plans'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''COMPREHENSIVE PLAN'' and inserting ''IMPLEMENTATION PLANS''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''4 years''; and

(ii) by striking ''a comprehensive Chattahoochee River Basin restoration plan to guide the implementation of projects'' and inserting ''plans to guide implementation of Chattahoochee River Basin restoration projects''; and

(3) in subsection (j), by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 5352. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY HARBORS.

Section 8132 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2238e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and for purposes of contributing to ecosystem restoration'' before the period at the end; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1), by striking ''2026'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 5353. WINOOSKI RIVER TRIBUTARY WATERSHED.

Section 212(e)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332(e)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(L) Winooski River tributary watershed, Vermont.''.

SEC. 5354. WACO LAKE, TEXAS.

The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Waco, Texas, that the Secretary apply section 147 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 701q–1) to the embankment adjacent to Waco Lake in Waco, Texas.

SEC. 5355. SEMINOLE TRIBAL CLAIM EXTENSION.

Section 349 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2716) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2027''.

SEC. 5356. COASTAL EROSION PROJECT, BARROW, ALASKA.

For purposes of implementing the coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska, the Secretary may consider the North Slope Borough to be in compliance with section 402(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 701b–12(a)) on adoption by the North Slope Borough Assembly of a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the immediate floodplain area of the project if that plan—

(1) is approved by the relevant Federal agency; and

(2) was developed in consultation with the relevant Federal agency and the Secretary.

SEC. 5357. COLEBROOK RIVER RESERVOIR, CONNECTICUT.

(a) CONTRACT TERMINATION REQUEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, to terminate the contract described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall offer to amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the Metropolitan District of Hartford, Connecticut, to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(2) CONTRACT DESCRIBED.—The contract referred to in paragraph (1) and subsection (b) is the contract between the United States and the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, numbered DA-19-016-CIVENG-65-203, with respect to the Colebrook River Reservoir in Connecticut.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of the amendment described in subsection (a)(1), the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract described in subsection (a)(2) for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

SEC. 5358. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SHALLOW DRAFT DREDGING IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay is critical for tourism, recreation, and the fishing industry and that additional dredging is needed; and

(2) the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing statutory authorities to address the dredging needs at small harbors and channels in the Chesapeake Bay.

SEC. 5359. REPLACEMENT OF CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to allow the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to construct the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) carried out in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Secretary and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

(B) subject to the same legal and technical requirements as if the construction of the replacement of the bridges were carried about by the Secretary, and any other conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(C) on the condition that the bridges shall be conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on completion of the replacement of the bridges pursuant to section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534).

(c) CONDITIONS.—Before carrying out the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, under this section, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall—

(1) obtain any permit or approval required in connection with that replacement under Federal or State law; and

(2) ensure that the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment, as appropriate, for that replacement is complete.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) and subsection (e), the Secretary is authorized to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the Corps of Engineers contribution of the construction costs for the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, or a portion of the replacement of the bridges, except that the total reimbursement for the replacement of the bridges shall not exceed $250,000,000.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The total amount of reimbursement described in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be subject to the availability of appropriations; and

(B) shall not be derived from the previous funding provided to the Secretary under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42), for the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of replacing the Bourne Bridge and Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to providing a reimbursement under this subsection, the Secretary shall certify that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has carried out the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, or a portion of the replacement of the bridges in accordance with—

(A) all applicable permits and approvals; and

(B) this section.

(e) TOTAL FUNDING.—The total amount of funding expended by the Secretary for the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, shall not exceed $600,000,000.

SEC. 5360. UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Section 356(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2724) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

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

''(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), as expeditiously as possible and to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall take all possible measures to reduce the physical footprint required for easements described in subparagraph (A) of that paragraph, including an examination of the use of crane barges on the Mississippi River.''.

SEC. 5361. FLEXIBILITIES FOR CERTAIN HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers incorrectly applied the nationwide statutory requirements and the policies of the agency related to easements for communities within the boundaries of the Jacksonville District;

(2) this incorrect application created inconsistencies, confusion, and challenges with carrying out 18 critical hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects in Florida, and in order to remedy the situation, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works issued a memorandum that provided flexibilities for the easements of those projects; and

(3) those projects need additional assistance going forward, and as such, this section provides additional flexibilities and allows the projects to transition, on the date of their expiration, to the nationwide policies and statutory requirements for easements of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) FLEXIBILITIES PROVIDED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, but maintaining any existing easement agreement or executed project partnership agreement for a project described in subsection (c), the Secretary may proceed to construction of a project described in that subsection with an easement of not less than 25 years, in lieu of the perpetual beach storm damage reduction easement standard estate if—

(1) the project complies with all other applicable laws and Corps of Engineers policies during the term of the easement, including the guarantee of a public beach, public access, public use, and access for any work necessary and incident to the construction of the project, periodic nourishment, and operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the project; and

(2) the non-Federal interest agrees to pay the costs of acquiring easements for periodic nourishment of the project after the expiration of the initial easements, for which the non-Federal interest may not receive credit toward the non-Federal share of the costs of the project.

(c) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A project referred to in subsection (b) is any of the following projects for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction:

(1) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – North Reach.

(2) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – South Reach.

(3) Broward County, Florida – Segment II.

(4) Lee County, Florida – Captiva.

(5) Lee County, Florida – Gasparilla.

(6) Manatee County, Florida.

(7) Martin County, Florida.

(8) Nassau County, Florida.

(9) Palm Beach County, Florida – Jupiter/Carlin Segment.

(10) Palm Beach County, Florida – Mid Town.

(11) Palm Beach County, Florida – Ocean Ridge.

(12) Pinellas County, Florida – Long Key.
(13) Pinellas County, Florida – Sand Key Segment.
(14) Pinellas County, Florida – Treasure Island.
(15) Sarasota County, Florida – Venice Beach.
(16) St. Johns County, Florida – St. Augustine Beach.
(17) St. Johns County, Florida – Vilano Segment.
(18) St. Lucie County, Florida – Hutchinson Island.

(d) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not carry out an additional economic justification for a project described in subsection (c) on the basis that the project has easements for a period of less than 50 years pursuant to this section.

(e) WRITTEN NOTICE.—Not less than 5 years before the date of expiration of an easement for a project described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest for the project written notice that if the easement expires and is not extended under subsection (f)—

(1) the Secretary will not be able—

(A) to renourish the project under the existing project authorization; or

(B) to restore the project to pre-storm conditions under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n); and

(2) the non-Federal interest or the applicable State will have the responsibility to renourish or restore the project.

(f) EXTENSION.—With respect to a project described in subsection (c), before the expiration of an easement that has a term of less than 50 years and is subject to subsection (b), the Secretary may allow the non-Federal interest for the project to extend the easement, subject to the condition that the easement and any extensions do not exceed 50 years in total.

(g) TEMPORARY EASEMENTS.—In the case of a project described in subsection (c) that received funding under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n), made available by a supplemental appropriations Act, or is eligible to receive such funding as a result of storm damage incurred during fiscal year 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, or 2026, the project may use 1 or more temporary easements, subject to the conditions that—

(1) the easement lasts for the duration of the applicable renourishment agreement; and

(2) the work shall be carried out by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate, with respect to a project described in subsection (c), on the date on which the operations and maintenance activities for that project expire.

TITLE LIV—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 5401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, Sea Girt Loop	June 22, 2023	Federal: $47,956,500 Non-Federal: $15,985,500 Total: $63,942,000
2. CA	Oakland Harbor Turning Basins Widening	May 30, 2024	Federal: $408,164,600 Non-Federal: $200,780,400 Total: $608,945,000
3. AK	Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements	July 17, 2024	Federal: $68,100,000 Non-Federal: $1,700,000 Total: $69,800,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. KS	Manhattan Levees	May 6, 2024	Federal: $29,455,000 Non-Federal: $15,860,000 Total: $45,315,000

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. RI	Rhode Island Coastline Storm Risk Management	September 28, 2023	Federal: $188,353,750 Non-Federal: $101,421,250 Total: $289,775,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
2. FL	St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach, Coastal Storm Risk Management	April 18, 2024	Federal: $49,223,000 Non-Federal: $89,097,000 Total: $138,320,000
3. LA	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana Coastal Storm and Flood Risk Management	May 28, 2024	Federal: $3,653,346,450 Non-Federal: $2,240,881,550 Total: $5,894,229,000
4. DC	Metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, Coastal Storm Risk Management	June 17, 2024	Federal: $9,899,500 Non-Federal: $5,330,500 Total: $15,230,000

(4) NAVIGATION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties	June 2, 2023	Federal: $204,244,000 Inland Waterways Trust Fund: $109,977,000 Total: $314,221,000

(5) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. MS	Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater–North DeSoto County	December 18, 2023	Federal: $44,295,000 Non-Federal: $23,851,000 Total: $68,146,000

(6) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report or Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. NY	South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 6, 2024	Federal: $1,730,973,900 Non-Federal: $363,228,100 Total: $2,094,202,000
2. MO	University City Branch, River Des Peres	February 9, 2024	Federal: $9,094,000 Non-Federal: $4,897,000 Total: $13,990,000
3. AZ	Tres Rios, Arizona Ecosystem Restoration Project	May 28, 2024	Federal: $213,433,000 Non-Federal: $118,629,000 Total: $332,062,000

SEC. 5402. FACILITY INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576), and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct an Operations and Maintenance Building in Galveston, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus;

(2) design and construct a warehouse facility at the Longview Lake Project, Lee's Summit, Missouri, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus;

(3) design and construct facilities, including a joint administration building, a maintenance building, and a covered boat house, at the Corpus Christi Resident Office (Construction) and the Corpus Christi Regulatory Field Office, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on June 6, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus; and

(4) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the facilities described in paragraphs (1) through (3), including any necessary demolition of the existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576), is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for Corps of Engineers programs that benefit from the facilities constructed under this section.

SA 3018. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 249. PROHIBITION ON RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT OF CELL CULTURE AND OTHER NOVEL METHODS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CULTIVATED MEAT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used for the research or development of cell culture or any other novel method used for the production of cultivated meat for human consumption.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the state of research in artificially-produced, cell cultured cultivated meat.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) Articulation of the requirements, if any, from the military services or combat support agencies for cultivated meat for human consumption in the near-term (1–3 years) and mid-term (4–5 years).

(B) Analysis of the state of maturity of the research in the cultivated meat market, including the ability of current research to satisfy any of the requirements articulated under subparagraph (A), including an assessment of the research of key allies and adversaries in cultivated meat production.

(C) Any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

SA 3019. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title V, add the following:

SEC. 597B. STUDY ON SERVICE ELIGIBILITY.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall complete a study on the eligibility of United States citizens aged 17–24 for military service.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An analysis of historical trends over at least 30 years preceding the date of the study of the eligibility of United States citizens aged 17–24 for military service.

(2) An analysis of the reasons for ineligibility, including an identification of the percentage of citizens who fail to meet eligibility standards for each of the following reasons:

(A) Physical fitness.

(B) Drug abuse.

(C) Mental health.

(D) Other medical issues.

(E) Aptitude.

(F) Conduct.

(3) An analysis of the potential impacts of increased rates of social media usage on the reasons described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (2).

(4) An analysis of the number of individuals on a yearly basis who seek a waiver for one or more reasons of ineligibility, compared to the number of individuals who receive a waiver and join the relevant military service.

(5) An analysis of the average time it takes for each military service to process a request for a waiver.

(6) An analysis of the reasons that waivers are not processed more quickly.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include recommendations—

(1) suggesting measures that could be taken by Federal and State leaders to decrease the percentages of United States citizens failing to meet eligibility standards described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) proposing measures that the Department of Defense, and Congress, could take to improve the waiver process and reduce wait times for decisions on waiver requests.

(d) FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER.— The Secretary of Defense may contract with a federally funded research and development center to support the completion of the study required under subsection (a).

(e) PUBLIC REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall publish on a public website of the Department of Defense a report containing the findings of the study.

(2) ANNEX.—The Secretary may submit to the congressional defense committees a classified or unclassified annex to the report required under paragraph (1).

SEC. 597C. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MARKETING REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall complete a review of the advertising and marketing models used by each of the military services in support of recruiting efforts.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess the efficacy of marketing across each type of platform used by each service, including print, television, radio, internet, and social media;

(2) assess the efficacy of the messaging used by each service; and

(3) include recommendations for each service on ways to better reach individuals who could be interested in military service.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the findings of the review described required under subsection (a).

SA 3020. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ___. ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL COLLECTION CAPABILITIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION LOCATED IN CUBA AND STRATEGY TO COUNTER SUCH CAPABILITIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act , the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an assessment of the technical collection capabilities of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation located in Cuba.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of current technical capabilities and potential expansion of such technical capabilities.

(B) An assessment of the counterintelligence risks associated with such technical capabilities, including risks to operations at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) FORM.—The assessment required by paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified form.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy to counter the technical collection capabilities of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation located in Cuba.

(2) FORM.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified form.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 3021. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Kids Online Safety and Privacy Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—KEEPING KIDS SAFE ONLINE

Subtitle A—Kids Online Safety

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CHILD.—The term ''child'' means an individual who is under the age of 13.

(2) COMPULSIVE USAGE.—The term ''compulsive usage'' means any response stimulated by external factors that causes an individual to engage in repetitive behavior reasonably likely to cause psychological distress.

(3) COVERED PLATFORM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''covered platform'' means an online platform, online video game, messaging application, or video streaming service that connects to the internet and that is used, or is reasonably likely to be used, by a minor.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ''covered platform'' does not include—

(i) an entity acting in its capacity as a provider of—

(I) a common carrier service subject to the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto;

(II) a broadband internet access service (as such term is defined for purposes of section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation);

(III) an email service;

(IV) a teleconferencing or video conferencing service that allows reception and transmission of audio or video signals for real-time communication, provided that—

(aa) the service is not an online platform, including a social media service or social network; and

(bb) the real-time communication is initiated by using a unique link or identifier to facilitate access; or

(V) a wireless messaging service, including such a service provided through short messaging service or multimedia messaging service protocols, that is not a component of, or linked to, an online platform and where the predominant or exclusive function is direct messaging consisting of the transmission of text, photos or videos that are sent by electronic means, where messages are transmitted from the sender to a recipient, and are not posted within an online platform or publicly;

(ii) an organization not organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members;

(iii) any public or private preschool, elementary, or secondary school, or any institution of vocational, professional, or higher education;

(iv) a library (as defined in section 213(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(1)));

(v) a news or sports coverage website or app where—

(I) the inclusion of video content on the website or app is related to the website or app's own gathering, reporting, or publishing of news content or sports coverage; and

(II) the website or app is not otherwise an online platform;

(vi) a product or service that primarily functions as business-to-business software, a cloud storage, file sharing, or file collaboration service, provided that the product or service is not an online platform; or

(vii) a virtual private network or similar service that exists solely to route internet traffic between locations.

(4) DESIGN FEATURE.—The term ''design feature'' means any feature or component of a covered platform that will encourage or increase the frequency, time spent, or activity of minors on the covered platform. Design features include but are not limited to—

(A) infinite scrolling or auto play;

(B) rewards for time spent on the platform;

(C) notifications;

(D) personalized recommendation systems;

(E) in-game purchases; or

(F) appearance altering filters.

(5) GEOLOCATION.—The term ''geolocation'' has the meaning given the term ''geolocation information'' in section 1302 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6501), as added by section 201(a).

(6) KNOW OR KNOWS.—The term ''know'' or ''knows'' means to have actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances.

(7) MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER.—The term ''mental health disorder'' has the meaning given the term ''mental disorder'' in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, 5th Edition (or the most current successor edition).

(8) MICROTRANSACTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''microtransaction'' means a purchase made in an online video game (including a purchase made using a virtual currency that is purchasable or redeemable using cash or credit or that is included as part of a paid subscription service).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—Such term includes a purchase involving surprise mechanics, new characters, or in-game items.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—Such term does not include—

(i) a purchase made in an online video game using a virtual currency that is earned through gameplay and is not otherwise purchasable or redeemable using cash or credit or included as part of a paid subscription service; or

(ii) a purchase of additional levels within the game or an overall expansion of the game.

(9) MINOR.—The term ''minor'' means an individual who is under the age of 17.

(10) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The term ''online platform'' means any public-facing website, online service, online application, or mobile application that predominantly provides a community forum for user generated content, such as sharing videos, images, games, audio files, or other content, including a social media service, social network, or virtual reality environment.

(11) ONLINE VIDEO GAME.—The term ''online video game'' means a video game, including an educational video game, that connects to the internet and that allows a user to—

(A) create and upload content other than content that is incidental to gameplay, such as character or level designs created by the user, preselected phrases, or short interactions with other users;

(B) engage in microtransactions within the game; or

(C) communicate with other users.

(12) PARENT.—The term ''parent'' has the meaning given that term in section 1302 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 6501).

(13) PERSONAL DATA.—The term ''personal data'' has the same meaning as the term ''personal information'' as defined in section 1302 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 6501).

(14) PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM.—The term ''personalized recommendation system'' means a fully or partially automated system used to suggest, promote, or rank content, including other users, hashtags, or posts, based on the personal data of users. A recommendation system that suggests, promotes, or ranks content based solely on the user's language, city or town, or age shall not be considered a personalized recommendation system.

(15) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE.—The term ''sexual exploitation and abuse'' means any of the following:

(A) Coercion and enticement, as described in section 2422 of title 18, United States Code.

(B) Child sexual abuse material, as described in sections 2251, 2252, 2252A, and 2260 of title 18, United States Code.

(C) Trafficking for the production of images, as described in section 2251A of title 18, United States Code.

(D) Sex trafficking of children, as described in section 1591 of title 18, United States Code.

(16) USER.—The term ''user'' means, with respect to a covered platform, an individual who registers an account or creates a profile on the covered platform.

SEC. 102. DUTY OF CARE.

(a) PREVENTION OF HARM TO MINORS.—A covered platform shall exercise reasonable care in the creation and implementation of any design feature to prevent and mitigate the following harms to minors:

(1) Consistent with evidence-informed medical information, the following mental health disorders: anxiety, depression, eating disorders, substance use disorders, and suicidal behaviors.

(2) Patterns of use that indicate or encourage addiction-like behaviors by minors.

(3) Physical violence, online bullying, and harassment of the minor.

(4) Sexual exploitation and abuse of minors.

(5) Promotion and marketing of narcotic drugs (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), tobacco products, gambling, or alcohol.

(6) Predatory, unfair, or deceptive marketing practices, or other financial harms.

(b) LIMITATION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to require a covered platform to prevent or preclude any minor from—

(1) deliberately and independently searching for, or specifically requesting, content; or

(2) accessing resources and information regarding the prevention or mitigation of the harms described in subsection (a).

SEC. 103. SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORS.

(a) SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORS.—

(1) SAFEGUARDS.—A covered platform shall provide a user or visitor that the covered platform knows is a minor with readily-accessible and easy-to-use safeguards to, as applicable—

(A) limit the ability of other users or visitors to communicate with the minor;

(B) prevent other users or visitors, whether registered or not, from viewing the minor's personal data collected by or shared on the covered platform, in particular restricting public access to personal data;

(C) limit design features that encourage or increase the frequency, time spent, or activity of minors on the covered platform, such as infinite scrolling, auto playing, rewards for time spent on the platform, notifications, and other design features that result in compulsive usage of the covered platform by the minor;

(D) control personalized recommendation systems, including the ability for a minor to have at least 1 of the following options—

(i) opt out of such personalized recommendation systems, while still allowing the display of content based on a chronological format; or

(ii) limit types or categories of recommendations from such systems; and

(E) restrict the sharing of the geolocation of the minor and provide notice regarding the tracking of the minor's geolocation.

(2) OPTION.—A covered platform shall provide a user that the covered platform knows is a minor with a readily-accessible and easy-to-use option to limit the amount of time spent by the minor on the covered platform.

(3) DEFAULT SAFEGUARD SETTINGS FOR MINORS.—A covered platform shall provide that, in the case of a user or visitor that the platform knows is a minor, the default setting for any safeguard described under paragraph (1) shall be the option available on the platform that provides the most protective level of control that is offered by the platform over privacy and safety for that user or visitor.

(b) PARENTAL TOOLS.—

(1) TOOLS.—A covered platform shall provide readily-accessible and easy-to-use settings for parents to support a user that the platform knows is a minor with respect to the user's use of the platform.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The parental tools provided by a covered platform shall include—

(A) the ability to manage a minor's privacy and account settings, including the safeguards and options established under subsection (a), in a manner that allows parents to—

(i) view the privacy and account settings; and

(ii) in the case of a user that the platform knows is a child, change and control the privacy and account settings;

(B) the ability to restrict purchases and financial transactions by the minor, where applicable; and

(C) the ability to view metrics of total time spent on the covered platform and restrict time spent on the covered platform by the minor.

(3) NOTICE TO MINORS.—A covered platform shall provide clear and conspicuous notice to a user when the tools described in this subsection are in effect and what settings or controls have been applied.

(4) DEFAULT TOOLS.—A covered platform shall provide that, in the case of a user that the platform knows is a child, the tools required under paragraph (1) shall be enabled by default.

(5) APPLICATION TO EXISTING ACCOUNTS.—If, prior to the effective date of this subsection, a covered platform provided a parent of a user that the platform knows is a child with notice and the ability to enable the parental tools described under this subsection in a manner that would otherwise comply with this subsection, and the parent opted out of enabling such tools, the covered platform is not required to enable such tools with respect to such user by default when this subsection takes effect.

(c) REPORTING MECHANISM.—

(1) REPORTS SUBMITTED BY PARENTS, MINORS, AND SCHOOLS.—A covered platform shall provide—

(A) a readily-accessible and easy-to-use means to submit reports to the covered platform of harms to a minor;

(B) an electronic point of contact specific to matters involving harms to a minor; and

(C) confirmation of the receipt of such a report and, within the applicable time period described in paragraph (2), a substantive response to the individual that submitted the report.

(2) TIMING.—A covered platform shall establish an internal process to receive and substantively respond to such reports in a reasonable and timely manner, but in no case later than—

(A) 10 days after the receipt of a report, if, for the most recent calendar year, the platform averaged more than 10,000,000 active users on a monthly basis in the United States;

(B) 21 days after the receipt of a report, if, for the most recent calendar year, the platform averaged less than 10,000,000 active users on a monthly basis in the United States; and

(C) notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), if the report involves an imminent threat to the safety of a minor, as promptly as needed to address the reported threat to safety.

(d) ADVERTISING OF ILLEGAL PRODUCTS.—A covered platform shall not facilitate the advertising of narcotic drugs (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), tobacco products, gambling, or alcohol to an individual that the covered platform knows is a minor.

(e) RULES OF APPLICATION.—

(1) ACCESSIBILITY.—With respect to safeguards and parental tools described under subsections (a) and (b), a covered platform shall provide—

(A) information and control options in a clear and conspicuous manner that takes into consideration the differing ages, capacities, and developmental needs of the minors most likely to access the covered platform and does not encourage minors or parents to weaken or disable safeguards or parental tools;

(B) readily-accessible and easy-to-use controls to enable or disable safeguards or parental tools, as appropriate; and

(C) information and control options in the same language, form, and manner as the covered platform provides the product or service used by minors and their parents.

(2) DARK PATTERNS PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any covered platform to design, modify, or manipulate a user interface of a covered platform with the purpose or substantial effect of subverting or impairing user autonomy, decision-making, or choice with respect to safeguards or parental tools required under this section.

(3) TIMING CONSIDERATIONS.—

(A) NO INTERRUPTION TO GAMEPLAY.—Subsections (a)(1)(C) and (b)(3) shall not require an online video game to interrupt the natural sequence of game play, such as progressing through game levels or finishing a competition.

(B) APPLICATION OF CHANGES TO OFFLINE DEVICES OR ACCOUNTS.—If a user's device or user account does not have access to the internet at the time of a change to parental tools, a covered platform shall apply changes the next time the device or user is connected to the internet.

(4) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(A) prevent a covered platform from taking reasonable measures to—

(i) block, detect, or prevent the distribution of unlawful, obscene, or other harmful material to minors as described in section 102(a); or

(ii) block or filter spam, prevent criminal activity, or protect the security of a platform or service;

(B) require the disclosure of a minor's browsing behavior, search history, messages, contact list, or other content or metadata of their communications;

(C) prevent a covered platform from using a personalized recommendation system to display content to a minor if the system only uses information on—

(i) the language spoken by the minor;

(ii) the city the minor is located in; or

(iii) the minor's age; or

(D) prevent an online video game from disclosing a username or other user identification for the purpose of competitive gameplay or to allow for the reporting of users.

(f) DEVICE OR CONSOLE CONTROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a covered platform from integrating its products or service with, or duplicate controls or tools provided by, third-party systems, including operating systems or gaming consoles, to meet the requirements imposed under subsections (a) and (b) relating to safeguards for minors and parental tools, provided that—

(A) the controls or tools meet such requirements; and

(B) the minor or parent is provided sufficient notice of the integration and use of the parental tools.

(2) PRESERVATION OF PROTECTIONS.—In the event of a conflict between the controls or

tools of a third-party system, including operating systems or gaming consoles, and a covered platform, the covered platform is not required to override the controls or tools of a third-party system if it would undermine the protections for minors from the safeguards or parental tools imposed under subsections (a) and (b).

SEC. 104. DISCLOSURE.

(a) NOTICE.—

(1) REGISTRATION OR PURCHASE.—Prior to registration or purchase of a covered platform by an individual that the platform knows is a minor, the platform shall provide clear, conspicuous, and easy-to-understand—

(A) notice of the policies and practices of the covered platform with respect to safeguards for minors required under section 103;

(B) information about how to access the safeguards and parental tools required under section 103; and

(C) notice about whether the covered platform uses or makes available to minors a product, service, or design feature, including any personalized recommendation system, that poses any heightened risk of harm to minors.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—

(A) NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the case of an individual that a covered platform knows is a child, the platform shall additionally provide information about the parental tools and safeguards required under section 103 to a parent of the child and obtain verifiable consent (as defined in section 1302(9) of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 6501(9))) from the parent prior to the initial use of the covered platform by the child.

(B) REASONABLE EFFORT.—A covered platform shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement described in subparagraph (A) if the covered platform is in compliance with the requirements of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.) to use reasonable efforts (taking into consideration available technology) to provide a parent with the information described in subparagraph (A) and to obtain verifiable consent as required.

(3) CONSOLIDATED NOTICES.—For purposes of this subtitle, a covered platform may consolidate the process for providing information under this subsection and obtaining verifiable consent or the consent of the minor involved (as applicable) as required under this subsection with its obligations to provide relevant notice and obtain verifiable consent under the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.).

(4) GUIDANCE.—The Federal Trade Commission may issue guidance to assist covered platforms in complying with the specific notice requirements of this subsection.

(b) PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM.—A covered platform that operates a personalized recommendation system shall set out in its terms and conditions, in a clear, conspicuous, and easy-to-understand manner—

(1) an overview of how such personalized recommendation system is used by the covered platform to provide information to minors, including how such systems use the personal data of minors; and

(2) information about options for minors or their parents to opt out of or control the personalized recommendation system (as applicable).

(c) ADVERTISING AND MARKETING INFORMATION AND LABELS.—

(1) INFORMATION AND LABELS.—A covered platform shall provide clear, conspicuous, and easy-to-understand labels and information, which can be provided through a link to another web page or disclosure, to minors on advertisements regarding—

(A) the name of the product, service, or brand and the subject matter of an advertisement; and

(B) whether particular media displayed to the minor is an advertisement or marketing material, including disclosure of endorsements of products, services, or brands made for commercial consideration by other users of the platform.

(2) GUIDANCE.—The Federal Trade Commission may issue guidance to assist covered platforms in complying with the requirements of this subsection, including guidance about the minimum level of information and labels for the disclosures required under paragraph (1).

(d) RESOURCES FOR PARENTS AND MINORS.—A covered platform shall provide to minors and parents clear, conspicuous, easy-to-understand, and comprehensive information in a prominent location, which may include a link to a web page, regarding—

(1) its policies and practices with respect to safeguards for minors required under section 103; and

(2) how to access the safeguards and tools required under section 103.

(e) RESOURCES IN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES.—A covered platform shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that the disclosures required by this section are made available in the same language, form, and manner as the covered platform provides any product or service used by minors and their parents.

SEC. 105. TRANSPARENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), not less frequently than once a year, a covered platform shall issue a public report describing the reasonably foreseeable risks of harms to minors and assessing the prevention and mitigation measures taken to address such risk based on an independent, third-party audit conducted through reasonable inspection of the covered platform.

(b) SCOPE OF APPLICATION.—The requirements of this section shall apply to a covered platform if—

(1) for the most recent calendar year, the platform averaged more than 10,000,000 active users on a monthly basis in the United States; and

(2) the platform predominantly provides a community forum for user-generated content and discussion, including sharing videos, images, games, audio files, discussion in a virtual setting, or other content, such as acting as a social media platform, virtual reality environment, or a social network service.

(c) CONTENT.—

(1) TRANSPARENCY.—The public reports required of a covered platform under this section shall include—

(A) an assessment of the extent to which the platform is likely to be accessed by minors;

(B) a description of the commercial interests of the covered platform in use by minors;

(C) an accounting, based on the data held by the covered platform, of—

(i) the number of users using the covered platform that the platform knows to be minors in the United States;

(ii) the median and mean amounts of time spent on the platform by users known to be minors in the United States who have accessed the platform during the reporting year on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis; and

(iii) the amount of content being accessed by users that the platform knows to be minors in the United States that is in English, and the top 5 non-English languages used by users accessing the platform in the United States;

(D) an accounting of total reports received regarding, and the prevalence (which can be based on scientifically valid sampling methods using the content available to the covered platform in the normal course of business) of content related to, the harms described in section 102(a), disaggregated by category of harm and language, including English and the top 5 non-English languages used by users accessing the platform from the United States (as identified under subparagraph (C)(iii)); and

(E) a description of any material breaches of parental tools or assurances regarding minors, representations regarding the use of the personal data of minors, and other matters regarding non-compliance with this subtitle.

(2) REASONABLY FORESEEABLE RISK OF HARM TO MINORS.—The public reports required of a covered platform under this section shall include—

(A) an assessment of the reasonably foreseeable risk of harms to minors posed by the covered platform, specifically identifying those physical, mental, developmental, or financial harms described in section 102(a);

(B) a description of whether and how the covered platform uses design features that encourage or increase the frequency, time spent, or activity of minors on the covered platform, such as infinite scrolling, auto playing, rewards for time spent on the platform, notifications, and other design features that result in compulsive usage of the covered platform by the minor;

(C) a description of whether, how, and for what purpose the platform collects or processes categories of personal data that may cause reasonably foreseeable risk of harms to minors;

(D) an evaluation of the efficacy of safeguards for minors and parental tools under section 103, and any issues in delivering such safeguards and the associated parental tools;

(E) an evaluation of any other relevant matters of public concern over risk of harms to minors associated with the use of the covered platform; and

(F) an assessment of differences in risk of harm to minors across different English and non-English languages and efficacy of safeguards in those languages.

(3) MITIGATION.—The public reports required of a covered platform under this section shall include, for English and the top 5 non-English languages used by users accessing the platform from the United States (as identified under paragraph (2)(C)(iii)))—

(A) a description of the safeguards and parental tools available to minors and parents on the covered platform;

(B) a description of interventions by the covered platform when it had or has reason to believe that harms to minors could occur;

(C) a description of the prevention and mitigation measures intended to be taken in response to the known and emerging risks identified in its assessment of reasonably foreseeable risks of harms to minors, including steps taken to—

(i) prevent harms to minors, including adapting or removing design features or addressing through parental tools;

(ii) provide the most protective level of control over privacy and safety by default; and

(iii) adapt recommendation systems to mitigate reasonably foreseeable risk of harms to minors, as described in section 102(a);

(D) a description of internal processes for handling reports and automated detection mechanisms for harms to minors, including the rate, timeliness, and effectiveness of responses under the requirement of section 103(c);

(E) the status of implementing prevention and mitigation measures identified in prior assessments; and

(F) a description of the additional measures to be taken by the covered platform to address the circumvention of safeguards for minors and parental tools.

(d) REASONABLE INSPECTION.—In conducting an inspection of the reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to minors under this section, an independent, third-party auditor shall—

(1) take into consideration the function of personalized recommendation systems;

(2) consult parents and youth experts, including youth and families with relevant past or current experience, public health and mental health nonprofit organizations, health and development organizations, and civil society with respect to the prevention of harms to minors;

(3) conduct research based on experiences of minors that use the covered platform, including reports under section 103(c) and information provided by law enforcement;

(4) take account of research, including research regarding design features, marketing, or product integrity, industry best practices, or outside research;

(5) consider indicia or inferences of age of users, in addition to any self-declared information about the age of users; and

(6) take into consideration differences in risk of reasonably foreseeable harms and effectiveness of safeguards across English and non-English languages.

(e) COOPERATION WITH INDEPENDENT, THIRD-PARTY AUDIT.—To facilitate the report required by subsection (c), a covered platform shall—

(1) provide or otherwise make available to the independent third-party conducting the audit all information and material in its possession, custody, or control that is relevant to the audit;

(2) provide or otherwise make available to the independent third-party conducting the audit access to all network, systems, and assets relevant to the audit; and

(3) disclose all relevant facts to the independent third-party conducting the audit, and not misrepresent in any manner, expressly or by implication, any relevant fact.

(f) PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In issuing the public reports required under this section, a covered platform shall take steps to safeguard the privacy of its users, including ensuring that data is presented in a de-identified, aggregated format such that it is not reasonably linkable to any user.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to require the disclosure of information that will lead to material vulnerabilities for the privacy of users or the security of a covered platform's service or create a significant risk of the violation of Federal or State law.

(3) DEFINITION OF DE-IDENTIFIED.—As used in this subsection, the term ''de-identified'' means data that does not identify and is not linked or reasonably linkable to a device that is linked or reasonably linkable to an individual, regardless of whether the information is aggregated

(g) LOCATION.—The public reports required under this section should be posted by a covered platform on an easy to find location on a publicly-available website.

SEC. 106. RESEARCH ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND MINORS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) NATIONAL ACADEMY.—The term ''National Academy'' means the National Academy of Sciences.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) RESEARCH ON SOCIAL MEDIA HARMS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall seek to enter into a contract with the National Academy, under which the National Academy shall conduct no less than 5 scientific, comprehensive studies and reports on the risk of harms to minors by use of social media and other online platforms, including in English and non-English languages.

(c) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—In contracting with the National Academy, the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary, shall seek to commission separate studies and reports, using the Commission's authority under section 6(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 46(b)), on the relationship between social media and other online platforms as defined in this subtitle on the following matters:

(1) Anxiety, depression, eating disorders, and suicidal behaviors.

(2) Substance use disorders and the use of narcotic drugs, tobacco products, gambling, or alcohol by minors.

(3) Sexual exploitation and abuse.

(4) Addiction-like use of social media and design factors that lead to unhealthy and harmful overuse of social media.

(d) ADDITIONAL STUDY.—Not earlier than 4 years after enactment, the Commission shall seek to enter into a contract with the National Academy under which the National Academy shall conduct an additional study and report covering the matters described in subsection (c) for the purposes of providing additional information, considering new research, and other matters.

(e) CONTENT OF REPORTS.— The comprehensive studies and reports conducted pursuant to this section shall seek to evaluate impacts and advance understanding, knowledge, and remedies regarding the harms to minors posed by social media and other online platforms, and may include recommendations related to public policy.

(f) ACTIVE STUDIES.—If the National Academy is engaged in any active studies on the matters described in subsection (c) at the time that it enters into a contract with the Commission to conduct a study under this section, it may base the study to be conducted under this section on the active study, so long as it otherwise incorporates the requirements of this section.

(g) COLLABORATION.—In designing and conducting the studies under this section, the Commission, the Secretary, and the National Academy shall consult with the Surgeon General and the Kids Online Safety Council.

(h) ACCESS TO DATA.—

(1) FACT-FINDING AUTHORITY.—The Commission may issue orders under section 6(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 46(b)) to require covered platforms to provide reports, data, or answers in writing as necessary to conduct the studies required under this section.

(2) SCOPE.—In exercising its authority under paragraph (1), the Commission may issue orders to no more than 5 covered platforms per study under this section.

(3) CONFIDENTIAL ACCESS.—Notwithstanding section 6(f) or 21 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 46, 57b–2), the Commission shall enter in agreements with the National Academy to share appropriate information received from a covered platform pursuant to an order under such subsection (b) for a comprehensive study under this section in a confidential and secure manner, and to prohibit the disclosure or sharing of such information by the National Academy. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude the disclosure of any such information if authorized or required by any other law.

SEC. 107. MARKET RESEARCH.

(a) MARKET RESEARCH BY COVERED PLATFORMS.—The Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall issue guidance for covered platforms seeking to conduct market- and product-focused research on minors. Such guidance shall include—

(1) a standard consent form that provides minors and their parents a clear, conspicuous, and easy-to-understand explanation of the scope and purpose of the research to be conducted that is available in English and the top 5 non-English languages used in the United States;

(2) information on how to obtain informed consent from the parent of a minor prior to conducting such market- and product-focused research; and

(3) recommendations for research practices for studies that may include minors, disaggregated by the age ranges of 0-5, 6-9, 10-12, and 13-16.

(b) TIMING.—The Federal Trade Commission shall issue such guidance not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act. In doing so, they shall seek input from members of the public and the representatives of the Kids Online Safety Council established under section 111.

SEC. 108. AGE VERIFICATION STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, shall conduct a study evaluating the most technologically feasible methods and options for developing systems to verify age at the device or operating system level.

(b) CONTENTS.—Such study shall consider —

(1) the benefits of creating a device or operating system level age verification system;

(2) what information may need to be collected to create this type of age verification system;

(3) the accuracy of such systems and their impact or steps to improve accessibility, including for individuals with disabilities;

(4) how such a system or systems could verify age while mitigating risks to user privacy and data security and safeguarding minors' personal data, emphasizing minimizing the amount of data collected and processed by covered platforms and age verification providers for such a system;

(5) the technical feasibility, including the need for potential hardware and software changes, including for devices currently in commerce and owned by consumers; and

(6) the impact of different age verification systems on competition, particularly the risk of different age verification systems creating barriers to entry for small companies.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the agencies described in subsection (a) shall submit a report containing the results of the study conducted under such subsection to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 109. GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Kids Online Safety Council established under section 111, shall issue guidance to—

(1) provide information and examples for covered platforms and auditors regarding the following, with consideration given to differences across English and non-English languages—

(A) identifying design features that encourage or increase the frequency, time

spent, or activity of minors on the covered platform;

(B) safeguarding minors against the possible misuse of parental tools;

(C) best practices in providing minors and parents the most protective level of control over privacy and safety;

(D) using indicia or inferences of age of users for assessing use of the covered platform by minors;

(E) methods for evaluating the efficacy of safeguards set forth in this subtitle; and

(F) providing additional parental tool options that allow parents to address the harms described in section 102(a); and

(2) outline conduct that does not have the purpose or substantial effect of subverting or impairing user autonomy, decision-making, or choice, or of causing, increasing, or encouraging compulsive usage for a minor, such as—

(A) de minimis user interface changes derived from testing consumer preferences, including different styles, layouts, or text, where such changes are not done with the purpose of weakening or disabling safeguards or parental tools;

(B) algorithms or data outputs outside the control of a covered platform; and

(C) establishing default settings that provide enhanced privacy protection to users or otherwise enhance their autonomy and decision-making ability.

(b) GUIDANCE ON KNOWLEDGE STANDARD.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall issue guidance to provide information, including best practices and examples, for covered platforms to understand how the Commission would determine whether a covered platform ''had knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances'' for purposes of this subtitle.

(c) LIMITATION ON FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—

(1) EFFECT OF GUIDANCE.—No guidance issued by the Federal Trade Commission with respect to this subtitle shall—

(A) confer any rights on any person, State, or locality; or

(B) operate to bind the Federal Trade Commission or any court, person, State, or locality to the approach recommended in such guidance.

(2) USE IN ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.—In any enforcement action brought pursuant to this subtitle, the Federal Trade Commission or a State attorney general, as applicable—

(A) shall allege a violation of a provision of this subtitle; and

(B) may not base such enforcement action on, or execute a consent order based on, practices that are alleged to be inconsistent with guidance issued by the Federal Trade Commission with respect to this subtitle, unless the practices are alleged to violate a provision of this subtitle.

For purposes of enforcing this subtitle, State attorneys general shall take into account any guidance issued by the Commission under subsection (b).

SEC. 110. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of this subtitle shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission (referred to in this section as the ''Commission'') shall enforce this subtitle in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this subtitle.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person that violates this subtitle shall be subject to the penalties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that a covered platform has violated or is violating section 103, 104, or 105, the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in a district court of the United States or a State court of appropriate jurisdiction to—

(i) enjoin any practice that violates section 103, 104, or 105;

(ii) enforce compliance with section 103, 104, or 105;

(iii) on behalf of residents of the State, obtain damages, restitution, or other compensation, each of which shall be distributed in accordance with State law; or

(iv) obtain such other relief as the court may consider to be appropriate.

(B) NOTICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Before filing an action under subparagraph (A), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Commission—

(I) written notice of that action; and

(II) a copy of the complaint for that action.

(ii) EXEMPTION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this paragraph if the attorney general of the State determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in that clause before the filing of the action.

(II) NOTIFICATION.—In an action described in subclause (I), the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Commission at the same time as the attorney general files the action.

(2) INTERVENTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice under paragraph (1)(B), the Commission shall have the right to intervene in the action that is the subject of the notice.

(B) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—If the Commission intervenes in an action under paragraph (1), it shall have the right—

(i) to be heard with respect to any matter that arises in that action; and

(ii) to file a petition for appeal.

(3) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

(A) conduct investigations;

(B) administer oaths or affirmations; or

(C) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(4) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for violation of this subtitle, no State may, during the pendency of that action, institute a separate action under paragraph (1) against any defendant named in the complaint in the action instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for that violation.

(5) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(A) VENUE.—Any action brought under paragraph (1) may be brought in—

(i) the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code; or

(ii) a State court of competent jurisdiction.

(B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under paragraph (1) in a district court of the United States, process may be served wherever defendant—

(i) is an inhabitant; or

(ii) may be found.

(6) LIMITATION.—A violation of section 102 shall not form the basis of liability in any action brought by the attorney general of a State under a State law.

SEC. 111. KIDS ONLINE SAFETY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall establish and convene the Kids Online Safety Council for the purpose of providing advice on matters related to this subtitle.

(b) PARTICIPATION.—The Kids Online Safety Council shall include diverse participation from—

(1) academic experts, health professionals, and members of civil society with expertise in mental health, substance use disorders, and the prevention of harms to minors;

(2) representatives in academia and civil society with specific expertise in privacy, free expression, access to information, and civil liberties;

(3) parents and youth representation;

(4) representatives of covered platforms;

(5) representatives of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services;

(6) State attorneys general or their designees acting in State or local government;

(7) educators; and

(8) representatives of communities of socially disadvantaged individuals (as defined in section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637)).

(c) ACTIVITIES.—The matters to be addressed by the Kids Online Safety Council shall include—

(1) identifying emerging or current risks of harms to minors associated with online platforms;

(2) recommending measures and methods for assessing, preventing, and mitigating harms to minors online;

(3) recommending methods and themes for conducting research regarding online harms to minors, including in English and non-English languages; and

(4) recommending best practices and clear, consensus-based technical standards for transparency reports and audits, as required under this subtitle, including methods, criteria, and scope to promote overall accountability.

(d) NON-APPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Kids Online Safety Council shall not be subject to chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Federal Advisory Committee Act'').

SEC. 112. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, this subtitle shall take effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 113. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER MATTERS.

(a) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to—

(1) preempt section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g, commonly known as the ''Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974'') or other Federal or State laws governing student privacy;

(2) preempt the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.) or any rule or regulation promulgated under such Act;

(3) authorize any action that would conflict with section 18(h) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(h)); or

(4) expand or limit the scope of section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (commonly known as ''section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996'') (47 U.S.C. 230).

(b) DETERMINATION OF ''FAIRLY IMPLIED ON THE BASIS OF OBJECTIVE CIRCUMSTANCES''.—For purposes of enforcing this subtitle, in making a determination as to whether covered platform has knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a specific user is a minor, the Federal Trade Commission or a State attorney general shall rely on competent and reliable evidence, taking into account the totality of the circumstances, including whether a reasonable and prudent person under the circumstances would have known that the user is a minor.

(c) PROTECTIONS FOR PRIVACY.—Nothing in this subtitle, including a determination described in subsection (b), shall be construed to require—

(1) the affirmative collection of any personal data with respect to the age of users that a covered platform is not already collecting in the normal course of business; or

(2) a covered platform to implement an age gating or age verification functionality.

(d) COMPLIANCE.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to restrict a covered platform's ability to—

(1) cooperate with law enforcement agencies regarding activity that the covered platform reasonably and in good faith believes may violate Federal, State, or local laws, rules, or regulations;

(2) comply with a lawful civil, criminal, or regulatory inquiry, subpoena, or summons by Federal, State, local, or other government authorities; or

(3) investigate, establish, exercise, respond to, or defend against legal claims.

(e) APPLICATION TO VIDEO STREAMING SERVICES.—A video streaming service shall be deemed to be in compliance with this subtitle if it predominantly consists of news, sports, entertainment, or other video programming content that is preselected by the provider and not user-generated, and—

(1) any chat, comment, or interactive functionality is provided incidental to, directly related to, or dependent on provision of such content;

(2) if such video streaming service requires account owner registration and is not predominantly news or sports, the service includes the capability—

(A) to limit a minor's access to the service, which may utilize a system of age-rating;

(B) to limit the automatic playing of on-demand content selected by a personalized recommendation system for an individual that the service knows is a minor;

(C) for a parent to manage a minor's privacy and account settings, and restrict purchases and financial transactions by a minor, where applicable;

(D) to provide an electronic point of contact specific to matters described in this paragraph;

(E) to offer a clear, conspicuous, and easy-to-understand notice of its policies and practices with respect to the capabilities described in this paragraph; and

(F) when providing on-demand content, to employ measures that safeguard against serving advertising for narcotic drugs (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), tobacco products, gambling, or alcohol directly to the account or profile of an individual that the service knows is a minor.

Subtitle B—Filter Bubble Transparency

SEC. 120. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ALGORITHMIC RANKING SYSTEM.—The term ''algorithmic ranking system'' means a computational process, including one derived from algorithmic decision-making, machine learning, statistical analysis, or other data processing or artificial intelligence techniques, used to determine the selection, order, relative prioritization, or relative prominence of content from a set of information that is provided to a user on an online platform, including the ranking of search results, the provision of content recommendations, the display of social media posts, or any other method of automated content selection.

(2) APPROXIMATE GEOLOCATION INFORMATION.—The term ''approximate geolocation information'' means information that identifies the location of an individual, but with a precision of less than 5 miles.

(3) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Trade Commission.

(4) CONNECTED DEVICE.—The term ''connected device'' means an electronic device that—

(A) is capable of connecting to the internet, either directly or indirectly through a network, to communicate information at the direction of an individual;

(B) has computer processing capabilities for collecting, sending, receiving, or analyzing data; and

(C) is primarily designed for or marketed to consumers.

(5) INPUT-TRANSPARENT ALGORITHM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''input-transparent algorithm'' means an algorithmic ranking system that does not use the user-specific data of a user to determine the selection, order, relative prioritization, or relative prominence of information that is furnished to such user on an online platform, unless the user-specific data is expressly provided to the platform by the user for such purpose.

(B) DATA EXPRESSLY PROVIDED TO THE PLATFORM.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), user-specific data that is provided by a user for the express purpose of determining the selection, order, relative prioritization, or relative prominence of information that is furnished to such user on an online platform—

(i) shall include user-supplied search terms, filters, speech patterns (if provided for the purpose of enabling the platform to accept spoken input or selecting the language in which the user interacts with the platform), saved preferences, the resumption of a previous search, and the current precise geolocation information that is supplied by the user;

(ii) shall include the user's current approximate geolocation information;

(iii) shall include data submitted to the platform by the user that expresses the user's desire to receive particular information, such as the social media profiles the user follows, the video channels the user subscribes to, or other content or sources of content on the platform the user has selected;

(iv) shall not include the history of the user's connected device, including the user's history of web searches and browsing, previous geographical locations, physical activity, device interaction, and financial transactions; and

(v) shall not include inferences about the user or the user's connected device, without regard to whether such inferences are based on data described in clause (i) or (iii).

(6) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The term ''online platform'' means any public-facing website, online service, online application, or mobile application that predominantly provides a community forum for user-generated content, such as sharing videos, images, games, audio files, or other content, including a social media service, social network, or virtual reality environment.

(7) OPAQUE ALGORITHM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''opaque algorithm'' means an algorithmic ranking system that determines the selection, order, relative prioritization, or relative prominence of information that is furnished to such user on an online platform based, in whole or part, on user-specific data that was not expressly provided by the user to the platform for such purpose.

(B) EXCEPTION FOR AGE-APPROPRIATE CONTENT FILTERS.—Such term shall not include an algorithmic ranking system used by an online platform if—

(i) the only user-specific data (including inferences about the user) that the system uses is information relating to the age of the user; and

(ii) such information is only used to restrict a user's access to content on the basis that the individual is not old enough to access such content.

(8) PRECISE GEOLOCATION INFORMATION.—The term ''precise geolocation information'' means geolocation information that identifies an individual's location to within a range of 5 miles or less.

(9) USER-SPECIFIC DATA.—The term ''user-specific data'' means information relating to an individual or a specific connected device that would not necessarily be true of every individual or device.

SEC. 121. REQUIREMENT TO ALLOW USERS TO SEE UNMANIPULATED CONTENT ON INTERNET PLATFORMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate an online platform that uses an opaque algorithm unless the person complies with the requirements of subsection (b).

(b) OPAQUE ALGORITHM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this subsection with respect to a person that operates an online platform that uses an opaque algorithm are the following:

(A) The person provides users of the platform with the following notices:

(i) Notice that the platform uses an opaque algorithm that uses user-specific data to select the content the user sees. Such notice shall be presented in a clear and conspicuous manner on the platform whenever the user interacts with an opaque algorithm for the first time, and may be a one-time notice that can be dismissed by the user.

(ii) Notice, to be included in the terms and conditions of the online platform, in a clear, accessible, and easily comprehensible manner that is to be updated whenever the online platform makes a material change, of—

(I) the most salient features, inputs, and parameters used by the algorithm;

(II) how any user-specific data used by the algorithm is collected or inferred about a user of the platform, and the categories of such data;

(III) any options that the online platform makes available for a user of the platform to opt out or exercise options under subparagraph (B), modify the profile of the user or to influence the features, inputs, or parameters used by the algorithm; and

(IV) any quantities, such as time spent using a product or specific measures of engagement or social interaction, that the algorithm is designed to optimize, as well as a general description of the relative importance of each quantity for such ranking.

(B) The online platform enables users to easily switch between the opaque algorithm and an input-transparent algorithm in their use of the platform.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require an online platform to disclose any information, including data or algorithms—

(A) relating to a trade secret or other protected intellectual property;

(B) that is confidential business information; or

(C) that is privileged.

(3) PROHIBITION ON DIFFERENTIAL PRICING.—An online platform shall not deny, charge different prices or rates for, or condition the provision of a service or product to a user based on the user's election to use an input-transparent algorithm in their use of the platform, as provided under paragraph (1)(B).

(c) ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of this section by an operator of an online platform shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(C) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION TO PRESERVE PERSONALIZED BLOCKS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit an online platform's ability to, at the direction of an individual user or group of users, restrict another user from searching for, finding, accessing, or interacting with such user's or group's account, content, data, or online community.

Subtitle C—Relationship to State Laws; Severability

SEC. 130. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAWS.

The provisions of this title shall preempt any State law, rule, or regulation only to the extent that such State law, rule, or regulation conflicts with a provision of this title. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit a State from enacting a law, rule, or regulation that provides greater protection to minors than the protection provided by the provisions of this title.

SEC. 131. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or an amendment made by this title, is determined to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining provisions of this title and the amendments made by this title shall not be affected.

TITLE II—CHILDREN AND TEEN'S ONLINE PRIVACY

SEC. 201. ONLINE COLLECTION, USE, DISCLOSURE, AND DELETION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1302 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6501) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) OPERATOR.—The term 'operator'—

''(A) means any person—

''(i) who, for commercial purposes, in interstate or foreign commerce operates or provides a website on the internet, an online service, an online application, or a mobile application; and

''(ii) who—

''(I) collects or maintains, either directly or through a service provider, personal information from or about the users of that website, service, or application;

''(II) allows another person to collect personal information directly from users of that website, service, or application (in which case, the operator is deemed to have collected the information); or

''(III) allows users of that website, service, or application to publicly disclose personal information (in which case, the operator is deemed to have collected the information); and

''(B) does not include any nonprofit entity that would otherwise be exempt from coverage under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45).'';

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) the release of personal information collected from a child or teen by an operator for any purpose, except where the personal information is provided to a person other than an operator who—

''(i) provides support for the internal operations of the website, online service, online application, or mobile application of the operator, excluding any activity relating to individual-specific advertising to children or teens; and

''(ii) does not disclose or use that personal information for any other purpose; and''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'' each place the term appears;

(ii) by striking ''website or online service'' and inserting ''website, online service, online application, or mobile application''; and

(iii) by striking ''actual knowledge'' and inserting ''actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances'';

(3) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8) PERSONAL INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'personal information' means individually identifiable information about an individual collected online, including—

''(i) a first and last name;

''(ii) a home or other physical address including street name and name of a city or town;

''(iii) an e-mail address;

''(iv) a telephone number;

''(v) a Social Security number;

''(vi) any other identifier that the Commission determines permits the physical or online contacting of a specific individual;

''(vii) a persistent identifier that can be used to recognize a specific child or teen over time and across different websites, online services, online applications, or mobile applications, including but not limited to a customer number held in a cookie, an Internet Protocol (IP) address, a processor or device serial number, or unique device identifier, but excluding an identifier that is used by an operator solely for providing support for the internal operations of the website, online service, online application, or mobile application;

''(viii) a photograph, video, or audio file where such file contains a specific child's or teen's image or voice;

''(ix) geolocation information;

''(x) information generated from the measurement or technological processing of an individual's biological, physical, or physiological characteristics that is used to identify an individual, including—

''(I) fingerprints;

''(II) voice prints;

''(III) iris or retina imagery scans;

''(IV) facial templates;

''(V) deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) information; or

''(VI) gait; or

''(xi) information linked or reasonably linkable to a child or teen or the parents of that child or teen (including any unique identifier) that an operator collects online from the child or teen and combines with an identifier described in this subparagraph.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'personal information' shall not include an audio file that contains a child's or teen's voice so long as the operator—

''(i) does not request information via voice that would otherwise be considered personal information under this paragraph;

''(ii) provides clear notice of its collection and use of the audio file and its deletion policy in its privacy policy;

''(iii) only uses the voice within the audio file solely as a replacement for written words, to perform a task, or engage with a website, online service, online application, or mobile application, such as to perform a search or fulfill a verbal instruction or request; and

''(iv) only maintains the audio file long enough to complete the stated purpose and then immediately deletes the audio file and does not make any other use of the audio file prior to deletion.

''(C) SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNAL OPERATIONS OF A WEBSITE, ONLINE SERVICE, ONLINE APPLICATION, OR MOBILE APPLICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(vii), the term 'support for the internal operations of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application' means those activities necessary to—

''(I) maintain or analyze the functioning of the website, online service, online application, or mobile application;

''(II) perform network communications;

''(III) authenticate users of, or personalize the content on, the website, online service, online application, or mobile application;

''(IV) serve contextual advertising, provided that any persistent identifier is only used as necessary for technical purposes to serve the contextual advertisement, or cap the frequency of advertising;

''(V) protect the security or integrity of the user, website, online service, online application, or mobile application;

''(VI) ensure legal or regulatory compliance, or

''(VII) fulfill a request of a child or teen as permitted by subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 1303(b)(2).

''(ii) CONDITION.—Except as specifically permitted under clause (i), information collected for the activities listed in clause (i) cannot be used or disclosed to contact a specific individual, including through individual-specific advertising to children or teens, to amass a profile on a specific individual, in connection with processes that encourage or prompt use of a website or online service, or for any other purpose.'';

(4) by amending paragraph (9) to read as follows:

''(9) VERIFIABLE CONSENT.—The term 'verifiable consent' means any reasonable effort (taking into consideration available technology), including a request for authorization for future collection, use, and disclosure described in the notice, to ensure that, in the case of a child, a parent of the child, or, in the case of a teen, the teen—

''(A) receives direct notice of the personal information collection, use, and disclosure practices of the operator; and

''(B) before the personal information of the child or teen is collected, freely and unambiguously authorizes—

''(i) the collection, use, and disclosure, as applicable, of that personal information; and

''(ii) any subsequent use of that personal information.'';

(5) in paragraph (10)—

(A) in the paragraph header, by striking ''WEBSITE OR ONLINE SERVICE DIRECTED TO CHILDREN'' and inserting ''WEBSITE, ONLINE SERVICE, ONLINE APPLICATION, OR MOBILE APPLICATION DIRECTED TO CHILDREN'';

(B) by striking ''website or online service'' each place it appears and inserting ''website, online service, online application, or mobile application''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In considering whether a website, online service, online application, or mobile application, or portion thereof, is directed to children, the Commission shall apply a totality of circumstances test and will also consider competent and reliable empirical evidence regarding audience composition and evidence regarding the intended audience of the website, online service, online application, or mobile application.''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(13) CONNECTED DEVICE.—The term 'connected device' means a device that is capable of connecting to the internet, directly or indirectly, or to another connected device.

''(14) ONLINE APPLICATION.—The term 'online application'—

''(A) means an internet-connected software program; and

''(B) includes a service or application offered via a connected device.

''(15) MOBILE APPLICATION.—The term 'mobile application'—

''(A) means a software program that runs on the operating system of—

''(i) a cellular telephone;

''(ii) a tablet computer; or

''(iii) a similar portable computing device that transmits data over a wireless connection; and

''(B) includes a service or application offered via a connected device.

''(16) GEOLOCATION INFORMATION.—The term 'geolocation information' means information sufficient to identify a street name and name of a city or town.

''(17) TEEN.—The term 'teen' means an individual who has attained age 13 and is under the age of 17.

''(18) INDIVIDUAL-SPECIFIC ADVERTISING TO CHILDREN OR TEENS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'individual-specific advertising to children or teens' means advertising or any other effort to market a product or service that is directed to a specific child or teen or a connected device that is linked or reasonably linkable to a child or teen based on—

''(i) the personal information from—

''(I) the child or teen; or

''(II) a group of children or teens who are similar in sex, age, household income level, race, or ethnicity to the specific child or teen to whom the product or service is marketed;

''(ii) profiling of a child or teen or group of children or teens; or

''(iii) a unique identifier of the connected device.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'individual-specific advertising to children or teens' shall not include—

''(i) advertising or marketing to an individual or the device of an individual in response to the individual's specific request for information or feedback, such as a child's or teen's current search query;

''(ii) contextual advertising, such as when an advertisement is displayed based on the content of the website, online service, online application, mobile application, or connected device in which the advertisement appears and does not vary based on personal information related to the viewer; or

''(iii) processing personal information solely for measuring or reporting advertising or content performance, reach, or frequency, including independent measurement.

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to prohibit an operator with actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a user is under the age of 17 from delivering advertising or marketing that is age-appropriate and intended for a child or teen audience, so long as the operator does not use any personal information other than whether the user is under the age of 17.''.

(b) ONLINE COLLECTION, USE, DISCLOSURE, AND DELETION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENS.—Section 1303 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6502) is amended—

(1) by striking the heading and inserting the following: ''**ONLINE COLLECTION, USE, DISCLOSURE, AND DELETION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENS.**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for an operator of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application directed to children or for any operator of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application with actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a user is a child or teen—

''(A) to collect personal information from a child or teen in a manner that violates the regulations prescribed under subsection (b);

''(B) except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 1302(18), to collect, use, disclose to third parties, or maintain personal information of a child or teen for purposes of individual-specific advertising to children or teens (or to allow another person to collect, use, disclose, or maintain such information for such purpose);

''(C) to collect the personal information of a child or teen except when the collection of the personal information is—

''(i) consistent with the context of a particular transaction or service or the relationship of the child or teen with the operator, including collection necessary to fulfill a transaction or provide a product or service requested by the child or teen; or

''(ii) required or specifically authorized by Federal or State law; or

''(D) to store or transfer the personal information of a child or teen outside of the United States unless the operator provides direct notice to the parent of the child, in the case of a child, or to the teen, in the case of a teen, that the child's or teen's personal information is being stored or transferred outside of the United States; or

''(E) to retain the personal information of a child or teen for longer than is reasonably necessary to fulfill a transaction or provide a service requested by the child or teen except as required or specifically authorized by Federal or State law.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the header, by striking ''PARENT'' and inserting '' 'PARENT OR TEEN' ''

(ii) by striking ''Notwithstanding paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A)'';

(iii) by striking ''of such a website or online service''; and

(iv) by striking ''subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii) to the parent of a child'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(1)(B)(iv) to the parent of a child or under subsection (b)(1)(C)(iv) to a teen'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''operator of any website'' and all that follows through ''from a child'' and inserting ''operator of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application directed to children or that has actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a user is a child or teen'';

(II) in clause (i)—

(aa) by striking ''notice on the website'' and inserting ''clear and conspicuous notice on the website'';

(bb) by inserting ''or teens'' after ''children'';

(cc) by striking '', and the operator's'' and inserting '', the operator's''; and

(dd) by striking ''; and'' and inserting '', the rights and opportunities available to the parent of the child or teen under subparagraphs (B) and (C), and the procedures or mechanisms the operator uses to ensure that personal information is not collected from children or teens except in accordance with the regulations promulgated under this paragraph;'';

(III) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking ''parental'';

(bb) by inserting ''or teens'' after ''children'';

(cc) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(IV) by inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

''(iii) to obtain verifiable consent from a parent of a child or from a teen before using or disclosing personal information of the child or teen for any purpose that is a material change from the original purposes and disclosure practices specified to the parent of the child or the teen under clause (i);'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''website or online service'' and inserting ''operator'';

(II) in clause (i), by inserting ''and the method by which the operator obtained the personal information, and the purposes for which the operator collects, uses, discloses, and retains the personal information'' before the semicolon;

(III) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by inserting ''to delete personal information collected from the child or content or information submitted by the child to a website, online service, online application, or mobile application and'' after ''the opportunity at any time''; and

(bb) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(IV) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv) and inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

''(iii) the opportunity to challenge the accuracy of the personal information and, if the parent of the child establishes the inaccuracy of the personal information, to have the inaccurate personal information corrected;''; and

(V) in clause (iv), as so redesignated, by inserting '', if such information is available to the operator at the time the parent makes the request'' before the semicolon;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively;

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) require the operator to provide, upon the request of a teen under this subparagraph who has provided personal information to the operator, upon proper identification of that teen—

''(i) a description of the specific types of personal information collected from the teen by the operator, the method by which the operator obtained the personal information, and the purposes for which the operator collects, uses, discloses, and retains the personal information;

''(ii) the opportunity at any time to delete personal information collected from the teen or content or information submitted by the teen to a website, online service, online application, or mobile application and to refuse to permit the operator's further use or maintenance in retrievable form, or online collection, of personal information from the teen;

''(iii) the opportunity to challenge the accuracy of the personal information and, if the teen establishes the inaccuracy of the personal information, to have the inaccurate personal information corrected; and

''(iv) a means that is reasonable under the circumstances for the teen to obtain any personal information collected from the teen, if such information is available to the operator at the time the teen makes the request;'';

(v) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking ''a child's'' and inserting ''a child's or teen's''; and

(II) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''the child''; and

(vi) by amending subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(E) require the operator to establish, implement, and maintain reasonable security practices to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and accessibility of personal information of children or teens collected by the operator, and to protect such personal information against unauthorized access.'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''verifiable parental consent'' and inserting ''verifiable consent'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''collected from a child'';

(II) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''request from the child''; and

(III) by inserting ''or teen or to contact another child or teen'' after ''to recontact the child'';

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''parent or child'' and inserting ''parent or teen''; and

(II) by striking ''parental consent'' each place the term appears and inserting ''verifiable consent'';

(iv) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'' each place the term appears;

(II) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'' each place the term appears; and

(bb) by inserting ''or teen, as applicable,'' after ''parent'' each place the term appears; and

(III) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking ''without notice to the parent'' and inserting ''without notice to the parent or teen, as applicable,''; and

(bb) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'' each place the term appears; and

(v) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'' each place the term appears;

(II) in clause (ii), by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child''; and

(III) in the flush text following clause (iii)—

(aa) by inserting ''or teen, as applicable,'' after ''parent'' each place the term appears; and

(bb) by inserting ''or teen'' after ''child'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) APPLICATION TO OPERATORS ACTING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES OR INSTITUTIONS.—The regulations may provide that verifiable consent under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) is not required for an operator that is acting under a written agreement with an educational agency or institution (as defined in section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (commonly known as the 'Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974') (20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(3)) that, at a minimum, requires the—

''(A) operator to—

''(i) limit its collection, use, and disclosure of the personal information from a child or teen to solely educational purposes and for no other commercial purposes;

''(ii) provide the educational agency or institution with a notice of the specific types of personal information the operator will collect from the child or teen, the method by which the operator will obtain the personal information, and the purposes for which the operator will collect, use, disclose, and retain the personal information;

''(iii) provide the educational agency or institution with a link to the operator's online notice of information practices as required under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i); and

''(iv) provide the educational agency or institution, upon request, with a means to review the personal information collected from a child or teen, to prevent further use or maintenance or future collection of personal information from a child or teen, and to delete personal information collected from a child or teen or content or information submitted by a child or teen to the operator's website, online service, online application, or mobile application;

''(B) representative of the educational agency or institution to acknowledge and agree that they have authority to authorize the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information from children or teens on behalf of the educational agency or institution, along with such authorization, their name, and title at the educational agency or institution; and

''(C) educational agency or institution to—

''(i) provide on its website a notice that identifies the operator with which it has entered into a written agreement under this subsection and provides a link to the operator's online notice of information practices as required under paragraph (1)(A)(i);

''(ii) provide the operator's notice regarding its information practices, as required under subparagraph (A)(ii), upon request, to a parent, in the case of a child, or a parent or teen, in the case of a teen; and

''(iii) upon the request of a parent, in the case of a child, or a parent or teen, in the case of a teen, request the operator provide a means to review the personal information from the child or teen and provide the parent, in the case of a child, or parent or teen, in the case of the teen, a means to review the personal information.'';

(D) by amending paragraph (4), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(4) TERMINATION OF SERVICE.—The regulations shall permit the operator of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application to terminate service provided to a child whose parent has refused, or a teen who has refused, under the regulations prescribed under paragraphs (1)(B)(ii) and (1)(C)(ii), to permit the operator's further use or maintenance in retrievable form, or future online collection of, personal information from that child or teen.''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(5) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—The regulations shall prohibit an operator from discontinuing service provided to a child or teen on the basis of a request by the parent of the child or by the teen, under the regulations prescribed under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1), respectively, to delete personal information collected from the child or teen, to the extent that the operator is capable of providing such service without such information.

''(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A request made pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1) to delete or correct personal information of a child or teen shall not be construed—

''(A) to limit the authority of a law enforcement agency to obtain any content or information from an operator pursuant to a lawfully executed warrant or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction;

''(B) to require an operator or third party delete or correct information that—

''(i) any other provision of Federal or State law requires the operator or third party to maintain; or

''(ii) was submitted to the website, online service, online application, or mobile application of the operator by any person other than the user who is attempting to erase or otherwise eliminate the content or information, including content or information submitted by the user that was republished or resubmitted by another person; or

''(C) to prohibit an operator from—

''(i) retaining a record of the deletion request and the minimum information necessary for the purposes of ensuring compliance with a request made pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C);

''(ii) preventing, detecting, protecting against, or responding to security incidents, identity theft, or fraud, or reporting those responsible for such actions;

''(iii) protecting the integrity or security of a website, online service, online application or mobile application; or

''(iv) ensuring that the child's or teen's information remains deleted.

''(7) COMMON VERIFIABLE CONSENT MECHANISM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—

''(i) FEASIBILITY OF MECHANISM.—The Commission shall assess the feasibility, with notice and public comment, of allowing operators the option to use a common verifiable consent mechanism that fully meets the requirements of this title.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The feasibility assessment described in clause (i) shall consider whether a single operator could use a common verifiable consent mechanism to obtain verifiable consent, as required under this title, from a parent of a child or from a teen on behalf of multiple, listed operators that provide a joint or related service.

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Commission shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives with the findings of the assessment required by subparagraph (A).

''(C) REGULATIONS.—If the Commission finds that the use of a common verifiable consent mechanism is feasible and would meet the requirements of this title, the Commission shall issue regulations to permit the use of a common verifiable consent mechanism in accordance with the findings outlined in such report.'';

(4) in subsection (c), by striking ''a regulation prescribed under subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of subsection (a)(1), or of a regulation prescribed under subsection (b),''; and

(5) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW.—The provisions of this title shall preempt any State law, rule, or regulation only to the extent that such State law, rule, or regulation conflicts with a provision of this title. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit any State from enacting a law, rule, or regulation that provides greater protection to children or teens than the provisions of this title.''.

(c) SAFE HARBORS.—Section 1304 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''and teens'' after ''children''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the restrictions described in paragraph (2), the Commission shall publish on the internet website of the Commission any report or documentation required by regulation to be submitted to the Commission to carry out this section.

''(2) RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLICATION.—The restrictions described in section 6(f) and section 21 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 46(f), 57b–2) applicable to the disclosure of information obtained by the Commission shall apply in same manner to the disclosure under this subsection of information obtained by the Commission from a report or documentation described in paragraph (1).''.

(d) ACTIONS BY STATES.—Section 1305 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6504) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or'' before ''any regulation''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or'' before ''the regulation''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or'' before ''any regulation''; and

(B) by inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or'' before ''that regulation''.

(e) ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICABILITY OF ACT.—Section 1306 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6505) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking '', in the case of'' and all that follows through ''the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;'' and inserting the following: ''by the appropriate Federal banking agency, with respect to any insured depository institution (as those terms are defined in section 3 of that Act (12 U.S.C. 1813));''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or'' before ''a rule''; and

(B) by striking ''such rule'' and inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) or a rule of the Commission under section 1303''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(f) DETERMINATION OF WHETHER AN OPERATOR HAS KNOWLEDGE FAIRLY IMPLIED ON THE BASIS OF OBJECTIVE CIRCUMSTANCES.—

''(1) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of enforcing this title or a regulation promulgated under this title, in making a determination as to whether an operator has knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a specific user is a child or teen, the Commission or State attorneys general shall rely on competent and reliable evidence, taking into account the totality of the circumstances, including whether a reasonable and prudent person under the circumstances would have known that the user is a child or teen. Nothing in this title, including a determination described in the preceding sentence, shall be construed to require an operator to—

''(A) affirmatively collect any personal information with respect to the age of a child or teen that an operator is not already collecting in the normal course of business; or

''(B) implement an age gating or age verification functionality.

''(2) COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 180 days of enactment, the Commission shall issue guidance to provide information, including best practices and examples for operators to understand the Commission's determination of whether an operator has knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that a user is a child or teen.

''(B) LIMITATION.—No guidance issued by the Commission with respect to this title shall confer any rights on any person, State, or locality, nor shall operate to bind the Commission or any person to the approach recommended in such guidance. In any enforcement action brought pursuant to this title, the Commission or State attorney general, as applicable, shall allege a specific violation of a provision of this title. The Commission or State attorney general, as applicable, may not base an enforcement action on, or execute a consent order based on, practices that are alleged to be inconsistent with any such guidance, unless the practices allegedly violate this title. For purposes of enforcing this title or a regulation promulgated under this title, State attorneys general shall take into account any guidance issued by the Commission under subparagraph (A).

''(g) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—Any regulations issued under this title shall include a description and analysis of the impact of proposed and final Rules on small entities per the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).''.

SEC. 202. STUDY AND REPORTS OF MOBILE AND ONLINE APPLICATION OVERSIGHT AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) OVERSIGHT REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the processes of platforms that offer mobile and online applications for ensuring that, of those applications that are websites, online services, online applications, or mobile applications directed to children, the applications operate in accordance with—

(1) this title, the amendments made by this title, and rules promulgated under this title; and

(2) rules promulgated by the Commission under section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a) relating to unfair or deceptive acts or practices in marketing.

(b) ENFORCEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that addresses, at a minimum—

(1) the number of actions brought by the Commission during the reporting year to enforce the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6501) (referred to in this subsection as the ''Act'') and the outcome of each such action;

(2) the total number of investigations or inquiries into potential violations of the Act; during the reporting year;

(3) the total number of open investigations or inquiries into potential violations of the Act as of the time the report is submitted;

(4) the number and nature of complaints received by the Commission relating to an allegation of a violation of the Act during the reporting year; and

(5) policy or legislative recommendations to strengthen online protections for children and teens.

SEC. 203. GAO STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Comptroller General'') shall conduct a study on the privacy of teens who use financial technology products. Such study shall—

(1) identify the type of financial technology products that teens are using;

(2) identify the potential risks to teens' privacy from using such financial technology products; and

(3) determine whether existing laws are sufficient to address such risks to teens' privacy.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), together with recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

SEC. 204. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or an amendment made by this title, is determined to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining provisions of this title and the amendments made by this title shall not be affected.

TITLE III—ELIMINATING USELESS REPORTS

SEC. 301. SUNSETS FOR AGENCY REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1125 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(2) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) BUDGET JUSTIFICATION MATERIALS.—The term 'budget justification materials' has the meaning given the term in section 3(b)(2) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note; Public Law 109–282).

''(2) PLAN OR REPORT.—The term 'plan or report' means any plan or report submitted to Congress, any committee of Congress, or subcommittee thereof, by not less than 1 agency—

''(A) in accordance with Federal law; or

''(B) at the direction or request of a congressional report.

''(3) RECURRING PLAN OR REPORT.—The term 'recurring plan or report' means a plan or report submitted on a recurring basis.

''(4) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The term 'relevant congressional committee'—

''(A) means a congressional committee to which a recurring plan or report is required to be submitted; and

''(B) does not include any plan or report that is required to be submitted solely to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

''(b) AGENCY IDENTIFICATION OF UNNECESSARY REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency shall include in the budget justification materials of the agency the following:

''(A) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the following:

''(i) A list of each recurring plan or report submitted by the agency.

''(ii) An identification of whether the recurring plan or report listed in clause (i) was

included in the most recent report issued by the Clerk of the House of Representatives concerning the reports that any agency is required by law or directed or requested by a committee report to make to Congress, any committee of Congress, or subcommittee thereof.

''(iii) If applicable, the unique alphanumeric identifier for the recurring plan or report as required by section 7243(b)(1)(C)(vii) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

''(iv) The identification of any recurring plan or report the head of the agency determines to be outdated or duplicative.

''(B) With respect to each recurring plan or report identified in subparagraph (A)(iv), the following:

''(i) A recommendation on whether to sunset, modify, consolidate, or reduce the frequency of the submission of the recurring plan or report.

''(ii) A citation to each provision of law or directive or request in a congressional report that requires or requests the submission of the recurring plan or report.

''(iii) A list of the relevant congressional committees for the recurring plan or report.

''(C) A justification explaining, with respect to each recommendation described in subparagraph (B)(i) relating to a recurring plan or report—

''(i) why the head of the agency made the recommendation, which may include an estimate of the resources expended by the agency to prepare and submit the recurring plan or report; and

''(ii) the understanding of the head of the agency of the purpose of the recurring plan or report.

''(2) AGENCY CONSULTATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In preparing the list required under paragraph (1)(A), if, in submitting a recurring plan or report, an agency is required to coordinate or consult with another agency or entity, the head of the agency submitting the recurring plan or report shall consult with the head of each agency or entity with whom consultation or coordination is required.

''(B) INCLUSION IN LIST.—If, after a consultation under subparagraph (A), the head of each agency or entity consulted under that subparagraph agrees that a recurring plan or report is outdated or duplicative, the head of the agency required to submit the recurring plan or report shall—

''(i) include the recurring plan or report in the list described in paragraph (1)(A); and

''(ii) identify each agency or entity with which the head of the agency is required to coordinate or consult in submitting the recurring plan or report.

''(C) DISAGREEMENT.—If the head of any agency or entity consulted under subparagraph (A) does not agree that a recurring plan or report is outdated or duplicative, the head of the agency required to submit the recurring plan or report shall not include the recurring plan or report in the list described in paragraph (1)(A).

''(3) GOVERNMENT-WIDE OR MULTI-AGENCY PLAN AND REPORT SUBMISSIONS.—With respect to a recurring plan or report required to be submitted by not less than 2 agencies, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

''(A) determine whether the requirement to submit the recurring plan or report is outdated or duplicative; and

''(B) make recommendations to Congress accordingly.

''(4) PLAN AND REPORT SUBMISSIONS CONFORMITY TO THE ACCESS TO CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTS ACT.—With respect to an agency recommendation, citation, or justification made under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1) or a recommendation by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under paragraph (3), the agency or Director, as applicable, shall also provide this information to the Director of the Government Publishing Office in conformity with the agency submission requirements under section 7244(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; chapter 41 of title 44 note) in conformity with guidance issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 7244(b) of such Act.

''(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION ON AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt the head of an agency from a requirement to submit a recurring plan or report.''; and

(3) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by striking ''in the budget of the United States Government, as provided by section 1105(a)(37)'' and inserting ''in the budget justification materials of each agency''.

(b) BUDGET CONTENTS.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (39).

(c) CONFORMITY TO THE ACCESS TO CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTS ACT.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7244 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; chapter 41 of title 44, United States Code, note), are amended to read as follows:

''(a) SUBMISSION OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF REPORTS.—Not earlier than 30 days or later than 60 days after the date on which a congressionally mandated report is submitted to either House of Congress or to any committee of Congress or subcommittee thereof, the head of the Federal agency submitting the congressionally mandated report shall submit to the Director the information required under subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 7243(b)(1) with respect to the congressionally mandated report. Notwithstanding section 7246, nothing in this subtitle shall relieve a Federal agency of any other requirement to publish the congressionally mandated report on the online portal of the Federal agency or otherwise submit the congressionally mandated report to Congress or specific committees of Congress, or subcommittees thereof.

''(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director, shall issue guidance to agencies on the implementation of this subtitle as well as the requirements of section 1125(b) of title 31, United States Code.''.

(2) UPDATED OMB GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue updated guidance to agencies to ensure that the requirements under subsections (a) and (b) of section 1125 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this Act, for agency submissions of recommendations and justifications for plans and reports to sunset, modify, consolidate, or reduce the frequency of the submission of are also submitted as a separate attachment in conformity with the agency submission requirements of electronic copies of reports submitted by agencies under section 7244(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; chapter 41 of title 44, United States Code, note) for publication on the online portal established under section 7243 of such Act.

SA 3022. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3021 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3023. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3024. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3023 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

SA 3025. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3024 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 3023 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line ', strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

SA 3026. Mr. MULLIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 891. MEDICAL FACILITIES JANITORIAL SERVICES CLASSIFICATION AND CAP ENHANCEMENT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Medical Facilities Janitorial Services Classification and Cap Enhancement Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The COVID–19 pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges to healthcare facilities, necessitating enhanced cleaning and sanitation protocols to ensure the safety of patients, healthcare workers, and the general public.

(2) Medical facilities, including hospitals, have been required to implement stringent

cleaning measures, such as frequent disinfection of high-touch surfaces, regular deep cleaning of patient rooms, and the use of specialized equipment and chemicals to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

(3) These heightened cleaning requirements have led to a significant increase in the demand for janitorial services in medical facilities, a sector referred to as ''Medical Facilities Janitorial''.

(4) The increased demand for janitorial services in medical facilities has resulted in substantial cost escalations. Janitorial service providers have had to invest in additional staff, specialized training, and equipment to meet the rigorous cleaning standards, leading to rising operational expenses.

(5) The cost disparity between providing janitorial services to medical facilities and ''General Janitorial'' services for other commercial spaces has continued to grow during the pandemic.

(6) The cost difference can be attributed to the distinct and heightened cleaning requirements in medical facilities, including the need for specialized cleaning equipment, highly trained personnel, and the use of specific disinfectants and sanitization methods.

(7) Office environments, by contrast, have experienced a decrease in demand due to remote work, resulting in reduced janitorial costs.

(8) Currently, both ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' services and ''General Janitorial'' services fall under the same North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, failing to accurately differentiate between the distinct cleaning requirements and cost structures of these two sectors.

(9) The current NAICS code classification system does not adequately reflect the increased cost burden faced by janitorial service providers operating within healthcare facilities.

(10) Addressing the issue of NAICS code classification is crucial to ensuring that the unique challenges and financial burdens faced by janitorial service providers in medical facilities are accurately accounted for and properly addressed.

(b) PURPOSE.—To address the continued disparity in cost, it is the intent of Congress break out a code for janitorial services of medical facilities from all other janitorial services included in the current NAICS code.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section

(1) NAICS.—The term ''NAICS'' means the North American Industry Classification System, a standard for classifying business establishments by their primary economic activity.

(2) MEDICAL FACILITIES JANITORIAL SERVICES.—The term ''medical facilities janitorial services'' means the cleaning and maintenance services provided specifically within medical facilities, including hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and other healthcare facilities.

(d) SEPARATE NAICS CODE FOR ''MEDICAL FACILITIES JANITORIAL'' SERVICES.—The Office of Management and Budget shall create a separate NAICS code from the 561720 code specifically for ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' services within the NAICS. The new NAICS code shall accurately capture the unique nature and requirements of cleaning and maintenance services within medical facilities.

(e) HIGHER CAP FOR ''MEDICAL FACILITIES JANITORIAL'' SERVICES.—The Small Business Administration shall establish a higher cap for the ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' NAICS code, in recognition of the increased costs, regulatory compliance requirements, sanitation standards, and specialized equipment and training associated with medical facilities janitorial services. The cap for the ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' NAICS code shall be set at twice the amount currently assigned to NAICS code 5720, the general janitorial services NAICS code.

(f) USE OF ''MEDICAL FACILITIES JANITORIAL'' NAICS CODE IN CONTRACT AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Contracting officers at Federal agencies shall be required to use the ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' NAICS code established under section (d) when awarding contracts for medical facilities janitorial services.

(2) DETERMINATIONS NOT TO USE NAICS CODE.—

(A) WRITTEN EXPLANATION REQUIRED.—Contracting officers who determine that the use of the ''Medical Facilities Janitorial'' NAICS code is not appropriate for such a contract shall provide a written explanation justifying the use of an alternative NAICS code.

(B) REVIEW OF DETERMINATIONS.—A determination and written explanation described in subparagraph (A) shall be subject to review and signoff by the head of the contracting agency or a designated senior official within the agency. The head of the contracting agency or designated senior official shall review the written explanation and assess whether the use of an alternative NAICS code is justified based on the specific circumstances of the contract.

(C) CONSISTENCY.—The review process required under this paragraph shall ensure proper justification and oversight to maintain consistency and accuracy in the classification and awarding of contracts for medical facilities janitorial services.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply to contracts awarded on or after such date.

SA 3027. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. EXPANSION OF ADVANCED MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 48D(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''(3) ADVANCED MANUFACTURING FACILITY.—The term 'advanced manufacturing facility' means a facility for which the primary purpose is the manufacturing of—

''(A) semiconductors,

''(B) semiconductor manufacturing equipment, or

''(C) materials integral to the manufacturing of semiconductors or semiconductor manufacturing equipment.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2024.

SA 3028. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LARGE AND MEDIUM FIXED-WING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT AND UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of conducting flights of large and medium unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems in high- or medium-density complex airspace environments.

(b) LOCATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program under subsection (a) in the United States.

(2) INSTALLATIONS.—In carrying out the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary may select 5 installations of the Air Force or the Air National Guard from which unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems participating in the pilot program may depart, arrive, and be housed.

(c) TESTING.—In carrying out the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall test large and medium unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems operations and advanced air mobility airspace integration, flight verification, and validation.

(d) USE OF AIRCRAFT.—In carrying out the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary may use large and medium unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems procured by the Department of Defense.

(e) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCY HEADS.—In carrying out the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary may coordinate with the heads of other Executive agencies to conduct joint large and medium unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft system operations using the unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems and facilities of the respective Executive agency at the pilot program locations selected by the Secretary for purposes of the pilot program, subject to the approval of those heads of other Executive agencies.

(f) ANNUAL BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 4 years, the Secretary and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall jointly provide a briefing to the appropriate committees of Congress on the activities carried out under this section.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the existing authorities of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration related to unmanned aircraft system integration or the safety and efficiency of the national airspace system.

(h) TERMINATION.— The requirement to carry out the pilot program authorized by subsection (a) shall terminate 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''advanced air mobility'' has the meaning given the term in section 2(i) of the Advanced Air Mobility Coordination and Leadership Act (Public Law 117–203; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

(2) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term ''Department'' means the Department of Defense.

(4) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Defense.

(5) The terms ''unmanned aircraft'' and ''unmanned aircraft system'' have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

SA 3029. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

§ _____. Flexibilities for Federal employees who are spouses of a member of the Armed Forces or the Foreign Service

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 6329e. Permanent change of station leave

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency'—

''(A) means each agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government; and

''(B) includes—

''(i) each nonappropriated fund instrumentality of the United States, including each instrumentality described in section 2105(c) of title 5, United States Code;

''(ii) the United States Postal Service; and

''(iii) the Postal Regulatory Commission.

''(2) ARMED FORCES.—The term 'Armed Forces' has the meaning given the term 'armed forces' in section 2101.

''(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'covered individual' means an individual who—

''(A) is the spouse of—

''(i) a member of the Armed Forces; or

''(ii) a member of the Foreign Service;

''(B) is an employee; and

''(C) relocates because the spouse of the individual, as described in subparagraph (A), is subject to a permanent change of station.

''(4) EMPLOYEE.—The term 'employee' includes—

''(A) an individual employed on a temporary or term basis; and

''(B) an employee of the United States Postal Service or the Postal Regulatory Commission.

''(5) MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—The term 'member of the Foreign Service'—

''(A) means an individual described in section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903); and

''(B) includes an individual serving in an agency other than the Department of State that is utilizing the Foreign Service personnel system in accordance with section 202 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3922).

''(6) PAID LEAVE.—The term 'paid leave' means, with respect to an employee, leave without loss of or reduction in—

''(A) pay;

''(B) leave to which the employee is otherwise entitled under law; or

''(C) credit for time or service.

''(7) PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION.—The term 'permanent change of station' means, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces or a member of the Foreign Service—

''(A) a permanent change of duty station; or

''(B) a change in homeport of a vessel, ship-based squadron or staff, or mobile unit.

''(b) PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION LEAVE.—

''(1) ENTITLEMENT TO LEAVE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered individual shall be entitled to 40 hours of paid leave because of the permanent change of station of the spouse of the covered individual.

''(B) DISCRETION TO GRANT ADDITIONAL LEAVE.—In accordance with agency policy, the head of the agency employing a covered individual may grant leave to the covered individual that is—

''(i) in addition to the leave to which the covered individual is entitled under subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) for the purpose described in subparagraph (A).

''(2) SCHEDULE.—A covered individual may take leave under paragraph (1) intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.

''(3) NOTICE.—A covered individual taking leave under paragraph (1) shall provide the agency employing the covered individual with such notice regarding the taking of that leave as is reasonable and practicable.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter II of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''6329e. Permanent change of station leave.''.

SA 3030. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following:

SEC. 302. INCREASE OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR THE AIR FORCE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance for the Air Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby increased by $20,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, is hereby decreased by $20,000,000, with the amount of such decrease to be derived from amounts available for the Strategic Environmental Research Program.

SA 3031. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 324. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PFAS CLEANUP ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall make publicly available on the website required under section 331(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note) timely and regularly updated information on the status and schedule of the cleanup activities at installations where the Secretary has obligated amounts for environmental restoration activities to address the release of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (in this section referred to as ''PFAS'').

(b) SPECIFIC INFORMATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that the following information is available on the website specified in subsection (a) for each installation described in such subsection:

(1) A schedule of future off-site drinking water sampling efforts and results of off-site drinking water sampling for PFAS.

(2) The number of off-site private drinking water wells in which the Secretary has detected PFAS attributable to activities of the Department of Defense that is more than a Federal drinking water standard.

(3) A description of measures undertaken or planned to mitigate the migration of PFAS-affected groundwater from the installation at levels that are more than Federal drinking water standards, including a schedule for the implementation of such measures.

(4) The number of off-site private drinking water wells for which alternative drinking water or treatment has been provided to prevent the consumption of PFAS-affected water at levels that are more than Federal drinking water standards.

(5) The location of or link to the administrative record or information repository containing site-related environmental restoration documents for the installation, such as work plans, environmental reports, regulator comments, decision documents, and public comments.

(6) The location of the restoration advisory board document repository for the installation or a link to the community outreach website of the restoration advisory board where documents such as public comments and records of community engagement meetings and briefings are available.

(7) An estimate of the cost to complete and schedule of the remediation of PFAS at the installation.

SA 3032. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 750. PILOT PROGRAM ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PRE-SEPARATION TRANSITION PROCESS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR A REDUCTION IN SUICIDE AMONG VETERANS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of providing the module described in subsection (b) and services under subsection (c) as part of the pre-separation transition process for members of the Armed Forces as a means of reducing the incidence of suicide among veterans.

(b) MODULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The module described in this subsection shall include the following:

(A) An in-person meeting between a cohort of members of the Armed Forces participating in the pilot program and a social

worker or nurse in which the social worker or nurse—

(i) educates the cohort on resources for and specific potential risks confronting such members after discharge or release from the Armed Forces, including—

(I) loss of community or a support system;

(II) isolation from family, friends, or society;

(III) identity crisis in the transition from military to civilian life;

(IV) vulnerability viewed as a weakness;

(V) need for empathy;

(VI) self-medication and addiction;

(VII) importance of sleep and exercise;

(VIII) homelessness;

(IX) risk factors contributing to attempts of suicide and deaths by suicide; and

(X) safe storage of firearms as part of suicide prevention lethal means safety efforts;

(ii) educates the cohort on—

(I) the signs and symptoms of suicide risk and physical, psychological, or neurological issues, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, chronic pain, sleep disorders, substance use disorders, adverse childhood experiences, depression, bipolar disorder, and socio-ecological concerns, such as homelessness, unemployment, and relationship strain;

(II) the potential risks for members of the Armed Forces from such issues after discharge or release from the Armed Forces; and

(III) the resources and treatment options available to such members for such issues through the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and non-profit organizations;

(iii) educates the cohort about the resources available to victims of military sexual trauma through the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(iv) educates the cohort about the manner in which members might experience challenges during the transition from military to civilian life, and the resources available to them through the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and other organizations.

(B) The provision to each member of the cohort of contact information for a counseling or other appropriate facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the locality in which such member intends to reside after discharge or release.

(C) The submittal by each member of the cohort to the Department of Veterans Affairs (including both the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration) of their medical records in connection with service in the Armed Forces, whether or not such members intend to file a claim with the Department for benefits with respect to any service-connected disability.

(2) COMPOSITION OF COHORT.—Each cohort participating in the module described in this subsection shall be comprised of not fewer than 50 individuals.

(c) SERVICES.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide to each individual participating in the pilot program the following services:

(1) During the transition process and prior to discharge or release from the Armed Forces, a one-on-one meeting with a social worker or nurse of the Department of Veterans Affairs who will—

(A) conduct an assessment of the individual regarding eligibility to receive health care or counseling services from the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(B) for those eligible, or likely to be eligible, to receive health care or counseling services from the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(i) identify and provide contact information for an appropriate facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the locality in which such individual intends to reside after discharge or release;

(ii) facilitate registration or enrollment in the system of patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, if applicable;

(iii) educate the individual about care, benefits, and services available to the individual through the Veterans Health Administration; and

(iv) coordinate health care based on the health care needs of the individual, if applicable, to include establishing an initial appointment, at the election of the individual, to occur not later than 90 days after the date of discharge or release of the member from the Armed Forces.

(2) For each individual determined ineligible for care and services from the Department of Veterans Affairs during the transition process, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment of the individual to determine the needs of the individual and appropriate follow-up, which shall be identified and documented in the appropriate records of the Department of Defense.

(3) During the appointment scheduled pursuant to paragraph (1)(B)(iv), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct an assessment of the individual to determine the needs of the individual and appropriate follow-up, which shall be identified and documented in the appropriate records of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(d) LOCATIONS.—

(1) MODULE AND MEETING.—The module under subsection (b) and the one-on-one meeting under subsection (c)(1) shall be carried out at not fewer than 10 locations of the Department of Defense that serve not fewer than 300 members of the Armed Forces annually that are jointly selected by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for purposes of the pilot program.

(2) ASSESSMENT AND APPOINTMENT.—The assessment under subsection (c)(2) and the appointment under subsection (c)(3) may occur at any location determined appropriate by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, as the case may be.

(3) MEMBERS SERVED.—The locations selected under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be locations that, whether individually or in aggregate, serve all the Armed Forces and both the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(e) SELECTION AND COMMENCEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly select the locations of the pilot program under subsection (d)(1) and commence carrying out activities under the pilot program by not later than September 30, 2024.

(f) DURATION.—The duration of the pilot program shall be five years.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the commencement of the pilot program, and annually thereafter during the duration of the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the activities under the pilot program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The demographic information of the members and former members of the Armed Forces who participated in the pilot program during the one-year period ending on the date of such report.

(B) A description of the activities under the pilot program during such period.

(C) An assessment of the benefits of the activities under the pilot program during such period to members and former members of the Armed Forces.

(D) An assessment of whether the activities under the pilot program as of the date of such report have met the targeted outcomes of the pilot program among members and former members who participated in the pilot program within one year of discharge or release from the Armed Forces.

(E) Such recommendations as the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs jointly consider appropriate regarding the feasibility and advisability of expansion of the pilot program, extension of the pilot program, or both.

(h) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 3033. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The importation of electric vehicles manufactured in the People's Republic of China, or by an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China, is prohibited.

SA 3034. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following:

SEC. 144. BRIEFING ON SUPPLY CHAIN COMPLIANCE IN THE F–35 AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the F–35 aircraft program, as one of the premier acquisition programs of the Department of Defense, should be a leader in demonstrating compliance with acquisition policies and statutes and should not be regularly requesting and issuing waivers for the use of noncompliant materials sourced from the People's Republic of China.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Program Executive Officer of the F–35 Joint Program Office shall brief the congressional defense committees on the compliance of the F–35 aircraft program with chapter 385 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of all noncompliant materials found in the F–35 aircraft program since the inception of the program.

(B) A description of efforts to qualify compliant suppliers and encourage domestic suppliers to participate in the F–35 aircraft program, including any plans for investments in domestic suppliers through the Office of Industrial Base Policy to address requirements for materials used in the program that were previously subject to a waiver.

SA 3035. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1526. STATEMENT OF POLICY WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain a human ''in the loop'' for all actions critical to informing and executing decisions by the President with respect to nuclear weapon employment.

SA 3036. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1526. REPORT ON DANGERS POSED BY NUCLEAR REACTORS IN AREAS THAT MIGHT EXPERIENCE ARMED CONFLICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report assessing the following:

(1) The dangers posed to the national security of the United States, to the interests of allies and partners of the United States, and to the safety and security of civilian populations, by nuclear reactors and nuclear power plants in existence as of such date of enactment or scheduled to be completed during the 10-year period beginning on such date of enactment and located in the following areas:

(A) Regions that have experienced armed conflict in the 25 years preceding such date of enactment.

(B) Areas that are contested or likely to experience armed conflict during the life span of those reactors and plants.

(C) Areas that would be involved in any of the following hypothetical conflicts:

(i) An attack by the Russian Federation on the eastern European countries of Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Lithuania, or Poland.

(ii) A conflict between India and Pakistan.

(iii) A conflict over Taiwan.

(iv) An attack by North Korea on South Korea.

(2) Steps the United States or allies and partners of the United States can take to prevent, prepare for, and mitigate the risks to the national security of the United States, to the interests of allies and partners of the United States, and to the safety and security of civilian populations, posed by nuclear reactors and power plants in places that may experience armed conflict.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SA 3037. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1526. HASTENING ARMS LIMITATIONS TALKS ACT OF 2024.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Hastening Arms Limitations Talks Act of 2024'' or the ''HALT Act of 2024''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The use of nuclear weapons poses an existential threat to humanity, a fact that led President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to declare in a joint statement in 1987 that a ''nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought'', a sentiment affirmed by the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States in January 2022.

(2) On June 12, 1982, an estimated 1,000,000 people attended the largest peace rally in United States history, in support of a movement to freeze and reverse the nuclear arms race, a movement that helped to create the political will necessary for the negotiation of several bilateral arms control treaties between the United States and former Soviet Union, and then the Russian Federation. Those treaties contributed to strategic stability through mutual and verifiable reciprocal nuclear weapons reductions.

(3) Since the advent of nuclear weapons in 1945, millions of people around the world have stood up to demand meaningful, immediate international action to halt, reduce, and eliminate the threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear war, to humankind and the planet.

(4) In 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21 UST 483) (commonly referred to as the ''Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty'' or the ''NPT''), entered into force, which includes a binding obligation on the 5 nuclear-weapon states (commonly referred to as the ''P5''), among other things, ''to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race . . . and to nuclear disarmament''.

(5) Bipartisan United States global leadership has curbed the growth in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons and has slowed overall vertical proliferation among countries already possessing nuclear weapons, as is highlighted by a more than 90 percent reduction in the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from its Cold War height of 31,255 in 1967.

(6) The United States testing of nuclear weapons is no longer necessary as a result of the following major technical developments since the Senate's consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (commonly referred to as the ''CTBT'') in 1999:

(A) The verification architecture of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as the ''CTBTO'')—

(i) has made significant advancements, as seen through its network of 300 International Monitoring Stations and its International Data Centre, which together provide for the near instantaneous detection of nuclear explosives tests, including all 6 such tests conducted by North Korea between 2006 and 2017; and

(ii) is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(B) Since the United States signed the CTBT, confidence has grown in the science-based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan of the Department of Energy, which forms the basis of annual certifications to the President regarding the continual safety, security, and effectiveness of the United States nuclear deterrent in the absence of nuclear testing, leading former Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz to remark in 2015 that ''lab directors today now state that they certainly understand much more about how nuclear weapons work than during the period of nuclear testing''.

(7) Despite the progress made to reduce the number and role of, and risks posed by, nuclear weapons, and to halt the Cold War-era nuclear arms race, tensions between countries that possess nuclear weapons are on the rise, key nuclear risk reduction treaties are under threat, significant stockpiles of weapons-usable fissile material remain, and a qualitative global nuclear arms race is now underway with each of the countries that possess nuclear weapons spending tens of billions of dollars each year to maintain and improve their arsenals.

(8) The Russian Federation is pursuing the development of destabilizing types of nuclear weapons that are not presently covered under any existing arms control treaty or agreement and the People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have each taken concerning steps to diversify their more modest sized, but nonetheless very deadly, nuclear arsenals.

(9) President Joseph R. Biden's 2022 Nuclear Posture Review was right to label the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile as ''no longer necessary'', as that missile, if deployed, would have the effect of lowering the threshold for nuclear weapons use.

(10) On February 3, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden preserved binding and verifiable limits on the deployed and non-deployed strategic forces of the largest two nuclear weapons powers through the five-year extension of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly referred to as the ''New START Treaty'').

(11) In 2013, the report on a nuclear weapons employment strategy of the United States submitted under section 492 of title 10, United States Code, determined that it is possible to ensure the security of the United States and allies and partners of the United

States and maintain a strong and credible strategic deterrent while safely pursuing up to a ⅓ reduction in deployed nuclear weapons from the level established in the New START Treaty.

(12) On January 12, 2017, then-Vice President Biden stated, ''[G]iven our non-nuclear capabilities and the nature of today's threats—it's hard to envision a plausible scenario in which the first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would be necessary. Or make sense.''.

(13) In light of moves by the United States and other countries to increase their reliance on nuclear weapons, a global nuclear freeze would seek to halt the new nuclear arms race by seeking conclusion of a comprehensive and verifiable freeze on the testing, deployment, and production of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(14) The reckless and repeated nuclear threats by Russian President Vladimir Putin since the February 2022 invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation underscore the need for a global nuclear freeze.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The following is the policy of the United States:

(1) The United States should build upon its decades long, bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by leading international negotiations on specific arms-reduction measures as part of a 21st century global nuclear freeze movement.

(2) Building on the 2021 extension of the New START Treaty, the United States should engage with all other countries that possess nuclear weapons to seek to negotiate and conclude future multilateral arms control, disarmament, and risk reduction agreements, which should contain some or all of the following provisions:

(A) An agreement by the United States and the Russian Federation on a resumption of on-site inspections and verification measures per the New START Treaty and a follow-on treaty or agreement to the New START Treaty that may lower the central limits of the Treaty and cover new kinds of strategic delivery vehicles or non-strategic nuclear weapons.

(B) An agreement on a verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of all nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(C) An agreement that establishes a verifiable numerical ceiling on the deployed shorter-range and intermediate-range and strategic delivery systems (as defined by the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate- Range and Shorter-Range Missiles signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988 (commonly referred to as the ''Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty''), and the New START Treaty, respectively) and the nuclear warheads associated with such systems belonging to the P5, and to the extent possible, all countries that possess nuclear weapons, at August 2, 2019, levels.

(D) An agreement by each country to adopt a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons or provide transparency into its nuclear declaratory policy.

(E) An agreement on a proactive United Nations Security Council resolution that expands access by the International Atomic Energy Agency to any country found by the Board of Governors of that Agency to be noncompliant with its obligations under the NPT.

(F) An agreement to refrain from configuring nuclear forces in a ''launch on warning'' or ''launch under warning'' nuclear posture, which may prompt a nuclear armed country to launch a ballistic missile attack in response to detection by an early-warning satellite or sensor of a suspected incoming ballistic missile.

(G) An agreement not to target or interfere in the nuclear command, control, and communications (commonly referred to as ''NC3'') infrastructure of another country through a kinetic attack or a cyberattack.

(H) An agreement on transparency measures or verifiable limits, or both, on hypersonic cruise missiles and glide vehicles that are fired from sea-based, ground, and air platforms.

(I) An agreement to provide a baseline and continuous exchanges detailing the aggregate number of active nuclear weapons and associated systems possessed by each country.

(3) The United States should rejuvenate efforts in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament toward the negotiation of a verifiable Fissile Material Treaty or Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, or move negotiations to another international body or fora, such as a meeting of the P5. Successful conclusion of such a treaty would verifiably prevent any country's production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for use in nuclear weapons.

(4) The United States should convene a series of head-of-state level summits on nuclear disarmament modeled on the Nuclear Security Summits process, which saw the elimination of the equivalent of 3,000 nuclear weapons.

(5) The President should seek ratification by the Senate of the CTBT and mobilize all countries covered by Annex 2 of the CTBT to pursue similar action to hasten entry into force of the CTBT. The entry into force of the CTBT, for which ratification by the United States will provide critical momentum, will activate the CTBT's onsite inspection provision to investigate allegations that any country that is a party to the CTBT has conducted a nuclear test of any yield.

(6) The President should make the accession of North Korea to the CTBT a component of any final agreement in fulfilling the pledges the Government of North Korea made in Singapore, as North Korea is reportedly the only country to have conducted a nuclear explosive test since 1998.

(7) The United States should—

(A) refrain from developing any new designs for nuclear warheads or bombs, but especially designs that could add a level of technical uncertainty into the United States stockpile and thus renew calls to resume nuclear explosive testing in order to test that new design; and

(B) seek reciprocal commitments from other countries that possess nuclear weapons.

(d) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter, or authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year before fiscal year 2024 and available for obligation as of the date of the enactment of this Act, may be obligated or expended to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield until such time as—

(A) the President submits to Congress an addendum to the report required by section 4205 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525) that details any change to the condition of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from the report submitted under that section in the preceding year; and

(B) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of Congress that approves the test.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) does not limit nuclear stockpile stewardship activities that are consistent with the zero-yield standard and other requirements under law.

SA 3038. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1526. RESTRICTION ON FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Constitution gives Congress the sole power to declare war.

(2) The framers of the Constitution understood that the monumental decision to go to war, which can result in massive death and the destruction of civilized society, must be made by the representatives of the people and not by a single person.

(3) As stated by section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93–148; 50 U.S.C. 1541), ''the constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces''.

(4) Nuclear weapons are uniquely powerful weapons that have the capability to instantly kill millions of people, create long-term health and environmental consequences throughout the world, directly undermine global peace, and put the United States at existential risk from retaliatory nuclear strikes.

(5) A first-use nuclear strike carried out by the United States would constitute a major act of war.

(6) A first-use nuclear strike conducted absent a declaration of war by Congress would violate the Constitution.

(7) The President has the sole authority to authorize the use of nuclear weapons, an order which military officers of the United States must carry out in accordance with their obligations under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(8) Given its exclusive power under the Constitution to declare war, Congress must provide meaningful checks and balances to the President's sole authority to authorize the use of a nuclear weapon.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that no first-use nuclear strike should be conducted absent a declaration of war by Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to conduct a first-use nuclear strike unless such strike is conducted pursuant to a war declared by Congress that expressly authorizes such strike.

(d) FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''first-use nuclear strike'' means an attack using nuclear weapons against an enemy that is conducted without the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff first confirming to the President that there has been a nuclear strike against the United States, its territories, or its allies (as specified in section 3(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(b)(2))).

SA 3039. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SECTION 1291. COUNTERING SAUDI ARABIA'S PURSUIT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This section may be cited as the ''Stopping Activities Underpinning Development In Weapons of Mass Destruction Act'' or the ''SAUDI WMD Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China (referred to in this section as ''China''), became a full-participant of the Nuclear Suppliers Group in 2004, committing it to apply a strong presumption of denial in exporting nuclear-related items that a foreign country could divert to a nuclear weapons program.

(2) China also committed to the United States, in November 2000, to abide by the foundational principles of the 1987 Missile Technology Control Regime (referred to in this section as ''MTCR'') to not ''assist, in any way, any country in the development of ballistic missiles that can be used to deliver nuclear weapons (i.e., missiles capable of delivering a payload of at least 500 kilograms to a distance of at least 300 kilometers)''.

(3) In the 1980s, China secretly sold the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (referred to in this section as ''Saudi Arabia'') conventionally armed DF–3A ballistic missiles, and in 2007, reportedly sold Saudi Arabia dual-use capable DF–21 medium-range ballistic missiles of a 300 kilometer, 500 kilogram range and payload threshold which should have triggered a denial of sale under the MTCR.

(4) The 2020 Department of State Report on the Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments found that China ''continued to supply MTCR-controlled goods to missile programs of proliferation concern in 2019'' and that the United States imposed sanctions on nine Chinese entities for covered missile transfers to Iran.

(5) A June 5, 2019, press report indicated that China allegedly provided assistance to Saudi Arabia in the development of a ballistic missile facility, which if confirmed, would violate the purpose of the MTCR and run contrary to the longstanding United States policy priority to prevent weapons of mass destruction proliferation in the Middle East.

(6) The Arms Export and Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 93–329) requires the President to sanction any foreign person or government who knowingly ''exports, transfers, or otherwise engages in the trade of any MTCR equipment or technology'' to a country that does not adhere to the MTCR.

(7) China concluded 2 nuclear cooperation agreements with Saudi Arabia in 2012 and 2017, respectively, which may facilitate China's bid to build 2 reactors in Saudi Arabia to generate 2.9 Gigawatt-electric (GWe) of electricity.

(8) On August 4, 2020, a press report revealed the alleged existence of a previously undisclosed uranium yellowcake extraction facility in Saudi Arabia allegedly constructed with the assistance of China, which if confirmed, would indicate significant progress by Saudi Arabia in developing the early stages of the nuclear fuel cycle that precede uranium enrichment.

(9) Saudi Arabia's outdated Small Quantities Protocol and its lack of an in force Additional Protocol to its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement severely curtails IAEA inspections, which has led the Agency to call upon Saudi Arabia to either rescind or update its Small Quantities Protocol.

(10) On January 19, 2021, in response to a question about Saudi Arabia's reported ballistic missile cooperation with China, incoming Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken stated that ''we want to make sure that to the best of our ability all of our partners and allies are living up to their obligations under various nonproliferation and arms control agreements and, certainly, in the case of Saudi Arabia that is something we will want to look at''.

(11) On March 15, 2018, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammad bin-Salman, stated that ''if Iran developed a nuclear bomb, we would follow suit as soon as possible,'' raising questions about whether a Saudi Arabian nuclear program would remain exclusively peaceful, particularly in the absence of robust international IAEA safeguards.

(12) An August 9, 2019, study by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights found that the Saudi Arabia-led military coalition airstrikes in Yemen and its restrictions on the flow of humanitarian assistance to the country, both of which have disproportionately impacted civilians, may be violations of international humanitarian law.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON; PERSON.—The terms ''foreign person'' and '' 'person' '' mean—

(A) a natural person that is an alien;

(B) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, that is organized under the laws of a foreign country or has its principal place of business in a foreign country;

(C) any foreign governmental entity operating as a business enterprise; and

(D) any successor, subunit, or subsidiary of any entity described in subparagraph (B) or (C).

(3) MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.—The term ''Middle East and North Africa'' means those countries that are included in the Area of Responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

(d) DETERMINATION OF POSSIBLE MTCR TRANSFERS TO SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) MTCR TRANSFERS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a written determination, and any documentation to support that determination detailing—

(A) whether any foreign person knowingly exported, transferred, or engaged in trade of any item designated under Category I of the MTCR Annex item with Saudi Arabia during the previous 3 fiscal years; and

(B) the sanctions the President has imposed or intends to impose pursuant to section 11B(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4612(b)) against any foreign person who knowingly engaged in the export, transfer, or trade of that item or items.

(2) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any provision of paragraphs (3) through (7) of section 11(B)(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4612(b)), the President may only waive the application of sanctions under such section with respect to Saudi Arabia if that country is verifiably determined to no longer possess an item designated under Category I of the MTCR Annex received during the previous 3 fiscal years.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—The determination required under paragraph (1) shall be unclassified and include a classified annex.

(e) PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA IF IT IMPORTS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY WITHOUT SAFEGUARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not sell, transfer, or authorize licenses for export of any item designated under Category III, IV, VII, or VIII on the United States Munitions List pursuant to section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)) to Saudi Arabia, other than ground-based missile defense systems, if Saudi Arabia has, during any of the previous 3 fiscal years—

(A) knowingly imported any item classified as ''plants for the separation of isotopes of uranium'' or ''plants for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel elements'' under Part 110 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission export licensing authority; or

(B) engaged in nuclear cooperation related to the construction of any nuclear-related fuel cycle facility or activity that has not been notified to the IAEA and would be subject to complementary access if an Additional Protocol was in force.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) with respect to a foreign country if the Secretary submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a written certification that contains a determination, and any relevant documentation on which the determination is based, that Saudi Arabia—

(A) has brought into force an Additional Protocol to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement based on the model described in IAEA INFCIRC/540;

(B) has concluded a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) or another supplier that prohibits the enrichment of uranium or separation of plutonium on its own territory; and

(C) has rescinded its Small Quantities Protocol and is not found by the IAEA Board of Governors to be in noncompliance with its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as superseding the obligation of the President under section 502B(a)(2) or section 620I(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(2), 22 U.S.C. 2378–1(a)), respectively, to not furnish security assistance to Saudi Arabia or any country if the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; or

(B) prohibits or otherwise restricts, directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance.

(f) MIDDLE EAST NONPROLIFERATION STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the first report published after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide the appropriate committees of Congress, as an appendix to the Report on the Adherence to and Compliance with Arms

Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, a report on MTCR compliance and a United States strategy to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and missiles in the Middle East.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of China's compliance, during the previous fiscal year, with its November 2000 commitment to abide by the MTCR and United States diplomatic efforts to address noncompliance.

(B) A description of every foreign person that, during the previous fiscal year, engaged in the export, transfer, or trade of MTCR items to a country that is a non-MTCR adherent, and a description of the sanctions the President imposed pursuant to section 11B(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4612(b)).

(C) A detailed strategy to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missile and sensitive nuclear technology in the Middle East and North Africa from China and other foreign countries, including the following elements:

(i) An assessment of the proliferation risks associated with concluding or renewing a civilian nuclear cooperation ''123'' agreement with any country in the Middle-East and North Africa and the risks of such if that same equipment and technology is sourced from a foreign state.

(ii) An update on United States bilateral and multilateral diplomatic actions to commence negotiations on a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) since the 2015 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference.

(iii) A description of United States Government efforts to achieve global adherence and compliance with the Nuclear Suppliers Group, MTCR, and the 2002 International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation guidelines.

(D) An account of the briefings to the appropriate committees of Congress in the reporting period detailing negotiations on any new or renewed civilian nuclear cooperation ''123'' agreement with any country consistent with the intent of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be unclassified and include a classified annex.

SA 3040. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1526. SMARTER APPROACHES TO NUCLEAR EXPENDITURES ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Smarter Approaches to Nuclear Expenditures Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States continues to maintain an excessively large and costly arsenal of nuclear delivery systems and warheads that are a holdover from the Cold War.

(2) The current nuclear arsenal of the United States includes approximately 3,708 total nuclear warheads in its military stockpile, of which approximately 1,744 are deployed with five delivery components: land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, long-range strategic bomber aircraft armed with nuclear gravity bombs, long-range strategic bomber aircraft armed with nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missiles, and short-range fighter aircraft that can deliver nuclear gravity bombs. The strategic bomber fleet of the United States comprises 87 B–52 and 20 B–2 aircraft, over 66 of which contribute to the nuclear mission. The United States also maintains 400 intercontinental ballistic missiles and 14 Ohio-class submarines, up to 12 of which are deployed. Each of those submarines is armed with approximately 90 nuclear warheads.

(3) Between fiscal years 2021 and 2030, the United States will spend an estimated $634,000,000,000 to maintain and recapitalize its nuclear force, according to a January 2019 estimate from the Congressional Budget Office, an increase of $140,000,000,000 from the Congressional Budget Office's 2019 estimate, with 36 percent of that additional cost stemming ''mainly from new plans for modernizing [the Department of Energy's] production facilities and from [the Department of Defense's] modernization programs moving more fully into production''.

(4) Adjusted for inflation, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the United States will spend $634,000,000,000 between 2021 and 2030 on new nuclear weapons and modernization and infrastructure programs, an estimate that in total is 28 percent higher than the Congressional Budget Office's most recent previous estimate of the 10-year costs of nuclear forces.

(5) Inaccurate budget forecasting is likely to continue to plague the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, as evidenced by the fiscal year 2023 budget request of the President for the National Nuclear Security Administration ''Weapon Activities'' account, which far exceeded what the National Nuclear Security Administration had projected in previous years.

(6) The projected growth in nuclear weapons spending is coming due as the Department of Defense is seeking to replace large portions of its conventional forces to better compete with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China and as internal and external fiscal pressures are likely to limit the growth of, and perhaps reduce, military spending. As then-Air Force Chief of Staff General Dave Goldfein said in 2020, ''I think a debate is that this will be the first time that the nation has tried to simultaneously modernize the nuclear enterprise while it's trying to modernize an aging conventional enterprise. The current budget does not allow you to do both.''.

(7) In 2023, the Government Accountability Office released a report entitled ''Nuclear Weapons: NNSA Does Not Have a Comprehensive Schedule or Cost Estimate for Pit Production Capability'', stating the National Nuclear Security Administration ''had limited assurance that it would be able to produce sufficient numbers of pits in time'' to meet the requirement under section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) that the National Nuclear Security Administration produce 80 plutonium pits by 2030.

(8) According to the Government Accountability Office, the National Nuclear Security Administration has still not factored affordability concerns into its planning as was recommended by the Government Accountability Office in 2017, with the warning that ''it is essential for NNSA to present information to Congress and other key decision makers indicating whether the agency has prioritized certain modernization programs or considered trade-offs (such as deferring or cancelling specific modernization programs)''. Instead, the budget estimate of the Department of Energy for nuclear modernization activities during the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 was $81,000,000,000—$15,000,000,000 more than the 2020 budget estimate of the Department for the same period.

(9) A December 2020 Congressional Budget Office analysis showed that the projected costs of nuclear forces over the next decade can be reduced by $12,400,000,000 to $13,600,000,000 by trimming back current plans, while still maintaining a triad of delivery systems. Even larger savings would accrue over the subsequent decade.

(10) The Department of Defense's June 2013 nuclear policy guidance entitled ''Report on Nuclear Employment Strategy of the United States'' found that force levels under the April 2010 Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States and the Russian Federation (commonly known as the ''New START Treaty'') ''are more than adequate for what the United States needs to fulfill its national security objectives'' and can be reduced by up to ⅓ below levels under the New START Treaty to 1,000 to 1,100 warheads.

(11) Former President Trump expanded the role of, and spending on, nuclear weapons in United States policy at the same time that he withdrew from, unsigned, or otherwise terminated a series of important arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

(c) REDUCTIONS IN NUCLEAR FORCES.—

(1) REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR-ARMED SUBMARINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than eight Columbia-class submarines.

(2) REDUCTION OF GROUND-BASED MISSILES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2024, the forces of the Air Force shall include not more than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(3) REDUCTION OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC WARHEADS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2024, the forces of the United States Military shall include not more than 1,000 deployed strategic warheads, as that term is defined in the New START Treaty.

(4) LIMITATION ON NEW LONG-RANGE PENETRATING BOMBER AIRCRAFT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2024 through 2028 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than 80 B–21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft.

(5) PROHIBITION ON F–35 NUCLEAR MISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be used to make the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

(6) PROHIBITION ON NEW AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the long-range stand-off weapon or any other new air-launched cruise missile or for the W80 warhead life extension program.

(7) PROHIBITION ON NEW INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any

other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the LGM–35 Sentinel, previously known as the ground-based strategic deterrent, or any new intercontinental ballistic missile.

(8) TERMINATION OF URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the Uranium Processing Facility located at the Y–12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(9) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW LOW-YIELD WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended to deploy the W76–2 low-yield nuclear warhead or any other low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(10) PROHIBITION ON NEW SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a new submarine-launched cruise missile capable of carrying a low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead, as the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review found this system ''no longer necessary''.

(11) LIMITATION ON PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for expanding production of plutonium pits at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, or the Savannah River Site, South Carolina, until the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the appropriate committees of Congress an integrated master schedule and total estimated cost for the National Nuclear Security Administration's overall plutonium pit production effort during the period of 2025 through 2035.

(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHEDULE.—The schedule required to be submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) include timelines, resources, and budgets for planned work; and

(ii) be consistent with modern management standards and best practices as described in guidelines of the Government Accountability Office.

(12) PROHIBITION ON SUSTAINMENT OF B83–1 BOMB.—Notwithstanding other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the sustainment of the B83–1 bomb, as the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review declared the B83-1 ''will be retired''.

(13) PROHIBITION ON SPACE-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE.—Notwithstanding other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a space-based missile defense system.

(14) PROHIBITION ON THE W–93 WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the procurement and deployment of a W–93 warhead on a submarine launched ballistic missile.

(d) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (c).

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (c), including any updates to previously submitted reports.

(3) ANNUAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCOUNTING.—Not later than September 30, 2024, and annually thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a comprehensive accounting by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget of the amounts obligated and expended by the Federal Government for each nuclear weapon and related nuclear program during—

(A) the fiscal year covered by the report; and

(B) the life cycle of such weapon or program.

(4) COST ESTIMATE REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the estimated cost savings that result from carrying out subsection (c).

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

SA 3041. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle G—Taiwan ASSURE Act

SEC. 1294. SHORT TITLES.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Taiwan Actions Supporting Security by Undertaking Regular Engagements Act'' or the ''Taiwan ASSURE Act''.

SEC. 1295. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Consistent with the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), the United States has grown its strategic partnership with Taiwan's vibrant democracy of 23,000,000 people.

(2) Section 2(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301(b)) declares that it is the policy of the United States—

(A) ''to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area''; and

(B) ''to declare that peace and stability in the [Western Pacific] area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern''.

(3) In recent years, the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) has intensified its efforts to diplomatically isolate and intimidate Taiwan through—

(A) punitive economic measures;

(B) increased military provocations; and

(C) exertions of malign influence to undermine democracy in Taiwan.

(4) To ensure the durability of the United States policy under the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 115–409), it is necessary—

(A) to reinforce—

(i) Taiwan's international participation;

(ii) Taiwan's global economic integration; and

(iii) the credibility of Taiwan's military deterrent; and

(B) to simultaneously take measures to reduce the risk of miscalculation among the PRC, the United States, and Taiwan.

(5) Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations in which statehood is not a requirement benefits the global community, as evidenced by the fact that Taiwan was the first to inform the World Health Organization of cases of atypical pneumonia reported in Wuhan, China, on December 31, 2019.

(6) Despite the COVID–19 pandemic creating an opportunity for the Government of the PRC to launch a disinformation campaign aimed at sowing internal social division and undermining confidence in the response of Taiwanese authorities, Taiwan has been overwhelmingly successful in controlling the pandemic.

(7) The Global Cooperation and Training Framework, a United States-Taiwan-Japan platform for Taiwan to share its expertise with the world, has sponsored nearly 30 workshops since 2015 to share Taiwan's knowledge on issues such as addressing COVID–19 misinformation, disaster relief, women's empowerment, and good governance.

(8) Section 2(b)(2) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301(b)(2)) states it is the policy of the United States ''to declare that peace and stability in the [Western Pacific] area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern''.

(9) The PRC's recent military activities around Taiwan, including conducting 10 transits and military exercises near Taiwan since January 2021 and 380 sorties into Taiwan's Air Defense Identification Zone in 2020 (the greatest number since 1996), have destabilized Northeast Asia.

(10) Increased air and sea activity in and around the Taiwan Strait and the East China Sea by the PRC, Taiwan, the United States, and Japan increase the likelihood of accidents that may—

(A) escalate tensions around Taiwan; and

(B) undermine the stability across the Taiwan Strait and regional peace in the Northeast Asia.

SEC. 1296. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States engagement with Taiwan should focus on actions, activities, and programs that mutually benefit the United States and Taiwan;

(2) the United States should prioritize—

(A) people-to-people exchanges;

(B) bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation; and

(C) assisting Taiwan's efforts to participate in international institutions;

(3) the United States should pursue new engagement initiatives with Taiwan, such as—

(A) enhancing cooperation on science and technology;

(B) joint infrastructure development in third countries;

(C) renewable energy and environmental sustainability development; and

(D) investment screening coordination;

(4) the United States should expand its financial support for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, and encourage like-minded countries to co-sponsor workshops, to showcase Taiwan's capacity to contribute to solving global challenges in the face of the Government of the PRC's campaign to isolate Taiwan in the international community;

(5) to advance the goals of the April 2021 Department of State guidance expanding unofficial United States-Taiwan contacts, the United States, Taiwan, and Japan should aim to host Global Cooperation and Training Framework workshops timed to coincide with plenaries and other meetings of international organizations in which Taiwan is unable to participate;

(6) the United States should support efforts to engage regional counterparts in Track 1.5 and Track 2 dialogues on the stability across the Taiwan Strait, which are important for increasing strategic awareness amongst all parties and the avoidance of conflict;

(7) United States arms sales to Taiwan should support Taiwan's asymmetric defense capabilities, as outlined in Taiwan's Overall Defense Concept, and improve Taiwan's military deterrent;

(8) bilateral confidence-building measures and crisis stability dialogues between the United States and the PRC are important mechanisms for maintaining deterrence and stability across the Taiwan Strait and should be prioritized; and

(9) the United States and the PRC should prioritize the use of a fully operational military crisis hotline to provide a mechanism for the leadership of the two countries to communicate directly in order to quickly resolve misunderstandings that could lead to military escalation.

SEC. 1297. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) CHINA; PRC.—The terms ''China'' and ''PRC'' mean the People's Republic of China.

(3) TAIWAN AUTHORITIES.—The term ''Taiwan authorities'' means officials of the Government of Taiwan.

SEC. 1298. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING FRAMEWORK.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework under the Economic Support Fund authorized under section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346), $6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2025, which may be expended for trainings and activities that increase Taiwan's economic and international integration.

SEC. 1299. ENHANCING PARTNERSHIP.

(a) NATIONAL GUARD PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the appropriate Taiwan authorities, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the feasibility and advisability of establishing a National Guard partnership program between United States National Guard forces and the Armed Forces Reserve Command of Taiwan (referred to in this section as ''Taiwan's Reserve Command'').

(2) OBJECTIVES.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall examine how the establishment of a National Guard partnership program would—

(A) advance Taiwan's Reserve Command's ability to recruit, train, and equip its forces, including its ability to require and provide regular individual and collective training to all reserve forces;

(B) cultivate relationships among United States and Taiwan reserve forces at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels;

(C) enhance Taiwan's ability to respond to humanitarian disasters; and

(D) strengthen Taiwan's ability to defend against outside military aggression.

(3) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a comprehensive assessment of the policy opportunities and drawbacks associated with establishing a National Guard partnership program;

(B) an assessment of any statutory or administrative barriers to establishing such a program, including a determination of the feasibility and advisability of—

(i) modifying existing National Guard partnership authorities; or

(ii) establishing new authorities, as appropriate;

(C) an evaluation of the capacity of—

(i) United States National Guard forces to support such a program; and

(ii) Taiwan's Reserve Command forces to absorb such a program;

(D) a determination of the most appropriate entities within the Department of Defense and Taiwan's Reserve Command to lead such a program; and

(E) a determination of additional resources and authorities that may be required to execute such a program.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be unclassified, but may include a classified annex if the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State determine that the inclusion of a classified annex is appropriate.

(b) TAIWAN'S ASYMMETRIC DEFENSE STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report, with an unclassified summary, assessing the implementation of Taiwan's asymmetric defense strategy, including the priorities identified in Taiwan's Overall Defense Concept.

SEC. 1299A. SUPPORTING CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND STABILITY DIALOGUES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit an unclassified report, with a classified annex, to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(1) a description of all military-to-military dialogues and confidence-building measures between the United States and the PRC during the 10-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) a description of all bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagements with the PRC in which cross-Strait issues were discussed during such 10-year period, including Track 1.5 and Track 2 dialogues;

(3) a description of the efforts in the year preceding the submission of the report to conduct engagements described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(4) a description of how and why the engagements described in paragraphs (1) and (2) have changed in frequency or substance during such 10-year period.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State, and, as appropriate, the Department of Defense, no less than $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2025, which shall be used to support existing Track 1.5 and Track 2 strategic dialogues facilitated by independent nonprofit organizations in which participants meet to discuss cross-Strait stability issues.

SA 3042. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. STUDY AND REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE USE OF CHINESE-MADE UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS AND PROHIBITION ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT AND OPERATION OF SUCH SYSTEMS.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT ON USE IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF CHINESE-MADE UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS.—

(1) STUDY AND REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) conduct a study on the use in Department of Defense systems of covered unmanned ground vehicle systems and critical electronic components of such systems relating to the collection and transmission of sensitive information, made by covered foreign entities; and

(B) submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall cover the following:

(A) The extent to which covered unmanned ground vehicle systems and critical electronic components of such systems made by covered foreign entities are used by the Department.

(B) The extent to which such systems and critical electronic components are used by contractors of the Departments.

(C) The nature of the use described in subparagraph (B).

(D) An assessment of the national security threats associated with using such systems and components in health care, critical infrastructure, and emergency applications of the Department. Such assessment shall cover concerns relating to the following:

(i) Cybersecurity.

(ii) Technological maturity of the systems and components.

(iii) Technological vulnerabilities in the systems and components that may be exploited by foreign adversaries of the United States.

(E) Actions taken by the Department to identify and list covered foreign entities that—

(i) develop or manufacture covered unmanned ground vehicle systems or components of such systems; and

(ii) have a military-civil nexus on the list maintained by the Department under section 1260H(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 113 note).

(F) The feasibility and advisability of directing the Defense Innovation Unit to develop a list of United States manufacturers of covered unmanned ground vehicle systems and components of such systems.

(G) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND OPERATION BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may not procure or operate any covered unmanned ground vehicle system that—

(i) is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity; or

(ii) includes a critical electronic component of the system relating to the collection and transmission of sensitive information, that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity.

(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTED SERVICES.—The prohibition under subparagraph (A) with respect to the operation of covered unmanned ground vehicles systems applies to any such system that is being used by the Department of Defense through the method of contracting for the services of such systems.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of Defense is exempt from any restrictions under subsection (a) in a case in which the Secretary determines that the procurement or operation—

(A) is required in the national interest of the United States; and

(B) is for the sole purposes of—

(i) research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or the development of unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology; or

(ii) conducting counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities, protective missions, Federal criminal or national security investigations (including forensic examinations), electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity activities, or the development of unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The term ''covered foreign country'' means any of the following:

(A) the People's Republic of China.

(B) The Russian Federation.

(C) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

(D) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(2) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ''covered foreign entity'' means an entity that is domiciled in a covered foreign country or subject to influence or control by the government of a covered foreign country, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEM.—The term ''covered unmanned ground vehicle system''—

(A) means a mechanical device that—

(i) is capable of locomotion, navigation, or movement on the ground; and

(ii) operates at a distance from one or more operators or supervisors based on commands or in response to sensor data, or through any combination thereof; and

(B) includes—

(i) remote surveillance vehicles, autonomous patrol technologies, mobile robotics, and humanoid robots; and

(ii) the vehicle, its payload, and any external devised used to control the vehicle.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

SA 3043. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ___. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ENABLED WEAPON SYSTEMS CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a center of excellence to support the development and maturation of artificial intelligence-enabled weapon systems by organizations within the Department of Defense that—

(A) were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) have appropriate core competencies relating to the functions specified in subsection (b).

(2) DESIGNATION.—The center of excellence established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Weapon Systems Center of Excellence'' (in this section referred to as the ''Center'').

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Center shall—

(1) capture, analyze, assess, and share lessons learned across the Department of Defense regarding the latest advancements in artificial intelligence-enabled weapon systems, countermeasures, tactics, techniques and procedures, and training methodologies;

(2) facilitate collaboration among the Department of Defense and foreign partners, including Ukraine, to identify and promulgate best practices, standards, and benchmarks;

(3) facilitate collaboration among the Department, industry, and academia in the United States, including industry with expertise in autonomous weapon systems and other nontraditional weapon systems that utilize artificial intelligence as determined by the Secretary;

(4) serve as a focal point for digital talent training and upskilling for the Department, and as the Secretary considers appropriate, provide enterprise-level tools and solutions based on these best practices, standards, and benchmarks; and

(5) carry out such other responsibilities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes a plan for the establishment of the Center; and

(2) provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on the plan submitted under paragraph (1).

(d) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ENABLED WEAPON SYSTEM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''artificial intelligence-enabled weapon system'' includes autonomous weapon systems, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SA 3044. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. REQUIREMENT FOR INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENTS.

Section 7201(d) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (2 U.S.C. 4112(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''DESIGNATION'' and inserting ''SINGLE POINTS OF CONTACT'';

(B) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025—

''(i) the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency shall serve as the single point of contact with the legislative branch on matters related to tactical and operational cybersecurity threats and security vulnerabilities; and

''(ii) the Assistant Director of the Counterintelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall serve as the single point of contact with the legislative branch on matters related to tactical and operational counterintelligence.''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''The individuals designated by the President under subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''The Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Assistant Director of the Counterintelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act, the individuals designated by the President under paragraph (1)(A)'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Assistant Director of the Counterintelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''the date of enactment of this Act, the individuals designated by the President under paragraph (1)(A)'' and inserting ''the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the

Assistant Director of the Counterintelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation'';

(B) by inserting ''congressional leadership,'' after ''paragraph (2)(A),''; and

(C) by striking ''Oversight and Reform'' and inserting ''Oversight and Accountability''.

SA 3045. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. UNITED STATES-JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2024''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that expeditious consideration of certifications of letters of offer to sell defense articles, defense services, design and construction services, and major defense equipment to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) is fully consistent with United States security and foreign policy interests and the objectives of world peace and security.

(c) ENHANCED DEFENSE COOPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan shall be treated as if it were a country listed in the provisions of law described in paragraph (2) for purposes of applying and administering such provisions of law.

(2) COVERED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law described in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) Subsections (b)(2), (d)(2)(B), (d)(3)(A)(i), and (d)(5) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2753).

(B) Subsections (e)(2)(A), (h)(1)(A), and (h)(2) of section 21 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(C) Subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(6), (c), and (d)(2)(A) of section 36 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2776).

(D) Section 62(c)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2796a(c)(1)).

(E) Section 63(a)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2796b(a)(2)).

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State is authorized to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to increase economic support funds, military cooperation, including joint military exercises, personnel exchanges, support for international peacekeeping missions, and enhanced strategic dialogue.

SA 3046. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1035. PROHIBITION ON ACCESS BY CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO CERTAIN AREAS OF AIRPORTS.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This section may be cited as the ''Secure Airports From Enemies Act'' or the ''SAFE Act''.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 44930. Prohibition on certain access by certain individuals

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'secured area', 'Security Identification Display Area', and 'sterile area' have the meanings given such terms in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration may not permit any access to the locations specified in subsection (c) to any individual who is a representative of, or acting on behalf of, a country specified in subsection (d).

''(c) LOCATIONS SPECIFIED.—The locations specified in this subsection are the following:

''(1) The secured area of an airport.

''(2) The Security Identification Display Area of an airport.

''(3) The sterile area of an airport.

''(4) The air cargo area of an airport.

''(d) COUNTRIES SPECIFIED.—A country specified in this subsection is a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines, or has determined at any time during the immediately preceding 3 years, has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(1) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A));

''(2) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(3) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(4) any other provision of law.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the following:

''44930. Prohibition on certain access by certain individuals.''.

SA 3047. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1291. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF CRUDE OIL, PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, AND LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FROM VENEZUELA AND IRAN.

(a) FINDING.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Article XXI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provides for security exceptions to the rules of the World Trade Organization to allow a member of the World Trade Organization to take actions ''necessary for the protection of its essential security interests'' during ''time of war or other emergency in international relations'' or ''to prevent any contracting party from taking any action in pursuance of its obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security''.

(2) The actions of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Islamic Republic of Iran to finance and facilitate the participation of foreign terrorist organizations in ongoing conflicts and illicit activities, in a manner that is detrimental to the security interests of the United States, warrants taking action under that Article.

(b) PROHIBITION.—The importation of crude oil, petroleum, petroleum products, and liquefied natural gas from Venezuela and Iran is prohibited.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under subsection (b) does not apply with respect to crude oil, petroleum, petroleum products, or liquefied natural gas seized by the United States Government for violations of sanctions imposed by the United States.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition under subsection (b) applies with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3048. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM FOR MORTGAGES FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.

Section 203 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(z) FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM FOR MORTGAGES FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) FIRST RESPONDER.—The term 'first responder' means an individual who is, as attested by the individual—

''(i)(I) employed full-time by a law enforcement agency of the Federal Government, a State, a Tribal government, or a unit of general local government; and

''(II) in carrying out such full-time employment, sworn to uphold, and make arrests for violations of, Federal, State, county, township, municipal, or Tribal laws, or authorized by law to supervise sentenced criminal offenders or individuals with pending criminal charges;

''(ii) employed full-time as a firefighter, paramedic, or emergency medical technician by a fire department or emergency medical services responder unit of the Federal Government, a State, a Tribal government, or a unit of general local government; or

''(iii) employed as a full-time teacher by a State-accredited public school or private school that provides direct services to students in grades pre-kindergarten through 12.

''(B) FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER.—The term 'first-time homebuyer' has the meaning given the term in section 104 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12704).

''(C) STATE.—The term 'State' has the meaning given the term in section 201.

''(D) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'Tribal government' means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

''(2) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may, upon application by a mortgagee, insure any mortgage eligible for insurance under this subsection to an eligible mortgagor and, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, make commitments for the insurance of such mortgages prior to the date of their execution or disbursement.

''(3) MORTGAGE TERMS; MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUM.—

''(A) TERMS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A mortgage insured under this subsection shall—

''(I) be made to an eligible mortgagor;

''(II) comply with the requirements established under paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b); and

''(III) be used only to—

''(aa) purchase or repair a 1-family residence, including a 1-family dwelling unit in a condominium project, to serve as a principal residence of the mortgagor, as attested by the mortgagor; or

''(bb) purchase a principal residence of the mortgagor, as attested by the mortgagor, which is—

''(AA) a manufactured home to be permanently affixed to a lot that is owned by the mortgagor and titled as real property; or

''(BB) a manufactured home and a lot to which the home will be permanently affixed that is titled as real property.

''(ii) NO DOWN PAYMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the matter following subsection (b)(2)(B) with respect to first-time homebuyers—

''(I) the Secretary may insure any mortgage that involves an original principal obligation (including allowable charges and fees and the premium pursuant to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph) in an amount not to exceed 100 percent of the appraised value of the property involved; and

''(II) the mortgagor of a mortgage described in subclause (I) shall not be required to pay any amount, in cash or its equivalent, on account of the property.

''(B) MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUM.—

''(i) UP-FRONT PREMIUM.—The Secretary shall establish and collect an insurance premium in connection with mortgages insured under this subsection that is a percentage of the original insured principal obligation of the mortgage amount, which shall be collected at the time and in the manner provided under subsection (c)(2)(A), except that the premiums collected under this subparagraph—

''(I) may be in an amount that exceeds 3 percent of the amount of the original insured principal obligation of the mortgage; and

''(II) may be adjusted by the Secretary from time to time by increasing or decreasing such percentages as the Secretary considers necessary, based on the performance of mortgages insured under this subsection and market conditions.

''(ii) PROHIBITION OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS.—A mortgage insured under this subsection shall not be subject to a monthly insurance premium, including a premium under subsection (c)(2)(B).

''(4) ELIGIBLE MORTGAGORS.—The mortgagor for a mortgage insured under this subsection shall, at the time the mortgage is executed—

''(A) be a first-time homebuyer;

''(B) have completed a program of housing counseling provided through a housing counseling agency approved by the Secretary;

''(C) as attested by the mortgagor—

''(i) be employed as a first responder;

''(ii) have been—

''(I) employed as a first responder for not less than 4 of the 5 years preceding the date on which the mortgagor submitted an application to insure the mortgage under this section; or

''(II) released from employment as a first responder due to an occupation-connected disability resulting from such duty or employment;

''(iii) be in good standing as a first responder and not on probation or under investigation for conduct that, if determined to have occurred, is grounds for termination of employment;

''(iv) in good faith intend to continue as a first responder for not less than 1 year following the date of closing on the mortgage; and

''(v) have previously never been the mortgagor under a mortgage insured under this subsection;

''(D) meet such requirements as the Secretary shall establish to ensure that insurance of the mortgage represents an acceptable risk to the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund; and

''(E) meet such underwriting requirements as the Secretary shall establish to meet actuarial objectives identified by the Secretary, which may include avoiding a positive subsidy rate or complying with the capital ratio requirement under section 205(f)(2).

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program under this subsection—

''(A) $660,000 for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended; and

''(B) $160,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2030, to remain available until expended.

''(6) REAUTHORIZATION REQUIRED.—The authority to enter into new commitments to insure mortgages under this subsection shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Secretary first makes available insurance for mortgages under this subsection.''.

SA 3049. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. LEE, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3696, to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disrupt Explicit Forged Images and Non-Consensual Edits Act of 2024'' or the ''DEFIANCE Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(1) Digital forgeries, often called deepfakes, are synthetic images and videos that look realistic. The technology to create digital forgeries is now ubiquitous and easy to use. Hundreds of apps are available that can quickly generate digital forgeries without the need for any technical expertise.

(2) Digital forgeries can be wholly fictitious but can also manipulate images of real people to depict sexually intimate conduct that did not occur. For example, some digital forgeries will paste the face of an individual onto the body of a real or fictitious individual who is nude or who is engaging in sexual activity. Another example is a photograph of an individual that is manipulated to digitally remove the clothing of the individual so that the person appears to be nude.

(3) The individuals depicted in such digital forgeries are profoundly harmed when the content is produced, disclosed, or obtained without the consent of those individuals. These harms are not mitigated through labels or other information that indicates that the depiction is fake.

(4) It can be destabilizing to victims whenever those victims are depicted in sexual digital forgeries against their will, as the privacy of those victims is violated and the victims lose control over their likeness and identity.

(5) Victims can feel helpless because the victims—

(A) may not be able to determine who has created the content; and

(B) do not know how to prevent further disclosure of the digital forgery or how to prevent more forgeries from being made.

(6) Victims may be fearful of being in public out of concern that individuals the victims encounter have seen the digital forgeries. This leads to social rupture through the loss of the ability to trust, stigmatization, and isolation.

(7) Victims of non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries may experience depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. These victims may also experience the ''silencing effect'' in which the victims withdraw from online spaces and public discourse to avoid further abuse.

(8) Digital forgeries are often used to—

(A) harass victims, interfering with their employment, education, reputation, or sense of safety; or

(B) commit extortion, sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes.

(9) Because of the harms caused by non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries, such digital forgeries are considered to be a form of image-based sexual abuse.

SEC. 3. CIVIL ACTION RELATING TO DISCLOSURE OF INTIMATE IMAGES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ''**OR NON-CONSENSUAL ACTIVITY INVOLVING DIGITAL FORGERIES**'' after ''**INTIMATE IMAGES**''; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''competent,'' after ''conscious,'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5);

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

''(3) DIGITAL FORGERY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'digital forgery' means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction, that, when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person, is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the individual.

''(B) LABELS, DISCLOSURE, AND CONTEXT.—Any visual depiction described in subparagraph (A) constitutes a digital forgery for purposes of this paragraph regardless of whether a label, information disclosed with the visual depiction, or the context or setting in which the visual depiction is disclosed states or implies that the visual depiction is not authentic.'';

(E) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking ''(5) DEPICTED'' and inserting ''(5) IDENTIFIABLE''; and

(ii) by striking ''depicted individual'' and inserting ''identifiable individual''; and

(F) in paragraph (6)(A), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking ''individual;'' and inserting ''individual; or''; and

(II) by striking subclause (III); and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) an identifiable individual engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and''.

(b) CIVIL ACTION.—Section 1309(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking paragraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (5)—

''(i) an identifiable individual whose intimate visual depiction is disclosed, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, without the consent of the identifiable individual, where such disclosure was made by a person who knows or recklessly disregards that the identifiable individual has not consented to such disclosure, may bring a civil action against that person in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3);

''(ii) an identifiable individual who is the subject of a digital forgery may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3) against any person that knowingly produced or possessed the digital forgery with intent to disclose it, or knowingly disclosed or solicited the digital forgery, if—

''(I) the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation;

''(II) the person knew or recklessly disregarded that the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation; and

''(III) such production, disclosure, solicitation, or possession is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce or uses any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce; and

''(iii) an identifiable individual who is the subject of a digital forgery may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3) against any person that knowingly produced the digital forgery if—

''(I) the identifiable individual did not consent to such production;

''(II) the person knew or recklessly disregarded that the identifiable individual—

''(aa) did not consent to such production; and

''(bb) was harmed, or was reasonably likely to be harmed, by the production; and

''(III) such production is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce or uses any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting ''IDENTIFIABLE'' before ''INDIVIDUALS''; and

(ii) by striking ''an individual who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the individual'' and inserting ''an identifiable individual who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the identifiable individual'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''identifiable'' before ''individual'';

(ii) by striking ''depiction'' and inserting ''intimate visual depiction or digital forgery''; and

(iii) by striking ''distribution'' and inserting ''disclosure, solicitation, or possession''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''identifiable'' before individual;

(ii) by inserting ''or digital forgery'' after each place the term ''depiction'' appears; and

(iii) by inserting '', solicitation, or possession'' after ''disclosure'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(4) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) RELIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In a civil action filed under this section, an identifiable individual may recover—

''(i) damages as provided under subparagraph (C); and

''(ii) the cost of the action, including reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.

''(B) PUNITIVE DAMAGES AND OTHER RELIEF.—The court may, in addition to any other relief available at law, award punitive damages or order equitable relief, including a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or a permanent injunction ordering the defendant to delete, destroy, or cease display or disclosure of the intimate visual depiction or digital forgery.

''(C) DAMAGES.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the identifiable individual may recover—

''(i) liquidated damages in the amount of—

''(I) $150,000; or

''(II) $250,000 if the conduct at issue in the claim was—

''(aa) committed in relation to actual or attempted sexual assault, stalking, or harassment of the identifiable individual by the defendant; or

''(bb) the direct and proximate cause of actual or attempted sexual assault, stalking, or harassment of the identifiable individual by any person; or

''(ii) actual damages sustained by the individual, which shall include any profits of the defendant that are attributable to the conduct at issue in the claim that are not otherwise taken into account in computing the actual damages.

''(D) CALCULATION OF DEFENDANT'S PROFIT.—For purposes of subparagraph (C)(ii), to establish the defendant's profits, the identifiable individual shall be required to present proof only of the gross revenue of the defendant, and the defendant shall be required to prove the deductible expenses of the defendant and the elements of profit attributable to factors other than the conduct at issue in the claim.

''(4) PRESERVATION OF PRIVACY.—In a civil action filed under this section, the court may issue an order to protect the privacy of a plaintiff, including by—

''(A) permitting the plaintiff to use a pseudonym;

''(B) requiring the parties to redact the personal identifying information of the plaintiff from any public filing, or to file such documents under seal; and

''(C) issuing a protective order for purposes of discovery, which may include an order indicating that any intimate visual depiction or digital forgery shall remain in the care, custody, and control of the court.'';

(5) in paragraph (5)(A), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''image'' and inserting ''visual depiction or digital forgery''; and

(B) by striking ''depicted'' and inserting ''identifiable''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Any action commenced under this section shall be barred unless the complaint is filed not later than 10 years from the later of—

''(A) the date on which the identifiable individual reasonably discovers the violation that forms the basis for the claim; or

''(B) the date on which the identifiable individual reaches 18 years of age.

''(7) DUPLICATIVE RECOVERY BARRED.—No relief may be ordered under paragraph (3) against a person who is subject to a judgment under section 2255 of title 18, United States Code, for the same conduct involving the same identifiable individual and the same intimate visual depiction or digital forgery.''.

(c) CONTINUED APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND TRIBAL LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall not be construed to impair, supersede, or limit a provision of Federal, State, or Tribal law.

(2) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a State or Tribal government from adopting and enforcing a provision of law governing disclosure of intimate images or nonconsensual activity involving a digital forgery, as defined in section 1309(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851(a)), as amended by this Act, that is at least as protective of the rights of a victim as this Act.

SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of and amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provision or amendment held to be unconstitutional to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected thereby.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following law clerks to the Senate Judiciary Committee be granted floor privileges until July 26, 2024: Nile Debebe, Ella Kimbell, Erin Rogers, David Jaffe, Colin Dunkley, and Cole Hernandez.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISRUPT EXPLICIT FORGED IMAGES AND NON-CONSENSUAL EDITS ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3696 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3696) to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Durbin-Grassley substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3049), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill as amended?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The bill (S. 3696), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I finally ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. That, by the way, just to note, is the deepfakes bill. It passed right now, as opposed to a few minutes ago.

PREVENTING THE FINANCING OF ILLEGAL SYNTHETIC DRUGS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee be discharged from and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1076.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1076) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on the trafficking into the United States of synthetic drugs, and related illicit finance, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1076) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, that was the fentanyl bill led by Senators CORTEZ MASTO and ROSEN that I mentioned a few minutes ago.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Way nomination; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture vote on the Way nomination occur at 3:15 p.m. and the cloture votes on the Landy and Taylor nominations occur at 5 p.m. in the order in which cloture was filed; further, that the Senate recess from 11:45 a.m. until 3 p.m.; further, that if cloture is invoked on any of the nominations, the confirmation votes occur at times to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, as a reminder, tomorrow at 2 p.m., Binyamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, will address a joint meeting of Congress. Senators should gather in the Senate Chamber at 1:20 p.m., and we will proceed to the House Chamber at 1:30 p.m.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senators WELCH and SANDERS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

ISRAEL

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, in recent weeks, the attention of the American people has been on the rapidly evolving campaign for the Presidency issues. But while our national media and the focus have shifted, it is important that we do not lose sight of the crisis in Gaza, where innocent people have suffered one calamity after another.

Also in recent weeks, thousands of defenseless, homeless people sheltering in schools, including one located in an area reportedly designated by the Israeli military as a humanitarian safe zone, have been targeted by the Israeli military with missiles supplied by the United States. Regrettably, scores have been killed, and hundreds have been wounded.

What little is left of Gaza's demolished hospitals have no capacity to properly treat injuries. Children are particularly vulnerable in this conflict. Thousands of children have been killed. Thousands have sustained severe injuries that require surgery or advanced medical care, and many suffer from other life-threatening illnesses, like cancer, that are going completely untreated. In the past 9 months, only 19 of these children have been allowed to leave Gaza, and that is shocking.

Today, my colleagues and I sent a letter to the Ambassadors of Israel and Egypt calling on them to work together, with the full cooperation of the United States, so that these children can leave Gaza and get the medical care they desperately need, and I urge their governments to do that. Gaza's children have paid far too high a price in this war.

Negotiations for a cease-fire between Israel and Hamas have been on again and off again. Each time we hear of a possible breakthrough, one side or the other makes a new demand, and then weeks pass without further word of progress, and the suffering continues. I hope soon they will reach agreement on a cease-fire.

In the meantime, it is hard to imagine the depth of misery suffered by the Palestinian people. It is also hard to imagine the depth of misery suffered by the hostages trapped underground for 9 months, subject to constant psychological and physical abuse by their captors.

I have spoken many times about the war in Gaza. It was a war, in my view, poorly conceived, with vague goals that were nothing more than slogans—not unlike our own failed wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Netanyahu was warned not to repeat our mistakes, but instead of heeding that advice, he has pursued a scorched-earth strategy that has destroyed Gaza and killed tens of thousands of people who had absolutely nothing to do with the atrocities committed by Hamas on October 7. Two million destitute people are homeless, suffering from acute hunger, and facing the real possibility of death at any moment.

Mr. Netanyahu and—I use this word intentionally—his extremist Ministers have divided the Israeli people, divided the American people, and damaged Israel's standing on the global stage.

Mr. Netanyahu's war has been carried out with our war planes, our tanks, our guns, our bombs, missiles, and bullets. It has been carried out in a manner shockingly inconsistent with the principle of proportionality, a central element of international humanitarian law that is designed to protect the innocent—international law that Israel and the United States are both bound to respect.

The counterresponse that we hear is that because Hamas fighters hide in tunnels and use civilian houses and buildings to carry out their attacks, anything is a legitimate target—even, apparently, if it means killing 50 Palestinians and wounding 100 in order to kill 1 Hamas combatant.

Of course, Israel has the right to go after those involved in the October 7 attacks. I support that. Hamas mercilessly slaughtered 1,200 innocent Israelis, and the perpetrators of those atrocities must not escape punishment. But that does not give Israel the right to use weapons supplied by the United States to kill 30 times the number of innocent Palestinians as though their lives are worth nothing. That is wrong.

Meanwhile, in the West Bank, attacks against Palestinians by Israeli settlers—illegal Israeli settlers—have skyrocketed, and hundreds have been killed.

Last week, the International Court of Justice ruled that Israel's decades-long occupation of the West Bank violates international law and amounts to annexation. The court called on Israel to cease new settlement activities, which

is also the policy of the United States, and called on it to end the occupation.

As often happens, people's attention fades or shifts to other priorities close to home. That is understandable, but that is also why it is important to remember—to remember that the bombs keep falling, and an appalling number of civilians keep dying in Gaza in a war that has gone on far, far too long; to remember that this war, in which the United States is complicit by providing these arms, was orchestrated by a Prime Minister who has no strategy—no strategy—for peace between Israelis and Palestinians.

A Prime Minister who has no vision for the future, who has acted deliberately to undercut U.S. policy at every turn, and still, he is invited here to this Congress.

I will not be attending Prime Minister Netanyahu's address tomorrow. While I welcome a constructive discussion on how to end this conflict and achieve lasting peace and security for Israelis and Palestinians, I am not interested in participating in a political stunt.

We, the United States, have a moral responsibility to do everything we can to help end this war and prevent further loss of innocent lives, and that includes holding our allies and partners to the same standards that we expect of ourselves and the rest of the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I want to commend my fellow Vermonter for his remarks. I wanted to say a few words on the same subject.

Madam President, tomorrow, Wednesday, will be a unique moment in congressional history. Throughout the many years of our country, leaders from dozens of countries with all kinds of political backgrounds and persuasions have been invited to address a joint session of Congress. To the best of my knowledge, however, tomorrow will be unique. In bringing Prime Minister Netanyahu to address a joint meeting of Congress, it will be the first time in American history that a war criminal has been given that honor.

Frankly, this invitation to Netanyahu is a disgrace and something that we will look back on with regret. With this invitation, it will be impossible, with a straight face, for the United States to lecture any country on Earth about human rights and human dignity.

As you well know, along with the Hamas leader, Yahya Sinwar, and several others, Prime Minister Netanyahu has been credibly accused of war crimes by the International Criminal Court, the ICC. That Court may soon issue arrest warrants for Sinwar and Netanyahu.

The case against Sinwar and his Hamas accomplices is clear. They were organizers of the horrific October 7 terrorist attack on Israel that began this war and involved the mass murder of 1,200 innocent men, women, and children, the taking of hostages, and sexual violence. These war crimes are well documented, and very few people would dispute the merits of these charges.

The ICC's prosecutors' charges against Netanyahu are also well founded. The charges focus on the starvation of civilians as a method of war, as well as intentional attacks against the civilian population. Specifically, the prosecutor says that Netanyahu is responsible for ''depriving [civilians] of objects indispensable to their survival, including willfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions.''

A separate U.N. independent Commission of Inquiry likewise found that both Hamas and the Israeli military have committed war crimes since October 7, leading to widespread civilian deaths. The Commission said the Israeli military's ''intentional use of heavy weapons with large destructive capacity in densely populated areas constitutes an intentional and direct attack on the civilian population, particularly affecting women and children.''

I think we all agree that Israel had the right to defend itself against the horrific Hamas attack on October 7, but Netanyahu's extreme, rightwing government has, since that attack, waged what amounts to a total war—a total war—against the entire Palestinian people, making life unlivable in Gaza and killing tens of thousands. These actions have trampled on international law, on American law, and on basic human values.

I understand that the mass media and many of us in Congress have been preoccupied in recent weeks with the awful assassination attempt against former President Trump and the changes at the top of the Democratic Presidential ticket. But while all that is going on, it is absolutely irresponsible for us to turn our backs on one of the worst humanitarian disasters in modern history, especially when that disaster has been aided and abetted by U.S. taxpayer dollars and weapons. In other words, it is not just the Israeli Government; it is us and our money and our weaponry as well.

Let us be clear. Let us be very clear as to what is going on in Gaza right now. Since this war began, among a population of 2.2 million people, at least 39,000 Palestinians have been killed and 89,000 injured—60 percent of whom are women, children, or elderly people. Most observers believe that the death toll is much higher because thousands of people remain buried under the mountains of rubble; their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Some 1.9 million people, out of a population of 2.2 million, have been driven from their homes, 90 percent of the population. Take a deep breath—90 percent of the population driven from their homes. The vast majority of these desperate and poor people have now been displaced not once, not twice, but, in some cases, four or five times, herded around like cattle. Just yesterday—yesterday—Israel announced another evacuation order for Khan Yunis, and 150,000 people were forced to flee on a moment's notice just yesterday.

When we talk about housing in Gaza, it is not just that people have been displaced time and time again. More than 60 percent of Gaza's housing has been damaged or destroyed, including 221,000 housing units that have been completely destroyed. Where are these people going to go to if and when this war ever ends? And with that housing destruction, more than a million people remain permanently homeless. Entire neighborhoods have been wiped out. Today, more than a million Palestinians—almost half of the population of Gaza—are living in tents trying to find shelter, trying to find protection from the intense summer heat in that area.

But it is not just the housing that has been destroyed. Gaza's civilian infrastructure has also been devastated. Water and sewer systems have been made inoperable—and the result: Raw sewage is running through the streets of Gaza, spreading disease, and there is very little clean water. Many roads are impassable, and there is virtually no electricity now in Gaza.

But it is not just the housing that has been destroyed, not just the infrastructure that has been destroyed. Gaza had 12 universities, schools of higher learning. Every single one of those universities has been bombed, and 88 percent of all school buildings have been damaged. In other words, under Mr. Netanyahu's leadership, the entire educational system in Gaza has been annihilated. In fact, 540 people have been killed while sheltering—sheltering—in U.N. schools.

But it is not just the housing that has been destroyed, not just the infrastructure of Gaza that has been destroyed, not just the educational system which has been destroyed. At a time when almost 90,000 people are dealing with war-related injuries in Gaza—including many, many children who have lost their arms and their legs or are suffering all kinds of diseases—the healthcare system in Gaza has been systemically obliterated. Madam President, 21 of Gaza's 36 hospitals are completely out of service, and the remainder can only partially function. The World Health Organization has recorded more than 1,000 attacks on healthcare facilities since October 7. As a result, disease is spreading due to shortages of clean water, sanitation, and hygiene. Cases of hepatitis, dysentery, and other infections are on the rise. And cases of polio have now been detected.

Malnourished women struggle to breastfeed their newborns. Formula is inaccessible and even when available cannot be used without reliable sources of clean water. So the tiniest children and their mothers suffer as well, as a result.

But it is not just displacement of 1.9 million people. It is not just the mass

destruction of housing. It is not just the obliteration of the infrastructure. It is not just the destruction of the educational system. It is not just the annihilation of the healthcare system in Gaza that we are seeing. It is even worse than that.

And I hope that my colleagues who attend Mr. Netanyahu's remarks on Wednesday remember this as they rise time and time again to give him standing ovations. As a result of Israeli restrictions on humanitarian aid, people in Gaza are now starving to death. So remember when people stand up and applaud, children, women, innocent people in Gaza are now starving to death. According to the best available research, drawing on leading experts from the U.N. and other aid organizations around the world, some 495,000 Palestinians face starvation. These groups estimate that more than 50,000 children require treatment for acute malnutrition and are at risk of starving to death. At least 30 documented—I suspect it is a lot higher number than that—have already starved to death. So when you stand up and applaud that guy, remember the starving children that he has created.

But even those who get the lifesaving care they need, the children will carry the scars of this disaster for the rest of their lives. As every psychologist will tell you, a child's brain develops fastest in the first 2 years of life, and childhood malnutrition does lifelong cognitive and physical damage. That is what Netanyahu is doing to the children of Gaza.

And I would ask my colleagues to stop for a moment and also think about the psychological damage this war has done to the children there. Imagine being a child living with the constant buzzing of drones above your head, wondering whether those drones are going to rain fire and bullets onto your home, wondering if they might strike you at any moment.

Imagine being a little 5-year-old witnessing your relatives killed, your neighborhood destroyed. Think about being a 10-year-old going hungry night after night and searching around for water and for food to survive. Think about being pushed from one place to another not knowing where you will be tomorrow, carrying your little water, your few belongings through streets running with sewage and amid piles of rubble and trash.

That is what Mr. Netanyahu, the man Congress is honoring tomorrow, has done to the children of Gaza. According to the U.N. and virtually every humanitarian organization functioning in Gaza, Israel has intentionally blocked humanitarian aid—including food, water, and medical supplies—from reaching the desperate people of Gaza.

And let us be clear: There is no—no—excuse for this. Blocking humanitarian aid, killing aid workers, and creating the conditions for starvation—these are not only acts of extreme cruelty, but they are clear violations of both U.S. and international law. They are war crimes. They are war crimes. And Netanyahu heads the government that has enacted these policies.

So, tomorrow, when Netanyahu comes before Congress, I hope that, for one second, the Members who attend will focus—just for a second—on the starving children in Gaza. I hope, while they applaud, that they will think about the hundreds of aid workers killed, the dozens of hospitals bombed, the housing destroyed, and the universities obliterated.

When Mr. Netanyahu rises to speak tomorrow, I also hope that my colleagues remember that all this death and destruction is not just the unfortunate byproduct of a brutal war. Revenge and destruction are the explicit policy of Netanyahu's extremist rightwing government.

Two days into the war—2 days—after October 7, Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant said:

> I have ordered a complete siege on the Gaza Strip. There will be no electricity, no food, no fuel, everything is closed. We are fighting human animals and we are acting accordingly.

And that is exactly how they have pursued this war. They define the Palestinian people as human animals, and, tragically, they have acted consistent with that view.

Let us remember and understand that the Israel of today is not the Israel of the past. It is now run by a rightwing extremist government.

National Security Minister Ben-Gvir, the man who oversees the police, has long advocated for the forcible expulsion of Palestinians from the region.

Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, the man responsible for the occupied West Bank, is also an extreme racist and has called for the expulsion of Palestinians from the land. He has called for segregated hospital wards for Jews and Arabs because ''Arabs are my enemies.'' And that is the man who is in charge of the occupied West Bank. And that is the current Israeli Finance Minister as well.

It should come as no surprise that this extremist government, in addition to destroying Gaza, has overseen record Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank, in violation of international law and commitments to the United States. Israeli forces and vigilante settlers have killed more than 500 Palestinians in the West Bank since October 7, including 131 children.

Just last week, the International Court of Justice issued a ruling on the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. A panel of 15 accomplished judges from around the world confirmed what most of the world has long known: that occupation is illegal and must end.

I know that there are some here in Congress—not many, but some—who have condemned Netanyahu and his extremist government. But condemning Netanyahu is not enough. We cannot condemn a Prime Minister, who the ICC considers to be a war criminal, while at the same time continuing to provide his government with tens of billions of dollars in military aid. That is hypocrisy at its worst.

Just today, I am happy to say, seven major trade unions here in the United States, including the Association of Flight Attendants, the American Postal Workers Union, the International Union of Painters, the National Education Association, the Service Employees International Union, the United Auto Workers, and the United Electrical Workers—some of the largest unions in America, representing some 6 million workers—sent a letter to President Biden calling on him to immediately halt all military aid to Israel.

And they are absolutely right. Netanyahu is a rightwing extremist and a war criminal who has devoted his career to killing the prospects of a two-state solution and lasting peace in the region. He should not be welcome to the U.S. Congress.

On the contrary, his policies in Gaza and the West Bank should be roundly condemned and his rightwing extremist government should not receive another nickel from U.S. taxpayers.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until Wednesday, July 24, 2024, at 10 a.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:37 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 24, 2024, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

LISA T. BALLANCE, OF OREGON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 13, 2027, VICE FRANCES M.D. GULLAND, TERM EXPIRED.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

MATTHEW JAMES MARZANO, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2028. VICE JEFFREY MARTIN BARAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DAVID SAMUEL JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE J. RUSSELL GEORGE, DECEASED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GABRIEL ESCOBAR, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

PATRICE H. KUNESH, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE E. SEQUOYAH SIMERMEYER, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 10502:

To be general

LT. GEN. STEVEN S. NORDHAUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. JOHN D. LAMONTAGNE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. RANDALL REED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL L. AHMANN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL L. DOWNS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. EVAN L. PETTUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. REBECCA J. SONKISS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOEL B. VOWELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GAVIN A. LAWRENCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CURTIS A. BUZZARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. EDMOND M. BROWN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GREGORY J. BRADY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. ALVIN HOLSEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. PETER A. GARVIN

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DEVIN R. PEPPER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DEWEE S. DEBUSK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KYLE Y. TOBARA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

DANIEL E. BALL
JASON R. DE LA VEGA
JOSE E. PLAZA–ORTIZ
CHRISTOPHER E. POWERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

SHANNON D. HUNTLEY
DAVID A. NAGEL
EVAN J. STARCEVIC
WILLIAM D. VANPOOL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be captain

ALLEN M. AGOR
DAVID R. BEAM
KEVIN J. BEHM
MICHAEL J. BROWN
EMIL D. DINNOCENZO
THOMAS T. DIXON
STEVEN A. DYKSTRA
LEE R. FIKE
SYLVESTER R. FOLEY IV
ROBERT J. GILLIS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER D. HOLLAND
JOHN E. HOLTHAUS
KENNETH C. INGLE
REED A. KITCHEN
MICHAEL J. KOS
ROBERT A. LOW
KENNETH C. PACKARD
ISAAC M. PELT
MATTHEW B. POWELL
JOSEPH F. PRESTON
NICHOLAS R. QUIHUIS
JON B. QUIMBY
BRIAN M. RHOADES
TAD J. ROBBINS
CHRISTOPHER W. ROSE
MICHAEL S. SILVER
GARTH W. STORZ
JOSLYN M. VENEY
GERALD V. WEERS

To be commander

DANIEL P. BERGEN II
DAVID L. BRYANT
ERIC N. CLOW
BRENDAN P. DANNER
KRISTOPHER K. DEVISSER
CHRISTOPHER T. DEYOUNG
JOEL J. HUBBARD
MEGHAN A. HUGHES
ANDREW R. JACOBS
MARCUS A. JOHNSON
BARBARA K. MOREJON
WESLEY F. MUSSELMAN
JOHN M. ROSATI, JR.
JACOB A. SHAFFER
GREGORY M. SHINEGO

To be lieutenant commander

JEFFREY I. AYCO
DUNCAN X. BACKER
MARCUS A. BOLLES
ANDREW BONNER
SEAN M. BRENNAN
MELISSA M. CARDENAS
COLE M. CARLSON
JONATHAN J. CLEMENTE
TIMOTHY M. EICHLER
NICHOLAS C. FERNANDEZ
JOHN W. FOUNDS, JR.
BRIAN A. FRITZ
NICOLAS D. HART
CRISTINA HAYWOOD
KURT A. HEIDEMANN
DANIEL A. HODGES
JUDSON B. HOLCOMBE
BENJAMIN M. HOLSBO
MARCUS C. HUNT
JORDAN S. LLOYD
COLIN J. LUZZI
ALEXANDER J. MARSHALL
CONNER J. MONETTE
MARK A. NASH
MARCUS B. PADILLA
ANNA N. PAZ
HEATH E. PERKEY
TAYLOR A. ROGERS
THOMAS R. SHAW
ROBERT L. STEP
ADAM C. TAYLOR
BRYAN E. TRACY
DANIEL S. TSUJI
ADAM R. VEIT
JOHNNY T. WATSON
MAXWELL E. WIECHEC
JONATHAN A. YUEN

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

ANDRAY ABRAHAMIAN, OF CALIFORNIA
JASON SLOANE ADAMS, OF VIRGINIA
JAIME ALPAUGH, OF VIRGINIA
RICHARD CLARK ANDERSON, OF VIRGINIA
JACQUELINE LEIGH ANDROS, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS MACAULAY BABINGTON, OF MARYLAND
JAMES LANDERN BARKER, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES J. BARNES, OF SOUTH DAKOTA
KATHRYN GRIESS BARUJA, OF NEW MEXICO
AMANDA R. BELKIN, OF VIRGINIA
NANCY M. BELLINO, OF TEXAS
LAUREN BENE, OF VIRGINIA
MARA NIELLE BIRD, OF CALIFORNIA
JEFFREY L. BIRSCHBACH, OF ILLINOIS
TRACE A. BISKIN, OF VIRGINIA
SARAH LOUISE BLANCHARD, OF FLORIDA
FOREST L. BOLES, OF OREGON
CLARA HILARY ENGLE BOLEY, OF TEXAS
EMILY E. BREHOB, OF MICHIGAN
CHARLES B. BROCKNER, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE S. BUNNEY, OF VIRGINIA
SARAH WHITNEY FELCH BURKE, OF VIRGINIA
LEVI JESSE BURKETT, OF OREGON
JUSTIN BERNARD CAMPBELL, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID MICHAEL CARDWELL, OF VIRGINIA
AJA ALIANNA CARTER, OF VIRGINIA
STEPHEN Y. CHEN, OF WASHINGTON
MOHMOUD CHIKH–ALI, OF VIRGINIA
TAYLOR FONTE COFIELD, OF COLORADO
RYAN MATTHEW COOPER, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT BENJAMIN COPPER, OF VIRGINIA
CODY JESSE CRAIG, OF VIRGINIA
GAVIN DAVIS CRONKRITE, OF VIRGINIA
KEVIN R. CROOKSHANK, OF ILLINOIS
SARAH M. DAVIS, OF TENNESSEE
PIETRO C. DISCIASCIO, OF VIRGINIA
KEVIN PAUL DOLLIVER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
JAMES T. DUKE, OF NEW JERSEY
DANA DURKEE, OF MINNESOTA
JEREMY ORLAND EVANS, OF IDAHO
JOEL L. FERNANDEZ, OF VIRGINIA
RACHAEL MARIE FINLEY, OF NORTH CAROLINA
AURELIE FLORIAN, OF WASHINGTON
JOHN W. FOSTER, OF PENNSYLVANIA
SYDNEY L. FREEMAN, OF NEW JERSEY
GIDEON M. FRENCH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COLLEEN FRENCH, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN BENJAMIN GALLAGHER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEVON M. GAN, OF COLORADO
WILLIAM TODD GARRISON, OF FLORIDA
KELLY L. GEOGHEGAN, OF VIRGINIA
BRENT GEORGE GIBBONS, OF VIRGINIA
DOUGLAS M. GRANE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHANEL G. GRICE, OF HAWAII
KARRIE A. GURBACKI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CAITLIN J. GUSTAFSON, OF VIRGINIA
PETER F. HAMM, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID J. HAMMOND, OF ARIZONA
HASSAN Y. HASSEN, OF GEORGIA
EMILY MARGARET WARD HOFFMAN, OF VIRGINIA
AARON HUANG, OF CALIFORNIA
GUSTAVUS MANFRED HULIN, OF FLORIDA
QUINN C. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA
ASHLEY T. INMAN, OF FLORIDA
MICHAEL J. IRVINE, OF VIRGINIA
DIANA L. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER M. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
CLINTON D. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
MATTHEW RYAN JONES, OF VIRGINIA
LEAH JORDANO–KUDALIS, OF MINNESOTA
ABBEY LYNN JORSTAD–CANNATA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KELLY DIIRO JUAREZ, OF IOWA
TRISHA KAY JUH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MATTHEW MILES KATSUKI, OF VIRGINIA
SARA ANNE KAUFFMAN, OF TEXAS
THANVA KHOUVONGSAVANH, OF VIRGINIA
DANA LEE KILIAN, OF VIRGINIA
CLELL KNIGHT, OF VIRGINIA
JEFFREY WILLIAM KNOKE, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER N. KOOY, OF ILLINOIS
SHOBHIT KUMAR, OF FLORIDA
JASON S. KUMAR, OF VIRGINIA
PETER EDWIN LAFFOON, OF WASHINGTON
MICHAEL GREGORY LAROCQUE, OF RHODE ISLAND
JOY HONG–MAY LIN, OF INDIANA
MING–HUN LIU, OF FLORIDA
KRISTOFER ANDREW LOFGREN, OF VIRGINIA
EVAN W. LORD, OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDER REID MACINTOSH, OF VIRGINIA
OLIVIA PUAIPU MAIGRET, OF HAWAII
DANIEL LAWRENCE MARTELLO, OF VIRGINIA
LUCY A. MASON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PHILLIP JOHN MATIAS, OF CONNECTICUT

MAHER K. MATTA, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN DAVID MAY, OF UTAH
REBECCA E. MCCALL, OF VIRGINIA
STEPHANIE M. MENDOZA AGATIC, OF VIRGINIA
MARK C. MEYER, OF VIRGINIA
KIRA R. MICHELSON, OF VIRGINIA
ANNA WATERFIELD MILLER, OF MARYLAND
ELIZABETH A. MINA, OF PENNSYLVANIA
MARK AARON MITCHELL, OF VIRGINIA
GERALDINE L. MONTESINOS, OF NEW YORK
JOHN JAMES MOONEY, OF VIRGINIA
REBECCA ELIZABETH MOORE, OF NORTH CAROLINA
KATHERINE MURPHY, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW C. MURRAY, OF VIRGINIA
CHANIQUA DARNAE NELSON, OF MARYLAND
KAITLIN E. NITTA, OF VIRGINIA
SAMUEL M. NORTHRUP, OF KENTUCKY
MICHELLE KATE OLIVIER, OF VIRGINIA
PATRICK THOMAS O'NEILL, OF MICHIGAN
REBECCA–JANE R. ORTIZ, OF VIRGINIA
RACHEL V. PATTON–MOLITORS, OF WYOMING
SCOTT PECORARO, OF VIRGINIA
CRISTINE M. PEDERSEN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KATHERINE LEE PLEMONS, OF VIRGINIA
COLLEEN E. QUIGLEY, OF ARIZONA
JOHN C. QUINN, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL DAVIS RIEDELL, OF VIRGINIA
VICTORIA Z. RINDONE, OF VIRGINIA
NIGEL H. ROBINSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS
LA TOYA A. ROBINSON, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM H. ROETING, OF VIRGINIA
ALYSSA J. ROLAND, OF MINNESOTA
TIMOTHY ALAN RUSSELL, OF TENNESSEE
NICHOLAS ROBERT SACHANDA, OF VIRGINIA
JESSICA MARIE SANTOS, OF VIRGINIA
JUSTIN M. SCARR, OF VIRGINIA
JAN KRYSTIAN SCISLOWICZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WILLIAM PAUL SEFCIK, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ANDREW JOSEPH SHINN, OF CALIFORNIA
LEANNE MARIE SHOTT, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE K. SMITH, OF DELAWARE
TARINA JOAN SPEIDEL, OF TENNESSEE
SEAN PATRICK SRICHANKIJ, OF ARIZONA
PHILLIP J. STICHA, OF VIRGINIA
LANA ALAINE SURFACE, OF INDIANA
DAVID G. TAGLE, OF NEW YORK
PETER W. TAVES, OF VIRGINIA
ELISABETH LOUISE THORESON–GREEN, OF NEBRASKA
HAWI T. TILAHUNE, OF MINNESOTA
CHARLES H. TISDALE, OF WASHINGTON
DANTE RENATO TOPPO, OF OREGON
DARRAH LANE TRELEAVEN, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHE M. TRIPLETT, OF ARIZONA
MEGAN E. TRUXILLO, OF WASHINGTON
MELIA CLAIRE UNGSON, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT A. VILLAR, OF VIRGINIA
CATHERINE DAKSHINA VOETSCH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KENT VOS, OF VIRGINIA
JOHNATHAN A. WALLIS, OF VIRGINIA
JIRO R. WATERS, OF SOUTH DAKOTA
JEFFREY LEE WATTS, OF TEXAS
KATHARINE M. WATTS, OF HAWAII
RAYMOND CHARLES WHITNEY, OF VIRGINIA
MARC D. WILLIAMS, OF WASHINGTON
WILLIAM CHESTER WOJNAROWSKI, OF ILLINOIS
TARYN ELIZABETH WOLF, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS FRANCIS WOODS, OF VIRGINIA
MARIAM M. YAQUB, OF WASHINGTON
SARAH SAMANTHA YEE, OF CALIFORNIA
BO–MOON YEE, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

HOLLY KIRKING LOOMIS, OF LOUISIANA
THOMAS T. JUNG, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

ZACK T. KENDALL, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE JULY 7, 2020:

KATHERINE L. MEREDITH, OF OHIO

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 2021:

THOMAS W. ECKERT, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE AUGUST 8, 2023:

WILLIAM P. FERRARI, OF VIRGINIA

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination under the authority of the order of the Senate of 01/07/2009 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

*JAMES R. IVES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

*Nominee has committed to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 23, 2024:

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

COLLEEN DUFFY KIKO, OF NORTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING JULY 29, 2027.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING LIFE OF MRS. JANICE MARIE LITTLE BARTLEY

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the incredible life of Mrs. Janice Marie Little Bartley, an outstanding leader, my very dear friend, and big sister. Domiciled in my Congressional District, she was a resident of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and passed away early Friday morning, June 28, 2024. Janice was an active member of Delta Sigma Theta, Incorporated Sorority, since her initiation into the Beta Gamma Chapter at Dillard University in New Orleans. As a proud Dillard Alumnae, she earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree. As a National Urban Fellow, she earned a Master of Public Administration Degree from Bernard Baruch College, City University of New York.

She was an experienced Housing Administrator who started her housing career more than 35 years ago and worked throughout the years with local, state and federal programs in the areas of community development, neighborhood revitalization, homelessness and HIV housing supports, housing management, housing development and construction. Janice also worked at Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana and served as Vice President and Dean for Student Affairs and a member of the Executive Council.

Janice Bartley's career began as the Mayor's Executive Assistant and later the Executive Director for the Office of Housing and Urban Affairs for the City of New Orleans. With a staff of more than 140 individuals and a budget of more than $30 million, her office had the responsibility of administering the City's federal CDBG funds, ESG, Stewart B. McKinney, HOPWA, HOME and local housing funds. She worked to expand community development projects, create and support viable economic development programs and establish housing programs to reduce blight, revitalize neighborhoods and to create decent, safe and affordable housing opportunities for low income and or vulnerable individuals and families in the community. Within the City of New Orleans Mayoral Administration of then, Sidney Barthelemy, Janice and I worked closely together as Legislative Coordinators.

As she continued her career as a loyal and dedicated employee with a passion for housing, her career continued as HUD Regional Director for Volunteers of America and most recently as Director of Housing Development and Operations at the Council of Aging of Baton Rouge.

Janice has served as the Director of HUD Housing Operations for Volunteers of America Greater Baton Rouge. She successfully supervised the management of affordable multi-family 202 and 811 HUD properties in Baton Rouge, New Roads, Lake Charles, Elton and Oberlin, Louisiana. Bartley was recognized by the National VOA for Excellence in Housing and for serving as the 2018 Chair of the National VOA Housing Operations Shared Leadership Network.

In 2006, Janice worked for the State of Louisiana, Office of Family and Children Services. Post Hurricane Katrina, she was assigned to the FEMA Headquarters to provide support and assistance to hurricane victims. She also worked collaboratively with key staff from the Offices of DHH, OCD and the Homelessness Continuum of Care to develop, monitor and manage a $25.9 million disaster recovery Grant for Homelessness and Housing Support, to implement the Permanent Supportive Housing program and to increase PSH vouchers for homeless individuals or those at risk of becoming homeless.

Janice joined the EBRCOA staff in 2021 as Director of Housing Development and Operations. She worked collaboratively with the Housing Team with direct oversight for the development and construction of Lotus Village Senior Community and served on the Lease Management Oversight Team. She also worked collaboratively with the EBRCOA Construction Team on the predesign and development of Lotus Village at the Lake Senior Housing and the Lotus Village at the Lake Senior Center.

A strong believer in family values, she is survived by her beloved husband of 35 years, Frank Bartley, III, and the mother of four—Domonique M. Bartley, Jacqueline E. Bartley, Frank Bartley, IV, and Nicole A. Bartley. Janice was the sister of Robert Little, Jr. (Patricia), Edgar Little, Sr. (Julie), Yvette Little Fisher (Johnny Jr.), and Monique Brumfield. She is preceded in death by her parents, Robert and Emmalee S. Little. Janice was a faithful member of both Greater Liberty Baptist Church of New Orleans pre-Katrina and Greater King David Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, LA post-Katrina.

I take pride in calling Janice my dear friend. I will forever cherish the time we worked together in my early career as a public servant, crediting her for the many values I hold in serving constituents. The 2nd Congressional District of Louisiana pays tribute to Mrs. Janice Marie Little Bartley on celebrating her life, a very loving person who cares more about others than she does for herself, selfless dedication, devoted leadership, and faithfully serving others.

COMMEMORATING AND HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CUMMINS ENGINE PLANT IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

HON. NICHOLAS A. LANGWORTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Cummins Engine Plant in Jamestown, New York—a beacon of American ingenuity, resilience, and commitment to excellence.

Fifty years ago, in 1974, the Cummins Plant opened its doors in Jamestown. It started as a modest facility, with a mission to produce high-quality engines that would power the dreams and livelihoods of countless Americans. This plant embodied the spirit of Jamestown—a community built on hard work, determination, and a belief in a brighter future.

Over the decades, the Cummins Plant has grown into one of the largest and most advanced engine manufacturing facilities in the world. Its workforce, drawn from the heart of Jamestown and its surrounding areas, has been the lifeblood of this transformation. The plant now employs over 1,500 dedicated individuals, each one contributing to the production of engines and generators that power everything from trucks and buses to buildings and machines.

The plant's history is filled with milestones that reflect its enduring impact. In the 1980s, Cummins introduced the industry-leading Cummins N14 engine, which became a cornerstone of heavy-duty trucking. In the 1990s, the plant embraced advanced manufacturing techniques, paving the way for the production of cleaner and more efficient engines. In the 2000s, Cummins continued to lead with innovations in diesel and natural gas technologies, showcasing their ability to adapt and thrive in an evolving landscape.

As we celebrate this remarkable 50th anniversary, we are reminded of the plant's humble beginnings and the incredible journey it has undertaken. We are reminded of the visionaries who saw potential in Jamestown, the workers who brought that vision to life, and the community that has supported this endeavor every step of the way. In recognizing the Cummins Plant, we honor not just a facility, but a symbol of American industry at its best.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me in congratulating the Cummins Engine Plant on their 50th anniversary and their invaluable service to the residents of our communities.

HONORING ARMANDO VAZQUEZ-RAMOS

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Armando Vazquez-Ramos, an outstanding professor, who has served our Southern Californian communities as an educator and activist for more than 55 years since 1968.

Professor Vazquez-Ramos' family has been active with unions since the 1970's, holding leadership roles in different organizations across Southern California and active roles

with the California Faculty Association, California Teachers Association and National Education Association for over 35 years.

Professor Vazquez-Ramos earned a Bachelor of Arts in Mexican-American Studies and a Master's in Psychology at California State University, Long Beach and a Master's in Public Administration at Pepperdine University. As a student leader in 1969, Professor Vazquez-Ramos was a co-founder of the Chicano and Latino Studies department at California State University, Long Beach.

He has taught various topics and issues related to Chicano/Latino studies at California State University, Long Beach Chicano and Latino Studies Department. During his time at the Office of International Programs, he promoted California-Mexico exchange and North American Studies programs. Since 1998, he has led travel-study groups to Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela for students, faculty, and union leaders.

In 1999, he also established the California-Mexico Project at California State University, Long Beach. The California-Mexico Project raised scholarship funds for students to study abroad in Mexico and promote educational exchange. In 2008, Assembly Concurrent Resolution 146 recognized the California-Mexico Project and directed the California Research Bureau to conduct the ''The California Research Bureau Report on California-Mexico Study Abroad Programs'' study.

In 2010, Professor Vazquez-Ramos' established the non-profit California-Mexico Studies Center to research, develop, promote, and establish policies and programs between higher educational institutions and cultural organizations that will enhance the teaching, mobility and exchange of faculty, students, and professionals between California and the U.S. with Mexico.

The establishment and creation of the California-Mexico Studies Center has allowed more than 400 students a safe opportunity to study abroad with an additional 200 students who participated through the California-Mexico Dreamers Study Abroad Program. The California-Mexico Dreamers Study Abroad Program was precedent-setting study abroad model which Professor Vazquez-Ramos established in 2014.

Professor Vazquez-Ramos has impacted the lives of thousands of students during his 55-year career and has created the opportunity for students to return to their birthplace, meet their families, and discover their homeland while advancing their academic careers. His legacy career has established precedent and model programs for universities and colleges to follow for future generations.

Professor Vazquez-Ramos was awarded the Barrio Station Lifetime Achievement Award on March 14th during the Barrio Station 54th Anniversary Dinner. He is celebrated for his dedication and lifelong commitment to his students and our community as a devoted professor, innovator, and mentor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote for H.R. 8812, the Water Resources and Development Act due to air travel delays. I have long supported this bipartisan bill that continues to provide better resources for America's waterways, ports and coastal resiliency.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICK W. ALLEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

HONORING REVEREND W.C. AND DONNA MARTIN

HON. NATHANIEL MORAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Wilbert C. Martin, pastor of Bennett Chapel Missionary Baptist Church in Shelby County, Texas, and his wife Donna Martin. Through their efforts to live out their faith and serve others, they brought about the foster or adoption of seventy-seven of the most at-risk children in the Texas foster care system.

Nearly three decades ago, Rev. W.C. Martin and his wife Donna, who already had two biological children, adopted another four, starting a movement of twenty-two families within the unincorporated Possum Trot community in East Texas to adopt seventy-seven children.

Mrs Martin was inspired to adopt after the death of her beloved mother, Murtha, who had raised eighteen children. She stated, ''And the Holy Spirit said, 'Think about those other children out there that do not have what you had with your mother.' I was overcome with such warmness. I walked back into the house, picked up the Yellow Pages and called an adoption agency.''

The story of the Martins and the Bennett Chapel Baptist Missionary Association Church community has been retold in the recent film Sound of Hope: The Story of Possum Trot, which dramatizes their unbreakable faith and generosity for these children. Their story is an inspiration for all of us to give and love more, especially for the most vulnerable.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MRS. JANE BARTKE

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and lasting contributions of Mrs. Jane Bartke. Mrs. Bartke, who passed away at the age of 86, leaves behind an indelible legacy of service to our country and Contra Costa County.

A longtime resident of El Cerrito, California, Mrs. Bartke's commitment to her community inspired her to serve in the California Public School System for over thirty years. Throughout her career in education, Mrs. Bartke served as a teacher, counselor, and Department Chair for West Contra Costa Unified School District. She consistently demonstrated a steadfast dedication to her students, and her wisdom and compassion undeniably changed the California education system for the better.

Mrs. Bartke's commitment to her community extended beyond her critical efforts as an educator. She also served on the El Cerrito City Council, as Mayor of El Cerrito, and as President of the Trust for the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Mrs Bartke's public service was characterized by her selflessness, advocacy for the people of El Cerrito, and commitment to the empowerment of women.

Mrs. Bartke exemplified the spirit of altruism in all areas of her life. She will be remembered not only for her decades of service to California students and teachers, but also for her genuine spirit of kindness and compassion. She leaves behind an everlasting mark on countless students, fellow teachers, and the El Cerrito community.

Mrs. Bartke's enduring spirit will live on in her husband, two daughters, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to Mrs. Bartke's loved ones I know that they, along with the people of Contra Costa County, join me in celebrating her life and legacy.

RECOGNIZING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF RUSHDIE'S ATTACK

HON. JENNIFER A. KIGGANS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD remarks submitted at the request of a Virginia Beach constituent, Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman of Temple Lev Tikvah, and are a reflection of his views:

''Prolific author, Salman Rushdie, with translations to more than forty languages and winner of multiple prestigious literary prizes, including the 2023 PEN Centenary Courage Award, rewards us with his latest publication, Knife (Meditations After An Attempted Murder). New York: Random House. 2024. He made news around the world when attacked at the Chautauqua Institution, in upstate New York, on August 12, 2022, by a would-be assassin who acted upon the Fatwa of a death sentence issued by Ayatollah Khomeini 33½ years earlier.

The Ayatollah responded to Rushdie's book, The Satanic Verses, which he deemed blasphemous against Islam. Poignantly and ironically, Rushdie was to address that fateful day on creating safe spaces in America for foreign writers in a project, ''City of asylum Pittsburg,'' initiated by Henry Reese and his wife Diane Samuels. The author's attacker was 24 years old and described by Rushdie as ''the A.'', referring derogatorily by the author to the vile attack, thus revealing his profound disgust for the attacker's both act and personality. Interestingly the author had a premonition in the form of a dream of being attacked two nights before the shaking event.

Rushdie's overwhelming hurting, physically and psychologically, of the 27 seconds brutal knifing is captured in his inimitable

style, ''He had reached his target, after all; his blade was entering his target's body, over and over again, and he had every reason to think he had succeeded in his endeavor and was standing on the stage of history . . . But then he was dragged off me and pinned down. His twenty-seven seconds of fame were over. He was nobody again.'' Obviously, the author's anger at his attacker who had sought to serve his God at the cost of his victim's life, is tangible. He did suffer from PTSD manifested still in weekly nightmares, and credits writing this book to his literary agent, Andrew Wylie's urging, though reluctant and thinking that his time as an author was over, while expecting the publication of his twenty-first book, Victory City.

We are all better off for Rushdie's positive decision at a trying crossword. Losing one eye and enduring six weeks in two hospitals, he however retained his biting humor, ''Don't worry I'm the champion of draining fluids.'' Celebrating his ''return to the world,'' he likened his joyful leaving the hospital to becoming a US citizen in New York in 2016, though this time surrounded by tight security. Ever pondering the meaning of the knife, the tool through which he was expected to die, the meticulous author offers profound reflections on his own artistic knife that is no less consequential without cutting into human flesh, ''language, too was a knife. It could cut open the world and reveal its meaning, its inner workings, Its secrets, its truths. It could cut through from one reality to another. It could call bullshit, open people's eyes, create beauty. Language was my knife.''

Indeed, the author's heroic speaking truth to power before and after the ghastly attack that almost cost his life dedicated to the best in humanity, posits him with our revered teachers and sages uplifting humanity by pointing at its shortcomings. Rushdie reminds me of my late great friend, Eli Wiesel, winner of the Noble Peace Prize. Surely Rushdie too has earned it and/or the Nobel Literature Prize, for his immense contribution toward a sane world. Speaking on May 13, 2022, in the United Nations on behalf of PEN America on the writers' potential contribution in a troubled world facing the Ukraine war, Rushdie did not mince words, harshly criticizing Putin while praising Zelenskyy.

He also expressed grave concern on the role of white supremacy in turning America back and backwards, the deadly attack at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue, yet aiming sharp barbs at his own birthplace India for its religious Hindu-Muslim wars threatening democracy. Regarding himself as non-religious, his deep concern is with religion's proclivity for violence and its need to remain in the private sphere. Reflecting on the September 11 Twin Towers attack, ''An aircraft could be a knife, too.'' He gratefully recalls deceased Egyptian author and Nobel Literature Laureate, Naguib Mahfouz, who opposed the Fatwa against Rushdie, prompting an Islamist terrorist to attack him on October 14, 1994, but he survived. This remarkable book's contribution—testimonial by a great author and humanitarian is both a warning and a celebration.''

REMEMBERING THE OUTSTANDING LIFE OF THE LATE DOUGLAS A. HARGRAY

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Late Honorable Douglas A. "Doug" Hargray, as he passed away at the tender age of 58, though a true fighter as a 31-year quadriplegic following a motor vehicle accident.

Doug was born May 21, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois. In his early years, he attended Charles Wacker Elementary School. As a courageous youth, he was an active member of the Cub Scouts and later the Boy Scouts of America. He attended summer camp at Culver Military in Culver, Indiana, from 7 to 10 years old. Doug was awarded first place in a science fair, allowing him to showcase his ideas at a District Science Fair thereafter. Doug then attended Saint Ignatius College Prep for high school in Chicago, IL, graduating in 1983.

Doug was beyond excited to have been accepted and enrolled at Xavier University of Louisiana, located in New Orleans, Louisiana, an institution in my district, of which I am a proud alumnus. After only one year on campus, Doug pledged the most auspicious fraternity Kappa Alpha Psi, Inc 's Beta Iota Chapter, at Xavier University of Louisiana in 1984. To further define his true fraternal dedication, he was a life member of this outstanding organization, a great fraternity brother, and a mentor to many young men.

After his time at Xavier University, he enrolled at Meharry Medical College to pursue a master's degree in public health. Sadly, during his time at Meharry Medical College, he was seriously injured in a motor vehicle accident on April 21, 1991, leaving him a quadriplegic He was to enroll as a medical school student later that year.

Doug's gift to serve as an exceptional role model did not only help youth, family, and friends; he also was a significant role model to those that cared for him as a quadriplegic; what a true gift from God. I know that I will miss the opportunity to connect with Doug. He has been a great inspiration to me, and I credit him for the encouragement he offered throughout my political career. His kind words have always been an inspiration to me.

I will forever carry Doug as an Angel on my shoulder, guiding me to further propel in future life achievements. He will truly be missed, warmly thought of, and forever loved for endless years to come. Though his passing brings a tear to our eyes, may all the love, support, and great times bring a smile to our faces as we forever cherish his memories.

May he take his rest in God's Kingdom. His life, legacy, and impact on those he touched will forever be remembered.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDREW S. CLYDE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, due to the Cloudstrike outage, I experienced extreme flight delays and was delayed at the Atlanta airport for twelve hours.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356; NAY on Roll Call No. 357; and NAY on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK T. McHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to cast my votes for S. Amdt. 3249 or H.R. 8812.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

RECOGNIZING THE PROFOUND SERVICE OF GIANNA EMANUELA MOLLA

HON. NICHOLAS A. LANGWORTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the living legacy of Gianna Emanuela Molla, MD—who has dedicated her life to the health of women and children as she serves and advocates for the sanctity of life. Her journey, intertwined with compassion, dedication, and profound faith, serves as an inspiration to all who seek to make a difference in this world.

Her mother, Saint Gianna Beretta Molla, showed immeasurable courage during her pregnancy while facing a life-threatening condition. In the end, she was forced to make the hardest choice, herself or her daughter. She heroically chose to prioritize her unborn child, demonstrating a profound act of sacrificial love as a testament to her unwavering belief in the sanctity of all life, a belief that guided her every action and decision.

Continuing in this legacy, Gianna Emanuela Molla has traveled the world bringing a message of hope, love, and maternal appreciation. She actively supports initiatives that promote life-affirming values and contribute to organizations that assist women facing difficult pregnancies. Her life of service extend beyond the confines of her clinic, touching many through her kindness, generosity, and unwavering faith.

Her service is a reminder that we must be grounded in a deep appreciation for life—because there is no greater gift.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE SHEILA JACKSON LEE

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, tonight, we mourn the loss of our dear friend, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

She was a fighter, a fierce intellect, and above all, a force. Her presence here in Washington—for almost 30 years—was unmatched.

Her constituents were not only the good people of Houston; they were the disadvantaged looking for an opportunity, the destitute

looking for a new start in our country, and the vulnerable looking for an advocate.

I have no doubt that her legacy of fearless leadership and commitment to her community will continue to inspire generations.

It would be impossible to distill Congresswoman JACKSON LEE's three decades of service in Congress here tonight but suffice it to say there was not a subject worthy of attention that she ignored.

As a Member of the Homeland Security Committee since it became a standing committee almost 20 years ago, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE fought for resources for first responders, help for those suffering the effects of natural disasters, and immigration policies that reflect our values as a Nation of immigrants.

Congresswoman JACKSON LEE's reputation preceded her. On Capitol Hill, it appeared that she could be in more than one place at once.

Within one hour, the congresswoman could be observed giving a floor speech, participating in a committee hearing on a topic she cared about whether or not she was a Member of the committee, and then giving remarks at an event to support a cause.

She was relentless, and every cause she took on was better because of it. The Nation owes her a debt of gratitude.

I am grateful that Congresswoman JACKSON LEE decided to lend her immeasurable energy and tenacity to the Homeland Security Committee. Her absence will be felt just as much as her presence, and we will miss her dearly.

Tonight, we continue our prayers for her family, friends, and constituents.

May God bless SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

TRIBUTE TO THE BURBANK COMMUNITY YMCA ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Burbank Community YMCA, located in Burbank, California.

The Burbank Community YMCA was founded in 1924 with a commitment to strengthen individuals through youth development, social responsibility and healthy living. Starting from humble beginnings in a single room, the Burbank Community YMCA has grown into a vital community resource, mirroring the national YMCA's vision of creating stronger communities and a more equitable society by providing comprehensive services and programs. The Burbank YMCA boasts an impressive 57,000 square foot Child Development Center, which provides educationally enriching afterschool programs and preschool education, a three-story physical fitness facility, an aquatic center and indoor pool and the Y's Choice Café, which offers healthy refreshments as well as a social gathering area.

The Burbank Community YMCA has a wide array of programs in an inclusive environment to help children, individuals and families, regardless of age, socioeconomic status, race, gender, gender expression and identity, ethnicity, religion, cultural background or ability to reach their full potential and become stronger in spirit, mind and body. Programs include family, adult and senior fitness, and youth sports such as swimming and diving lessons and events, baseball, and gymnastics, and ''Learn, Grow, Thrive,'' an educational summer camp in partnership with the Burbank Unified School District for children and youth from low-income households. The YMCA also has the Social Impact Center which opened in 2021, an LGBTQIA+ Resource Center that supports LGBTQIA+ youth and their families, and a robust Youth in Government program.

The Burbank Community YMCA has been an essential force in Burbank, making a positive difference in individuals' lives. The impact over the past century is a testament to its hardworking, committed staff and volunteers, and the residents of Burbank are indeed fortunate to have such a beloved and revered institution in their community.

I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Burbank Community YMCA for a century of dedication to the greater Burbank area.

REMEMBERING THE REMARKABLE LIFE OF JUDY SCHNEIDER

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and service of Judy Schneider. The stories told at her retirement reception in 2019 were full of laughter and more than a few tears. Talk about a life well-lived.

Judy started her public service career working on committees in both chambers focused on congressional reform. She then became an analyst at the non-partisan Congressional Research Service. As each of us well knows, Judy then went on to befriend, mentor, and provide so much more to Members of Congress and their staff as a specialist on all things Congress over the next four decades.

Funny, foul-mouthed, and just opinionated, Judy had a deep love of both democracy and Congress. Whether a Staff Assistant or a Chief of Staff, a Member of the House or a Senator, she consistently passed along her love and knowledge for how the game is really played in Congress.

Through her work, Judy sought to develop not only an educated Member or an educated congressional staffer, but to live up to what the Founding Fathers envisioned and expected of an educated constituency.

But the gift Judy shared and taught so many through her exacting lectures and conversations was to train each Member and each staffer so Congress functions better, so that democracy functions better.

It is my true hope that wisdom is never lost by those who have the honor of working in this institution and complex.

There have been 56 Speakers of the House of Representatives and 45 Presidents of the United States. There has only been one Judy Schneider.

To ascribe so many positive qualities to one individual might be seen as the usual gilding of the lily. In the case of Judy, it was simply the truth. My life, this institution of Congress, and our country are better off thanks to her 43 years of Congressional service and life here on Earth with us. May her memory be a blessing.

PASSING OF REP. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, the people of Texas have lost a great leader and a devoted public servant, and we in the Congressional Black Caucus have lost a dear friend.

I join in sending my heartfelt condolences to her husband, Dr. Elwyn Lee, their two children: Jason and Erica, and their two grandkids: Ellison and Roy during this difficult time.

Congresswoman Jackson Lee was more than just a colleague. She was my sorority sister, a mentor, and a dear friend. She was never afraid to stand up for what she believed, and she never stopped fighting for the people she served.

There is no question that our Nation is better off for her decades of public service and her tireless advocacy on behalf of her constituents.

A champion for racial justice, police reform, and combating violence against women, Sheila will be remembered as a fierce advocate, not only for the people of Texas, but Americans all across this Nation.

To know that her life was cut short by a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer is heartbreaking. It is the very same disease that claimed the life of our dear colleague, John Lewis, and my beloved mother, Nancy Gardner Sewell. By the end of this year, an estimated 51,000 Americans will lose their battles to pancreatic cancer as well. This is why I have made it my mission to reduce racial disparities in this disease to double down on our Nation's effort to prevent, screen, treat, and eventually find a cure.

Sheila will be dearly missed in the House of Representatives. I will always cherish her mentorship and her words of wisdom. She always inspired us to work harder and fight harder for the people we represent.

I join my colleagues in celebrating her extraordinary life and career. May her legacy live on through the many lives she touched.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARCUS J. MOLINARO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent because of flight issues. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356; YEA on Roll Call No. 357; YEA on Roll Call No. 358; YEA on Roll Call No. 359; YEA on Roll Call No. 360; YEA on Roll Call No. 361; and YEA on Roll Call No. 362.

RECOGNIZING NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize North Central Texas College (NCTC) as it celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding. I'm pleased to congratulate NCTC on reaching such a significant milestone in the school's history. NCTC has served the communities and citizens of Denton, Cooke, Young, and Montague counties throughout its history. It is an honor to applaud the excellent educational opportunities they have afforded the thousands of North Texas students they have taught throughout their 100 years of existence.

NCTC was founded in 1924 by Randolph Lee Clark and over the last century has undergone an eventful transformation. Established as Gainesville Junior College, the school began as an extension of the local public school system operating in 3 rooms of the Newsome Dougherty Memorial High School building in Gainesville. The school continued as Gainesville Junior College until 1954, then operated as Gainesville College from 1954 to 1961, as Cooke County Junior College from 1961 to 1974, and Cooke County College from 1974 to 1994. Beginning in 1994, the school became North Central Texas College and proudly carries that name into the present day and forward as a bastion of higher education in North Texas.

NCTC currently serves North Texas students across six campuses in Corinth, Denton, Flower Mound, Bowie, and Graham as well as the original campus in Gainesville. Its most recent location at Champions Circle in south Denton County opened in 2022, offering specialized industry training. NCTC is the oldest, continuously operating two-year college in Texas. I stand here today to celebrate the first 100 years of excellent service in education provided by North Central Texas College and look ahead to the school's continued positive impact in its next 100 years.

HONORING MAKEDA ''DREAD'' CHEATOM

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Makeda ''Dread'' Cheatom, an exemplary community leader, who has served the 52nd District for more than 50 years, specializing in the visual and performing arts throughout the City of San Diego.

Makeda grew up in San Diego, CA and has dedicated her life to music, art, culture, and the well-being of community members. In 1971, she opened the Prophet Vegetarian Restaurant, the first vegetarian restaurant and international cultural center in San Diego. The opening of the Prophet served as a catalyst to her career, collaborating with various international health advocates and artists, such as world-renowned musician Bob Marley.

Makeda began her music promoter career hosting her own radio show Reggae Makossa, which has been on-air for more than 30 years. She has also coordinated and hosted Bob Marley Day at the San Diego Sports Arena for more than 25 years. In 1989, she established WorldBeat Cultural Center, a non-profit multicultural center in Balboa Park Makeda currently serves as the Executive Director.

The WorldBeat Center is dedicated to promoting, presenting, and preserving the African Diaspora and Indigenous cultures of the world through music, art, dance, multimedia arts, education, and STEAM research programs and events. The organization is leading as one of the most-important multicultural art and event centers in San Diego—a place to celebrate all cultures, all art, all music, all dance, and all people.

She also established the WorldBeat Center's Children's EthnoBotany Peace Garden which is used to bring families outdoors and teach children of the origins of their food and science. The WorldBeat Center's Children EthnoBotany Peace Garden, honoring the great George Washington Carver, furthers the organization's mission to preserve and promote African and Indigenous art forms.

Her work in the community has impacted the lives of thousands and has cemented her place in San Diego. She has been honored and recognized by the San Diego County Women's Hall of Fame, the African American Heritage Foundation, San Diego 10 News, KPBS, San Diego Unified School District, California State 78th Assembly District, UC San Diego Life Course Scholars, and California Senator President Pro Tempore Toni Atkins. In 2020, she had a mural dedicated to her career in music and community advocacy.

She has participated in a four-year research project through the National Science Foundation and worked as a co-principal investigator with the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. She currently serves on the Balboa Park Cultural Partnership Executive Committee, the Balboa Park Committee, and the San Diego Natural History Museum's Canyon Initiative Advisory.

Makeda exemplifies how music, art, dance and culture can unite people across varying cultures. Makeda's vision has brought past, present, and future generations of community members the opportunity to express themselves through varying art forms and gain a diversified outlook on life.

Makeda was awarded the Cesar E. Chavez Humanitarian Award on March 14th during the Barrio Station 54th Anniversary Dinner. She is celebrated for her dedication and lifelong commitment to community members as an inspirational director, mentor, and advocate.

HONORING GRAND MASTER BYUNG LEE

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true pillar of my community, Grand Master Byung Lee of King Tiger Taekwondo in Greenville, North Carolina. Grand Master Lee recently received his ninth-degree black belt, the highest achievement in his field of martial arts. Only 1,000 worldwide and 100 individuals in the U.S. have received this rank, which qualifies him as an exceptional, unparalleled expert in his craft. I remember fondly when my sons and I studied Tae Kwon Do under him. I was always impressed by his dedication, talent, and professionalism.

The word Taekwondo can be translated as tae (''strike with foot''), kwon (''strike with hand''), and do (''the art or way''). In addition to its five tenets of courtesy, integrity, perseverance, self-control and indomitable spirit—all of which Grand Master Lee exhibits. The sport requires three physical skills: poomsae, kyorugi, and gyeokpa.

Grand Master Lee came to the United States from Jeonlabukdo Province, Korea in 1988 to educate about the wonderful teachings of taekwondo. In his decades of service, he has had a lasting impact on the Greenville community and his faith community. He has instilled the great virtues of mental fortitude and discipline in many lives. I am honored to extend this chamber's recognition of this esteemed individual to celebrate not only his remarkable achievements in martial arts, but his enduring legacy of inspiration and empowerment for all.

RECOGNIZING DAUPHIN-MIDDLE PAXTON FIRE COMPANY

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to recognize the Dauphin-Middle Paxton Fire Company on the auspicious occasion of its 100th Anniversary on August 10, 2024.

Established in 1924, and originally the ''Dauphin Fire Company,'' the Dauphin-Middle Paxton Fire Company has served our communities tirelessly over the past century, around 60 square miles in Middle Paxton, and a population of over 5,000. The Company also generously provides assistance to Susquehanna Township, Lower Paxton Township, West Hanover Township, Duncannon, Marysville, and Halifax.

Through federal grants, hosting myriad fundraisers (like Bingo, chicken BBQs, etc.) and generous donations from the community, Dauphin-Middle Paxton Fire company has been able to modernize both its equipment and training to better serve its Citizens. Through the continued selfless service, dedication, and leadership of present Fire Chief Shane Swenson and distinguished Firefighters, the Company will continue to faithfully execute the critical task of safeguarding our Citizens and Communities.

Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to recognize the Dauphin-Middle Paxton Fire Company on its 100th Anniversary, but more importantly, on their service and selflessness by which we all should be judged.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BECCA BALINT

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present on July 22, 2024 due to flight

delays. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JOHN HEMMINGS, III

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of John Hemmings, III, who is retiring as Executive Director of the Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission, what we in Southern Ohio know as the OVRDC, after committing 33 years of life and work to the Commission.

Starting as a Regional Planner in 1991, John has held almost every position within the Commission, serving as Executive Director since 2008.

During his time at the OVRDC, John lent his skills and talents to countless programs that helped revolutionize the Ohio River Valley, including a regional commission that coordinates a cross-governmental approach to improve the local community through infrastructure and economic development.

As a Scioto County native, John's commitment to the region has led to critical improvements in the lives of so many Ohioans. Working with him to advance the dreams and lives of so many has truly been an honor.

HONORING GILBERT GARCIA ON HIS EXCEPTIONAL CAREER IN JOURNALISM

HON. TONY GONZALES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gilbert Garcia, a distinguished journalist with more than 30 years of dedicated service to the San Antonio community and beyond.

A native of Brownsville and a Harvard University graduate, Mr. Garcia has made significant contributions to journalism, earning numerous awards for his insightful reporting on politics, sports, religion, music, and much more. He authored ''Reagan's Comeback: Four Weeks in Texas That Changed American Politics Forever,'' and his work has been featured in the national anthology ''Da Capo Best Music Writing 2001.''

Throughout his illustrious career, Mr. Garcia has written for esteemed publications such as the Dallas Observer, Phoenix New Times, San Antonio Express-News, and Plaza de Armas—earning six Press Club Awards.

Most recently, as an Editorial Writer and Columnist for the San Antonio Express-News, Mr. Garcia has provided readers with in-depth analysis and commentary on local politics, economics, and social issues, greatly enriching the community's understanding of important local, state, and federal matters.

Mr. Garcia's exceptional contributions to journalism have profoundly shaped Texas and our Nation for the better. We thank him and wish him all the best in his well-deserved transition. Undoubtedly, his legacy will continue to inspire future generations of journalists, and we are immensely proud of him as he begins to write the next chapter of his life.

RECOGNIZING AN OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR AND THE HISTORICAL CAREER OF VERANIECE WILLIAMS

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable and resilient individual, Veraniece ''Nanny Vera'' Williams, for recently completing 50 years as an educator in Congressional District in Louisiana.

Ms. Williams graduated from Southern High School (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) in 1967. She attended Southern University and Agriculture & Mechanical College, graduating with a degree in Business Education in 1971. She also earned an English Minor from Nicholls State University—1973—Thibodaux, LA. She later earned a Master in English Ed., Administration and Supervision from Southern University—in 1981; Nicholls State University—1982 Plus 30 Guidance Counseling–Thibodaux, LA; National Beauty School—1983 Cosmetology–New Orleans, LA, and was an Insurance Agent.

Ms. Williams's first teaching job was at Montague Elementary School, where she taught English and Social Studies to 4th-grade students. She later moved to Henry Louis Bourgeois High School (HLB), where she taught Business and English. At HLB, Ms. Williams sponsored the Key Club of America, educating young students on the importance of school and social organizations.

After 22 years at HLB, Ms. Veraniece moved to John McDonogh High in New Orleans, teaching Business and Marketing Education with an emphasis on Entrepreneurship Studies. In collaboration with Tulane University, Ms. Williams taught entrepreneurship to high school students in a real-life setting. During this time, Ms. Veraniece Williams went on to be recognized as an Outstanding Entrepreneur Teacher of the Year at Tulane University.

Her dedication to educating young students included consistently managing and seeking the challenge of teaching and inspiring lower-track high school students to succeed in strengthening business skills and writing abilities, including building life skills and motivating students to consider job career goals and higher education. She effectively used town meetings, group learning, role switching, college mentoring programs, field trips, and classroom business operations to motivate students to learn. She also developed student-run businesses inside the classroom. She worked to build interview skills in preparation for work experience, providing job shadowing programs for students, and supervised several clubs in which students participated to introduce reading strategies in teaching literature.

Her experience included CEO/Owner of Vocational/Career School; developing a marketing/entrepreneurship program for high school students; assessment teacher/mentor teacher for the State of Louisiana; Outstanding Entrepreneurship Teacher for Academies of Entrepreneurship Teacher (High School); High School Programs Teacher (Tulane University) Developed Curriculum program for Failing High Schools (Chair); State Team: Improving Best Practices for teachers at High School Level; sponsor of (Key Club, Marketing Club, Future Business Leaders of America and Yearbook); and Teacher of the High School Yearbook Program. She is the founder of PI 3.14 Inc. (Through which ''The Turn-Around Kids Club was created'') and CEO of Act Too Travel Inc., Serving as the CEO of a Cosmetology School and Mortgage Loan Originator (State of Louisiana), as well as a Supervisor Federal Credit Union and CEO/La Rue Esplanade Bed & Breakfast—New Orleans, LA Over All Business, and Co-Chair ''The Celebration of Women.''

Her professional associations include the National Education Association and the National Collation of Black Women membership.

I am so honored to have witnessed her courageous efforts during my career over the years. So many people's lives are forever changed because of the fight she endured during her lifetime. I thank Ms. Williams for all that she has done in her 50-year career.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ZOOKEEPER WEEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Zookeeper Week, which is celebrated from July 21st to July 27th, as we honor the dedicated men and women who care for our Nation's diverse and magnificent wildlife while educating the public.

As a proud representative of Northwest Ohio, home to the renowned Toledo Zoo, I have seen firsthand the passion and commitment zookeepers bring to their vital work. These unsung heroes play a crucial role in wildlife conservation, education, and the preservation of endangered species. Zookeepers work tirelessly behind the scenes, ensuring that animals receive the highest standard of care, from nutrition and enrichment to veterinary support. Their efforts not only enhance the well-being of the animals but also foster a greater understanding and appreciation of wildlife among the public. No one exemplifies this more than Laurie Dixon, Lead Zookeeper in the Aquarium at the Toledo Zoo who has dedicated her life to this work for the past 41 years. She shared with me that ''Zookeepers are passionate about their animals. So, we provide the best care that our animals need to thrive.''

I have loved my Toledo Zoo since I was a little kid. The Toledo Zoo is a great place to make memories with family and friends.'' Their work is essential to preserving biodiversity and educating future generations about the importance of protecting our planet's natural treasures. Let us take this week to acknowledge and celebrate the extraordinary contributions of zookeepers across our country. They truly are the guardians of our wildlife and stewards of our natural heritage.

CELEBRATING DOROTHY AMERSON-LAW'S RETIREMENT

HON. TIMOTHY M. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Dorothy Amerson-Law, who is entering a well-deserved retirement after fifty years with M&T Bank. With her dedication to service and passion for altruism, Ms. Amerson-Law is a true pillar of our community.

A born and raised Buffalonian, Ms. Amerson-Law attended Kensington High School, where she was a star athlete and discovered her passion for banking. She then secured a prestigious internship with M&T Bank. Her excellence in relationship management and risk remediation earned her a permanent position within M&T Bank's retail branches.

For five decades, Ms. Amerson-Law served as an Accounting Associate within M&T Bank's Finance Division. She worked in numerous departments throughout her tenure, including Retail Banking, Auto Lending, Installment Loans, Credit Card Processing, and Financial Controls. In recognition of her exceptional client service, Ms. Amerson-Law received multiple ''High Five'' awards.

Beyond her professional work, Ms. Amerson-Law is deeply committed to giving back to her community. She serves as the National Vice President of the African American Resource Group and organized M&T Bank's Annual Juneteenth Festival. Further, Ms. Amerson-Law dedicates her time as a volunteer to numerous organizations, including Erie County's ''Day of Caring,'' the Salvation Army, Edward Saunders Community Center, Delavan-Grider Community Center, and United Way of Buffalo. Ms. Amerson-Law's compassion and community spirit shone through in the aftermath of the May 14 shooting, as she played a crucial role in distributing food and resources to all those affected.

Ms. Amerson-Law has earned numerous accolades in recognition of her outstanding contributions to our community. In February 2024, she received the inaugural Dorothy Amerson-Law Legacy Award. This award, named in Ms. Amerson-Law's honor, was a testament to her embodiment of M&T's core values of Candor, Ownership, Curiosity, Integrity, and Collaboration. Additionally, Ms. Amerson-Law received the esteemed Black Achievers Award for commitment to overcoming barriers and embracing inclusivity. Ms. Amerson-Law is a loving wife of forty years to her husband, James, and a proud mother to her two sons, James and Jalen. She credits much of her success to the steadfast support of her family.

Today, Ms. Amerson-Law enters a well-deserved retirement after fifty years of dedicated service. Please join me in congratulating Dorothy Amerson-Law on this incredible achievement and thanking her for all she has done for our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES R. BAIRD

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, due to technical difficulties, I was unable to cast my vote on July 22, 2024.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I had to miss yesterday's vote due to illness. During that time, I was unable to make Roll Call votes No. 356, No. 357 and No. 358. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

YEA on Roll Call No. 356, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, S. 3249 to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the ''Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic'';

NO on Roll Call No. 357, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended H.R. 1631 the Pro Codes Act; and

YEA on Roll Call No. 358, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended H.R. 8812 the Water Resources Development Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUAN CISCOMANI

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, due to unforseen circumstances in flight delays, I missed votes on Monday July 22, 2024.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356 and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING THE SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY, GAMMA EPSILON BOULÉ ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. AMI BERA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Gamma Epsilon Boulé on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, acknowledging its significant contributions to the Sacramento community and its dedication to the principles of leadership, service, and scholarship.

Whereas, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, also known as the Boulé, was founded on May 15, 1904, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by a group of professionals as the first African American Greek-lettered organization, dedicated to fostering a spirit of brotherhood, professional excellence, and community service; and

Whereas, the Gamma Epsilon Boulé of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity was established 40 years ago in the Sacramento region, when its first Sire Archon John Wesley Hudson MD wrote a letter on July 27, 1984 stating that Gamma Epsilon Boulé had completed its chartering ceremony with a list of members including fourteen distinguished professionals in the Sacramento metropolitan area of which two are still living today including Archon Dr. Eugene Spencer and Archon Judge Gary E. Ransom; and

Whereas, the members of the Gamma Epsilon Boulé continues to include an impressive list of local and national leaders representing a variety of professions, including the following: medicine, dentistry, health care, law, politics, architecture, engineering, real estate development, education, the entertainment industry and business; and

Whereas, the members of the Gamma Epsilon Boulé have contributed to the Sacramento community through its dedication to leadership, academic excellence, and civic engagement, and demonstrated exceptional commitment to mentoring youth, supporting educational initiatives, and fostering economic development, thereby enhancing the quality of life in Sacramento; and

Whereas, this 40th anniversary provides an opportunity to honor the Boulé's remarkable achievements and the positive impact it has had on the Sacramento community fostering a more inclusive and equitable society. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Congress extends its congratulations to the Gamma Epsilon Boulé, celebrating its legacy of excellence and wishing its members continued success in their future endeavors.

I ask that my colleagues join me in commending Gamma Epsilon Boulé's 40th anniversary and wish them the best on their continued work and dedication towards improving the Sacramento region.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D'ESPOSITO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to participate in voting on the passage of S. 3249, H.R. 1631, and H.R. 8812.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AWARD THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR RAMON RODRIGUEZ

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to award the Medal of Honor

to Special Forces Command Sergeant Major Ramon Rodriguez of the Army for acts of valor during the Vietnam War.

At the age of 17, Ramon Rodriguez of Wilmington, California, began his military career when he enlisted in the Army during his junior year at Banning High School Ramon Rodriguez served as a Staff Sergeant in Vietnam for 32 months, becoming one of the most decorated combat soldiers to serve in the Vietnam War.

In recognition of his heroism and fearless actions even when wounded, Staff Sergeant Rodriguez received many medals and awards—including three Bronze Stars with V, two Oak Leaf Clusters, and five Purple Hearts.

There are many examples of Staff Sergeant Rodriguez's bravery, but I will highlight four of them. On August 16, 1967, he volunteered to guide a helicopter by flashlight to evacuate wounded platoon members. Despite being the target of enemy fire, Staff Sergeant Rodriguez remained exposed until the helicopter reached the pick-up zone. On November 8, 1967, he entered a tunnel complex despite the presence of enemy combatants and the risk of a cave-in. Staff Sergeant Rodriguez employed grenades to root out the enemy and prevent then escape. On January 24, 1968, his outpost came under a heavy ground assault. The platoon leader was mortally wounded so Staff Sergeant Rodriguez assumed command. He administered aid and brought the wounded to safety, despite being wounded himself—all while fending off attackers. Staff Sergeant Rodriguez then rallied the remaining men in the platoon and fought off the enemy onslaught. On February 26, 1968, his platoon was ambushed during a search and clear mission. Staff Sergeant Rodriguez assumed command after the platoon leader was wounded. He maneuvered the platoon to return fire and removed all wounded personnel from danger.

After the war, Staff Sergeant Rodriguez graduated from the U.S. Ranger School with distinguished honors, led the Special Forces scuba team at Fort Gulick, Panama, and in 1981, earned the rank of Command Sergeant Major at the United States Sergeant Mann Academy in Fort Bliss, Texas.

Command Sergeant Major Rodriguez officially retired from the Army in 1983 and was inducted into the Ranger Hall of Fame on June 11, 2008. Rodriguez currently serves as the Chairman of the Military and Veterans Affairs Commission for the County of Los Angeles, California.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this brave hero Command Sergeant Major Rodriguez's devotion to duty and personal courage are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LIZZIE FLETCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes to attend to an emergency in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 344; NAY on Roll Call No. 345; YEA on Roll Call No. 346; and YEA on Roll Call No. 347.

INSPIRING TRUMP CONVENTION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Republican National Convention Was inspiring for the future of American families with the nomination of Donald Trump and JD Vance.

The Trump-Vance ticket has a proven record of creating jobs, limiting inflation, controlling the border, recovering energy independence, and achieving Peace Through Strength. I have attended Republican conventions since being a Youth Delegate in 1972 in Miami Beach. This convention with grandsons Addison, Hunter, and Michael in the aftermath of the miraculous assassination survival was a positive revelation of Donald Trump as the leader American families can trust.

Corrupt Judge Merchan has been unanimously condemned for his unethical backfiring and re-electing Trump and now removing Biden. My invitation for Merchan to be my guest at the Trump Inauguration is more profound than ever.

In conclusion, God Bless Our Troops as the Global War on Terrorism continues. We do not need new border laws; we need to enforce existing laws. Biden shamefully opens borders for dictators, as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as repeatedly warned by the FBI.

My deepest sympathy for the family of my friend and colleague, Sheila Jackson Lee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. AUSTIN SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAHANA HAYES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2024

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am unavailable to vote because of travel delays. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5159–S5323

Measures Introduced: Twenty-seven bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 4729–4755, and S.J. Res. 103. **Pages S5194–95**

Measures Reported:

H.R. 5473, to amend certain laws relating to disaster recovery and relief with respect to the implementation of building codes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 118–194)

H.R. 6249, to provide for a review and report on the assistance and resources that the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides to individuals with disabilities and the families of such individuals that are impacted by major disasters. (S. Rept. No. 118–195)

S. 3033, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of New Mexico from mineral entry. (S. Rept. No. 118–196)

Page S5194

Measures Passed:

Disrupt Explicit Forged Images and Non-Consensual Edits Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 3696, to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S5318–19

Schumer (for Durbin) Amendment No. 3049, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S5318–19**

Preventing the Financing of Illegal Synthetic Drugs Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1076, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on the trafficking into the United States of synthetic drugs, and related illicit finance, and the bill was then passed. **Page S5319**

House Messages:

Eliminate Useless Reports Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto:

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 3021 (to the House amendment to the bill), in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5174**

Schumer Amendment No. 3022 (to Amendment No. 3021), to add an effective date. **Page S5174**

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 3023, to add an effective date. **Page S5174**

Schumer Amendment No. 3024 (the instructions (Amendment No. 3023) of the motion to refer), to add an effective date. **Page S5174**

Schumer Amendment No. 3025 (to Amendment No. 3024), to add an effective date. **Pages S5174–75**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 3021, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Margaret L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State. **Page S5174**

Prior to the consideration of this measure, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5174**

Resignation of Senator Menendez: The Chair laid before the Senate a communication regarding the resignation of Senator Robert Menendez. **Page S5159**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senator Ossoff be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from July 23, 2024, to July 24, 2024. **Page S5162**

Way Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Kashi Way, of

Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court. **Pages S5162, S5162–73**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, July 24, 2024; that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination occur at 3:15 p.m.; that the votes on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Adam B. Landy, of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, and Margaret L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State, occur at 5 p.m. in the order in which cloture was filed; and that if cloture is invoked on any of the nominations, the votes on confirmation of the nominations occur at times to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader. **Page S5319**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 82 yeas to 6 nays (Vote No. EX. 214), Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 29, 2027. **Pages S5173–74**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Lisa T. Ballance, of Oregon, to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission for a term expiring May 13, 2027.

Matthew James Marzano, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2028.

David Samuel Johnson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General for Tax Administration, Department of the Treasury.

Gabriel Escobar, of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay.

Patrice H. Kunesh, of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission for the term of three years.

7 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

5 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

1 Space Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, Foreign Service, and Navy. **Pages S5321–23**

Nomination Discharged: The following nomination was discharged from further committee consideration and placed on the Executive Calendar:

James R. Ives, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of the Treasury., which was sent to the Senate on January 11, 2024, from the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. **Page S5323**

Messages from the House: **Page S5181**

Measures Referred: **Pages S5181–82**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S5182**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5182–88**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S5188–94**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5195–99**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5199–S5201**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5177–81**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5201–S5318**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S5318**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—214) **Page S5173**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:37 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 24, 2024. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5319.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

PROTECTING CONSUMERS FROM FRAUD

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded an oversight hearing to examine how Zelle and the big banks fail to protect consumers from fraud, after receiving testimony from Cameron Fowler, Early Warning Services, LLC, Melissa Feldsher, JPMorganChase, and Mark Monaco, Bank of America, all of New York, New York; and Adam Vancini, Wells Fargo and Company, Charlotte, North Carolina.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 22 public bills, H.R. 9092–9113; 1 private bill, H.R. 9114; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 1375 and 1377–1380, were introduced. **Pages H4858–60**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4861–62**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 6219, to require the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to establish a program to identify, evaluate, acquire, and disseminate commercial Earth remote sensing data and imagery in order to satisfy the scientific, operational, and educational requirements of the Administration, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–603);

H.R. 4152, to direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Secretary of Commerce to submit to Congress a report on the merits of, and options for, establishing an institute relating to space resources, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–604);

H.R. 8111, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure the reliability of address information provided under the Medicaid program, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–605);

H.R. 8112, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to further require certain additional provider screening under the Medicaid program, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–606);

H. Res. 1376, providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1371) strongly condemning the Biden Administration and its Border Czar, Kamala Harris's, failure to secure the United States border (H. Rept. 118–607);

H.R. 8089, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require certain additional provider screening under the Medicaid program, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–608);

H.R. 8084, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require States to verify certain eligibility criteria for individuals enrolled for medical assistance quarterly, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–609);

H.R. 4758, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment under the Medicaid program of certain providers across State lines, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 118–610); and

H.R. 6020, to amend the Public Health Service Act to eliminate consideration of the income of organ recipients in providing reimbursement of expenses to donating individuals, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–611).

Page H4858

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Rose to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4733**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:01 a.m. and reconvened at 10:20 a.m. **Page H4740**

Suspensions-Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Monday, July 22nd. Victims' Voices Outside and Inside the Courtroom Effectiveness Act: S. 3706, to amend section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim's rights, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 408 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 361; and **Pages H4742–43**

Improving Access to Our Courts Act: S. 227, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 362. **Page H4743**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:49 p.m. and reconvened at 4:30 p.m. **Page H4785**

Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025: The House considered H.R. 8997, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, July 24th.

Pages H4743–85, H4785–97

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. **Pages H4747–56**

Agreed to:

Fleischmann en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602: Beyer (No. 1) that increases and decreases funding for the DOE's Office of Science fusion materials and fuel cycle research and development to reflect needs identified in the Bold Decadal Vision for Commercial Fusion Energy; Bilirakis (No. 2) that increases and decreases funding for the Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center, as established under section 204(c) of the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of

2019 in International Affairs under the Departmental Administration account by $6,000,000; Blunt Rochester (No. 3) that increases and decreases the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account by $1,000,000 to highlight the continuation of activities within the Federal Energy Management Program that support AFFECT grant funding, Energy Savings Performance Contracts, and Utility Energy Service Contracts; Comer (No. 5) that increases and decreases funding for salaries of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works by the same amount for the purpose of stipulating claims in Riverview Farms v. United States and Angelly v. United States are the taking of private property for a public purpose and settling such claims; Costa (No. 6) that increases the Bureau of Reclamation's Water and Related Resources account by $3 million offset by a $3 million reduction to the Departmental Administration account to support technical assistance and financial assistance related to groundwater recharge projects, aquifer storage and recovery projects, or water source substitution for aquifer protection projects; Dingell (No. 7) that increases and decreases DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy by $25,000,000 for an industry-led consortium to accelerate the development of advanced, non-battery, automotive materials; Duarte (No. 8) that increases and decreases funding for the Operation and Maintenance account of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Civil to conduct a study on the sediment build-up in rivers and streams in the San Joaquin River Watershed and to make recommendations to Congress on actions to improve channel flows, reduce flood risk to communities, and improve riverbanks; Glusenkamp Perez (No. 12) that increases and decreases funding for the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program to encourage prioritizing grants available for manufactured housing skirting, awning, and other traditional means of energy efficiency; Tony Gonzalez (TX) (No. 13) that increases funding by $1 million to $6 million for the Southwest Border Regional Commission, offset by the DOE Departmental Administration account; Vicente Gonzalez (TX) (No. 14) that increases the Water and Related Resources by $2,000,000 to highlight the importance of the WaterSMART Program for drought resilience and canal lining. Decreases funding from Policy and Administration account; Gottheimer (No. 15) that increases and decreases funding for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies for the Army Corps of Engineers to conduct dredging of water reservoirs to prevent flooding; Jackson (TX) (No. 21) that increases funding for the HESFP at Pantex by $5 million to ensure the project remains on schedule; Massie (No. 24) that increases and decreases the Army Corps of Engineers operations and maintenance account by $1 million to direct the Secretary to actively maintain Kentucky boat ramps owned, operated, or constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers where the maintenance is not the responsibility of a non-federal entity; Miller (WV) (No. 26) that increases and decreases funding for Fossil Energy and Carbon Management to ensure parity for the National Energy Technology Lab and allow subcontracts of site support prime contractors to be counted towards the Department of Energy's small business procurement goals; Molinaro (No. 27) that increases the flood control and costal emergencies account by $2.5 million; Molinaro (No. 28) that increases funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission by $5 million, takes from DOE administrative funds; Moylan (No. 29) that increases and decreases the Corps of Engineers—Civil Department of the Army, Construction account to urge the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide necessary funding to WRDA projects and studies in Guam; Moylan (No. 30) that increases and decreases the Department of Energy Energy Programs, Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response account to emphasize the need of Guam Power Authority for a Department of Energy assessment on the cybersecurity of Guam's energy installations; Moylan (No. 31) that increases and decreases the Department of Energy Energy Programs, Grid Development account to emphasize the need for Guam Power Authority to receive a Department of Energy assessment on the feasibility and cost of an interconnected, circular power grid system in Guam; Murphy (NC) (No. 32) that increases and decreases funds to highlight the need for a report to examine whether the US government has sufficient dredging capacity; Neguse (No. 33) that increases the Water and Related Resources account by $2 million, to be directed to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program; Newhouse (No. 34) that increases and decreases funds for the Department of Energy Office of the Inspector General to highlight the need to provide a report on the Bonneville Power Administration's Fish and Wildlife program to ensure it has fulfilled the mandates established by Congress in the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by the development and operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System; Ogles (No. 39) that increases and decreases funds for the Energy Information Administration to instruct the administration to revise its levelized cost of electricity calculations to include the costs of maintaining backup dispatchable generation capacity for intermittent sources of electricity; Ramirez (No. 52) that increases and decreases funding to the Office of Science to emphasize the need for robust investment in programs

like High Energy Physics in line with the President's Budget Request; Scott (VA) (No. 58) that increases and decreases funding by $21 million to emphasize the need for infrastructure improvements at the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) at Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility; Scott (VA) (No. 59) that increases and decreases by $10 million to emphasize the need for an optimal runtime at the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) at Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility; and Waltz (No. 65) that decreases General Expenses by $1,500,000; increases Investigations by $1,500,000 to fund a new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Investigation; **Pages H4756–57**

Brecheen amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds to reinstate the general license for export of nuclear material to China; **Pages H4757–58**

Flood amendment (No. 9 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding for lab-grown meat at the Department of Energy; **Page H4758**

Beyer amendment (No. 10 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available for this Act to be used for the W87–1 modification program; **Pages H4758–59**

Beyer amendment (No. 11 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program; **Pages H4759–61**

Griffith amendment (No. 17 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that increases funding for the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy and Carbon Management program by $8,750,000 while reducing funding for Departmental Administration by $8,750,000; **Page H4761**

Hageman amendment (No. 18 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the Department of Energy from implementing the Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap; **Pages H4761–62**

Houlahan amendment (No. 19 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that increases and decreases funding for the Grid Deployment account by $150 million to emphasize the need to address domestic shortages of large power transformers and distribution transformers through authorities within the Defense Production Act; **Pages H4762–63**

Jackson (TX) amendment (No. 20 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds from being used by the NNSA to halt the construction of the HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility at Pantex; **Pages H4763–64**

Luna amendment (No. 23 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds from being made available to implement or enforce Corps of Engineers memorandum CERE–AP, issued by the South Atlantic division on July 9, 1996, relating to ''Approval of Perpetual Beach Storm Damage Reduction Easement as a Standard Estate''; this memo requires easements to be perpetual and include public access; **Pages H4764–65**

McCormick amendment (No. 25 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds provided by this Act from closing campgrounds operated by the Army Corps of Engineers that are located at Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia; **Pages H4765–66**

Ogles amendment (No. 35 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding for the consideration of the social cost of greenhouse gases; **Page H4766**

Ogles amendment (No. 37 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases; **Pages H4767–68**

Ogles amendment (No. 38 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds for Department of Energy Office of Science's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion; **Pages H4768–69**

Ogles amendment (No. 40 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds to be used to finalize the rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Automatic Commercial Ice Makers''; **Page H4769**

Ogles amendment (No. 41 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds to be used to finalize the rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters''; **Pages H4769–70**

Roy amendment (No. 55 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds in this act from being used to carry out Biden Executive Order 13990 (relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis), Executive Order 14008 (relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), 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), Executive Order 14030 (relating to Climate Related Financial Risk), and Executive Order 14057 (relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability); **Pages H4779–80**

Tenney amendment (No. 61 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding for Executive Order 14019, relating to Promoting Access to Voting; **Pages H4782–83**

Ogles amendment (No. 36 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding for the

American Climate Corps (by a recorded vote of 199 ayes to 197 noes, Roll No. 363);

Pages H4766–67, H4786

Rosendale amendment (No. 53 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that prevents funds from being used to transfer or delegate control or maintenance responsibility of the Lower Yellowstone Fish Bypass Channel to any non-Federal entity (by a recorded vote of 218 ayes to 204 noes, Roll No. 374); and **Pages H4777–78, H4793–94**

Van Drew amendment (No. 64 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that moves $10,000,000 from renewable energy programs to enhance the security of existing electrical transformers from cyber threats and from physical attacks from individuals (by a recorded vote of 214 ayes to 203 noes, Roll No. 379). **Pages H4784–85, H4796–97**

Rejected:

Tenney amendment (No. 60 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm to $1; **Pages H4781–82**

Perry amendment (No. 42 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to prohibit the use of funds for the Delaware River Basin Commission to implement or enforce it's ban on hydraulic fracturing (by a recorded vote of 195 ayes to 210 noes, Roll No. 364); **Pages H4770–71, H4786–87**

Perry amendment (No. 43 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to eliminate funding for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program and moves this funding to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 147 ayes to 267 noes, Roll No. 365); **Pages H4771–72, H4787–88**

Perry amendment (No. 44 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to eliminate funding for the Title 17 Loan Program and moves that funding to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 274 noes, Roll No. 366); **Pages H4772–73, H4788**

Perry amendment (No. 45 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission to FY19 levels and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 115 ayes to 305 noes, Roll No. 367); **Pages H4773–74, H4788–89**

Perry amendment (No. 46 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the Delta Regional Commission to FY19 levels and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 141 ayes to 298 noes, Roll No. 368); **Pages H4774, H4789–90**

Perry amendment (No. 47 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the Denali Regional Commission to FY19 levels and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 134 ayes to 283 noes, Roll No. 369); **Pages H4774–75, H4790**

Perry amendment (No. 48 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission to FY19 levels and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 128 ayes to 291 noes, Roll No. 370); **Pages H4775, H4790–91**

Perry amendment (No. 49 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the Northern Border Regional Commission to FY19 levels and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 133 ayes to 286 noes, Roll No. 371); **Pages H4775–76, H4791–92**

Perry amendment (No. 50 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to cut funding for the Great Lakes Authority in half and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 125 ayes to 195 noes, Roll No. 372); **Pages H4776–77, H4792**

Perry amendment (No. 51 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to cut funding for the Southwest Border Regional Commission in half and transfers the difference to the spending reduction account (by a recorded vote of 136 ayes to 285 noes, Roll No. 373); **Pages H4777, H4792–93**

Roy amendment (No. 54 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to prohibit funds for Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 1920 (by a recorded vote of 209 ayes to 213 noes, Roll No. 375); **Pages H4778–79, H4794**

Roy amendment (No. 56 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to eliminate funding for DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (by a recorded vote of 144 ayes to 277 noes, Roll No. 376); **Pages H4780–81, H4794–95**

Van Drew amendment (No. 62 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to prohibit funds from being used for the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations of the Department of Energy (by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 273 noes, Roll No. 377); and **Pages H4783–84, H4795–96**

Van Drew amendment (No. 63 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Jigar Shah, Director of the Loan Programs Office, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 158 ayes to 257 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 378). **Pages H4784, H4796**

H. Res. 1370, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 8997) and (H.R. 8998) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 211 ayes to 197 noes, Roll No. 360, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 188 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 359. **Pages H4735–40, H4741–42**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, July 22nd. Allowing Contractors to Choose Employees for Select Skills Act: H.R. 7887, amended, to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit minimum experience or educational requirements for proposed contractor personnel in certain contract solicitations, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 178 yeas to 234 nays, Roll No. 380. **Pages H4797–98**

Authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony as part of the unveiling of the statue of Johnny Cash, provided by the State of Arkansas: The House agreed to discharge from committee and agree to H. Con. Res. 120, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony as part of the unveiling of the statue of Johnny Cash, provided by the State of Arkansas. **Page H4798**

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025: The House considered H.R. 8998, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, July 24th. **Pages H4798–H4857**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. **Pages H4801–26**

Agreed to:

Simpson en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602: Adams (No. 1) that increases and decreases funding to the African-American Burial Grounds Preservation Program by $3 million; Beyer (No. 5) that increases and decreases funding for U.S. Geological Survey by $1 million to support a wildlife corridors mapping team; Boebert (No. 12) that transfers $2 million from the EPA Environmental Programs and Management account to the Holocaust Memorial Museum account; Buchanan (No. 26) that provides $1 million to the Prescott Grant Program to provide for more funding into the rescue and rehabilitation of manatees and reduces funding for the DOI Office of the Secretary; Buchanan (No. 27) that provides $1 million to the Environmental Protection Agency for continued research into the harmful health effects of harmful algal blooms; Buchanan (No. 28) that provides $2 million to the National Water Quality Program to bolster research into harmful algal blooms; Budzinski (No. 29) that increases and decreases funding for the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement by $1,000,000 to be used for mine subsidence prevention activities; DeSaulnier (No. 31) that increases funding for the funding for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board by $1 million to support activities authorized under the Clean Air Act; Dingell (No. 32) that increases and decreases the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) by $82,000,000; Dingell (No. 33) that increases and decreases EPA's Brownfields Program funding by $9,708,000 to emphasize the need for increased investments to provide grants and technical assistance to communities, states, tribes, and others to assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse contaminated properties; Duarte (No. 34) that increases and decreases funding to the Environmental Programs and Management account of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study on whether any wastewater treatment plants are failing to comply with the Clean Water Act and associated federal regulations, including those related to point source pollution into major bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, and river deltas, and report its findings to Congress; Feenstra (No. 35) that increases and decreases funding for EPA salaries by $1 million to emphasize that the EPA should not promulgate any new rules that would affect over 50% of American farmland without explicit congressional approval; Garbarino (No. 36) that increases and decreases funding for the National Recreation and Preservation Account by $15 million with the intent to provide $15 million for 9/11 Memorial Act Grants; Glusenkamp Perez (No. 37) that increases and decreases funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account to emphasize the critical importance of supporting our nation's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure; Gottheimer (No. 38) that increases funding for the Holocaust Memorial Museum by $5 million to study Holocaust education efforts in public schools nationwide; determine which states and school districts require or do not require Holocaust education in their curriculum; determine which states and school districts offer optional Holocaust education; identify the standards and requirements schools mandate on this Holocaust education; identify the types and quality of instructional materials used to teach; and identify the approaches used by schools to assess what students learn; Gottheimer (No. 39) that increases and decreases funding to prohibit the National Park Service from designating any part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area as a National Park; Kamlager-Dove (No. 49) that increases and decreases funding by $3 million for the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary for a Work Environment Survey for the Department of the Interior and all of its bureaus that will generate data that can be directly compared to

the Work Environment Survey done at Interior and the National Park Service in 2017 by the Federal Consulting Group and the CFI Group; Kennedy (No. 50) that increases and decreases funding by $748 million for the State and Tribal Assistance Grant program; Kennedy (No. 51) that increases and decreases the U.S. Geological Survey by $81 million to ensure that research and monitoring activities for harmful algal blooms in freshwater bodies continue; Lawler (No. 52) that increases and decreases funding for the Hazardous Substance Superfund with the intent of further comprehensive tests of water contaminants in the Lower Hudson River; Lawler (No. 53) that provides a $5 million increase to the National Recreation and Preservation Account to support NPS Heritage sites nationwide, including the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area in the Hudson River Valley; Offset by a $5 million reduction to the DOI Office of the Secretary; Lawler (No. 54) that provides a $5 million increase to the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants to protect and enhance the Atlantic Sturgeon population in the Hudson River. Offset by a $5 million reduction to the DOI Office of the Secretary; Lawler (No. 55) that increases and decreases funding for the National Park Service to enhance outdoor recreational access to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Molinaro (No. 58) that increases FWS by $2 million to support the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program; offset by a $2 million reduction to the Office of the Secretary; Molinaro (No. 59) that increase rural water technical assistance authorized under the Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Act by $4 million; offset by a $4 million funding reduction to the Office of the Secretary; Molinaro (No. 60) that increases the National Recreation and Preservation Account by $2 million to support NPS Heritage sites across the country, including the Erie Canal National Heritage Area in Upstate NY; offset by a $2 million reduction to the Office of the Secretary; Molinaro (No. 61) that increases and decreases State and Tribal Assistance Grant funding by $4 million to highlight the importance of the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs for assisting rural water systems; Molinaro (No. 62) that increases the Toxic Substances Superfund account by $13 million to support the cleanup and restoration of deeply contaminated sites across the country, including the Hudson River PCB Superfund Site; offset with a $13 million reduction to the Science and Technology Account; Moylan (No. 63) that increases and decreases funds by $5 million made available to the Operation of the National Park System account of the National Park Service to allow for restoration and improvement projects of the War in the Pacific National Park in Asan, Guam, in commemoration of the 80th Anniversary of the Liberation of Guam, and to honor those U.S. Service Members who made the ultimate sacrifice in the Battle of Guam between July 21, 1944, and August 10, 1944; Moylan (No. 64) that increases and decreases the funding made available under the Resource Management account of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide $1,000,000 in assistance to the Guam Department of Agriculture for programs supporting native bird species, university-based fisheries research, and technical assistance and support; Moylan (No. 65) that increases and decreases the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants account of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide critical funding for Guam's native species conservation programs; Moylan (No. 66) that increases and decreases by $600,000 the Salaries and Expenses account of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to provide for a study on sites of cultural and historical significance across Guam and recommendations on the designation of such sites as National Historic Sites or National Historic Landmarks; Moylan (No. 67) that increases and decreases by $1 million the appropriations made to the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund to emphasize the importance of the critical financial support provided under this account in conserving Guam's endangered wildlife, including the Ko'ko' (Guam Rail); Moylan (No. 68) that increases and decreases the Salaries and Expenses account of the Smithsonian Institution to emphasize the important role of the Smithsonian National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute in conserving Guam's native species and to encourage deeper collaboration with the Guam Department of Agriculture, University of Guam, and other relevant agencies to conserve and protect Guam's native species; Moylan (No. 69) that increases and decreases the salaries and expenses account of the Smithsonian Institution to encourage expanded procurement, display, and educational outreach detailing the indigenous cultures of the United States' Pacific Islands, including the CHamoru culture, which is indigenous to Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands; Neguse (No. 70) that increases and decreases the EPA's Environmental Programs and Management account by $12 million to support the EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control; Neguse (No. 71) that increases and decreases funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to highlight the additional funding needed to support these programs at the President's Budget Request level; Norton (No. 74) that increases and decreases funding for the National Park Service's operations account by $1 million to direct NPS to submit a report to Congress identifying statutes and regulations that inhibit active use

of urban parks in the National Park System; Schweikert (No. 86) that increases funding at the Indian Health Service by $7 million for the Produce Prescription Pilot Program to ensure tribal communities have access to healthy food; Stanton (No. 87) that adds funds to the Indian Health Service with the intent to increase the salary of the Director to put them on par with the level of Assistant Secretary; Titus (No. 94) that increases and decreases the Bureau of Land Management's Wild Horse and Burro Program budget by $11 million to emphasize the need for increased use of humane, reversible fertility control to manage wild horse populations; Tlaib (No. 95) that increases and decreases State and Tribal Assistance Grants by $1.5 billion to highlight the importance of annual lead water service line removal appropriations; Vasquez (No. 96) that increases and decreases the Bureau of Indian Education account by $2 million to prioritize addressing the teacher shortage in BIE and Tribally-controlled schools; and Wittman (No. 97) that increases and decreases funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Courts Program to ensure that recently recognized Tribes across the country have access to funding to establish and operate judicial services;

Pages H4826–28

Arrington amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding from being made available for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's final rule using an endangered species designation of several types of freshwater mussels, federalizing over 1,500 miles of Texas rivers;

Pages H4828–29

Arrington amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funding from being made available for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's ''Final Land Protection Plan & Environmental Assessment Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge'';

Pages H4829–30

Bentz amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the use of any federal funds to create National monuments in Malheur County, Oregon under the Antiquities Act;

Pages H4830–31

Bice amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits federal funding for drag shows at the Smithsonian Institution;

Pages H4831–32

Boebert amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that transfers funds from EPA bureaucrats to the Forest Service for active management;

Page H4834

Boebert amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that transfers funds from EPA bureaucracy to the inspector general to combat waste, fraud, and abuse;

Pages H4834–35

Boebert amendment (No. 13 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process'';

Pages H4835–36

Boebert amendment (No. 14 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used for a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Council at the Department of the Interior;

Pages H4836–37

Boebert amendment (No. 15 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available by this division to be used to carry out the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program of the Department of the Interior;

Pages H4837–38

Boebert amendment (No. 16 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds made available by this Act to be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft resource management plan and supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office Resource Management Plans, Colorado'';

Pages H4838–39

Boebert amendment (No. 17 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits made available by this Act to be used to declare a national monument with the use of the antiquities Act in Montrose County, Colorado; Mesa County, Colorado; Monezuma County, Colorado; San Juan County, Colorado; or Dolores County, Colorado;

Pages H4839–40

Boebert amendment (No. 19 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that reduces the salary of Deb Haaland, Secretary of the Interior, to $1;

Pages H4840–41

Brecheen amendment (No. 21 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the Indian Health Service from using appropriated funds to provide sex-transition surgeries or treatment;

Pages H4841–42

Cammack amendment (No. 30 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that has resulted in or is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more;

Pages H4848–49

Griffith amendment (No. 40 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prevents the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement from enforcing perpetual deed restrictions on Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization program projects;

Pages H4849–50

Hageman amendment (No. 41 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the Bureau of

Land Management from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing its proposed Western Solar Plan; **Pages H4850–51**

Hageman amendment (No. 42 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the Bureau of Land Management from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the Rock Springs Resource Management Plan in Wyoming; **Pages H4851–52**

Hageman amendment (No. 43 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the EPA from establishing or operating the Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; **Pages H4852–53**

Hageman amendment (No. 44 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the proposed Resource Management Plans by the BLM's Buffalo Field Office in Wyoming and the Miles City Field Office in Montana; **Pages H4853–54**

Huizenga amendment (No. 46 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the EPA final rule ''Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' with respect to Berrien, Allegan, and Muskegon counties in Michigan; **Pages H4854–56**

Jackson (TX) amendment (No. 47 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that reduces funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service to FY21 levels; and **Page H4856**

Jackson (TX) amendment (No. 48 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that ensures no funding from this bill can be used by the Fish and Wildlife Service to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce its proposed rule to list the Texas Kangaroo Rat as endangered and designate 600,000 acres as critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act. **Pages H4856–57**

Rejected:

Brecheen amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the National Endowment for the Arts to FY2019 levels; **Pages H4842–43**

Boebert amendment (No. 7 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Michael S. Regan, Administrator of the EPA, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 146 ayes to 264 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 381); **Pages H4832, H4843–44**

Boebert amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Melissa Schwartz, Director of Communications of the Department of the Interior, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 134 ayes to 272 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 382); **Pages H4832–33, H4844–45**

Boebert amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Elizabeth Klien, Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 267 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 383); **Pages H4833–34, H4845**

Boebert amendment (No. 18 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to prohibit funds for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (by a recorded vote of 208 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 384); **Pages H4840, H4845–46**

Boebert amendment (No. 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce the salary of Tracy Stone-Manning, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 268 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 385); and **Pages H4841, H4846–47**

Brecheen amendment (No. 23 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that sought to reduce funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities to FY2019 levels (by a recorded vote of 147 ayes to 269 noes, Roll No. 386). **Pages H4843, H4847**

Proceedings Postponed:

Brecheen amendment (No. 24 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that seeks to defund the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and moves its $12 million in appropriations to the Spending Reduction Account; **Page H4848**

Brecheen amendment (No. 25 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that seeks to prohibit funding for any diversity, equity, and inclusion program or office; and **Page H4848**

Harshbarger amendment (No. 45 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–602) that seeks to prohibit funding for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. **Page H4854**

H. Res. 1370, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 8997) and (H.R. 8998) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 211 ayes to 197 noes, Roll No. 360, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 188 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 359. **Pages H4735–40, H4741–42**

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, July 24th. **Page H4857**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes and twenty-four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4741, H4741–42, H4742–43, H4743, H4786, H4786–87, H4787–88, H4788, H4788–89, H4789–90, H4790, H4790–91, H4791–92, H4792, H4792–93, H4793–94, H4794, H4794–95, H4795–96, H4796,

H4796–97, H4797–98, H4843–44, H4844–45, H4845, H4845–46, H4846–47, and H4847.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 11:16 p.m.

Committee Meetings

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN FARM COUNTRY

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Financial Conditions in Farm Country''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MOBILITY AIRCRAFT RELEVANCE AND SURVIVABILITY IN A CONTESTED ENVIRONMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness; and Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a joint hearing entitled ''Mobility Aircraft Relevance and Survivability in a Contested Environment''. Testimony was heard from General Mike Minihan, Commander, Air Mobility Command, U.S. Air Force; Lieutenant General David H. Tabor, Director of Programs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, U.S. Air Force; and Rear Admiral Lower Half Derek A. Trinque, Director, Strategic Plans, Policy, and Logistics, U.S. Transportation Command.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2025 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security held a hearing entitled ''The Fiscal Year 2025 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Budget''. Testimony was heard from the following U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials: Annie Caputo, Commissioner; Bradley R. Crowell, Commissioner; Christopher T. Hanson, Chair; and David A. Wright, Commissioner.

ARE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL'S PRIORITIES RESTORING PUBLIC TRUST AND IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled ''Are CDC's Priorities Restoring Public Trust and Improving the Health of the American People?''. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention officials: Henry Walke, M.D., Director, Office of Readiness and Response; Jennifer Layden, M.D., Director, Office of Public Health Data, Surveillance, and Technology; Daniel Jernigan, M.D., Director, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases; Karen Hacker, M.D., Director, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Demetre Daskalakis, M.D., Director, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; and Allison Arwady, M.D., Director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2025 CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a hearing entitled ''The Fiscal Year 2025 Consumer Product Safety Commission Budget''. Testimony was heard from the following Consumer Product Safety Commission officials: Alexander Hoehn-Saric, Chair; Peter A. Feldman, Commissioner; Richard L. Trumka, Jr., Commissioner; Mary T. Boyle, Commissioner; and Douglas Dziak, Commissioner.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INNOVATION EXPLORED: INSIGHTS INTO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''AI Innovation Explored: Insights into AI Applications in Financial Services and Housing''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia; and Subcommittee on the Indo-Pacific held a joint hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for South and Central Asian Affairs''. Testimony was heard from Änjali Kaur, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Donald Lu, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State.

A LOOK AT U.S. POLICY IN GEORGIA AND MOLDOVA AHEAD OF THEIR 2024 ELECTIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing entitled ''A Look at U.S. Policy in Georgia and Moldova Ahead of Their 2024 Elections''. Testimony was heard from Joshua Huck, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State; Christopher Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State; and Alexander Sokolowski, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Europe and Eurasia, U.S. Agency for International Development.

EXAMINING THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT OF JULY 13

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Assassination Attempt of July 13". Testimony was heard from Colonel Christopher L. Paris, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police; and a public witness.

CONGRESS IN A POST-CHEVRON WORLD

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Congress in a Post-Chevron World". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons". Testimony was heard from Colette Peters, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LITIGATION AND THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled "IP Litigation and the U.S. International Trade Commission". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries held a hearing on H.R. 1304, the "Rio San José and Rio Jemez Water Settlements Act of 2023"; H.R. 3977, the "Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project Amendments Act of 2023"; H.R. 6599, the "Technical Corrections to the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act, Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, and Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act"; H.R. 7240, the "Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8685, the "Ohkay Owingeh Rio Chama Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8791, the "Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8920, the "Tule River Tribe Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8940, the "Northeastern Arizona Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8945, the "Navajo Nation Rio San José Stream System Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8949, the "Yavapai-Apache Nation Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024"; H.R. 8951, the "Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024" and H.R. 8953, the "Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Amendments Act of 2024". Testimony was heard from Representatives Leger Fernandez, Rosendale, Zinke, Ciscomani, and Vasquez; Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; David Palumbo, Deputy Commissioner of Operations, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on legislation on the CORE Act; H.R. 7053, the "Orphan Well Grant Flexibility Act of 2024"; H.R. 8665, the "Supercritical Geothermal Research and Development Act"; and H.R. 8954, the "Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act of 2024". Testimony was heard from Representatives Gosar and Hunt; Steven Feldgus, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

INVESTIGATING HOW THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION IGNORED CRIES FOR HELP FROM STUDENTS AT HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; and Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce held a joint hearing entitled "Investigating how the Biden Administration Ignored Cries for Help from Students at Haskell Indian Nations University". Testimony was heard from Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Matthew Elliott, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Office of Inspector General, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

THE ROLE OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS IN PRESCRIPTION DRUG MARKETS PART III: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "The Role of Pharmacy Benefit Managers in Prescription Drug Markets Part III: Transparency and Accountability". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Government Operations and the Federal Workforce held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency". Testimony was heard from Mark Greenblatt, Chair, Council of the Inspectors General

on Integrity and Efficiency, and Inspector General, Department of the Interior.

STRONGLY CONDEMNING THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION AND ITS BORDER CZAR, KAMALA HARRIS'S, FAILURE TO SECURE THE UNITED STATES BORDER

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H. Res. 1371, strongly condemning the Biden Administration and its Border Czar, Kamala Harris's, failure to secure the United States border. The Committee granted, by a record vote of 5–2, a rule providing for consideration of H. Res. 1371, Strongly condemning the Biden Administration and its Border Czar, Kamala Harris's, failure to secure the United States border, under a closed rule. The rule provides that upon adoption of the resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider H. Res. 1371. The rule provides that the amendment printed in the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the resolution, as amended, shall be considered as read. Finally, the rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees. Testimony was heard from Chairman Guest, and Representative Thompson of Mississippi.

LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD: EXAMINING THE LANDSCAPE OF VETERAN OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure; and Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs held a joint hearing entitled "Leveling the Playing Field: Examining the Landscape of Veteran Owned Small Businesses". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE: ARE FEDERAL BUILDINGS SECURE?

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled "Examining the Effectiveness of the Federal Protective Service: Are Federal Buildings Secure?". Testimony was heard from David Marroni, Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office; Richard Cline, Director, Federal Protective Service, Department of Homeland Security; and Elliot Doomes, Public Buildings Service Commissioner, General Services Administration.

EXAMINING THE STATE OF RAIL SAFETY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE DERAILMENT IN EAST PALESTINE, OHIO

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials held a hearing entitled "Examining the State of Rail Safety in the Aftermath of the Derailment in East Palestine, Ohio". Testimony was heard from Representative Rulli; Jennifer Homendy, Chair, National Transportation Safety Board; Amit Bose, Administrator, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation; Tristan Brown, Deputy Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a markup on H.R. 2971, the "Veterans Claims Education Act of 2023"; H.R. 6362, the "Protecting Benefits for Disabled Veterans Act of 2023"; H.R. 8792, the "Flowers for Fallen Heroes Act of 2024"; H.R. 8874, the "Modernizing All Veterans and Survivors Claims Processing Act"; H.R. 8879, the "Improving VA Training for Military Sexual Trauma Claims Act"; H.R. 8880, the "Simplifying Forms for Veterans Claims Act"; H.R. 8881, the "Rural Veterans' Improved Access to Benefits Act of 2024"; H.R. 8893, the "Preserving Veterans' Legacy Act"; H.R. 8910, the "Dayton National Cemetery Expansion Act of 2024"; H.R. 9053, the "Veterans 2nd Amendment Restoration Act"; H.R. 9054, the "Safeguarding Veterans 2nd Amendment Rights Act"; H.R. 9057, the "Gulf War Survivor Benefits Update Act of 2024"; H.R. 9055, the "Veterans' Burial Improvement Act of 2024"; and H.R. 9056, the "VA Insurance Improvement Act". H.R. 2971, H.R. 6362, H.R. 8792, H.R. 8874, H.R. 8879, H.R. 8880, H.R. 8881, H.R. 8910, H.R. 9055, H.R. 9056, H.R. 9057, H.R. 9053, and H.R. 9054 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 8893 was ordered reported, as amended.

IS THE VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION PROPERLY PROCESSING AND DECIDING VETERANS' CLAIMS?

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing entitled "Is the Veterans Benefits Administration Properly Processing and Deciding Veterans' Claims?". Testimony was heard from Ronald S. Burke, Jr., Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Policy and Oversight, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; Stephen Bracci, Director, Compensation Programs Inspection Division,

Office of Audits and Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs; Elizabeth Curda, Director Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; and a public witness.

FUELING CHAOS: TRACING THE FLOW OF TAX-EXEMPT DOLLARS TO ANTISEMITISM

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled "Fueling Chaos: Tracing the Flow of Tax-Exempt Dollars to Antisemitism". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE GREAT FIREWALL AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S EXPORT OF ITS TECHNO-AUTHORITARIAN SURVEILLANCE STATE

Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "The Great Firewall and the CCP's Export of its Techno-Authoritarian Surveillance State". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

RUSSIA'S ECOCIDE IN UKRAINE

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: On Tuesday, July 16, 2024, Commission received a briefing on Russia's ecocide in Ukraine, focusing on environmental destruction and the need for accountability, from Eugene Z. Stakhiv, Johns Hopkins University; Maryna Baydyuk, United Help Ukraine; and Kristina Hook, Kennesaw State University School of Conflict Management, Peacebuilding, and Development.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D722)*

H.R. 1240, 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. Signed on July 12, 2024. (Public Law 118–68)

H.R. 4581, to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research. Signed on July 12, 2024. (Public Law 118–69)

S. 138, to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act. Signed on July 12, 2024. (Public Law 118–70)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 2024

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 4667, to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish the Life Sciences Research Security Board, S. 4373, to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, S. 1171, to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prevent Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children from trading stocks and owning stocks, S. 4495, to enable safe, responsible, and agile procurement, development, and use of artificial intelligence by the Federal Government, S. 4675, to require the United States Postal Service to submit a comprehensive proposal to the Postal Regulatory Commission before implementing any network changes, S. 4630, to establish an interagency committee to harmonize regulatory regimes in the United States relating to cybersecurity, S. 4654, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to allow Indian tribal governments to directly request fire management assistance declarations and grants, S. 4698, to authorize the Joint Task Forces of the Department of Homeland Security, S. 4711, to limit the consideration of marijuana use when making an employment suitability or security clearance determination, S. 4681, to ensure a timely, fair, meaningful, and transparent process for individuals to seek redress because they were wrongly identified as a threat under the screening and inspection regimes used by the Department of Homeland Security, to require a report on the effectiveness of enhanced screening programs of the Department of Homeland Security, S. 4043, to amend title 5, United States Code, to make executive agency telework policies transparent, to track executive agency use of telework, S. 4679, to amend title XLI of the FAST Act to improve the Federal permitting process, S. 4716, to amend section 7504 of title 31, United States Code, to improve the single audit requirements, S. 4294, to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to negotiate with the Government of Canada regarding an agreement for integrated cross border aerial law enforcement operations, S. 59, to implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills-and competency-based hiring, S. 4676, to enhance the effectiveness of the Shadow Wolves Program, S. 4672, to require the Commissioner for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to assess current efforts to respond to hazardous weather and water events at or near United States borders and, to the extent such efforts may be improved, to develop a hazardous weather and water events preparedness and response strategy, S. 4697, to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector, S. 4715, to require the National Cyber Director to submit to Congress a plan to establish an institute within the Federal Government to serve as a centralized resource and training center for Federal cyber workforce development, S. 4631, to amend title 41, United States Code,

to prohibit minimum education requirements for proposed contractor personnel in certain contract solicitations, S. 4700, to modify the governmentwide financial management plan, S. 4656, to amend title 5, United States Code, concerning restrictions on the participation of certain Federal employees in partisan political activity, S. 4651, to require agencies to use information and communications technology products obtained from original equipment manufacturers or authorized resellers, S. 4419, to require the Science and Technology Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security to develop greater capacity to detect, identify, and disrupt illicit substances in very low concentrations, S. 4321, to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the payment of annuities and retired pay to individuals convicted of certain sex crimes, S. 2546, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 North Taylor Lane in Patagonia, Arizona, as the ''Jim Kolbe Memorial Post Office'', S. 3946, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1106 Main Street in Bastrop, Texas, as the ''Sergeant Major Billy D. Waugh Post Office'', S. 4077, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 180 Steuart Street in San Francisco, California, as the ''Dianne Feinstein Post Office'', H.R. 5527, to amend section 1078 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to increase the effectiveness of the Technology Modernization Fund, H.R. 7219, to ensure that Federal agencies rely on the best reasonably available scientific, technical, demographic, economic, and statistical information and evidence to develop, issue or inform the public of the nature and bases of Federal agency rules and guidance, H.R. 7524, to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the submission of reports on certain information technology services funds to Congress before expenditures may be made, H.R. 3254, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, H.R. 6174, to improve the biodetection functions of the Department of Homeland Security, H.R. 272, to amend title 31, United States Code, to authorize transportation for Government astronauts returning from space between their residence and various locations, H.R. 4403, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make improvements to the Securing the Cities program, H.R. 5887, to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to improve Government service delivery, and build related capacity for the Federal Government, H.R. 7525, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to agencies requiring special districts to be recognized as local government for the purpose of Federal financial assistance determinations, H.R. 4467, to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to assess contracts for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the United States land border with Mexico, H.R. 599, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 West 6th Street, Suite 103 in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office'', H.R. 1060, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1663 East Date Place in San Bernardino, California, as the ''Dr. Margaret B. Hill Post Office Building'', H.R. 1098, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 50 East Derry Road in East Derry, New Hampshire, as the ''Chief Edward B. Garone Post Office'', H.R. 1555, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Sylvan Avenue in Modesto, California, as the ''Corporal Michael D. Anderson Jr. Post Office Building'', H.R. 3608, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 28081 Marguerite Parkway in Mission Viejo, California, as the ''Major Megan McClung Post Office Building'', H.R. 3728, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Dorchester Avenue, Room 1, in Boston, Massachusetts, as the ''Caroline Chang Post Office'', H.R. 5476, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1077 River Road, Suite 1, in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, as the ''Susan C. Barnhart Post Office'', H.R. 5640, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12804 Chillicothe Road in Chesterland, Ohio, as the ''Sgt. Wolfgang Kyle Weninger Post Office Building'', H.R. 5712, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Fremont Street in Kiel, Wisconsin, as the ''Trooper Trevor J. Casper Post Office Building'', H.R. 5985, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 517 Seagaze Drive in Oceanside, California, as the ''Charlesetta Reece Allen Post Office Building'', H.R. 6073, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9925 Bustleton Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Sergeant Christopher David Fitzgerald Post Office Building'', H.R. 6651, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 603 West 3rd Street in Necedah, Wisconsin, as the ''Sergeant Kenneth E. Murphy Post Office Building'', H.R. 7192, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 West Broadway in Anaheim, California, as the ''Dr. William I. 'Bill' Kott Post Office Building'', H.R. 7199, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at S74w16860 Janesville Road, in Muskego, Wisconsin, as the ''Colonel Hans Christian Heg Post Office'', H.R. 7423, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Benedette Street in Rayville, Louisiana, as the ''Luke Letlow Post Office Building'', and the nominations of Sherri Malloy Beatty-Arthur, Rahkel Bouchet, Erin Camille Johnston, Ray D. McKenzie, and John Cuong Truong, each to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Ann C. Fisher, of South Dakota, and Ashley Jay Elizabeth Poling, of North Carolina, both to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission, and Carmen G. Iguina Gonzalez, and Joseph Russell Palmore, both to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, 10 a.m., SD–342.

House

Committee on Education and Workforce, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Safeguarding

Workers and Employers from OSHA Overreach and Skewed Priorities", 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security, hearing entitled "The Fiscal Year 2025 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Budget", 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance, hearing entitled "Housing Solutions: Cutting Through Government Red Tape", 10:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, hearing entitled "Latin America Forgotten: A Look at President Biden's FY 2025 Budget Priorities", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled "From Drug Interdictions in the Caribbean to National Security Patrols in the Arctic: Examining U.S. Coast Guard's Role in Securing the Homeland", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Federal Lands, hearing on legislation on the Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve Act; H.R. 2405, the "North Dakota Trust Lands Completion Act of 2023"; H.R. 3293, the "Expediting Federal Broadband Deployment Reviews Act"; H.R. 6210, to designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; H.R. 8403, the "Benton MacKaye National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study Act of 2024"; and H.R. 8603, the "ROAM Act", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs, hearing on H.R. 6489, the "Alaska Native Village Municipal Lands Restoration Act of 2023"; H.R. 8942, the "Improving Tribal Cultural Training for Providers Act of 2024"; H.R. 8955, the "IHS Provider Integrity Act"; and H.R. 8956, the "Uniform Credentials for IHS Providers Act of 2024", 10:15 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Subcommittee on National Security, the Border, and Foreign Affairs, hearing entitled "Wasteful Spending and Inefficiencies: Examining DoD Platform Performance and Costs", 9:45 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Regulations, hearing entitled "Executive Overreach: Examining the SBA's Electioneering Efforts with Associate Administrator of Office of Field Operations, Jennifer Kim", 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled "Examining the Department of Transportation's Regulatory and Administrative Agenda", 9 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7906, the "Strengthening State and Tribal Child Support Enforcement Act"; and H.R. 9076, the "Protecting America's Children by Strengthening Families Act", 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meeting

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine Russia's persecution of Ukrainian Christians, 10 a.m., 210–CHOB.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of July 24 through July 26, 2024

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Kashi Way, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

At 1:20 p.m., Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber. At 1:30 p.m., Senate will proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives. At 2 p.m., His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, will address a Joint Meeting of Congress.

At 3:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Kashi Way.

At 5 p.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Adam B. Landy, of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, and Margaret L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: July 25, business meeting to markup an original bill entitled, "Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act", an original bill entitled, "Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act", an original bill entitled, "State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act", and an original bill entitled, "Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act", 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: July 25, to hold hearings to examine advancing national security through export controls, investment security, and the Defense Production Act, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Finance: July 25, business meeting to consider the nominations of Jeffrey Samuel Arbeit, of the District of Columbia, Benjamin A. Guider III, of Louisiana, and Cathy Fung, of California, each to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, 9:30 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: July 25, to receive a closed briefing on international support for Russia's war in Ukraine, 11 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: July 25, business meeting to consider an authorization for Investigation into the Bankruptcy of Steward Health Care, an authorization for Subpoena of Dr. Ralph de la Torre, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Steward Health

Care Systems LLC, for Testimony Relating to the Committee Investigation into the Bankruptcy of Steward Health Care, and other pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD–562.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: July 24, business meeting to consider S. 4667, to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish the Life Sciences Research Security Board, S. 4373, to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, S. 1171, to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prevent Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children from trading stocks and owning stocks, S. 4495, to enable safe, responsible, and agile procurement, development, and use of artificial intelligence by the Federal Government, S. 4675, to require the United States Postal Service to submit a comprehensive proposal to the Postal Regulatory Commission before implementing any network changes, S. 4630, to establish an interagency committee to harmonize regulatory regimes in the United States relating to cybersecurity, S. 4654, to amend the Robert T. 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July 25, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Ann C. Fisher, of South Dakota, and Ashley Jay Elizabeth Poling, of North Carolina, both to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission, and Carmen G. Iguina Gonzalez, and Joseph Russell Palmore, both to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: July 25, business meeting to consider S. 2783, to amend the Miccosukee Reserved Area Act to authorize the expansion of the Miccosukee Reserved Area and to carry out activities to protect structures within the Osceola Camp from flooding, S. 3406, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make a technical correction to the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund, to amend the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 to make technical corrections to the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund and Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund, S. 4000, to reaffirm the applicability of the Indian Reorganization Act to the Lytton Rancheria of California, and S. 4365, to provide public health veterinary services to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations for rabies prevention; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine S. 4370, to amend the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 to improve that Act, and S. 4505, to approve the settlement of water rights claims of Ohkay Owingeh in the Rio Chama Stream System, to restore the Bosque on Pueblo Land in the State of New Mexico, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, July 25, Subcommittee on Commodity Markets, Digital Assets, and Rural Development, hearing entitled ''Reauthorizing the CFTC: Stakeholder Perspectives'', 8:30 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, July 25, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Information Technology, and Government Innovation, hearing entitled ''Enhancing Cybersecurity by Eliminating Inconsistent Regulations'', 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Joint Meeting

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: July 24, to hold hearings to examine Russia's persecution of Ukrainian Christians, 10 a.m., 210–CHOB.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Wednesday, July 24

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Kashi Way, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

At 1:20 p.m., Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber. At 1:30 p.m., Senate will proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives. At 2:00 p.m., His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, will address a Joint Meeting of Congress.

At 3:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Kashi Way.

At 5 p.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Adam B. Landy, of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, and Margaret L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

(Senate will recess from 11:45 a.m. until 3 p.m. for their respective party conferences and the Joint Meeting of Congress.)

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

9 a.m., Wednesday, July 24

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Joint Meeting to receive His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel. Complete consideration of H.R. 8998—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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