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No. 57

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC.
March 31, 2025.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAVID J. TAYLOR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

SECURING OUR ELECTIONS

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under President Biden's administration, millions of illegal immigrants poured into our country, threatening the security of our communities and threatening our elections.

While President Trump is hard at work securing our border, it is now time for Congress to secure our elections from noncitizen voters. This week, the House will vote on the SAVE

Act, legislation that strengthens our election laws by requiring proof of citizenship to vote in Federal elections.

The SAVE Act also requires States to create a program to remove noncitizens from existing voter rolls. Ensuring safe and secure elections should not be a controversial issue. Elections are truly the bedrock of our democratic system, and I look forward to strengthening this system to ensure only the voices of the American people are counted in our elections.

CONGRATULATING PENN STATE MEN'S HOCKEY TEAM

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Penn State men's hockey team for their overtime victory against the University of Connecticut to advance for the first time to the NCAA Frozen Four.

After a slow start to the season, including a 0-9 start in Big Ten play, the Nittany Lions persevered to be one of four Big Ten teams in the tournament. With their win Sunday evening, they are the last Big Ten team standing.

I congratulate Guy Gadowsky, head coach of the Nittany Lions men's hockey team, as well as all of the talented athletes who have worked so hard to accomplish this victory and the Penn State fans and students who packed the Pegula Ice Arena for every game.

Now I look forward to watching the Nittany Lions continue their success against Boston University on April 10 as they look to advance to their first-ever national championship game.

INCREASING INNOVATIVE THERAPIES FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, more than 15,000 children are diagnosed with pediatric cancer each year in the United States. Despite this, most cancer research is focused on adult cancer patients, leaving our kids behind.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of the Give Kids a Chance Act of 2025, legisla-

tion directing drug companies researching combination therapies for adults to also research them for children. This is a simple piece of legislation that supports the advancement of innovative treatments while giving hope to thousands of pediatric cancer patients and their families.

As a physician legislator, I understand the importance of developing innovative therapies to save the lives of patients around the world, and I thank Congressman McCaul for his tireless leadership on this issue. Increasing innovative cures will increase positive outcomes for all patients, including kids, finally making America once again healthy.

CONGRATULATING DELEO GAMES ON 80 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor DeLeo Games of Altoona, Pennsylvania, for 80 years of success as a distributor of amusement-type mechanical games and entertainment options in the Commonwealth and for five neighboring States.

Since its founding in 1945 by Joe DeLeo, Sr., and his wife, Josephine, four generations of the DeLeo family have embraced the family business that today has an inventory that includes arcade games, pinball machines, digital jukeboxes, pool tables, dart boards, skill games, and ATMs.

In addition to supplying the region with entertainment options, DeLeo Games has also been active in the community, sponsoring charities like the UPMC Breast Care Center and drug prevention programs in Blair County.

I congratulate the entire DeLeo family, including Joe DeLeo, Jr., Tom and Colleen DeLeo, and their daughter Katie, on this milestone anniversary and offer best wishes for their continued success.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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WIPING OUT HISTORY

(Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of our south Texas war hero, Sergeant Alfredo “Freddy” Gonzalez, a hero who will never be forgotten.

Sergeant Gonzalez was killed in action February 4, 1968. History is clear, he was a marine sergeant in charge of a third platoon company near Hue City, Vietnam. His company came under heavy fire for days. Sergeant Gonzalez maneuvered his men and returned fire and personally carried wounded warriors out of harm’s way. He didn’t ask what ethnicity these men were or religion or what region of the country they came from. They were all Americans fighting one of the most atrocious and unpopular wars in our history.

Freddy was awarded the Medal of Honor not because he asked for a special privilege or recognition or job. Freddy was dead. He was recognized by his men for his bravery, for going beyond his call of duty to save other American lives while losing his own.

This administration’s appalling efforts to erase history under the guise of eliminating DEI has seen no boundaries, prompting indiscriminate removals of Latinos, women, and other minorities from our Nation’s archives.

They removed the Tuskegee Airmen, who proudly defended our country in Europe during World War II, removed our Navajo Code Talkers who helped us defeat Japan, and they removed our most recent and Honorable General Colin Powell, for God’s sake.

For God’s sake, have they no shame? Have they no decency? This is not about eliminating DEI. This is straight-up, old-fashioned racism against some of the most deserving Americans in our history.

I ask my friends on the other side of the aisle who have worn our uniform and some who have fought for our freedom to stand with me, to stand on the right side of history with the American people and oppose these un-American, unpatriotic policies coming from this administration, from folks who never had the gall to serve themselves.

Let’s grow a spine in this House and preserve the American values that actually made us great.

JOANNA SHEAF CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the birthday of my wonderful wife, Charity, to recognize Ms. Joanna Sheaf, who celebrated her 100th birthday on March 19, 2025.

Born during the Great Depression, Joanna grew up in southern Ohio and lived with her grandmother as her father traveled, looking for work. Joanna

raised seven sons and one daughter as a hardworking and devoted single mother, working two jobs to support them and provide for their needs. With a creative mind and a skill for writing, Joanna authored multiple poems that were published in the Columbus Dispatch and the Citizen Journal.

Throughout her life, Joanna has exemplified resilience, grace, and an unwavering dedication to her family, friends, and community. Her legacy of kindness, dedication to her family, and wisdom have touched the lives of many, leaving an enduring impact on all who have had the privilege of knowing her.

Her example of love, service, and vitality is truly inspiring, and her community is lucky to call her their own.

I congratulate Joanna on this extraordinary milestone and wish her a happy 100th birthday.

CONGRATULATING MAKENNAH CRAFT ON FOURTH OHIO STATE WRESTLING TITLE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the undefeated wrestling record of Ms. Makennah Craft of Jackson High School. Makennah claimed her fourth and final State title on March 8 in the 2025 State Wrestling Tournament, securing her win by more than 15 points over her opponent. Makennah has distinguished herself as only the fifth female wrestler to ever accomplish this feat in Ohio high school wrestling history.

Jumping into the sport at just 4 years old, Makennah’s passion for wrestling grew over the years. She learned to persevere and overcome any roadblocks or plateaus she hit during training. Makennah has said that wrestling made her a tougher person, realizing that the harder she pushed herself, the more she grew.

Having worked with Makennah since middle school, Coach Brandon Oliver views her as a shining role model for their school’s wrestling program. He commends her on maintaining a 4.0 grade point average on top of completing multiple workouts every day.

Southern Ohio looks forward to seeing how Makennah’s winning mindset will continue to serve her as she completes her senior year of high school and goes on to tackle new challenges.

I congratulate Makennah on her fourth State title. I wish her the best in her very bright future.

CONGRATULATING PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS’ BASKETBALL TEAM ON OHIO DIVISION V STATE TITLE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Portsmouth High School girls’ basketball team on winning their school’s first-ever Ohio Division V basketball State championship.

Having dreamt of securing this title since they were in the fifth grade, the nine athletes on Portsmouth’s team navigated their season with consistency, discipline, and a clear vision. In the championship game, junior Sienna Allen led all players with 17 points, contributing to Portsmouth’s victory

by a score of 53–38 over Creston Norwayne.

With this win, the Trojans became the first Scioto County program to ever secure the girls’ basketball State championship trophy. Head coach Amy Hughes led the team throughout the season, investing in each player as they honed their teamwork and athletic skills.

These players’ hard work and commitment to excellence is a shining example to students across Ohio that achieving your dreams is possible if you put in the hard work and never stop improving.

I am pleased to recognize each hard-working player, supportive parent, and committed coach who helped make this victory possible. I congratulate Portsmouth High School as they celebrate this historic achievement. As always, Go Trojans.

COST OF LIVING STILL HIGH

(Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, candidate Trump and President-elect Trump consistently and repeatedly promised the American people that when he was elected, on day one that he would lower the cost of living for Americans. He very effectively campaigned on that issue, and I think that that was a major driving force in terms of why he prevailed on November 5. In fact, he said that in a number of interviews after the election.

However, then-President Trump was sworn in on January 20, and to this day, despite over 100 executive orders, countless rescissions that have come out of the White House, not one has been directed in terms of lowering the cost of living for Americans in this country.

In fact, last week, the Consumer Price Index was released. It showed that prices jumped again at 2.8 percent, well above the Federal Reserve’s target of 2 percent, which is why interest rates are going to continue to stay unnecessarily high.

On Wednesday, a couple days from now, so-called Liberation Day, he is now going to announce another wave of tariffs that every economist of every stripe will tell you is going to, in fact, raise the price of goods for Americans.

Don’t take my word for it, listen to the National Association of Home Builders, a staunch Republican organization that has warned this administration that putting tariffs on everything from steel to copper and nickel is going to drive up the price of home construction.

In fact, screws and nails, made from steel, are already showing huge increases. They have already been hit with a 25 percent tariff from one of our biggest importers of steel, our friend and ally for many years, Canada. I now suddenly sort of wonder where this White House is coming from.

Steel and lumber used in home construction were one of the biggest factors of increased prices on last Friday's Consumer Price Index. That is, again, why the homebuilders are warning us at this time of a housing crisis. We are seeing an administration that is doing everything in terms of driving those prices up still further.

□ 1215

There is a belief in the White House that somehow Americans are going to be inoculated from tariffed goods from other countries because we are going to have this burst of output that is going to happen, even though we don't mine for things like copper and nickel, and even though the steel industry in the U.S. will tell you they do not have the capacity to replace incoming foreign steel. Yet, they somehow believe that commodity price is not going to leak into what American importers are actually going to be paying, which is going to get passed along to the American consumer.

He has invoked a law, a 1976 law, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which was put into place by Congress in this Chamber to provide the President with the ability to raise tariffs against a foreign adversary or threat. That is the law that he used against Canada, and the reason he said was that fentanyl is coming into Canada.

Last week, the Director of National Intelligence testified before the House Intelligence Committee. They released their annual threat assessment listing all the countries that are threats to the U.S. Do you know what country was not on that list? Canada. Because, in fact, if you look at the data from DEA and people who work at the border, less than 1 percent of fentanyl comes from Canada. Yet, he used that law, without Congress' approval, to strike at that nation.

We have already heard from the new Prime Minister that they are going to raise countertariffs against the U.S. This is a vicious cycle where there is not going to be a good ending unless this Congress, led by Mr. Trump's party, grabs the steering wheel and listens to the people who are out there on the front lines of our economy and says: Stop. Enough.

The Dow tanked on Friday, dropping 700 points. Futures opened today down 400 points. The warning lights are everywhere. Liberation day is just going to worsen the situation that we are seeing, not only for people who are in the stock market, which, you know, they are big boys and girls. They can handle themselves. It is really the people on Main Street who are going to feel the brunt of a tariff policy that goes completely in the opposite direction of the promises that he made on the campaign trail.

It is time for Congress as a coequal branch of government—and, Speaker JOHNSON, if you are listening, please, you have the ability to bring to the

floor a countermeasure to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and stop the madness in terms of where this administration is taking our economy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

TRUMP WINS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, with the historic victory by President Donald Trump receiving a mandate for reelection, he has been winning on behalf of American families, and he is just getting started.

Illegal alien border crossings have been reduced by 98 percent, the lowest level ever recorded, and construction of the border wall has resumed.

A plan for international trade has been unveiled. Nearly \$4 trillion in investments has been secured, creating thousands of jobs. American energy potential has been unlocked, bringing down costs.

Only U.S. citizens are able to vote in Federal elections, with ballots counted on election day.

Government efficiency has been maximized, achieving savings for taxpayers.

Illegal aliens, murderers, child molesters, and drug dealers are being deported.

Anti-Semitism on college campuses is being challenged. Education is returning to the States.

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Open borders for dictators put all Americans at risk of more 9/11 attacks imminent, as warned by the FBI. Trump is reinstating existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength.

Our sympathy to Tom and Virginia Ann Mullikin on the passing of their very talented daughter, Mary Elizabeth Mullikin.

THANKING TOWNHALL PARTICIPANTS

(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. Madam Speaker, the extensive media coverage of townhalls across the country has undeniably caused a surge of interest from all counties across my congressional district.

Recognizing the challenges of traveling to each county quickly, I took decisive action by organizing a telephone townhall, which nearly 13,000 constituents attended.

Residents voiced concerns about the pressing issues highlighted in the news and concerns related to Social Security, Medicaid, and Medicare. Veterans raised issues regarding availability of benefits, while farmers stressed the necessity for immediate assistance.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. FEDORCHAK) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Call us back to You, O Lord. Receive us once again from the wide and scattered places that our own choices have led us. Take us up into Your merciful embrace and remind us that You have never forsaken us and never will.

Then give us new and undivided hearts. Grant us a new spirit, a spirit renewed by Your forgiveness and recreated by the power of Your own Holy Spirit.

Remove from us our hearts of stone, our stubbornness and obstinacy, our inclination to dig in our heels and hold on to the reins rather than yield to Your leading.

Give us instead hearts of integrity and tenderness, that we would obey Your commands and live lives in steadfast service to the people whose welfare You have entrusted to us.

Unto Your grace plan, we command this day. Into Your keeping, we offer our best efforts, and in Your merciful 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 gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BEAN of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

With a spread of 22 counties composing North Carolina's First Congressional District, my team and I must remain accessible and responsive to our constituents.

I take this responsibility to heart and am fully committed to advocating for the families of eastern North Carolina. I look forward to hosting more townhalls and sincerely thank all who participated.

CONGRATULATING PAPA SEANS PIZZA

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

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Madam Speaker, yes, we are fired up for March Madness in northeast Florida, and, no, I am not just talking about the No. 1 seed Florida Gators basketball team. I am talking about Papa Seans Pizza in Baldwin.

Papa Seans just sliced up the competition in a bracket-style tournament held by radio station WQIK. Papa Seans beat out fellow contestants to gain its "One Shining Moment" as the best pizza in the Jacksonville area.

It is no surprise that Papa Seans knows how to whip up votes. Founder Sean Lynch is the mayor of Baldwin.

I recently had some of Papa Seans' pizza while visiting Baldwin. Let me tell you, no recount is needed, Madam Speaker. Papa Seans serves up a superior slice.

It is an honor and testament to the hard work of the mayor and his team, who have created not just a great place for food but a gathering spot where neighbors become friends.

I congratulate Papa Seans. If you are ever near Baldwin, trust me, Madam Speaker, stop in for a slice.

HONORING TOP DOG JUNNY

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

Mr. HARIDOPOLOS. Madam Speaker, we honor the life of our district's finest. Junny, the beloved police bloodhound and trusted partner of Brevard County Sheriff Wayne Ivey, sadly passed away this week after a battle with cancer.

Gifted to the sheriff's office at just 10 weeks old, Junny was brought onto the force to help find missing and abducted children and played a role in Sheriff Ivey's advocacy programs to report abuse.

In 2022, Junny was named Florida's Top Dog for enforcement, winning a statewide March Madness-style competition held by the Florida Sheriffs Association.

Often seen with Sheriff Ivey while on patrol, Junny became more than just a loyal working dog. He was a symbol of service and loyalty.

To Brevard County, he was America's top police dog. He will be deeply missed.

CELEBRATING WOWO'S CENTENNIAL

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

Mr. STUTZMAN. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to celebrate a remarkable milestone, the 100th anniversary of WOWO Radio in Fort Wayne, Indiana, a cherished cornerstone of communications and a beacon of conservative values.

Since its first broadcast on March 31, 1925, WOWO Radio has been a steadfast source of news, entertainment, and community connection.

From being the first station to air a basketball game to becoming the conservative powerhouse we know today, WOWO has touched countless lives. In the process, WOWO Radio has been able to educate, inform, and encourage local communities.

I have had the privilege of being part of WOWO's story, featured weekly on Kayla Blakeslee's show and engaged in conversations that keep our community informed, as well as filling in for the great Pat Miller on the "Pat Miller Program."

I am proud to have introduced a resolution honoring WOWO's storied history alongside my counterparts, Senator BANKS and Senator YOUNG.

WOWO's mission has always been clear: serving its listeners with truth and integrity and fostering a vibrant, informed northeast Indiana.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize WOWO, the Voice of a Thousand Main Streets, for 100 extraordinary years. I congratulate WOWO Radio on a century of excellence.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 27, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on March 27, 2025, at 3:16 p.m., said to contain a message from the President on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT MALICIOUS CYBER-ENABLED ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-33)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, and with respect to which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, Executive Order 13984 of January 19, 2021, Executive Order 14110 of October 30, 2023 (revoked by Executive Order 14148 of January 20, 2025), and Executive Order 14144 of January 16, 2025, is to continue in effect beyond April 1, 2025.

Significant malicious cyber-enabled activities originating from, or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 2025.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 28, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on March 28, 2025, at 1:20 p.m., said to contain a message from the President on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to South Sudan.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,
KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SOUTH SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-34)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014, with respect to South Sudan is to continue in effect beyond April 3, 2025.

The situation in and in relation to South Sudan, which has been marked by activities that threaten the peace, security, or stability of South Sudan and the surrounding region, including widespread violence and atrocities, human rights abuses, recruitment and use of child soldiers, attacks on peacekeepers, and obstruction of humanitarian operations, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 with respect to South Sudan.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 28, 2025.

□ 1415

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 31, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 31, 2025, at 12:58 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S.J. Res. 18.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable Alan Kooi Simpson, a

Senator from the State of Wyoming S. Res. 148.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,
KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Clerk.

HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF HECTOR CUEVAS, JR.

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

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor Deputy Sheriff Hector Cuevas, Jr., of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. Deputy Cuevas tragically lost his life in the line of duty on March 17 at just 36 years old.

Hector was a selfless and caring public servant, deeply committed to his community both in and out of uniform. In addition to his 6 years of dedicated service with the San Bernardino Sheriff's Department, he previously served in the Upland community as a law enforcement officer.

He was active in youth sports, mentoring young athletes through the Rialto football community and the San Bernardino Spartans Football Association.

Hector embodied humility, generosity, and service, leaving a lasting impact on everyone who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, two children, parents, and siblings. We mourn his loss, and we honor his memory. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our deepest condolences to his family and in celebrating his legacy.

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 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1620

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STUTZMAN) at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

REPEAL REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE TO PREPARE ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION AND SUPPLEMENTS IN HARDBOUND VERSION

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1234) to direct the Librarian of Congress to promote the more cost-effective, efficient, and expanded availability of the Annotated Constitution and pocket-part supplements by replacing the hardbound versions with digital versions.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1234

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE TO PREPARE ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION AND SUPPLEMENTS IN HARDBOUND VERSION.

(a) REPEAL.—The first section of Public Law 91-589 (2 U.S.C. 168) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Librarian of Congress” and inserting “(a) subject to subsection (b), the Librarian of Congress”; and

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

“(b)(1) Upon the completion of the October 2031 term of the Supreme Court and upon the completion of each tenth October term of the Supreme Court thereafter, the Librarian of Congress shall have prepared a digital decennial revised edition of the Constitution Annotated, which shall contain annotations of all decisions theretofore rendered by the Supreme Court construing provisions of the Constitution, in place of the hardbound decennial revised edition of the Constitution Annotated described in subsection (a)(3).

“(2) Upon the completion of the October 2025 term of the Supreme Court and upon the completion of each subsequent October term of the Supreme Court beginning in an odd-numbered year (the final digit of which is not a 1), the Librarian shall have prepared a digital cumulative pocket-part supplement to the most recent decennial revised edition of the Constitution Annotated, which shall contain cumulative annotations of all such decisions rendered by the Supreme Court which were not included in the most recent revised edition of the Constitution Annotated, in place of the hardbound editions of the cumulative pocket-part supplement described in subsection (a)(4).”

(b) ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF DIGITAL VERSIONS.—Section 2 of Public Law 91-589 (2 U.S.C. 168a) is amended—

(1) by striking “All hardbound” and inserting “(a) All hardbound”; and

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

“(b)(1) The digital decennial revised editions of the Constitution Annotated prepared under subsection (b)(1) of the first section of this Joint Resolution and the digital cumulative pocket-part supplements prepared under subsection (b)(2) of the first section of this Joint Resolution shall be available at a public website of the Library of Congress.

“(2) The Librarian of Congress shall ensure the continuing availability of the documents referred to in paragraph (1) to Congress and the public.”

(c) REPEAL OF ADDITIONAL PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) MANDATORY PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES.—Section 3 of Public Law 91-589 (2 U.S.C. 168b) is amended—

(A) by striking “There shall be printed” and inserting “(a) There shall be printed”; and

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

“(b) Subsection (a) does not apply after completion of the October 2025 term of the Supreme Court, and the Librarian of Congress shall provide the decennial revised editions of the Constitution Annotated and the cumulative pocket part supplements prepared under this Joint Resolution exclusively in a digital format available at a public website of the Library of Congress.”.

(2) PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.—Section 4 of Public Law 91-589 (2 U.S.C. 168c) is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is the Constitution Annotated, or CONAN, as it is better known today, weighing 8 pounds, 14 ounces.

Its origins date back to 1797 when Congress passed legislation requiring every Member of Congress to be provided with a copy of the Constitution. These copies were eventually expanded to include Supreme Court case citations so that Members could see which clauses of the Constitution the Court used in deciding cases.

However, as the number of citations grew by hundreds, the copies became less useful to Members because most had no idea what the cases were about and what questions were before the Court.

So, in 1921, Congress began requiring reprints of the Constitution to include explanatory language that would make sense of the case citations throughout. This format is still used today.

Initially, CONAN was printed every 10 years or so, but by 1970, Members began to complain that it was outdated almost as soon as it was printed. They addressed this by requiring that paperbound supplements to CONAN be printed every 2 years. Since 1972, that is what we have done: print a hardbound version of CONAN every 10 years and a paperbound supplement every 2 years.

CONAN obviously has a rich history, dating back over two centuries. Nothing about H.R. 1234 erases or changes this history.

The Constitution provides the framework for our government, and understanding that framework and how the Supreme Court has applied it to its decisions over the years is as essential today as it was 200 years ago.

What has changed, however, is the way people get their information. Today, most of us rely on digital sources for the most up-to-date information, whether it is news, airfares, the weather, or Supreme Court case citations.

According to the GPO, the number of print copies of CONAN requested in 2012 by the House, Senate, and the Joint Committee on Printing was just over 1,000. Ten years later, in 2022, the number of requested copies dropped to just 659.

It is no coincidence that this drop in requests coincides with the 2019 launch of a digital version of CONAN. Over the past 5 years, the CONAN website has become an invaluable resource to individual citizens, schools, libraries, and, of course, Congress.

It has received more than 28 million visits since it was created and features hundreds of pages of constitutional analysis and content. The site is publicly accessible, easy to search, provides links to Supreme Court decisions, and, perhaps most importantly, is updated in real time by the CRS.

All of this raises the question of why are we wasting taxpayer dollars printing this giant, hardcover version of CONAN, along with the paperbound supplements, when a superior, digital version already exists?

According to the CBO, replacing this version of CONAN with a digital version would reduce the Library of Congress' operating costs by \$4 million over the next 4 years.

Eliminating the print requirement will also eliminate inefficient use of CRS staff time. Requiring CRS staff to spend countless hours formatting and paginating the print version of CONAN does not support the work of Congress, nor does it benefit our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, replacing the CONAN print requirement with a digital requirement is a no-brainer. The digital version provides Members and other users with the most up-to-date information and constitutional analysis available at a significant cost savings to taxpayers.

History shows that Congress has consistently taken steps to ensure that CONAN meets the evolving needs of Members and other users. Passing H.R. 1234 is a logical next step in maintaining CONAN's relevancy and usefulness, both to Congress and to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1234. I urge quick action in the Senate, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1234. This bill, as has been indicated, modernizes Congress and improves efficiency by eliminating the requirement that the Congressional Research Service print hardbound versions of its Annotated Constitution.

This measure, which I am proud to co-lead, passed by voice vote last Con-

gress, and I am hopeful it will again today. I will take a moment to thank my dear friend, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), who chairs the Committee of House Administration's Subcommittee on Modernization and Innovation. I thank her for all of her hard work. It is always a delight to work with her.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I didn't bring a physical copy of the Annotated Constitution. I am not sure I could lift it, and I think Mrs. BICE is stronger than I am.

This mandate to print the Annotated Constitution does come with significant and unnecessary personnel cost for the Congressional Research Service. As Mrs. BICE indicated, eliminating it would save us an estimated \$4 million over the next 4 years.

At the Committee on House Administration where I have the privilege of serving as the ranking member, we spent a significant amount of time talking about the Supreme Court's decision in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo*.

That case ended four decades of precedent known as the Chevron deference, which required courts to defer to reasonable agency interpretations of ambiguous statutes.

While we may not all agree on the merits of this decision, there is bipartisan consensus that unless we want the courts deciding every single open policy question, then we, Congress, have to draft laws that are far more technical in specificity than we do now. That cannot be done without major assistance from subject matter experts such as those at the Congressional Research Service.

To that end, it is my hope that the millions we save from passing this bill will be promptly reinvested in CRS to enhance its capacity, an absolutely essential step as Congress continues to work to maintain our Article I authorities and prerogatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this practical, forward-thinking legislation. Again, I thank my colleague, Mrs. BICE, for her leadership, her partnership, and her friendship.

□ 1630

Mr. Speaker, I consider this a model of bipartisanship. What a great way to start off the week.

I again say, in the interests of modernization, saving important taxpayer dollars, and making sure that we are more responsive to the American people, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation. I thank Mrs. BICE again for her bipartisanship, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank the ranking member, Mr. MORELLE, for his support and bipartisanship in coauthoring this legislation with me.

This is an easy win for taxpayers, saving taxpayers \$4 million using a digital versus the current printed version.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support from my colleagues, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1234.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FILING RELIEF FOR NATURAL DISASTERS ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 517) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for postponing certain deadlines by reason of disaster, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 517

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 “Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF RULES FOR POSTPONING CERTAIN DEADLINES BY REASON OF DISASTER.

(a) AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE FEDERAL TAX DEADLINES BY REASON OF STATE-DECLARED DISASTERS.—Section 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR STATE-DECLARED DISASTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary (after consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency) may, upon the written request of the Governor of a State (or the Mayor, in the case of the District of Columbia), apply the rules of subsections (a) and (b) to a qualified State declared disaster in the same manner as a disaster, fire, or action otherwise described in subsection (a).

“(2) QUALIFIED STATE DECLARED DISASTER.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified State declared disaster’ means, with respect to any State, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the State, which in the determination of the Governor of such State (or the Mayor, in the case of the District of Columbia) causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant the application of the rules of this section.

“(3) STATE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”.

(b) MANDATORY EXTENSIONS EXTENDED TO 120 DAYS.—Section 7508A(e) of such Code, as redesignated by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking “60 days” in paragraph (1)(B) thereof and inserting “120 days”;

(2) by striking “60-day” in paragraph (6) thereof and inserting “120-day”; and

(3) by striking “60-DAY” in the heading and inserting “120-DAY”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to declarations made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act, introduced by Ways and Means Committee members Representatives KUSTOFF and CHU.

For too many Americans, help from the Federal Government after a natural disaster can take too much time to arrive. This bipartisan bill authorizes the Treasury Department, in consultation with FEMA, to postpone tax filing deadlines for Americans living in State-declared disaster areas just as they do for federally declared disasters.

If a State moves faster in declaring an emergency, the Treasury Department can more quickly respond when it comes to an individual’s tax obligations. This legislation will help disaster victims receive desperately needed tax relief sooner rather than later.

Additionally, this legislation doubles the current mandatory tax filing extension following a federally declared disaster declaration from 60 to 120 days.

For most people recovering from a disaster, taxes fall lower on their to-do list than more immediate needs like finding shelter, food, and caring for loved ones. By extending this deadline, we are providing families the breathing room and additional time to get their lives back together.

President Trump was elected on the promise of finally making the government work better for working people. All Americans, but especially Americans recovering from a natural disaster, deserve easier tax filing. With tax day in just a few days, we must look for commonsense, bipartisan ways to make filing and paying taxes less of a hassle.

I thank both sponsors of this legislation for leading on this issue on behalf of the people they represent and all Americans.

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

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 517, the Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act. I thank Representative DAVID KUSTOFF for his partnership on this bipartisan bill, which was reported out of

the Ways and Means Committee unanimously last month.

Each year, States like California declare State-level emergencies for disasters like wildfires, hurricanes, floods, or earthquakes. Under current law, disaster victims can only receive Federal filing relief if and when the President of the United States declares a Federal disaster.

While President Biden immediately declared a Federal disaster for the Los Angeles fires that devastated my district in January, that was unusually fast. Often, those declarations can take days or even weeks, which was the case in 2020 after wildfires, including the Bobcat fire in the San Gabriel Mountains, ravaged my State. That means if disaster strikes during filing season, taxpayers run the risk of missing Federal filing deadlines through no fault of their own.

Additionally, there may be serious natural disasters that affect taxpayers’ ability to file but don’t ever get declared as a Federal disaster. That is because such a declaration is subject to a very specific process under the Stafford Act. If a disaster does not exceed a State’s capacity to respond without the help of FEMA, the President can’t declare a Federal disaster, even if taxpayers impacted need filing relief.

Our bill solves this problem by giving Treasury and the IRS authority to postpone Federal filing deadlines in response to a request by a Governor who has declared a State-level disaster, and it would double the minimum duration of these filing extensions from 60 to 120 days.

I also urge my colleagues to work with me to support the victims of January’s Los Angeles fires, including the Eaton fire in my district, by passing a supplemental disaster appropriations package with no strings attached.

The Eaton fire took 17 of my constituents’ lives, burned 9,500 structures, and left 20,000 people in my district homeless. While FEMA has been there since the start, we will need more help from Congress.

Wildfires, like all natural disasters, know no political parties, and never in our country’s history has Congress placed policy conditions on aid for disaster victims.

I look forward to passing this legislation and then continuing our work to support survivors with a supplemental disaster aid package.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ways and Means Committee Chairman JASON SMITH for his leadership and also his support on this legislation, and I thank our colleague, JUDY CHU, for joining me in introducing what I think is an important piece of legislation.

This bill, the Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act, H.R. 517, is a bipartisan bill and a commonsense bill. It

will provide relief to Americans who have been impacted by natural disasters and emergencies.

Just about every Member of this body at some point has seen their State, their district, or their constituents impacted by a natural disaster or an emergency.

Mr. Speaker, just last month, Obion County, which is in my district in Tennessee, was devastated by severe flooding following a levee failure. The disaster displaced hundreds of my constituents and left the town of Rives in Obion County basically underwater.

After the initial flooding, I visited Rives with our Governor of Tennessee, Bill Lee, to survey the damage and to meet with local officials and residents. For the Rives community, recovering and rebuilding is not going to be easy and is not going to happen overnight.

I am sure that my colleagues who have toured disaster areas in their own districts know exactly what I mean.

For communities that have been impacted by disasters, it is critical that they have timely access to the support they need to begin the recovery process and get their lives back on track.

This also, Mr. Speaker, includes regulatory relief. Filing season can be long, and it can be burdensome for many taxpayers and for small businesses. This is obviously no secret.

Under current law, the U.S. Department of the Treasury can postpone tax filing deadlines for taxpayers who have been affected by federally declared disasters, but right now, Treasury does not have the authority to provide relief for State-level declarations.

State-level declarations are normally issued immediately or almost immediately after a disaster. Federal declarations, on the other hand, can take weeks or even months before being issued. You have disparate treatment between Federal- and State-level declarations under the current law, and that can delay relief and create significant confusion for impacted taxpayers.

This bill makes two straightforward reforms to the Internal Revenue Code that will address this flaw in the tax code and ensure that disaster victims are able to receive more timely relief.

Number one, it will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with FEMA, to extend filing relief to taxpayers as soon as the Governor of the State declares a disaster or a state of emergency.

Number two, Mr. Speaker, it will expand the current mandatory filing extension following a Federal declaration from 60 days to 120 days.

Disaster victims should be focused on rebuilding, recovering, and caring for their loved ones. What they should not have to be focused on is complying with bureaucratic red tape at the IRS.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act, a bipartisan, pro-taxpayer piece of legislation that was passed out of the Ways and Means Committee unanimously by a vote of 42-0.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill is a commonsense proposal to ease one of the many burdens that face survivors after a natural disaster so that they can focus on recovering and rebuilding.

I once again thank Representative KUSTOFF for his partnership, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

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

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

Everyone knows the Washington bureaucracy doesn’t always move quickly, even when Americans are crying out for help after a natural disaster.

This bill allows for the postponing of tax filing deadlines for Americans living in a State-declared disaster area that has yet to receive a Federal disaster declaration.

This bipartisan effort will help those Americans still reeling from a devastating event. After all, they should be focused on restoring their lives and livelihoods first and foremost.

If Washington is slower than a State government to respond, that is not a good enough reason to deny Americans the help they need. This legislation will lighten the load carried by families affected by a natural disaster.

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

□ 1645

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 517, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 motion will be postponed.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE MATH AND TAXPAYER HELP ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 998) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require additional information on math and clerical error notices, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 998

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 “Internal Revenue Service Math and Taxpayer Help Act”.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENT OF NOTICES OF MATH OR CLERICAL ERROR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6213(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “ERRORS.—If the taxpayer” and inserting “ERRORS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the taxpayer”,

(2) by striking “Each notice” in the second sentence and inserting “Subject to subparagraph (B), each notice”, and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) SPECIFICITY OF MATH OR CLERICAL ERROR NOTICE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The notice provided under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(I) be sent to the taxpayer’s last known address,

“(II) describe the mathematical or clerical error in comprehensive, plain language, including—

“(aa) the type of error,

“(bb) the section of this title to which the error relates,

“(cc) a description of the nature of the error, and

“(dd) the specific line of the return on which the error was made,

“(III) an itemized computation of any direct or incidental adjustments to be made to the return in correction of the error, including any adjustment to the amount of—

“(aa) adjusted gross income,

“(bb) taxable income,

“(cc) itemized or standard deductions,

“(dd) nonrefundable credits,

“(ee) credits under section 24, 25A, 32, 35, or 36B, credits claimed with respect to undistributed long-term capital gains on Form 2439, credits for Federal taxes paid on fuels claimed on Form 4136, and any other refundable credits,

“(ff) income tax,

“(gg) other taxes,

“(hh) total tax,

“(ii) Federal income tax withheld or excess tax withheld under section 3101 or 3201(a),

“(jj) estimated tax payments, including amount applied from prior year’s return,

“(kk) refund or amount owed,

“(ll) net operating loss carryforwards, or

“(mm) credit carryforwards,

“(IV) include the telephone number for the automated phone transcript service, and

“(V) display the date by which the taxpayer may request to abate any assessment specified in such notice pursuant to paragraph (2)(A), in bold, font size 14, and immediately next to the taxpayer’s address on page 1 of the notice.

“(ii) NO LISTS OF POTENTIAL ERRORS.—A notice which provides multiple potential or alternative errors which may be applicable to the return shall not be sufficiently specific for purposes of clause (i)(II); however, if multiple specific errors apply to the return all such errors should be listed.”.

(b) NOTICE OF ABATEMENT.—Paragraph (2) of section 6213(b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) NOTICE.—Upon determination of an abatement pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall send notice to the taxpayer of such abatement which—

“(i) is sent to the taxpayer’s last known address,

“(ii) describes the abatement in comprehensive, plain language, and

“(iii) provides an itemized computation of any adjustments to be made to the items described in the notice of mathematical or clerical error, including any changes to any item described in paragraph (1)(B)(i)(III).”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to notices sent after the date which is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or such Secretary’s delegate) shall provide for procedures by which a taxpayer may request an abatement referred to in section 6213(b)(1)(B)(i)(V) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in writing, electronically, by telephone, or in person.

(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or such Secretary's delegate), in consultation with the National Taxpayer Advocate, shall—

(1) implement a pilot program to send a trial number of notices, in an amount which is a statistically significant portion of all such notices, of mathematical or clerical error pursuant to section 6213(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by certified or registered mail with e-signature confirmation of receipt, and

(2) report to Congress, aggregated by the type of error under section 6213(g) of such Code to which the notices relate, on—

(A) the number of mathematical or clerical errors noticed under the program and the dollar amounts involved,

(B) the number of abatements of tax and the dollar amounts of such abatements, and

(C) the effect of such pilot program on taxpayer response and adjustments or abatements to tax, with conclusions drawn about the effectiveness of certified or registered mail, with and without return receipt, and any other recommendations for improving taxpayer response rates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, by voting for unified Republican control of government, the American people chose accountability and a return to common sense. There is no better example of bad government than the IRS.

Every year, taxpayers receive notices from the IRS proposing to adjust their tax liabilities. Unfortunately, the IRS is not required to explain the reasons for the adjustments, nor does it need to explain that taxpayers have a legal right to dispute their adjustments within 60 days. The result is that taxpayers may end up paying more in taxes because they don't know that they can dispute the IRS' assessment of their tax liability.

This bipartisan legislation, the Internal Revenue Service Math and Taxpayer Help Act, sponsored by Representatives FEENSTRA and SCHNEIDER, will level the playing field for taxpayers and hold the IRS accountable. It will require the IRS to provide individuals with a clear explanation of the error, showing the mathematical change, and inform taxpayers that they have 60 days to correct the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives FEENSTRA and SCHNEIDER for their bipartisan work to bring more transparency to the IRS and protect Amer-

ican taxpayers from being left in fear of IRS action against them, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 998, the Internal Revenue Service Math and Taxpayer Help Act. This bill will help taxpayers better understand why they have received a math error notice from the Internal Revenue Service.

Currently, math error notices can be vague and confusing. The law does not specify how the IRS must describe the math error or require the IRS to inform taxpayers that they have 60 days to request that the math error assessment be reversed.

This bill will fix these issues by requiring the Internal Revenue Service to provide a clear and straightforward explanation of any alleged math or clerical error in the notice. It also requires the IRS to update procedures on how to request abatement and, upon the determination of an abatement, to issue a notice of abatement to the taxpayer.

Furthermore, this bill requires implementation of a pilot program to explore the use of alternative mail delivery methods for issuance of math error notices.

I am proud to stand with my colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means in support of this commonsense reform that will help taxpayers and improve IRS administration, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the IRS MATH Act. I thank my friend from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) for working with me on this commonsense legislation.

Mr. Speaker, if the IRS finds a mistake on a tax return, such as when a taxpayer accidentally adds a zero to their reported income, the agency should clearly indicate that error to the taxpayer and explain why the refund is different than expected.

However, current notices do not explain or contain helpful information, leaving millions of taxpayers confused about how and when to rectify the issue with the IRS.

The IRS MATH Act ensures that the IRS clearly spells out errors on tax forms and helps taxpayers not only understand the mistake but also allows a challenge if they see fit.

Filing taxes is already burdensome and time consuming. We can improve customer service by promoting open and transparent communication between the IRS and the taxpayer when a tax error is identified.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to work to simplify our tax filing system and push for full reauthorization of the Tax

Cuts and Jobs Act so that our families, farmers, and small businesses can keep more of their hard-earned money.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I thank Chairman SMITH for allowing this bill to come to the floor.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 998 is a commonsense, bipartisan bill. I encourage my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Americans fear the IRS for very good reason. Under current law, when the IRS claims that you made a math error on your return, they are not required to explain the error or notify taxpayers of their right to appeal within 60 days. What is worse, if taxpayers don't comply, they could be forced to pay more in taxes.

This bill before us, H.R. 998, the Internal Revenue Service Math and Taxpayer Help Act, will level the playing field for taxpayers by requiring the IRS to explain themselves and notify taxpayers that they have 60 days to challenge this adjustment.

This legislation is an important step to simplifying tax administration and making the IRS more accountable to taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives FEENSTRA and SCHNEIDER for their bipartisan work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 998, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2025

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 997) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to conform to the intent of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, as set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-599, that the National Taxpayer Advocate be able to hire and consult counsel as appropriate, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 997

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 “National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY OF TAXPAYER ADVOCATE TO APPOINT COUNSEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7803(c)(2)(D)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended

by striking “and” at the end of subclause (I), by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III), and by inserting after subclause (I) the following new subclause:

“(II) appoint counsel in the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate to report directly to the National Taxpayer Advocate, or delegate thereof; and.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7803(c)(2)(D)(i)(III) of such Code, as redesignated by subsection (a), is amended by striking “any employee of any local office of a taxpayer advocate described in subclause (I)” and inserting “any employee of the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 1102 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 997, the National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act, introduced by my Committee on Ways and Means colleagues, Representatives FEENSTRA and DAVIS.

The National Taxpayer Advocate exists to promote and defend the rights of American taxpayers. In order to achieve these goals, not only should the advocate be independent from the IRS, but the staff assisting the advocate should be as well.

Yet, right now, the attorneys hired to assist the National Taxpayer Advocate report to IRS legal counsel, are accountable to IRS legal counsel, and answer to IRS legal counsel, not the National Taxpayer Advocate.

It is a situation that begs for conflicts of interest to occur. It risks undermining the ability of the National Taxpayer Advocate to trust that the legal advice that she receives is without any undue influence from the IRS. It certainly undermines the ability of the American taxpayer to have faith that the National Taxpayer Advocate’s service is adhering to its mission.

The National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act gives the NTA the authority to hire her own lawyers, who will report directly to her, rather than be accountable to the IRS, the very agency whose behavior the advocate exists to scrutinize and defend against.

The American people have a well-founded fear of the IRS given its dismal track record of violating the rights

of taxpayers. The very least we can do is ensure that an entity that exists to fight on behalf of taxpayers actually has a clearly defined and reinforced independence from the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives FEENSTRA and DAVIS for their bipartisan leadership on this issue and advocating for the rights of the American taxpayers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 997, the National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act. I am pleased to lead this bill with my colleague, Representative FEENSTRA from Iowa.

The National Taxpayer Advocate is the independent advocate working to assist taxpayers. I am deeply grateful to her and her team for their outstanding work to identify tax policy improvements, to help taxpayers at large, and for their work to help individual taxpayers when they need assistance with a specific problem.

The bill makes a small but important statutory clarification that the National Taxpayer Advocate may appoint and supervise her own legal counsel, rather than only using attorneys that report to the IRS chief counsel.

Being able to appoint independent counsel is an essential step to preserving the independence of the National Taxpayer Advocate Office, as required under section 7803(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Given her independent role, the National Taxpayer Advocate often takes positions contrary to the positions of the IRS and the Office of Chief Counsel. As a result, the National Taxpayer Advocate needs her own independent counsel to advise and adopt legal positions so that she can effectively advocate for taxpayers and to advise Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the committee is marking up the National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act today to protect the independence of the National Taxpayer Advocate, and I hope that this bipartisan effort will extend to dealing with the threat of data privacy that the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service currently are experiencing.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for working with me on this initiative.

Since 2015, the IRS has prohibited the National Taxpayer Advocate from hir-

ing her own legal counsel, which undermines her ability to provide insight, ensure fair treatment of taxpayers, and responsibly work with the IRS case-workers.

American taxpayers expect and deserve the best customer service and case outcomes when filing their Federal taxes.

□ 1700

However, this outdated restriction on the National Taxpayer Advocate prevents her from hiring the team she needs to do her job.

My bill clarifies it is within the purview of the National Taxpayer Advocate to hire attorneys that report specifically to her. These attorneys help conduct oversight, ensure taxpayers are being treated fairly, and inform Congress of taxpayer challenges at the IRS.

This measure ensures we keep politics out of the IRS and solely focus on outcomes for the taxpayer.

With this improvement, American families will benefit from fewer headaches when dealing with the IRS and a more accountable government.

This bill itself is a recommendation from the National Taxpayer Advocate Purple Book and has been a recommended policy change for quite a few years.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH, again, for working with me to make the IRS run smoother and to ensure taxpayers are being treated fairly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 997 is a commonsense, bipartisan piece of legislation and is the product of a recommendation made by the Taxpayer Advocate. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I imagine the American people would be surprised and no doubt disappointed to learn that the very organization whose mission it is to advocate on behalf of taxpayers relies on legal advice provided by attorneys who are employed by, and answer to, the IRS. It is a bizarre arrangement to be sure.

The National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act will ensure that the attorneys serving the NTA are hired by her and accountable to her. This will also allow the Advocate’s office to promote attorneys from within that organization, helping to retain their talent, experience, and expertise.

Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee approved this legislation with unanimous consent, and I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the House to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 997, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 motion will be postponed.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN CHECKS ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to elect to receive certain replacement refunds electronically, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1155

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 “Recovery of Stolen Checks Act”.

SEC. 2. ELECTRONIC RECEIPT OF CERTAIN REPLACEMENT REFUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(o) ELECTRONIC RECEIPT OF CERTAIN REPLACEMENT REFUNDS.—Not later than the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to establish procedures to allow for taxpayers, which are otherwise eligible to receive an amount by paper check in replacement of a lost or stolen paper check which was previously sent by the Secretary as a refund of an overpayment of tax, to elect to receive such amount by direct deposit in lieu of receiving such replacement paper check.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act.

With the April 15 tax filing deadline right around the corner, we are reminded of the need to make the IRS

more responsive to the American people. Unfortunately, the manner in which the IRS currently responds to stolen tax refund checks is truly insane.

Right now, if someone has their refund check stolen out of the mail, the IRS will replace that stolen check by sending another one through the mail. It should surprise no one to learn that quite often that replacement check is also stolen out of the mail.

There is no law keeping the IRS from sending a replacement check through a direct deposit to a bank. However, the IRS currently does not have procedures in place for a taxpayer to make such a request. This bill fixes that flaw.

I wish to commend my Ways and Means Committee colleagues, Representatives MALLIOTAKIS, KUSTOFF, and SEWELL, for their bipartisan leadership on this issue.

In Representative MALLIOTAKIS’ district alone, they have seen \$3.8 million in IRS tax refund checks stolen. Taxpayers that are victims of this crime need to be made whole. They do not need to jump through more hoops or deal with the hassle of seeing their replacement refund checks stolen as well.

This legislation received unanimous approval in the Ways and Means Committee, and I encourage my colleagues to give it an equally strong bipartisan vote here in the House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud today to join my colleague, Representative MALLIOTAKIS, in cosponsoring and speaking in favor of the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act.

This bill requires the Treasury to make procedures that allow taxpayers to opt in to receiving a replacement refund by direct deposit after their paper checks have been lost or stolen in the mail.

Right now, the Treasury Department is only allowed to continue sending a paper check to the same address, even though the check was stolen or lost at that very address. It is Congress’ responsibility to give Treasury the ability to modernize, become more efficient, and most importantly, deliver much-needed payments to people that are relying on them as quickly as possible. This is a commonsense, straightforward, and urgent reform.

Every year, millions of Americans eagerly await their tax refund, money that they have rightfully earned. Unfortunately, criminals have exploited weaknesses in our system, stealing and cashing checks that do not belong to them. This fraud not only robs individuals of their refunds but also costs taxpayers millions of dollars annually.

The Recovery of Stolen Checks Act strengthens the government’s ability to track and recover stolen refund checks. It empowers the U.S. Treasury and financial industries and institu-

tions to act swiftly when fraud is detected, enabling that victim to get their payment much faster and that criminal to be held accountable.

With this bill, stolen checks can be flagged and traced more efficiently, victims will experience a quicker resolution and recovery process, banks and financial institutions will have clearer guidelines to prevent fraudulent transactions, and taxpayer dollars will be better protected, reducing the losses due to fraud.

Every dollar, Mr. Speaker, lost to fraud is a dollar taken from taxpayers. H.R. 1155 ensures that their hard-earned money is safeguarded and that criminals cannot exploit the system without consequences.

By closing loopholes and enhancing the recovery efforts, this legislation protects the integrity of our tax system and restores trust in financial security.

Mr. Speaker, I have had dozens of conversations with constituents who have spent months trying to receive a check from Treasury. In one instance, a constituent was sent two checks by the Treasury Department, neither delivered to her nor cashed by her before reaching out to my office for assistance. She just wanted the payment that she was owed.

Instead, the Treasury Department told her that they would only continue mailing a paper check to the same address where it had failed to get to her multiple times.

This policy is burdensome and it simply does not work. The caseworker on my staff continued to encounter cases just like this one, some taking over a year to resolve. This is way too long for the American public, and we need to do something about it. That is why this particular bill’s resolution is common sense. I ask my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the Ways and Means Committee staff for working with me on this legislation to combat mail theft and fraud.

A few months ago, I raised the issue of stolen checks to the Ways and Means Committee after my office had been slammed with constituent cases from taxpayers who have seen their hard-earned money stolen from them via check fraud.

I alongside my colleagues, Congresswoman TERRI Sewell and Congressman DAVID KUSTOFF, introduced H.R. 1155, the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act, a bipartisan bill that would allow taxpayers whose tax refunds were stolen in the mail to receive a replacement payment via direct deposit. This legislation passed out of the Ways and Means Committee last month on a bipartisan basis, and it was unanimous.

In my district alone, we have seen 376 constituents who have had stolen IRS checks. The amount is staggering: \$5.4 million, and that is in my district alone.

Out of these 376 cases, 50 times checks were stolen twice, 7 times they were stolen 3 times, and in some cases, checks were even stolen 4 times in a row from the same constituent.

It has been reported that for IRS checks alone, approximately 40,000 were stolen nationally in 2024 and that is up from 100 checks in 2022.

The value stolen has been approximately \$1 billion, and this has become a real business for criminal organizations and enterprises and the fraudsters who are preying upon American citizens.

It is very unfortunate that we are seeing this hardship and stress placed on the intended recipients who have had to endure seeing their checks being stolen and then they have to wait months to sometimes see their replacement check also stolen.

This is not just happening with IRS tax refunds. It is also happening with Social Security and other benefits that our constituents rely on.

Approximately 10 percent of American taxpayers receive their tax refunds via paper checks, equating to about 10 million paper checks issued annually. While the majority of taxpayers opt for direct deposit, a significant number still receive refunds through traditional mail.

The IRS plays a critical role in ensuring taxpayers receive their hard-earned refund securely and efficiently. However, outdated IT infrastructure and delivery systems have left many vulnerable to fraud and stolen tax reimbursement checks.

Modernizing these systems is no longer optional. It is necessary to protect taxpayers, to enhance efficiency, and to reduce fraud. Obviously, there is still more work to be done. We still need the DOJ and our law enforcement partners to continue their investigations to find and prosecute these fraudsters. We are hearing of arrests and prosecutions on a regular basis, but we urge them to continue their good work.

This is an essential first step in addressing the increasing frequency of mail theft. I am encouraged by President Trump's executive order last week titled, "Modernizing Payments to and From America's Bank Account," which intends to phase out most paper checks by September of this year and modernize other government payment systems.

I thank President Trump and Secretary Bessent for their quick and decisive actions here to address this matter. It was within weeks of me speaking with the Secretary that they issued this executive order.

My legislation here today will ensure that in those cases where there are exceptions or accommodations, a direct deposit option will be available for the

intended recipient if those physical checks are stolen—that was something the IRS had given us such a hard time about—so taxpayers can receive their payments via direct deposit when they need replacement.

I was also pleased to learn that the Bureau of Fiscal Service recently launched a pilot program to leverage existing technology and services offered by the U.S. Postal Service to track the transmittal of checks. I look forward to reviewing the results of this pilot program and working with the administration to modernize delivery systems across the Federal Government and ensure stronger safeguards against mail fraud in the future.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the chairman and my colleagues for their work on this bill. I look forward to seeing this bill pass unanimously on the floor today as well. Let's protect American taxpayers and make sure they are no longer victims of this type of check fraud.

□ 1715

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman JASON SMITH for his leadership on this issue and this important piece of legislation, as well as the leadership of Representatives MALLIOTAKIS and SEWELL.

Mr. Speaker, over the last several years, the number of government checks stolen from the mail has increased dramatically.

If I could, I will share just a few statistics:

Between 2019 and 2022, there was an 87 percent increase in theft from mailboxes, according to the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

According to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, FinCEN, reports of check fraud doubled from 2021 to 2022.

FinCEN's most recent report on check fraud found that between February and August of 2023, the bureau received over 15,000 individual reports about mail-theft-related check fraud.

Now, this has been a problem in my district in west Tennessee, and we have heard it has been a problem throughout the country. It is well past time that we get mail theft in the United States under control. That does start with giving Federal law enforcement officers the tools and the resources that they need to detect, investigate, and prosecute those behind these thefts.

We also have to ensure that victims of mail theft are taken care of and that they can access timely relief. That is why this bill, H.R. 1155, the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act, is so important.

Right now, it can take months and months for the IRS to issue a replacement for a stolen refund check. That is a long time. Due to the frequency of

mail theft that is happening right now across this great Nation, many taxpayers are having their replacement checks stolen, as well. This is truly not acceptable. These outdated IRS regulations are partially to blame.

The IRS' current process really makes no sense. It exacerbates check fraud. It creates more bureaucratic hurdles for U.S. taxpayers and ultimately makes it more difficult for Americans to access their hard-earned dollars. For many American families, a delay in getting their tax refund has the potential to cause serious financial strain.

This bill, the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act, will give victims of mail theft the option to receive their replacement payment through direct deposit instead of having to risk mailing another check.

This is a simple fix, Mr. Speaker, and it will help expedite relief to affected taxpayers, keep government checks out of the hands of criminals, and ultimately make our government more efficient.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this bipartisan, commonsense piece of legislation which passed out of the Ways and Means Committee unanimously by a vote of 41–0.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I am excited about the strong bipartisan support that H.R. 1155, the Recovery of Stolen Checks Act, has received. The bill will take a critical step toward combating financial fraud and protecting hardworking Americans from falling victim to check theft.

Each year, countless Americans are targeted by criminals who steal and fraudulently cash their checks, causing financial hardship and eroding the trust in our banking system. It happens not just in tax refunds, as my colleagues have indicated. Increasingly, Social Security and SNAP benefits are also being stolen by these criminals.

This bill strengthens law enforcement's ability to investigate and prosecute these crimes, ensuring that victims can recover the money and that the criminals are held accountable.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation for at least these three reasons: First, that the bill protects consumers from financial harm. Check fraud is not just an inconvenience, it is financially devastating to many families. When a check is stolen and cashed by criminals, victims are often left in a difficult situation.

Secondly, this bill will also strengthen law enforcement's ability to combat check fraud. Criminals have become more sophisticated in their methods, and law enforcement needs stronger tools to fight back.

Lastly, a financial system that cannot protect its users from fraud is a system in jeopardy. If consumers and businesses lose faith in their ability to

securely conduct transactions, our economy suffers as a whole. H.R. 1155 ensures confidence in our banking system by ensuring that stolen checks can be recovered and that perpetrators face real consequences.

Mr. Speaker, check fraud is a growing problem, but today, we, in a bipartisan way, in the Ways and Means Committee are finally taking common-sense, decisive action. This bill passed unanimously out of our committee, and I look forward to it passing unanimously out of this House. It is, once again, an opportunity for Republicans and Democrats to put partisanship aside and work together for the American people.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

This legislation will not only help taxpayers who have been victims of fraud, but it will also help combat fraud by eliminating opportunities for criminals to strike a second time.

Check fraud is a major challenge in this country, and it has grown exponentially over the past several years. In fact, in 2022, the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network reported over 680,000 instances of check fraud, doubling the previous year's total. In such an environment, it is unacceptable that at this moment the IRS does not have processes and procedures in place for taxpayers to request a replacement check through direct deposit.

This bill is a simple solution to a serious and costly problem. I encourage all of my colleagues to support its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of North Carolina). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1155, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISASTER RELATED EXTENSION OF DEADLINES ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1491) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the postponement of certain deadlines by reason of disasters applicable to the limitation on credit or refund, and to take postponements into account for purposes of sending collection notices, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1491

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 "Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act".

SEC. 2. POSTPONEMENT OF CERTAIN DEADLINES BY REASON OF DISASTERS MADE APPLICABLE TO LIMITATION ON CREDIT OR REFUND.

(a) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING RETURN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) APPLICATION TO LIMITATION ON CREDIT OR REFUND.—For purposes of section 6511(b)(2)(A), any period disregarded under this section with respect to the time prescribed for filing any return of tax shall be treated as an extension of time for filing such return."

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to claims filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) COLLECTION NOTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6303(b) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking "Except" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except", and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) POSTPONEMENT BY REASON OF DISASTER, SIGNIFICANT FIRE, OR TERRORISTIC OR MILITARY ACTIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the last date prescribed for payment of any tax shall be determined after taking into account any period disregarded under section 7508A."

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to notices issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1491, the Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act, introduced by my Ways and Means colleagues Representatives Murphy and Panetta. Both of their home States, North Carolina and California respectively, are no strangers to the toll of natural disasters. This legislation corrects a discrepancy that can deny Americans affected by natural disaster their rightful tax refund.

Often, the IRS postpones the filing and payment deadline for taxpayers impacted by a natural disaster. Understandably, some taxpayers living in a disaster area choose to file their taxes and wait to pay the tax bill at a later date, freeing up resources to instead help replace the items that they have lost. For the average taxpayer who requests a filing extension, the deadline to claim a tax refund or credit for that tax year is also extended; not so for the

victims of natural disasters. They do not receive the same amount of additional time to claim a tax credit or refund as taxpayers who request filing extensions.

This situation is fundamentally unfair. It potentially denies Americans affected by a natural disaster their rightful tax refund that they would have otherwise received had they not been struck by a natural disaster and simply requested a filing extension.

This bill provides a straightforward solution that would fix this issue. Victims of natural disasters would have additional time to claim a refund in the same way that those who request a filing extension receive additional time.

I urge my colleagues to stand with taxpayers and provide this measure of tax relief to victims of natural disasters.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1491, the Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act, authored and introduced by my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

I thank the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for doing an excellent job in summarizing not just the issue but the solution with this bipartisan legislation, for it is this type of legislation that would ensure that tax deadlines remain aligned in disaster zones and that those who have survived natural disasters are not penalized by confusing collection notices or a shortened tax lookback period.

Now, currently, taxpayers have a 3-year lookback period after a filing deadline to claim a refund or missed credits. However, when the IRS extends filing deadlines for those affected by natural disasters, the deadline for the lookback period is not extended. This leads taxpayers, as you can imagine, Mr. Speaker, in disaster areas to lose out on money that they are owed because their lookback period is shorter than expected.

This bill would fix that, by aligning the lookback period with the postponed tax deadline for disaster zones. Additionally, this bill solves the problem of misaligned deadlines and confusing collection notices after a natural disaster.

Since current law requires the IRS to send a notice and demand for payment of tax within 60 days of processing a tax filing, individuals in disaster zones who file early but wait to pay often get confusing notices and demands for payment. These notices are sent long before payment is due and also cause panic and confusion during the difficult task of disaster recovery.

This bill, again, would fix that issue by requiring the IRS to take into account tax deadlines postponed because of disasters when issuing collection notices. It can take years to financially recover from a natural disaster, as many of us in this House have experienced with our constituents. Ensuring

those who are recovering can claim what they are owed and do not have to worry about confusing collection notices is the absolute least that we can do.

This bill is an easy win, and it is the type of policy that makes government work and improves people's lives that we should be focused more on in Congress. This bill is an example of how government should help people. We are providing a plan based on a law that would help the government better serve people, especially in a time of need.

This is why we should come together and support the bipartisan Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act. I urge my colleagues to support this bill that would help our government be better in helping those constituents in times of need all across this country.

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

□ 1730

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), my favorite Member from North Carolina's Third Congressional District.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 1491, the Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act.

I am blessed to live in eastern North Carolina, which is all too familiar with the devastation caused by natural disasters. For coastal Carolina, it is not a question of if but rather a question of when a hurricane will hit my district. We stick out far in the ocean and have a big bull's-eye target on us.

We are still recovering from Hurricane Florence, which occurred in 2018. Despite being 7 years ago, there are still homes and businesses shuttered from the damage of that powerful hurricane.

It has now been 6 months since the Nation observed the decimation that Hurricane Helene wreaked upon western North Carolina. It has been one of the most devastating disasters in our Nation's history.

This historic storm led to catastrophic loss of life and property to our neighbors in the west. In just 18 hours, over 30 inches of rain came down in some areas, which surged downhill into rivers and valleys, causing close to \$80 billion in damage and resulting in over 100 deaths. Entire towns and communities were completely destroyed and washed away.

It will take years, if not a decade, for western North Carolina to fully recover from the damage inflicted by Hurricane Helene. Since that time, while we have come a long way, western North Carolina is still reeling from the effects of Hurricane Helene and will continue to feel the effects of that storm for years to come.

It is important that Congress provide as much relief as soon as possible to these victims.

H.R. 1491, the Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act, has two important provisions that would not only help those impacted by Hurricane Helene but all disaster victims nationwide.

The first provision amends the lookback period to ensure victims of disasters have additional time to claim funds or credits that they previously missed out upon.

Additionally, H.R. 1491 contains another provision that would prevent disaster victims from receiving collection notices indicating that they owe the IRS funds despite a postponement of tax filing.

When someone suffers from a natural disaster, the last thing on their minds is their tax liability. They are trying to put a roof over their head and find food for their family and clothing for their children.

I cannot begin to describe the sheer physical and emotional damage that these people suffer.

In the case of Hurricane Helene, we saw thousands of homes and businesses literally washed out and wiped out overnight. Victims are still and will continue to process the trauma from that occurrence.

North Carolinians are resilient. It has been heartening to see the entire North Carolina delegation come together and provide support for those in the western part of the State.

Furthermore, the contributions of first responders, nonprofits, and concerned private citizens from all across the State have greatly improved response efforts. It may take years, but our neighbors in the west know they have the full backing of everyone in North Carolina as they continue to recover.

This is not a Republican issue nor a Democratic issue. It is an American issue. All of us are at risk of suffering from natural disasters. In these difficult times, we must come together as Americans to pass commonsense legislation like H.R. 1491 to ensure that victims of natural disasters are not burdened by our tax code.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congressman JIMMY PANETTA, for his partnership on this critical issue, and I thank Chairman SMITH for his support and efforts to help provide relief to disaster victims.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill so we can offer relief to all disaster victims, especially those in western North Carolina.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to say briefly in closing that, as you have heard, this legislation has tremendous bipartisan support and will remove burdensome processes at the IRS to make government work better for our constituents after a disaster.

I appreciate Mr. MURPHY talking about his district in North Carolina and the devastation that his constituents have experienced. In the 19th Con-

gressional District, I am at the edge of the continent as well, on the west side of the continent, all the way across the country from Mr. MURPHY's district, but we, too, are at the tip of the spear when it comes to floods, fires, storms, and other natural disasters. That is why I think, as you heard from Mr. MURPHY, and I agree, that this is not a partisan issue.

Never should disaster assistance be a partisan issue. This has full bipartisan support because full financial recovery after a natural disaster can take years. Aligning tax deadlines from the IRS is the absolute least that we can do for our constituents who are rebuilding their lives.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I thank my colleagues, Representative MURPHY and Chairman SMITH, for their work on this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1491, the Disaster Related Extension of Deadlines Act.

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

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

This bill passed out of the Ways and Means Committee with a united vote from Republicans and Democrats. It is not hard to see why. Disasters know no party affiliation and affect communities all across the country.

In the last few weeks, communities I represent in southeastern and south central Missouri were struck by 19 deadly tornadoes and storms. I had the chance to visit and talk with the people impacted. I saw destroyed homes, tossed cars, and crop damage. I also saw how neighbors, churches, and charities spring into action to provide a warm meal, temporary shelter, and hope to the families who lost so much.

This legislation treats Americans affected by natural disasters fairly and ensures that the Federal Government is going to do its part to be responsive to their needs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1491, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 motion will be postponed.

ELECTRONIC FILING AND PAYMENT FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1152) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for

the application of the mailbox rule to documents and payments electronically submitted to the Internal Revenue Service, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1152

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 “Electronic Filing and Payment Fairness Act”.

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF MAILBOX RULE TO DOCUMENTS AND PAYMENTS ELECTRONICALLY SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7502(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting “AND PAYMENT” after “FILING”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “; ELECTRONIC FILING”, and

(B) by striking “and electronic filing”, and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) ELECTRONIC FILING AND PAYMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If any return, claim, statement, or other document required to be filed, or any payment required to be made, within a prescribed period or on or before a prescribed date under authority of any provision of the internal revenue laws is sent electronically by any person to the agency, officer, or office with which such return, claim, statement, or other document is required to be filed, or to which such payment is required to be made, the date on which such return, claim, statement, or other document, or payment, is sent electronically by such person shall be deemed to be the date of delivery or the date of payment, as the case may be, regardless of the date on which the applicable agency, officer, or office receives or reviews such return, claim, statement, document, or payment.

“(B) REGULATIONS.—Not later than December 31, 2025, the Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any document or payment sent after December 31, 2025.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the April 15 deadline to file one's taxes is rapidly approaching. Right now, if a taxpayer mails a payment or tax return to the IRS that is postmarked by midnight on the due date, the payment or tax return will be considered timely even if it is received

a week later. Under current law, taxpayers who file electronically do not receive the same treatment. If a taxpayer submits the same payment or return electronically on the due date, it may be considered late if the IRS receives it and processes it the next day.

In fiscal year 2023, more than 213 million returns and other forms, 79 percent of all filings, were filed electronically. Not only are electronic payments faster and easier to process, but they also eliminate the risk of theft that we have seen recently with checks, like in Representative MALLIOTAKIS' district, for example.

If Congress doesn't correct this, taxpayers could potentially be on the hook for late penalties through no fault of their own.

H.R. 1152, the Electronic Filing and Payment Fairness Act, is bipartisan legislation that will harmonize IRS deadline rules to ensure that electronic payments or documents submitted by taxpayers will be treated the same as postmarked mail.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives LAHOOD, FEENSTRA, FITZPATRICK, DELBENE, PANETTA, and SCHNEIDER for their leadership on this bill. This is a simple, commonsense fix to tax administration that will save taxpayers time and money.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1152, the Electronic Filing and Payment Fairness Act.

Taxpayers should have one clear deadline to file documents and make required payments. Under current law, payments or certain documents that are mailed to the IRS are considered timely filed as long as they are postmarked by midnight on the due date. This is called the mailbox rule. However, if a taxpayer submits certain payments or documents to the IRS electronically on a given due date but they are not processed until the next day, they would be considered late.

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow the mailbox rule to extend to electronic tax payments and documents.

The IRS should not treat taxpayers who choose to file electronically differently than those who file by mail. This bill would ensure the same standard for all Americans regardless of how they file.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, the Electronic Filing and Payment Fairness Act.

This commonsense bill, which has been included in the “National Tax-

payer Advocate 2025 Purple Book” of legislative recommendations, would amend the tax code to apply the “mailbox rule” to electronic submissions of payments and documents to the Internal Revenue Service.

As the chairman articulated, under current law, if a taxpayer physically mails a payment or tax return to the IRS that is postmarked on the due date, that payment or tax return is considered timely even if it is received a week later. If a taxpayer submits the same payment or return to the IRS electronically on the due date, however, it is considered late if the IRS receives or processes it the following day.

This disparity punishes taxpayers electing to correspond with the IRS electronically, which should be the preferred method of communication in this day and age.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for his leadership and for making tax administration and improved efficiencies a priority within the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank my bipartisan co-leads on this bill, Representatives DELBENE, FEENSTRA, SCHNEIDER, FITZPATRICK, and PANETTA.

This is a great step in our effort to modernize the IRS and make it more user-friendly, especially for the roughly 90 percent of taxpayers already filing electronically.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time so I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1152 is a narrowly targeted bill that can provide meaningful help and assurance to taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is simple. Those taxpayers who will be filing their taxes electronically on April 15, just a couple of weeks from now, should be treated the same as taxpayers who use postmarked mail.

Unfortunately, under current law, that is not always the case. If a taxpayer submits a payment or return electronically by midnight on the due date, it could still be considered late if the IRS does not process it until the next day.

H.R. 1152, the Electronic Filing and Payment Fairness Act, will harmonize IRS deadline rules so taxpayers receive equal treatment whether they file electronically or through the mail.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation to help level the playing field for American taxpayers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1152, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1745

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Workforce:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, March 31, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Workforce. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

ERIN HOUCHIN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YAKYM) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 517; and

H.R. 997.

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

FILING RELIEF FOR NATURAL DISASTERS 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. 517) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for postponing certain deadlines

by reason of disaster, 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 gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]		
YEAS—388		
Adams	Davids (KS)	Hinson
Aderholt	Davidson	Horsford
Aguilar	Davis (IL)	Houchin
Alford	Davis (NC)	Houlahan
Allen	De La Cruz	Hoyer
Amo	Dean (PA)	Hoyle (OR)
Amodei (NV)	DeGette	Hudson
Ansari	DeLauro	Huffman
Arrington	DeBene	Huizenga
Auchincloss	Deluzio	Hurd (CO)
Babin	DeSaulnier	Issa
Bacon	DesJarlais	Ivey
Baird	Dexter	Jack
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (IL)
Balint	Doggett	Jackson (TX)
Barr	Donalds	Jacobs
Barragán	Downing	James
Baumgartner	Dunn (FL)	Jayapal
Bean (FL)	Edwards	Jeffries
Beatty	Elfreth	Johnson (GA)
Begich	Ellzey	Johnson (SD)
Bentz	Emmer	Johnson (TX)
Bera	Escobar	Jordan
Bergman	Espaillat	Joyce (OH)
Beyer	Estes	Joyce (PA)
Bice	Evans (CO)	Kamlager-Dove
Biggs (AZ)	Evans (PA)	Kaptur
Biggs (SC)	Ezell	Kean
Bilirakis	Fallon	Keating
Bishop	Fedorchak	Kelly (IL)
Boebert	Feeenstra	Kelly (MS)
Bonamici	Fields	Kelly (PA)
Boyle (PA)	Figures	Kennedy (NY)
Brecheen	Finstad	Kennedy (UT)
Bresnahan	Fischbach	Khanna
Brown	Fitzpatrick	Kiggans (VA)
Brownley	Fleischmann	Kiley (CA)
Buchanan	Fletcher	Knott
Budzinski	Flood	Krishnamoorthi
Burchett	Foster	Kustoff
Burlison	Foushee	LaHood
Bynum	Foxx	LaLota
Calvert	Frankel, Lois	Landsman
Cammack	Franklin, Scott	Langworthy
Carey	Friedman	Larson (WA)
Carson	Frost	Larson (CT)
Carter (GA)	Fry	Latimer
Carter (LA)	Fulcher	Latta
Carter (TX)	Garbarino	Lawler
Casar	Garcia (IL)	Lee (FL)
Case	Garcia (TX)	Lee (NV)
Casten	Gill (TX)	Lee (PA)
Castor (FL)	Gillen	Leger Fernandez
Castro (TX)	Gimenez	Letlow
Cherifilus-	Golden (ME)	Levin
McCormick	Goldman (NY)	Liccardo
Chu	Goldman (TX)	Lofgren
Ciscomani	Gomez	Lucas
Cisneros	Gonzales, Tony	Luna
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez, V.	Luttrell
Clarke (NY)	Gooden	Mackenzie
Cleaver	Goodlander	Magaziner
Cline	Gosar	Malliotakis
Cloud	Gottheimer	Maloy
Clyburn	Gray	Mann
Clyde	Green (TN)	Mannion
Cohen	Green, Al (TX)	Massie
Cole	Griffith	Mast
Collins	Grothman	Matsui
Comer	Guest	McBath
Conaway	Guthrie	McBride
Correa	Hageman	McCaull
Costa	Hamadeh (AZ)	McClain
Courtney	Harder (CA)	McClain Delaney
Craig	Haridopolos	McClellan
Crane	Harrigan	McCollum
Crank	Harris (MD)	McCormick
Crawford	Harris (NC)	McDonald Rivet
Crenshaw	Harshbarger	McDowell
Crockett	Hern (OK)	McGarvey
Crow	Higgins (LA)	McGovern
Cuellar	Hill (AR)	McGuire

McIver	Ramirez	Stevens
Meeks	Randall	Strickland
Menendez	Raskin	Stutzman
Messmer	Reschenthaler	Subramanyam
Meuser	Riley (NY)	Swalwell
Miller (IL)	Rivas	Sykes
Miller (OH)	Rogers (AL)	Taylor
Miller (WV)	Rogers (KY)	Tenney
Mills	Rose	Thanedar
Min	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Moolenaar	Rouzer	Thompson (PA)
Moore (AL)	Roy	Timmons
Moore (NC)	Rulli	Titus
Moore (UT)	Rutherford	Tlaib
Moore (WI)	Moore (WV)	Tokuda
Moore (WV)	Moran	Tonko
Morelle	Scalise	Torres (CA)
Morrison	Scanlon	Torres (NY)
Moulton	Schakowsky	Tran
Mrvan	Schmidt	Turner (OH)
Mullin	Schneider	Underwood
Murphy	Scholten	Valadao
Nadler	Schrader	Van Drew
Neguse	Schweikert	Van Duyne
Norman	Scott (VA)	Van Orden
Norman	Scott, Austin	Vargas
Perez	Scott, David	Vasquez
Perry	Self	Veasey
Peters	Sessions	Vindman
Pettersen	Sewell	Wagner
Pingree	Sherman	Walberg
Pocan	Shreve	Wasserman
Pou	Simon	Schultz
Pressley	Pallone	Waterson
Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Watson Coleman
Quigley	Panetta	Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA)	Pappas	Smith (NJ)
Kennedy (NY)	Pelosi	Smith (WA)
Kennedy (UT)	Perry	Smucker
Khanna	Peters	Sorensen
Kiggans (VA)	Petersen	Williams (GA)
Kiley (CA)	Pingree	Williams (TX)
Knott	Stansbury	Wilson (FL)
Krishnamoorthi	Pocan	Wilson (SC)
Kustoff	Pou	Wittman
LaHood	Pressley	Womack
LaLota	Steil	Yakym
Landsman	Quigley	Zinke

NOT VOTING—42

Barrett	Hunt	Nunn (IA)
Bell	Kim	Onder
Bost	LaMalfa	Pfluger
Carbajal	Lieu	Ruiz
Connolly	Loudermilk	Salinas
Dingell	Lynch	Sherrill
Fitzgerald	Mace	Stefanik
Fong	McClintock	Strong
Garamendi	Meng	Suozzi
Garcia (CA)	Mfume	Takano
Garcia (IL)	Miller-Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Garcia (TX)	Neal	Tiffany
Gillen	Hayes	Neils
Gilligan	Himes	Newhouse
Gilligan	Graves	Webster (FL)
Gilligan	Greene (GA)	
Gilligan	Hayes	
Gilligan	Himes	

□ 1853

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2025

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. 997) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to conform to the intent of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, as set forth in the joint explanatory

statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-599, that the National Taxpayer Advocate be able to hire and consult counsel as appropriate, 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 gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—385

Adams	Craig	Grothman	Mackenzie	Owens	Soto	997, Roll Call No. 85. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on both roll call no. 84 and roll call no. 85.
Aderholt	Crane	Guest	Magaziner	Pallone	Spartz	
Aguilar	Crank	Guthrie	Malliotakis	Palmer	Stansbury	
Alford	Crawford	Hageman	Maloy	Panetta	Stanton	
Allen	Crockett	Hamadeh (AZ)	Mann	Pappas	Stauber	
Amo	Crow	Harder (CA)	Mannion	Pelosi	Steil	
Amodei (NV)	Cuellar	Haridopolos	Massie	Perez	Steube	
Ansari	Davids (KS)	Harrigan	Mast	Perry	Stevens	
Arrington	Davidson	Harris (MD)	Matsui	Peters	Strickland	
Auchincloss	Davis (IL)	Harris (NC)	McBath	Pettersen	Stutzman	
Babin	Davis (NC)	Harshbarger	McBride	Pingree	Subramanyam	
Bacon	De La Cruz	Hern (OK)	McCaull	Pocan	Suozzi	
Baird	Dean (PA)	Higgins (LA)	McClain	Pou	Swalwell	
Balderson	DeGette	Hill (AR)	McClain Delaney	Pressley	Sykes	
Balint	DeLauro	Hinson	McClellan	Quigley	Taylor	
Barr	DelBene	Horsford	McCollum	Randall	Tenney	
Barragán	Deluzio	Houchin	McCormick	Raskin	Thanedar	
Baumgartner	DeSaulnier	Houlihan	McDonald Rivet	Reschenthaler	Thompson (CA)	
Bean (FL)	DesJarlais	Hoyer	McDowell	Riley (NY)	Thompson (PA)	
Beatty	Dexter	Hoyle (OR)	McGarvey	Rivas	Timmons	
Begich	Diaz-Balart	Hudson	McGovern	Rogers (AL)	Titus	
Bentz	Doggett	Harris (NC)	McGuire	Rogers (KY)	Tlaib	
Bera	Donalds	Moore (WI)	McIver	Rose	Tokuda	
Bergman	Downing	Moore (WV)	Menendez	Rouzer	Tonko	
Beyer	Dunn (FL)	Moore (OK)	Messmer	Roy	Torres (CA)	
Bice	Elfreth	Moore (LA)	Meuser	Rulli	Torres (NY)	
Biggs (AZ)	Ellzey	Moore (MD)	Miller (IL)	Rutherford	Trahan	
Biggs (SC)	Emmer	Moore (NC)	Miller (OH)	Ryan	Tran	
Bilirakis	Escobar	Moore (UT)	Miller (WV)	Salazar	Underwood	
Bishop	Espaillet	Moore (WI)	Mills	Sánchez	Valadão	
Boebert	Estes	Moore (OK)	Min	Scalise	Van Drew	
Bonamici	Evans (CO)	Moore (LA)	Moreno	Scanlon	Van Duyn	
Boyle (PA)	Evans (PA)	Moore (MD)	Moore (AL)	Schakowsky	Vargas	
Brecheen	Ezell	Moore (NC)	Moore (NC)	Schmidt	Vasquez	
Bresnahan	Fallon	Moore (UT)	Moore (WI)	Schneider	Veasey	
Brown	Fedorchak	Moore (OK)	Morales	Schoito	Vindman	
Brownley	Feenstra	Moore (LA)	Morano	Schrier	Wagner	
Buchanan	Fields	Moore (MD)	Moran	Schweikert	Walberg	
Budzinski	Figures	Moore (NC)	Morrison	Scott (VA)	Wasserman	
Burchett	Finstad	Moore (UT)	Moskowitz	Scott, Austin	Schultz	
Burlison	Fischbach	Moore (WI)	Moulton	Scott, David	Waters	
Bynum	Fitzpatrick	Moore (OK)	Mrvan	Self	Watson Coleman	
Calvert	Fleischmann	Moore (LA)	Sessions	Watson	Weber (TX)	
Cammack	Fletcher	Moore (MD)	Mullin	Westerman	Wilson (FL)	
Carey	Flood	Moore (NC)	Murphy	Sherman	Wilson (SC)	
Carson	Foster	Moore (UT)	Nadler	Whitesides	Wittman	
Carter (GA)	Foushee	Moore (WI)	Neguse	Shreve	Wied	
Carter (LA)	Foxx	Moore (OK)	Norcross	Simon	Williams (GA)	
Carter (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Moore (LA)	Simpson	Williams (TX)	Williams (TX)	
Casar	Franklin, Scott	Moore (MD)	Norman	Smith (MO)	Wilson (FL)	
Case	Friedman	Moore (NC)	Obernolte	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)	
Casten	Frost	Moore (UT)	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (NJ)	Wittman	
Castor (FL)	Fry	Moore (WI)	Ogles	Smith (WA)	Womack	
Castro (TX)	Fulcher	Moore (OK)	Olszewski	Smucker	Yakym	
Cherifulus-	Garbarino	Moore (LA)	Omar	Sorensen	Zinke	
McCormick	García (IL)	Moore (MD)	Barrett	Himes	Nunn (IA)	
Chu	García (TX)	Moore (NC)	Bell	Hunt	Onder	
Ciscomani	Gill (TX)	Moore (UT)	Bost	Kim	Pfluger	
Cisneros	Gillen	Moore (WI)	Carbajal	LaMalfa	Ramirez	
Clark (MA)	Gimenez	Moore (OK)	Connolly	Lieu	Ruiz	
Clarke (NY)	Golden (ME)	Moore (LA)	Crenshaw	Loudermilk	Salinas	
Cleaver	Goldman (NY)	Moore (MD)	Dingell	Lynch	Sherrill	
Cline	Goldman (TX)	Moore (NC)	Edwards	Mace	Stefanik	
Cloud	Lawler	Moore (UT)	Fitzgerald	McClintock	Strong	
Clyburn	Lee (FL)	Moore (WI)	Fong	Meng	Takano	
Clyde	Gomez	Moore (OK)	Garamendi	Mfume	Thompson (MS)	
Cohen	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (LA)	Garcia (CA)	Garcia (CA)	Wilson (FL)	
Cole	Gonzalez, V.	Moore (MD)	Graves	Miller-Meeks	Wittman	
Collins	Goodlander	Moore (NC)	Greene (GA)	Neal	Turner (OH)	
Comer	Gosar	Moore (UT)	Hayes	Nehls	Velázquez	
Conaway	Gottheimer	Moore (WI)	Horn	Newhouse	Webster (FL)	
Correa	Gray	Moore (OK)				
Costa	Green (TN)	Moore (LA)				
Courtney	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (MD)				
	Griffith	Moore (NC)				

NOT VOTING—45

Barrett	Himes	Nunn (IA)
Bell	Hunt	Onder
Bost	Kim	Pfluger
Connolly	LaMalfa	Ramirez
Crenshaw	Lieu	Ruiz
Dingell	Loudermilk	Salinas
Edwards	Lynch	Sherrill
Fitzgerald	McClintock	Stefanik
Fong	Meng	Strong
Garamendi	Mfume	Takano
Garcia (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Graves	Neal	Tiffany
Greene (GA)	Nehls	Turner (OH)
Hayes	Newhouse	Velázquez

□ 1901

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 85, H.R. 997.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I missed a series of votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 84 and YEA on Roll Call No. 85.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen travel delays, I was unable to cast a vote on H.R. 517, Roll Call No. 84, and H.R.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on roll call no. 84 and no. 85 due to unavoidable circumstances. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 84 and YEA on Roll Call No. 85.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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. 84 and YEA on Roll Call No. 85.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during the time of votes due to travel and weather delays. Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 84, H.R. 517, Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act; and YEA on Roll Call No. 85, H.R. 997, National Taxpayer Advocate Enhancement Act of 2025.

NATIONAL VIETNAM WAR VETERANS DAY

(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 to recognize National Vietnam War Veterans Day, a time to honor the brave men and women who served. This past Saturday, we marked the National Vietnam War Veterans Day.

Mr. Speaker, 52 years ago, on March 29, 1973, the last U.S. combat troops departed Vietnam, marking the end of direct U.S. involvement. Yet, for too many of those who returned home, there were no parades, no celebrations, only silence where gratitude should have been. Despite this, they carried the burden of their service with dignity.

Many were drafted, but all answered the call with honor and distinction. They not only served with valor but also took it upon themselves to ensure their sacrifice would never be forgotten.

The Vietnam Veterans War Memorial in Washington, D.C., was built entirely through private donations, a testament to their dedication to one another and to the 2.7 million servicemembers who served in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, we all know someone who served in Vietnam. They are our friends, our family, our neighbors. It is long overdue that we salute them, but it is never too late to show our gratitude. May God bless our Vietnam war veterans today and always, and welcome home.

LOWERING COSTS FOR STRUGGLING AMERICANS

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

Ms. BYNUM. Mr. Speaker, every day I hear from my constituents that they

are struggling to afford groceries, rent, healthcare, and other necessities. That is why lowering costs has always been priority one for me. However, it doesn't seem to be a priority for this administration and some of my colleagues, and they know who they are.

Despite President Trump's pledging to end inflation on day one, costs have continued to increase, and his tariffs policy is making things worse. It is crashing the stock market in the process. His policy is essentially adding a massive tax to everyday items for families.

I find it unconscionable and, frankly, unacceptable that anyone would make things more expensive right now, and I won't stand by, and I won't let it happen. That is why I am fighting back. I am fighting back with the Protecting Families From Inflation Act. It is my very first bill. It makes progress on my top priority, lowering costs for my constituents.

I am calling right now for the House to show they are serious about lowering costs and taking up and passing this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRESNAHAN). The Chair reminds Members to observe proper decorum while in the House.

Ms. BYNUM. Mr. Speaker, what decorum did I break? I apologize.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is referring to the gentlewoman's attire.

Ms. BYNUM. My apologies. I am really proud of my daughter.

REMEMBERING HARRY DEANTONIO

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Harry deAntonio, who sadly passed away this March.

A Florida native and graduate of the University of Central Florida, Harry began his career in broadcast journalism, reporting on local policy at several TV news stations across the South. Harry was always fascinated by politics and shared his enthusiasm with everyone around him, even strangers.

After moving to Atlanta, Georgia, Harry found his passion within the commercial real estate space and dedicated the rest of his life to serving his clients' needs. Harry cofounded ICON Commercial and proudly served as its president for 29 years. Best known for working with Atlanta-based companies such as Home Depot and UPS, Harry's 33 years in the commercial real estate industry directly helped Georgia businesses thrive.

Harry is survived by his children, Michael, Nicholas, Isabel, Max, and Jaxon. He will always be remembered as the best father who dedicated his entire life to the well-being of his children.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of the deAntonios during this time. May Harry's memory be a blessing.

WOMEN WILL NOT BE ERASED

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

Mrs. FOUSHEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Women's History Month on this last day of March.

Every year during this month, we celebrate the countless contributions that women have made throughout America's history. This includes women of color, immigrant women, women with disabilities, lesbian and trans women, and others, who have led the charge in pushing America forward and advancing the ideals of equity and justice for all.

However, since Trump has taken office, women in my district and across the country are being targeted by harmful orders and policies and are feeling the direct impacts of this administration's extreme actions.

Republicans also recently passed a budget which includes billions in cuts for community projects in districts across the country, many of which were intended for domestic violence shelters, youth community centers, and childcare centers.

The same bill also directed that the Energy and Commerce Committee make at least \$880 billion in cuts. This would require deep cuts to Medicaid specifically, which helps provide coverage for over 40 percent of births in the United States.

This administration can try to erase the word "women" from government, but it will not erase us.

VOTER SUPPRESSION, PLAIN AND SIMPLE

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, the SAVE Act is not about protecting elections; it is about silencing voters. It is voter suppression, plain and simple. The so-called SAVE Act is also attacking, of course, voting rights and our access to the ballot box.

This bill would create unnecessary new barriers that would disenfranchise millions of Americans. This bill would also increase the purges of registered voters, literally kicking people off the list.

Very clearly, Federal law already prohibits noncitizens from voting in Federal and State elections. Over 21 million Americans lack easy access to the documents this law would require for voter registration.

The SAVE Act would target marginalized communities like those in my district, and of course impacting people of color, naturalized citizens,

and low-income folks. Mr. Speaker, 69 million American women would also be unable to register to vote simply because they changed their last name after they got married.

We need to pass legislation to stop billionaires from buying our elections, not making it harder for the American people to vote. I am going to vote "no" on this bill. I did it last term, and I am going to do it again. Shame on those who continue to support this kind of legislation.

□ 1915

HONORING JANICE JORDAN

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

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise to celebrate Women's History Month and its 2025 theme "Moving Forward Together! Women Educating and Inspiring Generations."

I would like to honor Ms. Janice Jordan, a lifelong educator who shaped the lives of countless students as a teacher and administrator at the School City of East Chicago for 33 years.

Since 2023, Ms. Jordan has taught preschoolers at St. Mark Early Learning Academy, a Head Start facility in Gary, Indiana.

Outside of the classroom, Ms. Jordan is an active member of the Mount Moriah Missionary Baptist Church, a sister of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and a volunteer with the Gary Literacy Coalition, demonstrating her unwavering commitment to community service and education.

Her philosophy in life is "Set the atmosphere, engage the community, and get to work!"

As we celebrate Women's History Month, let us follow Ms. Jordan's philosophy and recognize the service of so many extraordinary women who have dedicated their lives to education, mentorship, and leadership.

BRINGING MEANINGFUL CHANGE TO HOW GOVERNMENT MANAGES SOFTWARE ASSETS

(Ms. McCRAIN DELANEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. McCRAIN DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets, or SAMOSA, Act.

I was proud to colead and introduce this bill alongside Oversight Committee Ranking Member CONNOLY.

This bipartisan legislation is a crucial step towards approving the efficiency and accountability of Federal software purchasing.

The SAMOSA Act will require agencies to conduct comprehensive assessments of their software licensing practices and create a clear inventory and

independent audits to identify and eliminate redundancies.

By adopting enterprise licensing agreements, agencies will have greater negotiating power and ensure that our government is getting the best value for our taxpayer dollars.

This bill takes a common sense, data-driven approach to reduce unnecessary costs, to streamline software purchasing, and improve transparency across the government.

Further, not only will this save money, it will also strengthen our cybersecurity efforts and modernize our IT infrastructure in a smart way.

I am confident that the SAMOSA Act can bring real change.

HELP OUR COUNTRY BECOME A SAFER, HEALTHIER PLACE FOR ALL

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Law Enforcement Training for Mental Health Crisis Response Act of 2025. This bill is a bipartisan effort alongside with Congresswoman STEPHANIE BICE of Oklahoma. Our goal is to ensure our officers have the tools they need to effectively and safely respond to mental health emergencies.

Every day, law enforcement officers across our Nation are called to situations where individuals are experiencing mental health crises. These moments can be unpredictable, even volatile, for all those involved.

The reality is that 1 in 10 police calls involve a person struggling with mental illness. Too often these encounters end in unnecessary harm.

Our bill will provide much-needed Federal support to train officers in crisis response techniques. It will advance their skills to deescalate situations, and our goal is to deescalate people with the care they need instead of the back of a squad car or a jail cell.

By investing in training, we protect our communities and ensure those in crisis are met with highly trained law enforcement officers.

I am proud to work along with Congresswoman BICE and our colleagues to help our country become a safer, more healthy place for all.

CELEBRATING REVEREND LAMONT GRANBY

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

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday I had the great pleasure of attending the ceremony celebrating Reverend Lamont S. Granby's 15th pastoral anniversary. As the esteemed reverend of Bronxville's First Baptist Church, he serves as the first African-American pastor in the church's 160 years.

During the service, we heard a reading from Jeremiah 3:15: "Then I will give you shepherds after my own heart, who will lead you with knowledge and understanding."

Reverend Granby is one of those shepherds. He has led his flock at the First Baptist Church with patience and understanding for these 15 years. He is well known throughout the Bronx and Westchester communities and has been a role model for the young people in our community with a steady, guiding presence. He is the dynamic leader of the 47th Precinct Clergy Coalition bringing together faith leaders from across the North Bronx.

At a time when there are many wolves in sheep's clothing claiming to be leaders, it is an honor to celebrate a true community leader, Reverend Lamont Granby. Here is to many more years serving the community of Westchester and the Bronx.

HISTORY WILL REMEMBER

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

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to address the Members of this Chamber and the American people, especially in the wake of remarks by the President and actions by the GOP here in the House this week which undermine the Constitution and the fundamental rule of law.

It is with that in mind that I say tonight that there is no situation in which Donald Trump will serve a third term in these United States of America. It is unlawful, unconscionable, and, yes, unconstitutional.

To my colleagues across the aisle who are supporting legislation this week that would weaken and undermine the judicial system and the voting rights of Americans, I say to you that history is watching and will remember this moment.

Did you stand with the American people and our democracy or did you stand with the lawless administration who is unleashing chaos on our communities and our democracy and our Nation? I encourage my colleagues to find your backbone. Right your minds and right your hearts because history will remember.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Ms. DE LA CRUZ of Texas was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today alongside my friends and colleagues in celebration of Women's History Month.

This month, I have reflected on the contributions of the American female leaders who have made our Nation what it is today: a land of opportunity for all.

I am proud to be the first Hispanic Republican woman to represent the great State of Texas for a full term. It is because of strong women who have paved the way and never took no for an answer that I can serve in this institution and fight for my community of south Texas.

In February, lawmakers from both sides of the aisle came together to support an initiative that will create a legacy for American women, the bipartisan Smithsonian American Women's History Act.

This important legislation, which I helped introduce alongside bipartisan Women's Caucus Republican Vice Co-chair NICOLE MALLIOTAKIS, will designate land on the National Mall for the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum.

By creating a museum in our Nation's Capital, we are honoring and preserving the incredible contributions of American women whose stories of strength, resilience, and innovation have shaped the fabric of our Nation's history.

Trailblazing women deserve a dedicated space of recognition and reference: women like Susan B. Anthony, a pioneer and leader in women's suffrage; Harriet Tubman, the first American woman to run an underground railroad to help slaves reach freedom; Sojourner Truth, a trailblazer in the antislavery movement and advocate for women's rights; and Amelia Earhart, the first woman to bravely fly solo across the Atlantic. We cannot forget our beautiful Selena Quintanilla, a south Texas icon, Grammy-winning singer, and the queen of Tejano music, who shattered glass ceilings and elevated the Tejano genre to the mainstream media. Today marks exactly 30 years since her tragic death, and we honor her passion for music and the lasting impression she has left on our Hispanic culture.

Each of their stories have opened the door to opportunities that once seemed unattainable and have inspired millions. We cannot let their stories be forgotten.

By passing this critical legislation, we are giving the museum its rightful place on the National Mall and allowing generations of Americans and visitors from across the world to immerse themselves in the often untold stories of the women who paved the way for many, like me, to achieve the American dream.

I encourage all of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES).

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise during the first Bipartisan Women's Caucus of the year to stand in solidarity with my colleagues in this historic caucus as we continue the work to break ground on a Women's History Museum on Washington's National Mall.

I would like to thank my colleague and cochair, Representative MONICA DE LA CRUZ for organizing this Special Order hour. I would also like to thank the vice chairs of the Bipartisan Women's Caucus, JANELLE BYNUM and Representative NICOLE MALLIOTAKIS; specifically Representative MALLIOTAKIS for her leadership in transforming the National Women's History Museum from a dream into a real possibility.

Women across the country have shaped and molded this society with their contributions being an integral part of the fabric of who we are, and their efforts, our efforts, and work should be recognized.

The fact that we are here today to celebrate the possibility of a Women's History Museum is incredible. First, it is incredible because why has it taken it so long, and, second, because it is time to recognize the contributions of women in this country.

Of course, the women from Ohio who are the heart of it all will certainly be very much previewed and modelled in this museum, women like Dorothy Dandridge, Nikki Giovanni, Annie Oakley, Florence Allen, Gloria Steinem, Toni Morrison, and, of course, Ohio's 13th Judy Resnick.

The process of including people from a range of backgrounds, including women, is why this history museum dedicated to women that celebrates our achievements and condemns marginalization is not only special but very much needed.

At the founding of this country, women didn't have the same rights as men, but women worked and labored for our place in this society. We couldn't vote. We couldn't buy land, and we couldn't even open bank accounts until about 50 years ago. Societal norms dictated that women were to be devalued and minimized, and it made it easy to overlook and dismiss us.

In spite of this, women have played many important roles in our country, even though they were overlooked, undermined, and in some cases rewritten, even if we were written at all.

When we as women expect to be overlooked and dismissed, it makes it easier for us just to not try at all, not to strive and dream for more, to stay in a lane that society has set for us.

□ 1930

Mr. Speaker, we have so many representations of women who have decided "no." Like our Vice President says, we just eat "no" for breakfast.

Representation matters. The fact that young girls and boys will soon be

able to see the contributions of women and value those contributions will let them know that they can and should dream big.

On this final day of Women's History Month, I would be remiss if I did not address the elephant in the room. No, it is not my Republican colleagues. It is the attack on diversity, equity, and inclusion. Including a National Women's History Museum on The National Mall in Washington would ensure that we are including everyone—women, those with disabilities, and women of color—into our national fabric and that we are not forgetting that their contributions are important to this country. They should not be forgotten because we are a part of this country and our history.

The Women's History Museum will archive the vast achievements of women and establish Americans' commitment to a diverse, equitable, and inclusive telling of our Nation's history so that young girls and boys from across the country and around the world continue to strive for greatness, knowing that their dreams are always possible in the United States of America.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague, MONICA DE LA CRUZ, for joining me in this effort. I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have cosponsored our legislation, H.R. 1329.

Today, we conclude Women's History Month. It has been a monthlong celebration of the remarkable achievements and contributions of American women throughout our Nation's history.

Whether it is the suffragists who fought for the right to vote, the riveters who stepped in while men fought during World War II, the 10,000 women known as Code Girls who broke German and Japanese codes for the U.S. Army and Navy during World War II, the "Hidden Figures" of NASA who helped launch John Glenn into space, or the Black Angels from my district, Staten Island, New York, who treated sick tuberculosis patients when no one wanted to and helped find the cure for this disease, American women have been instrumental in shaping our Nation's progress and success.

We think about how much has happened in five decades. Fifty years ago, women were still battling for so many rights, not just equal pay. They could not get a credit card without a male cosigner. They had no protections against pregnancy discrimination or sexual harassment. They could not serve on juries, and they did not have the ability to join military academies. Women before us have made so much progress. We celebrate and thank them. Now we pave the way forward.

Last week, 37 female Republican Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate joined

President Donald Trump at the White House to launch the GOP Women's Caucus.

I would remind my colleagues from the Republican side that it was the Republican Party who helped champion women's rights and protections. It was Republican Susan B. Anthony who led the suffrage movement. It was a Republican Senator who sponsored the 19th Amendment to give women the right to vote. It was a Republican Congress that approved it, and it was a majority of Republican States that ratified it.

It was Republican Jeannette Rankin who 4 years prior made history in 1916 as the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1972, it was President Richard Nixon who signed Title IX into law, eliminating sex discrimination in education and athletics, opening doors for female athletes to receive scholarships.

In 1981, Sandra Day O'Connor, also a Republican, made history as the first woman confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court, paving the way for greater female representation in our legal system.

Most recently, President Trump authorized the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum in 2020. In his first few days of his second term, he signed an executive order to protect women in sports.

Today, we are fighting to get that museum that was authorized in 2020 its rightful place on The National Mall. I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, nearly 100 Members of this institution, who have cosponsored H.R. 1329. We can transfer this land and get this museum built to honor the women who are currently known and unknown, who have contributed so much, and who have built our Nation. This is one of our new caucus' priorities, and we must get it done in this term.

Last week, something exciting happened at the White House. President Trump threw his 100 percent support behind building the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum on The National Mall. We must seize this opportunity, working together across this political spectrum, and get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with all of my colleagues. I thank all the women and the men who have been so supportive of this project, and I look forward to seeing all of them at the groundbreaking.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, as this year's Women's History Month comes to a close, there is no better way to honor the prolific and powerful contributions of women in this country than to finally authorize the creation of the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum on The National Mall.

As one of the original cosponsors of this bipartisan bill, I feel strongly that this museum must become a reality.

The National Mall here in Washington, D.C., tells the profound story of our country, but that story is woefully incomplete without a dedicated space to commemorate how women have shaped our Nation every single day since before the founding. From Abigail Adams' request to "remember the ladies," to the suffrage rights movement, to NANCY PELOSI's historic speakership, women have been trailblazers and have made history.

That is why I am proud to work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass our bill, the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Act, to make sure that the Women's History Museum gets its rightful spot on The National Mall. We are also working to make sure that the National Museum of the American Latino, which also enjoys bipartisan support, gets its spot, too.

So much progress has already been made to find the right location, raise funds, and garner broad bipartisan support for this museum. The momentum is here, and the time is now to finally make the story of our Nation more complete by ensuring that the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum secures its place in our Nation's Capital.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Representative DE LA CRUZ, for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, it is such an honor to be here today as we recognize the incredible contributions of women throughout American history.

Many of us grew up reading about the courageous women who shaped our Nation, women like Abigail Adams, Harriet Tubman, and Clara Barton. Their stories weren't just words in a textbook. They were testaments to the power of perseverance, patriotism, and principle.

History is not just simply about the past. It is about what we pass on to the next generation. That is why the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum is such an important project. It ensures that these stories are not only preserved and honored but shared with all Americans. Our daughters and granddaughters should be able to walk into this museum and see firsthand how women have helped shape this Nation, not as passive observers but as leaders, innovators, and change-makers.

This museum tells the stories of the women who built businesses, defended our freedoms, and served their communities, all through the lens of hard work, personal responsibility, and faith in the American Dream.

This commitment to empowering women isn't just about history. It is about the present and the future. That is why I am so proud to be here this evening to celebrate the recent launch of the Republican Women's Caucus, a

group that I am so proud to chair, which is dedicated to amplifying the voices of strong, principled women serving today in Congress. Conservative women are making history every day, championing policies that promote freedom, opportunity, and the values that have made this Nation great.

Women's History Month is a time to reflect on our progress and reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that every American, regardless of their background, has the chance to achieve their full potential. That is the legacy that we honor, and it is the one future that we are building together.

May we always celebrate the remarkable women who have made our country stronger, and I am so grateful for the leadership of my fellow colleagues.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS).

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. DE LA CRUZ for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, on the final day of Women's History Month, I rise tonight to highlight the value of the Women's History Museum. Karen Staser founded the museum in 1995 with the aim of addressing the significant amount of women's history that was missing from our Nation's Capital and museums, including the Smithsonian Institution.

During the museum's startup years, the museum's first project was to oversee the restoration of the iconic women's suffrage statute which resides in our Capitol rotunda to this day.

As an artist of 40 years and as someone who has actually started a small museum gallery in my home State, I am very concerned about museums. This museum also organized a traveling exhibition on women's suffrage, launched a popular newsletter called "A Different Point of View," created a bipartisan Honorary Congressional Advisory Council, and testified before Congress.

Since its founding, the museum has played an integral role in uplifting and celebrating the many women in history who have had an impact on our society, women like my mentor, artist, and teacher, the late Eva Hamlin Miller. Too often, these names are erased from our history books, our K-12 education, and even our museums.

The Women's History Museum is a space where women can go to feel inspired and motivated to dream big. It is a place where women's legacies can live on, be celebrated, and not forgotten.

One such woman I want to mention, Alma Thomas, comes to mind. She was an African-American artist who is now recognized as a major American painter of the 20th century. She attended Howard University and went on to be an educator at Shaw Junior High School here in D.C.

She had a deep understanding of the importance of the arts in children's self-expression and created enrichment programs for her students. Her most

influential work included her abstract paintings which she developed later in her life. She was the first African-American woman to be featured in a solo exhibit at the Whitney Museum of American Art and also the first to have her art displayed in the White House's permanent collection.

We need more representation of African-American artists like Alma Thomas and Eva Hamlin Miller in the Women's History Museum. To exclude their work is to miss significant parts of our country's history and contradict the very founding principle of the museum.

I close again by honoring all of the women of our past who had an influential hand in shaping the present. Wholeheartedly, I support the work of the Women's History Museum. As always, I look forward to working with my colleagues to continue to uplift the work and the contributions of women, not just for Women's History Month but every month and every day of every year.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Utah (Ms. MALOY).

Ms. MALOY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand here and celebrate the contributions of women this Women's History Month, both the women who are here today and those whose spirits live on through the impact they have created for past generations.

Our contributions as women are not a sidenote in the story of our world. They are central to it. We helped shape the world, and we are here to make sure that the women who came before us get credit for what they have done. Their influence is undeniable.

When we think of remarkable women, let us be reminded of women like Martha Hughes Cannon, a physician, suffragist, and pioneer who went on to become the first female State Senator in the United States.

We are a Nation of pioneers. Martha beautifully embodies that pioneering spirit. She immigrated to the United States, crossed the Great Plains, and helped settle Utah when it was a frontier State. She challenged societal expectations, standing alone in the fields of science and politics, to advocate for her convictions.

Her unwavering commitment to change helped establish women's right to vote and hold office in Utah, putting the State decades ahead of the national curve, and then helped reestablish the right to vote when the Nation caught up.

□ 1945

Her statue now fittingly stands in Emancipation Hall and represents Utah.

Let's also be reminded of women like Sally Ride who in 1983 became the first woman in space, defying conventional expectations set for women while creating opportunities for women to enter STEM fields.

Let us also be reminded of women like Clara Barton who founded the

American Red Cross in 1881, modeling service and diplomacy in the presence of conflict. Her contributions were not without risk.

Let us be reminded of all the women who have yet to have their stories told, their achievements celebrated, and their voices heard. Their influence, whether truly recognized or not, will be felt, not only by their neighbors, but by future generations. Their contributions are important to the legacy of this Nation.

The importance of showcasing women's achievements, sharing our stories and teaching our history, cannot be overstated. Women's History Museum offers young girls the opportunity to see themselves in history as active agents of change. When we teach the history of women, we are teaching the history of humanity, and those stories are not simply for women, but for everyone. They are for everyone who shares the pioneering spirit that drives Americans to keep challenging limitations and working for freedom and opportunity.

When we recognize women, let us remember the challenges they have faced, the struggles we have endured, and the significance of our choice to persevere.

Progress is rarely easily won. Success is rarely freely given, but as history has illustrated time and time again, women have found ways to push forward and to pioneer better ways.

As we honor the women who come before us by remembering, I hope we will be grateful and humble to have inherited the progress of past generations. As Americans and visitors to our country visit the Nation's Capital and explore the museums, it seems fitting that they would have the opportunity to learn about the pioneering spirit of America and the stories of pioneering American women.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

FIGHTING VOTER SUPPRESSION

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Ms. McCLELLAN of Virginia was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the subject this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to co-anchor the CBC Special Order hour along with my distinguished colleague, the legend, JAMES CLYBURN.

For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to speak directly to the American people on vot-

ing rights, specifically fighting voter suppression, an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Constitution created a government by, of, and for We the People. As a child, I often reflected on exactly what that meant. What that means is that it is a government that reflects the perspective of and, therefore, meets the needs of the people who participate. However, for most of our country's history in the beginning, only White, landowning men could vote.

That was changed in 1870 when the 15th Amendment opened the door for Black men to vote by prohibiting the Federal Government and States from denying or abridging a citizen's right to vote on the account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

During Reconstruction, formerly enslaved and free Black men voted and got elected to office. When Reconstruction ended, though, the former Confederate States passed new constitutions, including such things as literacy tests, poll taxes, and felony disenfranchisement. In the words of E. Carter Glass in the Virginia constitutional convention of 1902, he said these were intended to "eliminate the darky" as a factor in politics.

They made no bones about what they were doing.

Glass told his fellow convention delegates: "This plan of popular suffrage will eliminate the darky as a political factor in this State in less than 5 years, so that in no single county in the Commonwealth will there be the least concern felt for the complete supremacy of the White race in the affairs government."

Next to this achievement in vital consequence will be the inability of unworthy men of our own race to cheat their way into prominence."

This was the first great backlash in American history to making progress toward making the ideals of upon which our country was founded true for everyone.

Enter my own family history. My great-grandfather in Alabama around the same time had to take a literacy test in order to be able to register to vote. In this literacy test he was asked questions like: How many bubbles are in a bar of soap? And many other nonsensical questions that the person giving the literacy test could change the answer to based on who was answering the questions.

However, my great-grandfather was a community leader and teacher. He got all the questions right, and the registrar turned to his assistant and said a word I will never say other than in a direct quote: "I need more questions because this nigger got them all right."

My great-grandfather got the next set of questions right. Then he was told: You must find three White men to vouch for your character to be able to

register to vote. After much effort, he did it, and he voted in every election since.

Now, the second great backlash occurred after the efforts of men like Dr. King; our former colleague, John Lewis; and members of the Congressional Black Caucus like Mr. CLYBURN. Because of the Voting Rights Act, many of the things that my family suffered went away, like the poll tax.

Mr. Speaker, when I took my oath of office on this floor 2 years ago, I took my oath of office on my father's Bible. It was an old, tattered Bible from the 1940s. I didn't understand why he wouldn't get a new one. Often as we got to the anniversary of my father's passing I would look through his Bible. On January 5, 2021, he was on my mind as Georgia elected the first Black Senator. I opened the Bible, and an envelope fell out I had never noticed, and inside was his poll tax receipt from when he first registered to vote. Then I understood: He kept it in his Bible to remind him of the sacred right of the right to vote. He kept this Bible even when we tried to give him new ones. This was the one he used to write his sermons every Sunday.

Now, the 24th Amendment banned poll taxes like my father and my grandfather had to pay, but my mother was not able to vote until after the voting rights of 1965 passed. Now, Mr. Speaker, I tell this story because I daresay every member of the Congressional Black Caucus has a story or two or several in their family. In fact, some members of the CBC themselves have these stories, as you will probably hear.

All of this effort culminated in the Voting Rights Act that had an immediate impact on expanding the ability and the participation of Black Americans to vote until the Supreme Court gutted it in *Shelby v. Holder* because it said that Congress had not created enough of a record to show that voter suppression still existed on the basis of race.

However, just like those delegates in the 1902 Virginia convention, who, when asked: Well, when we give these literacy tests, how will we know if we don't explicitly say that it is on the basis of race?

Those delegates had an answer. They knew it would be up to the person implementing the literacy test, just like with my great-grandfather, to determine whether the questions were right or wrong and if they answered enough.

Now, Congress has failed to restore the provisions that were gutted in the Voting Rights Act, and as a result, we have seen a wave of laws across the country, particularly in the South, throwing up barriers in the way of voting. This is the latest voter suppression in the backlash to progress.

Moreover, now our President issued an executive order I believe last week, and on the floor of this body this week, we will have Jim Crow 2.0, the poll tax of 2025, the SAVE Act, the requirement

that every American citizen prove their citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, why is that a poll tax you might ask?

It is because the only documents allowed to prove your citizenship, other than a military ID, costs money. I will give you some examples. The Real ID costs about \$42. These are all numbers that I have gotten based on research in either my State or federally.

A passport costs \$130. A birth certificate from a State agency is \$12 in Virginia. A consular report of birth abroad is \$100. A certificate of citizenship is \$1,385.

Whether it was \$2.12 that my father paid in 1947 or \$1,385 that someone has to pay for a certificate of citizenship, it is a poll tax. It is illegal under our Constitution, and it is an effort at voter suppression.

Mr. Speaker, for women, we just heard as we celebrate the final day of Women's History Month, if your name is not the same today as on your birth certificate, then you need a document to show the chain of custody of your name. That is more money, that is more obstacles, that is more hoops to jump through, and that is more voter suppression. The Congressional Black Caucus will not stand silently by and watch it happen.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me, and I thank her so much for leading this Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from Virginia to express my disagreement with the misplaced priorities of the Republican majority. The American people have made clear that they want their elected leaders to be focused on improving the economy and lowering costs.

In this area, by any measure, the Trump administration and the Republican majorities here in Congress are off to a very poor start. Projected economic growth is down along with Americans' 401(k)'s. Inflation and expectations for inflation in the coming months are up. Last week, discussing the release of higher-than-expected inflation data, one economic analyst observed "the preliminary signs of stagflation pressures."

Now, I am old enough to remember the stagflation of the 1970s: low growth combined with high inflation. It was devastating then, and it would be devastating now. Unsurprisingly, consumer sentiment is down substantially.

Much of this economic weakness is the result of the Trump administration's reckless, indiscriminate, and nonstrategic tariffs, which are expected to raise costs for Americans trying to make ends meet.

To take one example, The Washington Post reported that the recently announced tariffs on automobiles are likely to raise prices most significantly for the most affordable cars.

The President, however, when asked over the weekend about automobile

price increases replied: "I couldn't care less."

The Secretary of the Treasury from my home State of South Carolina was doing quite well financially as a hedge fund manager doesn't think the American people care either. To quote him: "Access to cheap goods is not the essence of the American Dream."

□ 2000

Clearly, Mr. Trump and Mr. Bessent have never struggled to make ends meet from paycheck to paycheck and appear to view those who do with disdain.

With our Nation's economy in such a precarious state and 2 weeks of session left before a 2-week recess, is the Republican majority taking urgent action to bolster Americans' finances, boost growth, and restore confidence? Regrettably, they are not.

Instead, among other ill-advised items, they are tackling the so-called problem of noncitizens voting, which is already illegal. I say so-called problem because the Bipartisan Policy Center's analysis of The Heritage Foundation database—I repeat, a Heritage Foundation database—found just 77 instances of noncitizen voting between 1999 and 2023. That is 77 instances out of hundreds of millions of votes cast over a 25-year period.

The Bipartisan Policy Center goes on to say: "Illegal voting, including by noncitizens, is routinely investigated and prosecuted by the appropriate authorities, and there is no evidence that noncitizen voting has ever been significant enough to impact an election's outcome." That is from The Heritage Foundation.

If my Republican colleagues are truly concerned about the illegal overturning of election outcomes, they should work to prevent a repeat of the current President's attempt to overturn the 2020 election, which culminated in the deadly attack on this building on January 6, 2021. They shouldn't waste the House's time on this legislation.

Worse than a waste of time, the bill being brought to the floor this week would disenfranchise eligible citizens by imposing onerous requirements that many could not meet.

For example, as you just heard, married women who have changed their last names could not use their birth certificates with their maiden names as proof of citizenship. Neither could those born to military parents stationed abroad.

While many of my Republican colleagues may be globetrotting jet-setters, many of my constituents in South Carolina don't have passports. A \$100 passport fee is a lot of money for many people in my district—in this case, an exorbitant poll tax.

This bill is only the latest Republican attempt to erect barriers to the ballot box, following recent attempts to make it more difficult to vote by mail or by ballot drop boxes. Just last

week, the President signed a sweeping executive order with several onerous provisions that would risk disenfranchising millions of Americans.

Democratic bills, like the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and the Freedom to Vote Act, would stop these attacks on our democracy and ensure every American is able to cast a meaningful vote.

Mr. Speaker, when the American economy is on the precipice, why are my Republican colleagues focused on making it more difficult to vote?

While I possess no special insight into their motivations, I would argue that the two are connected. Republicans don't want to face democratic accountability for their governing failures, so they are trying to curb the electoral power of the struggling Americans who their destructive economic agenda is harming the most.

I am a little bit of a student of history. What we are seeing right now evokes the dark periods of the late 1800s.

During the gilded age, low-income Black and White Americans across the South came together in pursuit of economic justice. The economic power structure responded not by expanding economic opportunities but by restricting the right to vote. The result was Jim Crow 1.0, which deprived generations of African Americans of the right to vote, the right to choose leaders who could ease their economic burdens and expand opportunities for their families.

Mr. Speaker, after these Supreme Court interpretations and these actions by these southern legislatures, let me tell you what happened in South Carolina. When more than 50 percent of the population was African American, they had zero representation here in the Congress. In fact, the last African American left Congress in 1897, and there was not another African American in this body until I took the oath of office 95 years later. That is what happened with Jim Crow 1.0, and what we are seeing happening now is Jim Crow 2.0.

I am very fond of quoting George Santayana's admonition: Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

I worry that we are dangerously close to repeating this democratic decline amidst economic disruption. However, heeding the lessons of history, I believe there is still time to prevent it.

As we fight against Republican attempts to diminish our democracy, like the bill on the floor this week, we must deploy this democracy to demand that they address the issues people actually care about. We must make our voices heard on this floor, at townhalls, over the phone, at peaceful protests, and at the ballot box.

We must make clear that Republicans must stop the Trump agenda of economic destruction. They must take action to lower costs. They must abandon their efforts to take healthcare

away from millions to fund tax cuts for billionaires.

It is early in this fight, but our initial efforts are starting to yield results. Republicans fear for their majority, and they should. It is my hope that this fear will prompt my Republican colleagues to rethink their agenda for purposes of electoral self-preservation. If they fail to do so, the American people, as has happened before, will rightfully rethink who they elect so that we can preserve our economy and our democracy.

I will close, Mr. Speaker, with a little story from the 1950s. I graduated high school in 1957. As I was about to graduate, one of my teachers assigned me an essay to write. The essay was simply to share what I wanted to do after graduation, which was 3 months away.

When I wrote the essay, she came to me several days later and told me that she had read my essay and was very disappointed in what I wrote. I thought she had problems with the style, or maybe I didn't get the subjects and verbs to agree.

When I went into her office, she said to me she was disappointed because I said in my essay that, upon graduating high school, I would be leaving my native South Carolina, and I wrote why. It was because I was a college student, and when my parents got the right to cast an effective vote—both of them college graduates—the Democratic primary in South Carolina was a private club, a White-only private club.

These were the kinds of laws that came out of the Slaughter-House Cases and Plessy v. Ferguson, the same kind of laws that are being signaled now in the Supreme Court in the *Shelby v. Holder* decision. Just read it and you will see that what Justice Roberts wrote in that decision could have been lifted from those decisions of the 1870s. Jim Crow 2.0 is upon us.

Mr. Speaker, that bill is coming to this floor. If that bill is passed by this body, we will be taking another step toward disenfranchising people going forward.

It is a sin and a shame that this body in this year will initiate the opportunity to turn the clock back to revisit those years that we thought were gone by.

As we face this great threat to our economy and our democracy, I would hope that we will get a spine, that we will exert the authority of this body, and that we will say to anybody, in low places or high places, that we will not turn the clock back.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Honorable Mr. CLYBURN for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

□ 2015

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my CBC colleagues in getting into some good trouble as we voice our very strong opposition to the Republicans' voter suppression bill, the so-called SAVE Act.

As a daughter of Selma and the Representative of Alabama's civil rights district, the fight for voting rights is very personal to me. It was in Selma 60 years ago where John Lewis and hundreds of foot soldiers were bludgeoned on the Edmund Pettus Bridge for the equal right of every American to vote. The legislation before us makes a mockery of that legacy.

Since his defeat in the 2020 election, President Donald Trump and his Republican allies have pushed the big lie of a stolen election. The majority has tried to convince the American people of the lie that noncitizens are a threat to our elections and are using that lie as an excuse to pass a new law, such as the SAVE Act, which would make it harder for millions of Americans to cast their ballots.

Mr. Speaker, the facts are clear: It is already illegal for noncitizens to vote in Federal elections, or in any elections. In fact, under current law, noncitizens would face up to 5 years in prison for attempting to vote in Federal elections and would even risk being deported.

In reality, this legislation would purge thousands of eligible voters from the rolls. It would create significant barriers for the 69 million women who currently are married and changed their last names so that their birth certificates do not match their marriage certificates. Thus, it would be harder for these almost 70 million women to vote.

The 140 million Americans who do not have a passport and those with military IDs and Tribal IDs, none of which would be able to prove their birth citizenship, are not included in the bill as proper forms of ID that will allow someone to show their citizenship.

Americans should see this bill for what it is: a cynical attempt to flame the fire of false voter fraud by the same extremist who brought us the January 6 insurrection.

Their objective of suppressing the vote was made even more clear last week, Mr. Speaker, when President Trump signed an executive order to erode voting rights and gave Elon Musk, an unelected, unconfirmed person, the right to access Americans' personal voter information.

Mr. Speaker, as elected officials in this House, we should be fighting to protect and expand access to the ballot box, not restrict it. As old battles have become new again, we in the Congressional Black Caucus have remained committed to ensuring and defending the sacred right to vote. This right to vote was won with blood, sweat, tears, and even deaths. We in the Congressional Black Caucus see voting rights as our North Star.

Mr. Speaker, we will not stop fighting as long as President Trump and Elon Musk and House Republicans are trying to take away our sacred right to vote.

I urge all of my colleagues to not only vote "no" on the SAVE Act, but to do so with vigor and with purpose.

It was John Lewis who said that ours is not the struggle of 1 day, 1 week, 1 year. Ours is a struggle of a lifetime. As long as the Congressional Black Caucus, 63 Members strong, is in this Congress, we will stand up and protect the right of every American to vote, and we will stop efforts like the SAVE Act.

The SAVE Act is not there to save election integrity. The SAVE Act is all about saving Republican seats and Republican elected officials. We will be voting "no" on that bill when it comes to the floor, and we urge our other colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. McCLELLAN) for leading this Special Order hour. We in the Congressional Black Caucus stand on the shoulders of giants. It is now time for us to get off of their shoulders and to do our own work, and our own work, we will do in defeating the SAVE Act and for standing up for the legacy of John Lewis and those foot soldiers who marched on a bridge in my hometown for the equal right of every American to vote. As long as we have a voice, the CBC will be standing up for voting rights.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the honorable gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the honorable gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON).

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Congresswoman for her leadership and her stewardship. I thank the body for convening during this very special hour.

Democracy is on trial this week.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with a fervor and the burden of history on all of our backs. The question is: Do we go forward in faith, or do we go backwards in despair?

I rise tonight not just for myself as a legislator, but for all of those who never made it to this mike, for all of those who did not have the opportunity to be viewed as full human beings in our great country, for those who marched in the dust, for those who bled on the bridges, for those who faced the dogs and the batons right here in the United States of America, for those who met the fire hoses just to try to claim their right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, both of my grandfathers served in World War II. Oftentimes, when I look at Union Station, I remember that my grandfather, having fought the Nazis in World War II, coming back to the United States and into Washington, D.C., he had to leave the first-class train car as a soldier and go into the back because he was considered a Negro, a colored man. Nazi POWs went to the first-class train car as they headed back toward South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the right to vote, the crown jewel of our

democracy, is under attack again. We have seen this play out before, and we know how it ends if we don't act. Tonight, I say: We have come too far and there is too many to go back in time again.

In 1965, a year before I was born, after 346 years, African Americans were finally given full citizenship with that crown jewel of the Voting Rights Act.

I am 59 years of age. I am the first generation in my family, all born in America—all born in America—who has full equal rights. In my lifetime, at the age of 59, my children will have fewer rights than I have had. Those are troubling signs.

In 1965, the Voting Rights Act became the law of the land. It was signed in blood and baptized by the courage of men and women who dared to believe in something better. Selma gave us the foot soldiers. Montgomery gave us the movement, and the movement gave us the right to vote.

Yet, here we are in 2025, and it feels like we are back at square one. This week, the President signed an executive order requiring proof of citizenship to vote in Federal elections. He cut off mail-in ballots unless they arrive on time as he cuts the postal workforce. He says that you cannot have ballots that don't arrive on the day of.

Mr. Speaker, ignoring the rural voters, the disabled voters, the traveling soldiers and our veterans, if your State does not comply, he threatens to take away your funding. How is the President expanding democracy? He is asphyxiating our body politics.

This is not policy. This is punishment. This is not democracy. This is deception. That is suppression dressed in a suit and tie.

Don't be fooled by the language. Republicans call it election security. Jim Crow has had a way of cleaning up vile and vitriolic racist words, but I have lived long enough to know that when they say, "security," what they actually mean is "selectivity." When they say, "integrity," what they actually mean is "inequality."

Let me be clear. We don't have a voter fraud problem in this country. We have a voter suppression crisis. We have polling places shutting down in Black neighborhoods. We have long lines in indigenous communities that stretch around the corner and throughout the night. We have purges, ID laws, and maps drawn to divide rather than to unite.

Mr. Speaker, we have courts gutting the Civil Rights Act, statehouses cooking up new restrictions, and a President threatening to override the will of the people with the stroke of a pen.

Mr. Speaker, that is not justice. That is regression. That is going in reverse. We don't want to go back. We are not going back. We won't go back to a time when folks had to count jellybeans in jars to prove they were American enough.

We won't go back to a time when the color of your skin determined the

weight of your ballot or your opportunity to have a ballot in your hand. We won't go back to a time when power was hoarded by the few and denied to the many. We are marching forward with ballots, not bullets; love, not fear; and with hope, not hate.

When you suppress the vote, you suppress the American Dream. You suppress the worker, the teacher, the farm laborer, the preacher, the nurse, the single mom juggling three jobs just to make it to election day. You suppress the very soul of our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, some would say order is needed. Let me say something about order. There is no order without justice, and there is no justice when you erect barriers to silence people instead of listening to them.

We need access. We need more access, not less. We need more voices, not fewer. We need to make voting easier, not harder; more joyful, not more burdensome; and more sacred, not more cynical.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress must not wait another day. We must pass the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act to restore what the Supreme Court gutted when it ripped out preclearance. We must pass the Freedom to Vote Act to guarantee that every citizen, no matter the ZIP Code that they live in, their income, or ancestry, can register, vote, and be counted with dignity.

We must defend the courts and protect the power of judges to stop injustice before it spreads and metastasizes because, if we silence the judiciary, we silence the law.

While we legislate, we must also organize. We must educate. We must inspire new generations who understand the vote not just as a right, but as a duty, as a voice, as a weapon of choice, and a peace instrument in our long fight and struggle for its freedom and total emancipation.

We must keep people marching in the streets for those who marched before us and those continuing and coming behind.

We must keep dreaming for a democracy big enough for all of us, not just for a favored few.

We must keep building the more perfect union that the Framers spoke out about but never completed.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, in the spirit of Fannie Lou Hamer and Medgar Evers—Fannie Lou Hamer said she was sick and tired of being sick and tired. I know some people are asking why we are relitigating this again.

Some people who are male and White have all of the privileges. Some people think democracy began in 1776, when only White male landowners had the right to vote. We have been a work in progress, and God is not finished with it yet.

I speak for Medgar Evers and Malcolm and Martin and for the people in line in church basements, gymnasiums, and mobile vans who believe in this country even when this country forgot about them.

They are watching as we march. History is watching us. The past is listening.

The future is haunting. The world is watching to see if America is still what it claims to be. Let us not fail the moment. Let us be worthy of the dream and our ideals. Let us not be thick on deeds and thin on action.

Let us be worthy of the dream and aspire to live up to the words of our Constitution. Let us protect the vote, not for ourselves but for all those who cannot be in this Chamber, who are counting on us to speak truth to power, pass laws, and lead with love. The vote is power. The vote is our voice.

The vote is sacred, and I will not rest until every hand that reaches for a ballot is met with a promise, not with a barrier.

□ 2030

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Virginia has 16 minutes remaining.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. CLEO FIELDS.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Carolina for organizing this Special Order at a very important time.

Before the 14th Amendment, I was considered three-fifths of a man. It was not until 1870, through the ratification of the 15th Amendment, that I received the right to vote. It wasn't until 1920, through the passage of the 19th Amendment, that women received the right to vote.

Despite all men and women having the full Federal right to vote by 1920, States still devised schemes to impose draconian restrictions to prevent voter registration for people of color.

These restrictions were Jim Crow laws. I never understood it, but in 1988, when I ran for office for the first time, I wanted my grandmother to vote for me. I was leading folk to the polls to register to vote, and I tried to get my grandmother to go. I said, "Grandmother, why in the world would you not go to vote for your grandson?" She said to me, "Sit down, son. Let me just tell you a story." She went to register to vote, and they gave her a literacy test. She had to state the preamble to the Constitution, my grandmother, in Louisiana.

I finally got her to register to vote, and she voted until she passed.

They gave them tests like citizen tests, voucher tests. They had to get other people to vouch for them. In Louisiana, we had something called all-White primaries, which meant Blacks could not even vote in primary elections.

One of the first successes we have had in the battle of voting rights was

in 1944 with the Supreme Court decision of *Smith v. Allwright* when they outlawed White-only primaries.

Following this decision, Black voter registration went up. It moved from 1,000 in 1944 to 120,000 in 1952 and 160,000 in 1956.

Despite some legal progress, Jim Crow laws were still alive and well in Southern States. Substantial progress was made through the Voting Rights Act of 1956, 1957, and 1960, which authorized the United States Attorney General to file lawsuits on behalf of Americans who were denied the right to vote and gave them the ability to investigate threats on civil rights.

A watershed moment occurred when we passed the 1964 Voting Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which made Jim Crow practices and discrimination illegal. Thank God for subsection 5. I will take a moment of personal privilege to talk about that subsection because it really affected me.

Every law that was passed in my State of Louisiana had to be precleared by the Justice Department, and then there was a challenge to that, *Shelby v. Holder*.

Every progress we have made, all the sacrifices all the leaders have made, like John Lewis, Martin Luther King, Shirley Chisholm, and Jesse Jackson, they kept making these pushes because they knew it was a hard time for people.

Lastly, let me just tell you, these State laws are real. Last year, I served as a member of the Louisiana State Senate, and several attempts were made to make it more difficult on a State level for people to register to vote: S. 226 dealt with absentee ballots, and it required you to put your mother's maiden name on your voter application or your vote would be thrown out. S. 218 prohibits individuals from assisting elderly people in registering to vote.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, Congress should advance legislation like the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and the Freedom to Vote Act to increase equal access across the voting ballot.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here as I started, the great-granddaughter of Henry David Davidson, who had to take a literacy test and find three White men to vouch for him to be able to register to vote in 1902.

I stand here the daughter and granddaughter of two men named James Fennimore McClellan, who had to pay poll taxes to be able to register to vote.

I stand here the daughter of Lois McClellan, the first woman in her family who was able to vote when the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed in her thirties.

I took my oath of office on the Bible in which my father kept this poll tax receipt to remind me that I owe it to them to fight for the sacred right to vote.

I stand here as the first Black woman elected to Congress from Virginia. Virginia is the birthplace of American democracy, but her labor was long and her birthing pains deep; the home of the first representative democracy in the Western Hemisphere where only White land-owning men could vote; the home, the birthplace, of American slavery; and the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He excluded nearly half a million enslaved men and women, indeed, all the women who resided in the Thirteen Colonies, including in his beloved Monticello.

The Delegates to the Continental Congress ignored Abigail Adams' plea to "remember the ladies and be [kinder] to them than your ancestors."

Virginia is the birthplace of James Madison, who was the architect of the Virginia Plan that created a Constitution and a government by, of, and for the people in order to form a more perfect Union.

Not only did they not remember the ladies, but they considered the enslaved people who served them every day to be three-fifths of a person for purposes of this body, apportionment, and taxation, and they excluded indigenous people altogether.

Since 1789, the story of America has been one of each generation trying to make true for all Americans the promise of our founding documents. It is a story of cyclical trauma as the Civil War tore this country apart; Reconstruction sought to bind its wounds; and a violent backlash of white supremacy erased the gains made by formerly enslaved men, like my predecessor John Mercer Langston, the first Black man to serve in this body from Virginia.

It is a story of persistence, the persistence of women forcing a seat at the table of democracy and bringing a folding chair like Shirley Chisholm when they weren't let in. It is a story of the Federal Government advancing, retreating, advancing, and retreating in the battle to protect every American citizen's right to vote.

We are in the backlash right now that we have seen to that progress, and I stand here with my father's poll tax receipt behind me to remind me: We cannot go back. We cannot go back to a time when, in the name of voter integrity, barriers are put in people's way, poll taxes are put in people's way, and the requirement to pay money to prove you have the right to vote is imposed on American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired. I am tired of fighting the same fights as my parents, my grandparents, and my great-grandparents, but I fight those fights as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, the conscience of the Congress, from a position of more power and strength than they ever dreamed. I fight those fights so that our children and grandchildren don't have to.

I implore this body not to take a giant step back by imposing Jim Crow 2.0 and a poll tax through the SAVE Act or the President's executive order.

The right to vote is sacred. We will defend it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRANK). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

U.S. BORROWS \$6 BILLION A DAY

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. SCHWEIKERT of Arizona was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, forgive me as we get ourselves organized here. Our friends on the other side ended a little faster than we expected.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to do something a little dangerous. Have you heard the saying you should never go to bed mad? I think there should be another rule. You probably shouldn't come behind these microphones cranky, but let's have at it.

Mr. Speaker, I have been walking through numbers after numbers. For a decade now, I have come behind this microphone trying to walk through the scale of our borrowing, the scale of what is going on. The fact that most of it is driven by our demographics is giving a little bit of an excuse. Saying that makes it so it is not Democratic or Republican; it is just math. At Home, I represent the Scottsdale-Phoenix area. I am trying to figure out what is going on in our brothers and sisters on the left's heads.

I get it. They are cranky. As a former Senator that I sat next to from my State was sharing with me, one of the great frustrations of Democrats in my area is, for 15 years, they raised money and ran on marriage equality. Well, that is pretty much settled. They ran on the right to terminate pregnancies. Well, now that is in my State constitution.

What do they run on now? They run on rage, apparently.

□ 2045

I want to get this out of my head before I start to walk through some of the math. You have a country that is borrowing about \$6 billion a day, about \$70,000 a second. In a decade, there is data saying 30 percent of our tax receipts will go just to pay interest.

The wheels are coming off, and, instead, the brain trust of some of these folks—okay, I accept the tonal quality of some of the folks out of the White House isn't warm and cuddly, but do you go around neighborhoods, offices, and stick Nazi signs on their cars?

My wife drives a Tesla. We bought it a couple years ago. It is funny, at that time she got teased a bit: Oh, now you are driving an electric car. I thought you guys were really conservative.

Is this where your heads are at? Sticking Nazi things on people's windshields? There is no way they knew it

was my wife's car. She just has a little BASIS sticker, which is a charter school my kids go to.

This is really the quality of conversation discourse of communication that is going on with the leftwing activists in my community. It is not: Hey, David, we are concerned about Medicaid. Here are ideas how you can deal with the debt and deficit so we have the resources. No, because it is this really highbrow, intellectual discussion with our brothers and sisters on the other side, stick Nazi things on people's cars. This is what you have come down to? This is what is going on? Come on, people.

Look, I almost always start with this chart. You see what is in blue? It is defense and nondefense discretionary. It is—we expect it to be 26, 25 percent of spending. Last year, for every dollar this country took in in tax collections, we spent \$1.39, but everything we vote on is 26 percent of the budget. Does anyone see a math problem?

We are going to get behind the microphones and have honest discussions of how we are going to save the country. If it is about programs the left cares about, help us figure out how to pay for it. Yet, when you actually look at some of the spending and debt—I think I have the chart. We actually did some of the math.

The crazy thing, one of my Democratic neighbors who makes a lot of money, he has a beautiful home: David, is it true that the President is even talking about going back to the 2017 tax rate for high-income earners?

Well, apparently the President said something like that on Friday.

Well, David, do you think that is fair?

This is a guy I know is a Democrat because he has Democratic signs even of my opponents in his front yard.

We did the basic math. If you actually were saying, let's just go back to the tax rate for the top earners back to 2017, it is \$32.7 billion over 10 years. Okay, we can all divide that by 10, so let's call it \$3.2 billion a year.

We borrow \$6 billion a day. If that is \$3.2 billion, you functionally bought yourself 12½, 13 hours' worth of borrowing for the entire year, and there is the mental breakdown. The left runs around and says: Raise taxes. Okay. We are going to borrow 7.3 percent of GDP, which is my latest number. Some of the other economists are around 7.2 percent of GDP. Either way, you can go to the Manhattan Institute and read the articles. It is from Democratic literature that if you take every tax they have that they have scored: Raise tax on capital gains, raise tax on income, raise tax on businesses, raise tax here.

I am sorry for talking so fast. Believe it or not, I live on coffee, and I need to apparently deal with my issue with a 12-step group for coffee.

However, the point I am going to, read the article. All those taxes when you do the economic adjustment is about 1½ percent of GDP. This place

lies. Excuse me, we make up math because it is really hard to tell people the truth. Almost every cut we talk about as Republicans is about 1 percent or so of GDP.

I am enraged right now because I am hearing down the hallway the Senate, they are talking about doing their reconciliation budget and setting a floor, saying: We are not going to allow the Senate to pass budget cuts of less than \$3 billion. Huh?

I am upset that ours is so anemic at like \$1½ trillion, but if they do \$3 billion, it is functionally a half a day of borrowing. This is, yea, go team.

Look, at some point, the math is the reality. Why is it so hard to tell the truth? One of the other points I sort of want to make—and I stole this graphic from another group, thank you. Baseline. Baseline law, not baseline policy. The law. I will explain that later.

Over the next 10 years, we are going to spend \$86 trillion. We are talking about, at best, on the House budget resolution cutting \$2 trillion over those 10 years. That is 2.3 percent. Oh, God, dear Heaven, you are butchering government. It is 2.3 percent. You are telling me that if we didn't grind through government, look at our programs, look at all the reports the GAO and others have given of the waste and fraud and just programs that haven't been authorized in decades, you couldn't find 2.3 percent, but it is easier to go stick this sort of crap on my wife's windshield than it is to do the intellectual work of saying, hey, we think we have more elegant ideas on how to reform spending in government, modernize it, make it better, faster, cheaper for the American people. No, we would rather burn things down.

Are we all proud of ourselves? The fact of the matter is \$86 trillion in spending over the next 10 years, and at best our budget reconciliation is 2.3 percent of that spending.

This is the one I get complaints from everyone, so please understand, I am trying to offend everyone with facts and math. If you do all this—because we have a number of Senators over there saying: Don't cut any spending. They are Republicans.

When you hear someone say: We should do baseline policy, not the law. What they are basically saying is they don't want to have to deal with telling the truth of the math.

Let's take a look here. We finished this fiscal year \$37.2 trillion in debt as a country. Baseline, we add \$22 trillion of additional borrowing over the next 10 years. If we were to do the tax extensions, which we really need to protect the middle class and others by not raising their taxes, but if we were to do it without any offsets and then you add in the interest, that is about another \$6.8 trillion of borrowing. Then if we were to take care of the President's requests, that is another \$8 trillion, functionally saying we will borrow more in this 10-year period than we did in the

previous 240 years. On the day we are elected we are going to double 240 years of borrowing.

Are we proud of ourselves? This is how we are going to save the Republic? We are going to continue to just bury it in debt because it is hard to tell people the truth about the math?

I have a caveat on this board. We don't have a subscription to Moody's Analytics. It is expensive. Congressional Research Service doesn't have one, but we found four or five articles talking about Moody's saying their model says in 2035, nine budget years from now, 10 years from now, 30 percent of all U.S. tax receipts—so you pay a dollar in taxes, 30 cents of it just paid interest.

Think about that. In 10 years, 30 percent. This year, it is 18 percent. Dear Heaven, there is a model out there that actually shows that if interest rates were to go up 1 percent in that nine budget years, it is like 45 percent of all U.S. tax receipts go just to interest.

We are playing a very dangerous game here, but at least we can stick things on Teslas and protest and be angry because God forbid we talk about actual math.

In 7½, 8 years from now, the Social Security trust fund is empty. The law says you cut benefits. That is a 21 percent cut. We double senior poverty in America. How many people do you think come behind these microphones are willing to have a conversation of how we are going to save it?

The first year, my math, actually the Joint Economic economists' math, the first year—so if the trust fund is gone in 2033, in 2034 it is over \$600 billion just to make up that shortfall. That makes what we are talking about here in the budget resolution tiny. Those are only like \$200 billion a year. We are talking \$600 billion a year, and it grows just to cover the Social Security trust fund being gone.

That is 7½, 8 years from now. Are we going to talk about that, though? No, because they are going to run television ads beating the crap out of us because we tried to figure out a way to save it. The perversity of this place. They don't give a damn about someone's future, their poverty. It is about winning the next election and raising money on it.

We have got to tell the truth also what is going on in our country. You all saw the updates from the Census Bureau basically saying after next year if you zero out immigration, our number of prime-age workers starts to fall. As a matter of fact, there is a dataset. Now, we have been using 8 years from now because that was the official Census Bureau number.

There are a couple demographers out there who wrote articles a week ago saying, we may have already hit more deaths than births in America. I need you to process what that means. You have a system where Social Security, the financing of Medicare, financing of so many of our pensions relies on a

growth of the working population, particularly those prime-age workers.

If we are now entering a time of a shortage of young people—in 2027, not that long from now, we actually go negative of prime-age workers.

Maybe our committees should maybe invite in a demographer and talk about saying, is this Republican or Democrat? Starting in 1990, we started to roll over the number of children we had. Now we are paying the price for it. Now make these long-run programs, which are pay-as-you-go math, make them work.

This should be scaring the hell out of this place. Oh, no, David, we can't tell our voters that. It is harder to raise money when you tell them the truth of how hard the future is.

It is fixable. I have done presentation after presentation of adoption of technology, redesigning some of the programs where you don't cut anything, but you do really hard stuff. The problem is our hallways are crowded with people. Here it is all about the money. Understand, Congress is really about one thing: Money. The inefficiencies, the design failures for these bureaucracies, for the business models that make their living off government, that is their profit. They actually like the inefficiencies.

We came and showed some charts I think a week or two ago just our calculations that there could be \$25 billion a year in duplicative MRIs, X-rays, ultrasound scans in Medicare. Does a duplicative scan when it is not necessary make someone healthier?

On the other hand, you could actually do something crazy, take the scan, attach it to one of these things, the little supercomputer in your pocket, and carry it around with you. There it is. Did that cut anyone's service? Mr. Speaker, \$25 billion this year times 10? It is a quarter trillion dollars with one little reform.

□ 2100

The perversity of this place when I do that piece of legislation is that I will get attacks saying I am trying to cut benefits. No, I am trying to save the programs.

I guess it would cause the difficulty of math, having to design and put something on paper, and getting some of the economists to work through it, but that is our job. We are the board of directors of the biggest economy in the world, the biggest entity in the world. We are going to spend over \$7 trillion this year. Of course, we are only going to take in \$2 trillion in taxes, meaning we may borrow about \$2.1 trillion, \$2.3 trillion this year to keep the wheels on.

The scale of this should be scaring the hell out of people. Look, the demographic curve, when we start to think right now, in 2024, we have 2.9 people working for every person receiving their benefits. A decade from now, that is going to fall to 2.7, 2.6. Then, it really starts to crash. When we start to

look at the 30-year window, we are down to about 2.4. That may not mean much to you, but trying to make these numbers work, it can be done. It is just hard.

You are going to hear people come behind these microphones, give these beautiful speeches of how they want to save the Republic, how we care about the future, how we care about our kids, how we care about your retirement, and then we will do nothing that is actually hard. It is just immoral. It is just absolutely immoral.

I try over and over. When I am doing these, I am trying to do a better job of bringing examples of where we can save.

I am going to admit DOGE and those, I am fascinated with the data mining and those things. I know the quality of the gentleness or gentility of the communications. They have a hard, rough edge. The fact of the matter is a lot of the craziness actually wasn't coming from them. It was coming from people in the bureaucracy trying to throw out stuff to make it more difficult and just really anger people. Then, the government unions have to try to light things on fire, so disharmony.

We have five major databases in the Federal Government. Is it Republican or Democrat to just build a world where those databases would talk to each other? If there is potential of \$100 billion a year in misallocations and fraud and these things, and you could fix it by just having the databases talk to each other and know this is a fraudster, this person isn't with us anymore, they have gone on to their reward, but somehow they are out here asking for an SBA loan, is that Republican or Democrat? It is just technology. Yet you have protesters out there saying we can't allow the databases to talk to each other. Have we lost our minds?

I want to do this just as an example because this one just burns me. Between Christmas and New Year's, I went up and spent 3 or 4 days up in the Navajo Nation. I took my little 9-year-old daughter. Yes, I have a 9-year-old and a 2½-year-old. That is the definition of pathologically optimistic when you are 63 and have a 2½-year-old. It is both funny and true.

Guess what? We have spent \$42.5 billion for broadband equity. Remember, we always like to add that word "equity," except no one has gotten broadband.

The Tribal president of the Navajo Nation and a number of the communities called chapter houses basically said screw this. I am not willing to wait another 20 years. You know what they did, something just crazy? Instead of being patient and waiting for us to spend billions of more dollars and run a piece of wire, they went out and stuck up a satellite dish. Forty-eight hours later, for several hundred dollars, they had broadband for the whole neighborhood, for the whole what we call chapter house.

Is that Republican or Democrat? It is just the adoption of technology, except the lobbyists who run around here wanting billions of subsidies for something they are never going to connect really upset every time I do this board.

Do we care? Does this place care enough to do the hard things, to actually do the math, the creativity.

Last week, I came here with the MedPAC report. It is like this. I have no idea how many Members have actually bothered to read it. Yes, I understand there are some anomalies, but they are rounding errors compared to this. I think it had that \$84 billion was spent last year in the differential between Medicare part D and Medicare part A. That is Medicare Fee-for-Service and Medicare Advantage. It was supposed to be at 95 percent. If anyone wants to go back and do their history, in 2005, when they started Medicare Advantage, if you do that basic math, that is \$104 billion a year.

How about if Republicans and Democrats got together and said we are going to fix this, that we are going to get the capitation program to actually work the way it is supposed to, that we are going to have the providers of services actually make money because they help our brothers and sisters who are in their retirement years earning their healthcare benefits, helping them be healthier? They get rewarded by having their population be healthier, not by running around scoring with sicker. Yay, everyone wins.

What would happen with that several hundred billion dollars over a decade? That is not a cut. It is actually lining up incentives. Instead, it is just easier to run around and scream stories that they are going to cut things.

Let's pay people, so I have hospitals and other groups paying people to fly out here, tell stories, and they have no idea what they are talking about because we make crap up, once again, because everything is about the money.

The last board and the one that always seems to upset people because they don't want to know the truth, the Congressional Budget Office—this one is a year out of date. The numbers are actually apparently worse, but we haven't had the update yet. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that over the next 30 years our country borrows \$124 trillion. Now, I have to tell you, this number when we get our updates could be much worse. If you look at their data, they actually have discretionary, the part we vote on, growing slower than tax receipts. That has a \$9 trillion positive over the 30 years, but Medicare is \$87.2 trillion in the hole. Social Security is \$36.8 trillion in the hole over those 30 years.

It turns out, even the next decade, almost 100 percent of the U.S. sovereign debt growth is interest and Medicare. There is nothing we can do about interest. We can do some things to incentivize going out on the curve so we are not as fragile to communicate

to the bond markets because the bond markets are basically about to run this country. If you have to sell \$6 billion a day, \$60,000, \$70,000 every second, maybe you need to pay attention to your bankers who you are having to sell your debt to, to communicate to those debt markets we are serious and looking at ways to use technology, better models when obesity is the single biggest expense in our society. Yes, we are not supposed to say that. Mr. Speaker, please don't tell anyone.

Last year, the Joint Economic economists calculated \$9.1 trillion additional of healthcare spending. Is it moral with what we do in food policy, nutritional support, how we deliver healthcare? Maybe the concept of helping our brothers and sisters live healthier when 31 percent of Medicare spending is diabetes—33 percent of all healthcare overall is just diabetes.

Is that Republican or Democrat? It is just trying to get your policy alignment to the fact we are buried in debt and getting older as a society. I think in a decade, 23 percent of our population is 65 and up. We now know that we are having this remarkable shortage of young people. We are already potentially on the cusp of having more deaths than births in our country.

In a couple of weeks, we are trying to roll out a STEM-based, talent-based immigration bill because for the economy to grow and stabilize, we don't have a choice. People say, David, you are not allowed to talk about immigration. People won't understand it. Well, they understand the economic survival of you still getting your benefits when you are a senior. We can make this work.

Mr. Speaker, we are now starting to run into articles saying that we are putting the extraordinary privilege. What are the two extraordinary privileges America has? Our currency—the world borrows in our currency, meaning the fact of the matter is when we sell debt, there is a demand to hold U.S. dollars denominated. Then, the second thing is people want to live here. They want to invest here. They want to be educated here. They want to be entrepreneurs here.

□ 2110

Mr. Speaker, we are now running into multiple articles saying some of the things we are doing, particularly our debt stack which is putting our extraordinary privilege of the country at risk. It doesn't have to be this way.

A couple of smart economists say we have 3 or 4 more years. At that point the debt gets so hard to manage. The Federal Reserve last week took us from a 2.1 GDP down to 1.7. Just that movement is almost \$200 billion a year in tax collection. Just that GDP reduction the Federal Reserve calculated for the next 3 years, taking that out to 10, that is more money than everything in our budget reconciliation.

The lack of understanding of the inner dynamics of our debt, the inter-

est, and these dollars terrifies me because there is a path. There is a path for this to work, Mr. Speaker, but we are living on a razor's edge because we are not doing the hard work.

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF REPRESENTATIVE RAÚL GRIJALVA

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. ESPAILLAT of New York was recognized for 30 minutes.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ESPAILLAT. 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 into the record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to honor the life and legacy of Congressman Raúl Grijalva.

Raúl Grijalva passed away peacefully on March 13 of this year, surrounded by his wife and three daughters. Born in Tucson, Arizona, on February 19, 1948, he was raised in a close-knit community with his sisters, Lydia and Norma.

A proud Sunnyside High graduate, he met and married the love of his life, Ramona Garduno, in 1971. Together, they raised three daughters: Adelita, Raquel, and Marisa. They built a life rooted in service and activism.

His parents instilled in him the value of hard work, perseverance, and giving back to the community. He dedicated over 50 years to public service, beginning with the Tucson Unified School Board in 1974, and later serving on the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

As a U.S. Congressman for 22 years, he championed education, environmental protection, social justice, and Native-American sovereignty. His leadership helped secure the 2023 designation of the Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni National Monument, protecting nearly 1 million acres of Tribal land.

Known as the most liberal Member of Congress, he never wavered in his fight for justice and equality. He never shied away from that dignified title.

A devoted husband, father, and Tata, he cherished his family and treasured time with his grandchildren. He had a sharp wit about him, a deep love for music and books, and a knack for doodling during meetings. Many of us saw him do his artwork in some of our committee meetings.

His staff and volunteers, the Grijalvistas, were like family, standing by him in his lifelong pursuit of progress.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus is standing firm with his family during this time of sorrow and need. I know that they are watching this proceeding. I want to salute them and tell them we love them and we stand with them.

Raúl Grijalva's unwavering commitment to justice and his community will continue to inspire generations to come. Since coming to Congress and joining the Natural Resources Committee, Raúl Grijalva was one of the most outspoken champions for environmental justice, public lands, indigenous rights, climate change, and corporate accountability.

He was a visionary leader, both on the committee and as co-chair of the Progressive Caucus, amplifying the voices of historically silenced communities. From Louisiana's Cancer Alley to Alaskan Native communities in the Arctic, he fought for those most impacted by environmental harm.

Under his chairmanship in the 117th Congress, the Natural Resources Committee signed 149 natural resource bills into law. In the minority, he proved that aggressive and effective oversight was possible, holding the Trump administration accountable and exposing corruption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here tonight with members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and with our Democratic leader as well, to celebrate and remember a man who made a difference: Raúl Grijalva.

He never forgot where he came from. Just as importantly, he never forgot why he came. He was somebody who lent a voice to the vulnerable and to the folks who had been discarded and forgotten.

He was a man of his community. I served 10 years in Austin in the State legislature and am now in year 13 here. As I meet all the people that represent and serve the districts that they do, I always wonder how closely each person represents the average person walking down the street in their district. Raúl Grijalva was that every person. To me, that is one of the biggest compliments that can be paid not only to the people who sent him here but also to him.

He left the same way he came in, a man of principle who stood up for what he believed, who fought for the people that he represented, and always spoke truth to power. He was a legend of Mexican-American activism, known across the country for protecting our national parks, the environment, fighting for early childhood education and higher education, and uplifting immigrants and marginalized communities.

As all of us know, he was also a kind and brilliant man. He had a kind heart but a fierce spirit. He was a fearless voice for Arizonans and all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Raúl will be missed. My condolences go out to his family and to his community.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, my good friend, ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, for his

leadership and for convening us on the floor today in honor of an iconic, heroic, and trailblazing Member of Congress, Raúl Grijalva.

It was an honor for all of us to have had the opportunity to serve with Chairman Grijalva. He was a mentor to many. His principled leadership was a North Star for so many in this Congress. He was a leading progressive voice throughout the years but a friend to all.

□ 2120

We know that throughout his time and throughout his journey in public service it was a journey that led to his working year after year, decade after decade, century into century, laboring in the vineyards of his community and ultimately the country to make a difference in the lives of others who might otherwise have been left behind.

He was an iconic Mexican-American leader and an iconic American leader. We are also appreciative of his life, of his leadership, and of the tremendous legacy that Congressman Raúl Grijalva leaves behind.

Congressman Grijalva throughout the years did many things, from community organizer to school board member, from school board member to county supervisor, from county supervisor to Member of Congress, from Member of Congress to chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Through that journey, year after year, decade after decade, and century into century, Raúl Grijalva held many titles. His North Star remained the same. He was a defender of the disengaged, a voice for the voiceless, a climate champion, and a powerful, profound, principled, purposeful, and progressive public servant who made a difference in the lives of so many people.

We are going to miss Raúl Grijalva. We will miss his wisdom, we will miss his insight, we will miss his idealism, and we will miss his laughter and his sense of humor, but we are better off for having had the opportunity to serve with him as individuals.

Most importantly, his community is better off, the State of Arizona is better off, the Congress is better off, and the country is better off because of Raúl Grijalva and his incredible leadership.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ESPAILLAT for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to a giant who represented the State of Arizona and all the people of his district but who also helped advance the well-being of our Nation.

Arizona has lost a giant, and I lost a dear friend. Raúl Grijalva and I both started our careers as community advocates and organizers. We shared a passion for justice and equality in our communities. We both came from working-class families, proud of our

Mexican roots, and we both enjoyed a good laugh and a good mariachi. So it was just natural that we would become friends since I arrived in the House over 6 years ago.

As chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, he fought for strong environmental protections and authored the Environmental Justice For All Act to empower people to protect their communities. He wanted a cleaner, safer, and more just future for all our children. He was also a staunch defender of Tribal sovereignty and workers' rights.

When he was chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, he asked me to serve for one term as his vice chair. It was during that time that Illinois helped facilitate an act in the State of Illinois that required Federal cooperation in that regard as we helped facilitate the recognition of Illinois' first Prairie Band of Potawatomi peoples in the State of Illinois which just last week resulted in the transfer of over 1,500 acres to those Native Americans, the original inhabitants of the land in Illinois.

I was honored to work with him to help the people of Puerto Rico receive the long-promised assistance they needed after Hurricane Maria.

Raúl believed that our country's strength is rooted in our immigrant heritage and worked tirelessly to protect immigrant families and refugees. Whether trying to pass the American Dream and Promise Act, treating immigrants with dignity or stopping the construction of an ineffective and environmentally damaging border wall, Raúl never gave up.

One of Raúl's favorite songs was "El Rey." It means the king, and in particular the line that says: "It is not only about getting there first, but about how you get there," "No hay que llegar primero, pero hay que saber llegar."

And what you do along the way, if I may add. I think this phrase perfectly describes the tenacity of everything that Raúl Grijalva did and stood for.

Raúl was a loving father, husband, and a loyal friend. His kindness and dedication will be sorely missed in the Halls of Congress. Tonight we pay a tribute, and we say: Thank you for everything that you contributed to advancing the well-being of people across our land.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ).

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak tonight.

I didn't get to go to Congressman Grijalva's funeral last week because I had to be here for a committee hearing. If he was around, he would have wanted me to stay here and be at that hearing and give them hell. That is exactly what I did, and he would have been extremely proud of that.

I really wanted to talk about whom I meet when I was just out of graduate

school. I was a legislative assistant for Hilda Solis. I was the lowest ranking staffer on her team, and I got the chance to meet Raúl Grijalva when he was a Member of Congress and I was just a legislative assistant.

To the extent I walked into the office, I would kind of go wandering around the halls and go and say hello and try to go just to see whom I could become friends with. I met his chief of staff at that time. She said out of the blue: Why don't you come in and say hello to the Congressman?

They pulled me into the office. I was just a kid who had been here a few months. Raúl sat with me and just had a conversation of who I was, why I was fighting for my community, and why did I want to be in this business.

That interaction really did sit with me for a number of years. That is because I didn't have a title. I was not anybody special, and I wasn't anybody in particular. I was a kid that wandered into his office and tried to get a meeting with him because I said: Why not?

He is a Member of Congress, but he comes from a similar background. His dad was a bracero, and my dad was a bracero. That means that they worked in the fields here in the United States. I think there were two or three sons of braceros who became Members of Congress, but it really shows who he is.

He is a guy who will treat you the same if you are the President or a Member of Congress or a staffer or to somebody who works in the fields. That says more about Raúl Grijalva than I believe any piece of legislation he has ever passed.

When I got here, he remembered me as that kid who often was probably a little bit too arrogant and a little bit in a rush to move ahead but that he helped get accustomed to the House of Representatives.

I was really bummed and sad when we heard the news that he passed away, even though we kind of all had a feeling it was a long time coming. He was pretty sick. He was a guy whom I think a lot of us just loved as family. I think that is why we see so many people from the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and other caucus members who went to his funeral. It is because he was just a great guy, someone that we can have a glass of wine with, and somebody that we can just go and hang out with.

I ended up hiring one of his staffers to be one of my first chiefs of staff, Bertha Guerrero. She loved him to death, and she said that his office was like a family.

Raúl, you will be missed. I know you have done great things, but it is really the people who you touched over the years that will continue your legacy, especially your wife and your daughters.

□ 2130

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, let me just highlight some of the great accomplishments of Congressman Raúl Grijalva.

He championed full, permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, achieving its passage in the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020.

He led the A. Donald McEachin Environmental Justice For All Act, the most comprehensive environmental justice legislation ever.

His Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act laid the foundations for protecting coastal communities and promoting clean offshore energy.

The RESPECT Act sought to codify Tribal consultation standards and strengthen our nation-to-nation relationships.

The Puerto Rico Status Act, which he helped pass in the House, represented a historic step toward self-determination.

I was also proud to work with him on several pieces of legislation, including legislation to provide student loan relief to teachers who specialized in teaching English-language learners, like myself as a kid; legislation to increase funding to English-language learner preparation programs; and getting the GAO to study how schools identify English-language learners with disabilities to ensure they have the right support behind them.

He also secured the passage of the Great American Outdoors Act, permanently authorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

His leadership helped pass major ocean and climate action provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act and other landmark legislation.

He held the first congressional hearings on issues like missing and murdered indigenous women in Indian boarding schools.

His work on the Puerto Rico Status Act helped advance the conversation on the island's political future.

Raúl Grijalva's legacy is one of unwavering advocacy, principled leadership, and a deep commitment to justice.

"We will never forget you, Raúl"; "Raúl, nos vas a ser mucho falta. Nunca olvidaremos." Rest in power, hermano.

His impact will be felt for generations.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to recognize and celebrate the remarkable contributions of Congressman Raúl Grijalva—an advocate, a leader, and a true champion for our environment, especially the protection of the most endangered species.

From the very beginning of his tenure in public service, Congressman Grijalva has been a tireless advocate for the preservation of our planet's most vulnerable creatures. Whether it's a rare desert butterfly, sea turtle, or a small fish, Congressman Grijalva has dedicated his career to ensuring that these species—and the ecosystems they inhabit—are protected for generations to come.

In a time when climate change, habitat destruction, and human encroachment threaten biodiversity at unprecedented levels, Con-

gressman Grijalva has consistently fought for policies that safeguard endangered species. As Chairman and Ranking Member, he has been a leading voice on the House Natural Resources Committee, pushing for stronger protections under the Endangered Species Act and advocating for increased funding to support conservation efforts.

One of his most significant accomplishments has been his leadership in securing critical protections for species in the Southwestern United States, where his home state of Arizona sits at the intersection of diverse and fragile ecosystems. Congressman Grijalva has worked tirelessly to preserve the habitats of species like the Mexican gray wolf and the jaguar, whose survival has been threatened by deforestation, poaching, and illegal hunting. His efforts are a testament to his deep commitment to preserving not just the species themselves but also the delicate balance of nature.

In addition to his work on endangered species, Congressman Grijalva has shown an unwavering commitment to environmental justice. He understands that the fight to protect our wildlife goes hand in hand with the fight to protect our communities—particularly those that are most vulnerable to environmental degradation. He has worked to ensure that conservation efforts don't just benefit the wildlife we cherish but also the people who rely on healthy ecosystems for their livelihoods and well-being.

Congressman Grijalva's advocacy has also extended to the legislative arena, where he has played a crucial role in shaping and passing key pieces of legislation aimed at combating the extinction crisis. His work in advancing the Recovering America's Wildlife Act, a bill that seeks to fund state-led conservation efforts for at-risk species, has the potential to change the landscape of wildlife conservation in this country. His vision was clear: we must act now to preserve biodiversity, before more species are lost.

Through his leadership, passion, and vision, Congressman Grijalva has not only safeguarded the lives of endangered species but has also inspired a new generation of environmental advocates to continue the fight for the planet's most precious resources.

As we honor Congressman Grijalva, let us reflect on the profound impact his work has had on the world around us. Let us also renew our own commitment to protecting endangered species, preserving their habitats, and ensuring that future generations will have the opportunity to marvel at the beauty and wonder of our planet's incredible biodiversity.

I thank Congressman Grijalva, for his tireless dedication to our environment, for our lands, waters, and wildlife, and for making our country a cleaner, safer, better place for all Americans. We worked closely together for many years on Natural Resources on many important issues, and I will always be thankful for his leadership, partnership, and friendship. He was a fighter until the end, and his work will always be remembered by the countless people it has impacted.

Above all, he was my friend. He always had my back and could always find a way to make me smile when I was down. He inspired hope in all of us. He fought the good fight. He will be truly missed.

We are deeply grateful for his service and inspired by his example. His legacy will con-

tinue to inspire and guide us in the years to come.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to honor the life, the work and the legacy of Congressman Raúl Grijalva.

While others rush to punch down on people who chase a better life, he was always a brave, bold voice for Tribes, workers and migrants.

And he always swung straight and hard at the powerful who blocked their path.

Congressman Grijalva was just as comfortable demanding environmental justice from a Big Oil lobbyist, as he was striking up conversation with a bus boy at a restaurant.

He served his district, and this Nation, with a humility and genuineness that fostered love and respect from anyone who worked with or for him.

His legacy is long and will not be forgotten.

As a community organizer, local elected official and leader in Congress, his footprints are all over this nation's march toward progress.

Countless acres around the Grand Canyon and Bears Ears National Monuments are federally protected because of him.

He demanded and won the right to clean land and water for indigenous peoples and all his constituents.

If you heard demands for urgent climate action and immigration fairness in Congress, it was his voice that often rang out.

As Chairman and the lead Democrat on the Natural Resources Committee, Rep. Grijalva insisted that historic investments be made in our environment and public lands, and that they touch all communities, not just the well-connected ones.

Your grandchildren will benefit from his push to tackle the climate crisis in the Inflation Reduction Act.

We all know that the prevailing currency of this realm is stoking divisions, but Raul Grijalva built bridges.

As a cancer survivor, I also know how hard the battle against this terrible disease can be, and his stoic determination in staring it down while doing his life's work was inspiring.

He fought that disease, and for the people he represented—with grace and dignity.

Congressman Grijalva was a mentor to me and so many others. I'm proud to have been touched by his friendship, and his life of service. May his memory be for a blessing.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 2025, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

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. LANDSMAN (for himself and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 2480. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related

manufacturing and production; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2481. A bill to require online dating service providers to provide fraud ban notifications to online dating service members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 2482. A bill to reauthorize the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself and Ms. PETTERSEN):

H.R. 2483. A bill to reauthorize certain programs that provide for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Workforce, the Judiciary, and Financial 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 Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CRENshaw, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 2484. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish an exception to the physician self-referral prohibition for certain outpatient prescription drugs furnished by a physician practice under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BACON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. RANDALL, Ms. STANSBURY, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 2485. A bill to expand arts education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. ANSARI (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2486. A bill to amend the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 to increase the availability of heating and cooling assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, 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 (for herself, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. JACOBS, Ms.

JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. RANDALL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2487. A bill to improve access to evidence-based, lifesaving health care for transgender people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEREA:

H.R. 2488. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3817 Marysville Boulevard in Sacramento, California, as the ‘‘Grantland Johnson Post Office’’; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. McGOVERN, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. FIELDS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. FIGURES, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RILEY of New York, Ms. ANSARI, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LATIMER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BELL, Ms. RIVAS, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. CHU, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MENG, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 2489. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing a thrifty food plan update under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 or reevaluation that would result in an increase in food insecurity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 2490. A bill to amend section 505 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to prohibit the provision of assistance under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to States that offer in-State tuition rates to aliens who are not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, 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 Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CASE, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 2491. A bill to require the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to review and simplify the processes, procedures, forms, and communications for family caregivers to assist individuals in establishing eligibility for, enroll-

ing in, and maintaining and utilizing coverage and benefits under the Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and Social Security programs respectively, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2492. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to permit removal of trees around electrical lines on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands, respectively, without conducting a timber sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FIGURES, Mr. RULLI, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 2493. A bill to reauthorize certain programs regarding rural health care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK:

H.R. 2494. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to annually submit to the Congress a report that analyzes State and local strategies, activities, and plans that promote affordable housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 2495. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of medical nutrition therapy services for individuals with eating disorders under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. COSTA (for himself, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. RILEY of New York, and Mr. EVANS of Colorado):

H.R. 2496. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to establish a dairy nutrition incentive program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. CROCKETT (for herself, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 2497. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a public health education, awareness, and outreach campaign to enhance access to abortion and related health services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 2498. A bill to repeal the restriction on the use of funds by the Internal Revenue

Service to bring transparency to the political activity of certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona (for himself and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 2499. A bill to codify Executive Order 14248, entitled "Preserving and Protecting the Integrity of American Elections"; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, 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. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 2500. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to assign specified liability to a person who transfers title of a commercial vessel, or former commercial vessel, to a transferee for use as a recreational vessel if the transferee does not have applicable insurance at the time of the transfer and the vessel sinks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. HARRIS of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SELF, Mr. BAUMGARTNER, Mr. MESSMER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. OGLES, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 2501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow charitable organizations to make statements relating to political campaigns if such statements are made in the ordinary course of carrying out its tax exempt purpose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. TITUS, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 2502. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a grant program for law enforcement agencies and corrections agencies to obtain behavioral health crisis response training for law enforcement officers and corrections officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN:

H.R. 2503. A bill to require the development of a strategy to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of goods and technologies capable of supporting undersea cables, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 2504. A bill to require the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to strengthen United States-European nuclear energy cooperation and combat Russian malign influence in the nuclear energy sector in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 2505. A bill to require the development of strategies and options to prevent the export to Iran of certain technologies related to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2506. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to provide funding, on a competitive basis, for summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth ages 14 through 24; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the work opportunity credit for certain youth employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 2508. A bill to preempt State data security vulnerability mandates and decryption requirements; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2509. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide incentives for behavioral health integration; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mr. KEAN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York):

H.R. 2510. A bill to enhance counterterrorism and maritime security cooperation and training within the "3+1" structure between the United States, Israel, Greece, and the Republic of Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. McIVER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 2511. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish certain labeling requirements for caffeine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Mr. BELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MC CORMICK, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. McGARVEY, Mr. McGOVERN, Mrs. McIVER, Mr. MIN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. NORTON, Ms.

OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RILEY of New York, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TRAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2512. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to permit supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits to be used to purchase additional types of food items; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BARR, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mrs. KIM, Mr. DONALDS, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 2513. A bill to require Senate confirmation of Inspector General of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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 Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. SCHOLTEN, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 2514. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to restroom access for certain drivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 2515. A bill to provide for a grant program for adoption of certain telematics systems onboard freight railcars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. OWENS (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ONDER, Mr. MOORE of West Virginia, and Mr. MESSMER):

H.R. 2516. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit political litmus tests in accreditation of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. PEREZ (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 2517. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to improve assistance to community wood facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 2518. A bill to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to support the commercial fishing industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 2519. A bill to provide a per diem allowance for Members of Congress for the costs of lodging, meals, and incidental expenses incurred because of travel to and from the Washington Metropolitan Area in order to cast votes in Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2520. A bill to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2521. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to protect opportunities for families in the Federal student aid process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 2522. A bill to designate the area between the intersections of 18th Street Northwest and Church Street Northwest, and 18th Street Northwest and P Street Northwest, in the District of Columbia as “Jimmy Lai Way”, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. TENNEY:

H.R. 2523. A bill to condition the disbursement of Federal funds to any State on such State establishing a department, agency, or commission of government efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. COLLINS):

H.R. 2524. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide that Congress may request estimates of legislation from reputable accounting firms for purposes of budget enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, 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 Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. ANSARI):

H.R. 2525. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 for rental vouchers for high population areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 2526. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to clarify provisions relating to equal access for over-the-road buses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 2527. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve children's vision and eye health through grants to States, territories, and Tribal organizations, and the provision of technical assistance to support those efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.J. Res. 83. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to Israel of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CASAR, Mr. GARCIA of Illi-

nois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.J. Res. 84. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to Israel of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CASAR, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.J. Res. 85. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to Israel of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CASAR, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.J. Res. 86. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the report of enhancement or upgrade of sensitive foreign military related to a sale to the Government of Israel of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medals awarded under the ‘Six Triple Eight’ Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. JACOBS (for herself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. McCOLLUM, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TONKO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BALINT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. McGARVEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FROST, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. MCBRIDE, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. IVEY, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. CASE, Ms. CHU, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. DEXTER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ADAMS:

H. Res. 269. A resolution reaffirming the commitment of the Federal Government to historically Black colleges and universities and honoring their enduring legacy and contributions; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. BIGGS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. CRANE):

H. Res. 270. A resolution removing James E. Boasberg, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for failure to remain in good behavior pursuant to section 1 of article III of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 271. A resolution honoring the accomplishments and legacy of César Estrada Chávez; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H. Res. 272. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States seeks to restore peace in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H. Res. 273. A resolution expressing support for the diplomatic relations required to encourage the Government of Mexico to fulfill its water deliveries on an annual basis to the United States under the treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding the utilization of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of Colorado (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H. Res. 274. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of April 6 through April 12, 2025, as “National Water Week”; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Ms. SCHOLten, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 275. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Social Work Month and World Social Work Day on March 18, 2025; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ:

H. Res. 276. A resolution raising awareness of the racial disparities in the impact of colorectal cancer on the Hispanic community; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

H. Res. 277. A resolution supporting the designation of May 2025 as “National Myositis Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McGOVERN:

H. Res. 278. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185) to advance responsible policies; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. WIED, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, and Mr. HIMES):

H. Res. 279. A resolution expressing support for designation of a Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day on the last Saturday of March 2025; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MC CORMICK, Mr. COSTA, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms.

SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. ROSS):

H. Res. 280. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Mr. NEAL):

H. Res. 281. A resolution urging the people of the United States to observe the month of March 2025 as "Bulgarian-American Heritage Month"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LANDSMAN:

H.R. 2480.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 2481.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 2482.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 2483.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 2484.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2485.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. ANSARI:

H.R. 2486.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section VIII

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 2487.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 2488.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWN:

H.R. 2489.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 2490.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 2491.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 2492.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 2493.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK:

H.R. 2494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 2495.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Cause 18

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 2496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. CROCKETT:

H.R. 2497.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 2498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:

H.R. 2499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this legislation derives from, *inter alia*, the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

1. Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 (Elections Clause): Grants Congress explicit authority to regulate the "Times, Places, and Manner" of federal elections, including measures to ensure their integrity. This legislation codifies safeguards against fraud and procedural irregularities, directly aligning with Congress's power to oversee federal elections.

2. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause): Provides Congress authority to enact laws necessary to execute its enumerated powers under the Elections Clause. Codifying Executive Order 14248 ensures consistent application of election integrity measures nationwide.

3. Amendment XIV, Section 1 (Citizenship Clause): Reinforces Congress's role in upholding voting rights for U.S. citizens by addressing provisions in the Executive Order requiring documentary proof of citizenship for federal voter registration.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 2500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina:

H.R. 2501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The First Amendment guarantees both free speech and the free exercise of religion. The Free Speech Fairness Act restores these fundamental liberties to churches and non-profits.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 2502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, to provide for the common defense.

By Mr. KEAN:

H.R. 2503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3, provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." The Supreme Court has held that the "power of Congress to promote interstate commerce also includes the power to regulate . . . local activities in both the States of origin and destination, which might have a substantial and harmful effect upon that commerce," including local discriminatory activities that have a "disruptive effect . . . on commercial intercourse." See *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*, 379 U.S. 241, 257-58 (1964).

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 2504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 2505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 2507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 2508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 2509.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 2510.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 2511.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 2512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 2513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 2514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 2515.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 2516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 2517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the US Constitution

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 2519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2520.

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.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 2523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 2524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 2526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 2527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.J. Res. 83.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.J. Res. 84.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.J. Res. 85.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.J. Res. 86.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 22: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. KNOTT, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MESSMER, Ms.

BOEBERT, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. MOORE of West Virginia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 25: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 45: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 169: Ms. SALINAS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 217: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 225: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 247: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 253: Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 273: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 286: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 298: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 303: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 381: Ms. STANSBURY and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 403: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 433: Ms. RANDALL, Ms. DEXTER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.

H.R. 438: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 452: Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. PEREZ, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 478: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 491: Mr. LEVIN and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 511: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.

H.R. 516: Mr. ESTES and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 530: Ms. MORRISON and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 553: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 586: Mr. RILEY of New York.

H.R. 599: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.

H.R. 617: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 621: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 633: Mr. BRESNAHAN, Mr. HARRIGAN, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 645: Mr. LUTTRELL.

H.R. 679: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.

H.R. 683: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 740: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 753: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 759: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 785: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 819: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 845: Mr. MILLER of Ohio and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 850: Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 909: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 929: Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 945: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 951: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 956: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 973: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.

H.R. 976: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 987: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 1002: Mr. FIGURES.

H.R. 1004: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 1042: Ms. DEXTER.

H.R. 1046: Ms. PETTERSEN and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1065: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. EZELL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. BYNUM, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1077: Ms. PEREZ.

H.R. 1102: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1103: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1131: Ms. LETLOW.

H.R. 1151: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 1171: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 1177: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 1178: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Ms. POU.

H.R. 1181: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. HURD of Colorado.

H.R. 1183: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 1189: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1196: Ms. RANDALL and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1200: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 1227: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1229: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. PEREZ, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1232: Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Utah, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 1260: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. AMODEI of Nevada.

H.R. 1262: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1266: Mr. McDOWELL.

H.R. 1286: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 1307: Mr. LATIMER.

H.R. 1319: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 1328: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 1329: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 1330: Mr. TRAN and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1340: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. SHREVE.

H.R. 1361: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1400: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1410: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 1422: Mr. FALLON, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CRANK, Mr. BACON, Mr. HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. McCaul.

H.R. 1423: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 1437: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1477: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1505: Ms. MORRISON and Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1509: Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. MCBRIDE, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. VINDMAN, Mr. MAGAZINER, and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 1517: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1521: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1522: Mr. GARCIA of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SORENSEN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. MENG, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1529: Mr. STEUBE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LAHOOD, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1542: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 1551: Mr. BALDERSO, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. KILEY of California, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. FRY.

H.R. 1564: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1566: Mr. BAUMGARTNER and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1585: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 1606: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1616: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1645: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1659: Mr. FIGURES and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1669: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 1695: Mr. MOORE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1700: Ms. FRIEDMAN.

H.R. 1702: Mr. BELL and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1745: Mr. LATIMER.

H.R. 1773: Mr. MILLER of Ohio and Mr. LUTTRELL.

H.R. 1792: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1798: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1806: Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1810: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1812: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1818: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1835: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. FIGURES.

H.R. 1841: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1866: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1868: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1869: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1870: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1873: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 1876: Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. LATIMER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SIMON, Mr. VEASEY,

Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DEXTER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. BELL.

H.R. 1877: Mr. LATIMER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SIMON, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DEXTER, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. BELL.

H.R. 1879: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1881: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 1940: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 1954: Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1956: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 1993: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2002: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2005: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 2028: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILEY of California, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 2031: Ms. FRIEDMAN.

H.R. 2032: Ms. KING-HINDS.

H.R. 2036: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 2049: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2059: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2066: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KING-HINDS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2075: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 2081: Ms. PETTERSEN and Mr. DOGETT.

H.R. 2083: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 2086: Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 2094: Mr. FONG, Mrs. SYKES, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. AMO, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. STANTON, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 2102: Ms. POU, Ms. MORRISON, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and Mr. FIGURES.

H.R. 2110: Ms. FRIEDMAN.

H.R. 2129: Ms. DEXTER, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. FRIEDMAN.

H.R. 2145: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2149: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2150: Mr. KILEY of California.
H.R. 2151: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 2179: Mr. BELL.
H.R. 2189: Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

H.R. 2198: Mr. HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 2199: Mr. CROW, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2203: Mr. SHREVE.
H.R. 2221: Ms. FRIEDMAN, Ms. MORRISON, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2227: Mr. CISCOMANI.
H.R. 2228: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2243: Mr. YAKYM and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 2253: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 2287: Mr. WHITESIDES.
H.R. 2290: Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 2294: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 2319: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2324: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2326: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 2332: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2333: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2335: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 2346: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2348: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2350: Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 2351: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 2356: Mr. BEGICH.

H.R. 2357: Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2361: Mr. LYNCH and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 2384: Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 2392: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 2396: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 2406: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2416: Mr. BERA, Mr. LAWLER, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2422: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MAST, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2426: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 2429: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 2433: Mr. HARRIGAN.

H.R. 2439: Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2443: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. MC GUIRE.
H.R. 2446: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 2455: Ms. WATERS and Ms. ANSARI.
H.R. 2461: Ms. OMAR and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2462: Mr. HARRIGAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2468: Mr. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 2469: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 2470: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.J. Res. 38: Mr. McDOWELL, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. PALMER.

H.J. Res. 54: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. MC BRIDE.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. BENTZ.
H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. NEGUSE.

H. Res. 23: Mr. BELL.
H. Res. 64: Mr. MACKENZIE, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. GILLEN, and Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 76: Mr. YAKYM, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mr. NEHLS.

H. Res. 94: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H. Res. 119: Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 120: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H. Res. 166: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. EZELL, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. BELL, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H. Res. 171: Ms. SALINAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. DOGETT.

H. Res. 209: Mr. MC GUIRE.
H. Res. 238: Ms. DEXTER.
H. Res. 258: Mr. GILL of Texas.
H. Res. 260: Mrs. McCCLAIN DELANEY.

H. Res. 262: Mr. BERGMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. STEIL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in H.R. 22, the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.