

The FCC's 2016 Broadband Progress Report identified 24 million rural Americans throughout the country who don't have a broadband connection—24 million Americans whose access would be delayed even further by the implementation of H.R. 469's elimination of consent decrees.

I hope Congress can agree on the importance of achieving full broadband access, and I hope that this amendment will begin removing this hurdle that is being put in place by my friends on the other side of the aisle who support business as opposed to people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this common-sense amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I was just sitting here, Mr. Chairman, and I am excited and welcome my friend from Georgia to the fight for broadband. I have been leading on this fight now for several years, especially in my district, which is rural, which has a company called Windstream that does not provide for its citizens. I am excited to have the acknowledgment that rural broadband is something that we need to be fighting for.

My district has areas in which Windstream was supposed to use its Connect America funds to widen its footprint on rural broadband. Instead, they have shrunk it, only to compete in areas where they are competing against other companies, and only widening it in areas where they already had technology which they could have widened years before.

I think it is really interesting, and I am so glad about this because it also gives me the opportunity to talk about the GO Act, the Gigabyte Opportunity Act, which actually will provide real solutions into these districts for broadband opportunity.

I would encourage my friends from Georgia and from Michigan, and anybody else, to sign on to this bill. It is a good bill that has support across the way in the Senate, and also working with the administration to provide the way for States to actually look at their own States and provide gigabyte opportunity zones so that they can actually make ways and get these companies that are monopolizing the areas and not serving their constituents.

By the way, Mr. Chairman, it is sad because, in some of my districts right now, it has been over really about 6 weeks or so since Irma came through northeast Georgia and knocked out power and delayed broadband, and I still have customers in my district who do not have phone service or broadband this long after that fact.

This is just unacceptable, so I appreciate the concern here. The only problem is, this amendment doesn't help. This amendment is not one that does—again, it just is another amendment,

unfortunately, like the last amendment, that seeks less transparency and public participation. It does not do anything to discourage people from working to find rural broadband solutions.

What this actually does, it just, again, tries to seek less transparency instead of more. But I think there is a positive here. I choose to look at the positive. I disagree with this amendment and would ask that it be voted “no.” But I look at the positive to say, as someone from Georgia, we have got a fight we can connect on, and that is rural broadband, because there is no longer a digital divide. There is a hope and dream divide. It is not a digital divide. It is a hope and dream for those students, and those moms, and those dads, and those families in those areas who cannot access the internet.

For me, it was a radio and a book. It took me all over the world. Nowadays, it is the internet and a phone where our students can actually get what they want. Unfortunately, this amendment doesn't do it. I have to oppose this amendment, but I am glad to welcome to the fight another friend against the evils of not being able to expand broadband.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I just enjoyed the contrast between our different styles. The Congressman, my friend from Georgia, is very upbeat and passionate. I am more laid back and kind of reserved. But we both agree on the fact that we want more broadband to be accessible to rural customers. We both agree on that.

We just simply disagree on whether or not we should allow a process whereby a third-party corporation can come in and gum up the regulatory scheme that has been laid out in the rulings that have been made and, thus, delay the availability of broadband to rural customers.

Mr. Chair, I would ask respectfully that my colleagues support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana) assumed the chair.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2266. An act making additional supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

#### SUNSHINE FOR REGULATIONS AND REGULATORY DECREES AND SETTLEMENTS ACT OF 2017

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MCEACHIN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MITCHELL). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 115-363.

Mr. MCEACHIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 17, strike “; and” and insert “, other than an excepted consent decree or settlement agreement;”.

Page 4, line 4, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 4, insert after line 4 the following:

(6) the term “excepted consent decree or settlement agreement” means a covered consent decree or covered settlement agreement pertaining to the improvement or maintenance of air or water quality.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 577, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MCEACHIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment which seeks to reduce H.R. 469's adverse effects on public health and environmental quality. More specifically, my amendment would exempt from the terms of this bill consent decrees and settlement agreements pertaining to the maintenance or improvement of air and water quality.

Mr. Chairman, litigation empowers our constituents to hold Federal agencies accountable when they fail to take required actions by congressionally mandated deadlines. In many of these cases, agencies' failures are not in serious dispute. A missed deadline is a missed deadline. Litigants' goals are simply to ensure that the law is followed quickly and in full.

In such cases, it is not unusual, and certainly not unreasonable, for lawsuits to conclude with consent decrees or settlement agreements. As reported, this bill would introduce duplicative requirements and unnecessary barriers into the process by which the consent decrees and settlement agreements are reached. As a result, both tools would be used less often and less effectively.

Across the board, that change would be a mistake, but would generally be disastrous with respect to pollution. Air and water quality are matters of public health. When they fail to meet

certain levels, people get sick and potentially die. The World Health Organization says that unhealthy environments kill more than 12 million people annually. In the United States, multiple studies have shown that tens of thousands of deaths every year are attributable to air pollution alone. These figures, of course, do not begin to contemplate nonlethal effects of health and quality of life.

We all know that justice delayed is justice denied—and that is especially true when lives are at stake. When regulators fail to take mandated actions to maintain or improve air or water quality, that is an injustice. When they sincerely intend to take those actions, but fail to do so in a timely way, that is also an injustice.

If we make it harder for citizens to hold regulators accountable, if we take away tools that empower Americans to make their voices heard, and hold agencies to account, we are compounding those injuries.

Let me be clear: consent decrees and settlement agreements do make a real difference in people's lives. They do this not by changing the substance of the agencies' actions as a formal rule-making would do, but by ensuring that the planned or required actions are actually taken.

I invite my colleagues to look at the Chesapeake Bay and the settlement agreement in *Fowler v. EPA*. Back in 2010, the EPA was under both congressional and executive mandates to improve water quality in the bay, but the agency was not on track to implement necessary standards within the required timeframe.

Citizens and public interest groups filed suit, and the case concluded in a settlement agreement that established a concrete deadline for actions that the agency was already working towards—notably, the imposition of the total maximum daily load, a binding limit on pollution in the watershed.

The result has been a small but very promising improvement in the health of the bay. Were it not for the agreement, we might still be waiting on the EPA to take the actions necessary.

□ 1730

We would have lost a significant amount of time, and, instead of improving conditions, conditions might have worsened, and the problem we faced would have grown correspondingly greater.

So, again, Mr. Chairman, justice delayed is justice denied; and, again, consent decrees and settlement agreements prevent avoidable, unnecessary delay.

Contrary to what my friends on the other side of the aisle have said, consent decrees and settlements do not and cannot take the place of formal rulemaking. Existing Federal regulations prevent agencies from using either tool to make commitments in excess of what relevant statutes provide.

The GAO has explored whether deadline litigation affects the substance of

agencies' actions; overwhelmingly, they concluded it does not.

So the only function of this bill would be to stymie citizens'—our constituents'—efforts to ensure that our laws are faithfully executed to protect our air and our water, and, therefore, our health, in court.

My amendment would fix that problem in at least one area, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman bringing it forward. Again, we have never said that consent decrees can't be used. The issue here is how they are used in transparency. Justice delayed, as has been said, is not one that is denied, but also transparency not used is also things that are done in the dark and away from the public view which also can have issues that we go forward. Very few of these cases are actually brought by Joe Private Citizen. They are brought by groups with interest.

Even in the Chesapeake Bay, which has an \$18 billion compliance tag, the rushed timeframe did not allow others' input and buy-in from other localities.

So, again, nowhere has abuse of sue and settle tactics been seen so much as in the environmental regulation. In fact, the Judiciary Committee's report on this bill highlights 10 environmental sue and settle regulations from the Obama administration that equaled up to \$125 billion of cost.

Even the Environmental Council, as I stated earlier, in 2013, adopted a resolution calling upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to adopt reforms like the ones in this bill.

This amendment would deny reform to precisely the area of regulation that needs it most and, thereby, substantially gut the bill. We can have good environmental regulations without shady, backroom dealing of sue and settle litigation skewing the results and excessively heightening the burden.

I appreciate the gentleman bringing the amendment, but I would oppose it, and I would ask my colleagues to oppose the amendment as well.

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

Mr. MCEACHIN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's concerns, but actually having been a trial lawyer and actually having practiced law in the courts of the Commonwealth of Virginia and elsewhere, there is no more transparent process than the litigation process.

I would submit that the notion that somehow these actions are brought by someone other than our constituents, someone other than citizens of the United States, is not well taken.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would conclude by simply asking that my colleagues

support this amendment, that we move forward in that regard, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MCEACHIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCEACHIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 5 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. CARTWRIGHT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part A of House Report 115-363.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 17, strike “; and” and insert “, other than an excepted consent decree or settlement agreement;”.

Page 4, line 4, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 4, insert after line 4 the following:

(6) the term “excepted consent decree or settlement agreement” means a covered consent decree or covered settlement agreement entered into pursuant to sections 0.160 through 0.163 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (commonly referred to as the “Meese Policy”).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 577, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that would create an exception in the legislation for consent decrees or settlement agreements entered into pursuant to the Meese policy.

For those unfamiliar, the Meese policy prohibits the Department of Justice from undertaking a regulatory action through a settlement. More specifically, the Meese policy directs departments and agencies not to enter into a consent decree if it would act as a so-called end run, around the regular rulemaking process or constrain an agency head from exercising its discretionary authority in the future.

Any departure from these rules must be approved by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Associate Attorney General beforehand.

Edwin Meese, the former Attorney General for the Reagan administration, wrote a memo articulating this policy in 1986, out of a concern for the abuse of settlements by agencies. Now, the Department of Justice later codified it in 1991, in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Simply put, there is a law already on the books that prevents the Department of Justice or other agencies from abusing consent decrees and settlement agreements used by Federal agencies, and it is working.

In February of this year, the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, determined that Department officials negotiating settlement terms are covered by the Meese policy. The GAO's report noted that any settlement would only include a commitment to perform an action already mandated by law.

So if you are scoring along at home, what I am saying is this: there is a needless overlap between this bill that we are considering, H.R. 469, and the Meese policy in regard to the scope of settlements. There is also redundancy with existing laws in terms of protecting the interests of third parties.

If I may be so bold, I would like to say that persons with only a nodding acquaintance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure already know that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24 allows affected parties to intervene in litigation if they feel their interests are not properly represented in the case.

Moreover, even if a rule was promulgated by a settlement agreement, the Administrative Procedure Act would still mandate notice-and-comment procedures for the rule. Simply put, this is a bill that is a solution in search of a problem, and my amendment underscores that fact.

If I may be so bold, I would like to say that here in America we have actual real problems that merit our attention here in this House, such as why we haven't had an infrastructure bill leading to high-paying American jobs. We need actual solutions to actual problems, not theoretical ones like in this bill. That is why I have offered this amendment.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the gentleman bringing in the Meese memo. We discussed this earlier that if we actually went back to the actual intent of the Meese memo which said the Attorney General would be the part, we could probably agree on that. But let's get some things straight. There has been nothing codified. This is a regulation. It has not been codified. Codification would have to come from actual legislation passed by this body, and it is not.

The amendment would seek to carve out of the bill consent decrees and settlements entered into under Department of Justice regulations ostensibly written to implement this Meese memo.

The Meese memo was a Reagan-era Department policy, issued by Attorney General Meese, that prohibited the De-

partment from entering into specified categories of decrees or settlements—particularly those that allowed the judiciary, through judicial orders, from invading the constitutionally exclusive authority of the executive branch.

Current regulations, however, require less scrutiny by, and less accountability for, such consent decrees on the part of the Attorney General.

What we need is not less Department of Justice accountability for backroom deals that trespass constitutional lines of authority, but more accountability. The bill would restore full accountability consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Meese memo itself.

Further, the amendment would carve out any and all decrees and settlements entered by the approval of officials as low as the Assistant Attorneys General—meaning most of the relevant decrees and settlements entered into by the Department. As a result, the amendment would gut the bill's consent decree and settlement reforms.

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, to conclude, H.R. 469's proponents offer no evidence that there actually is a sue and settle problem or that agencies are not currently complying with the Meese memo. The GAO has already said they are. My amendment simply makes clear that this bill is unnecessary, and, as such, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 115-363 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. MCEACHIN of Virginia.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. CARTWRIGHT of Pennsylvania.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) on which further proceedings were

postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 231, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

#### AYES—185

Adams	Frankel (FL)	Nolan
Aguilar	Fudge	Norcross
Barragán	Gabbard	O'Halleran
Bass	Gallego	O'Rourke
Beatty	Garamendi	Pallone
Bera	Gomez	Panetta
Beyer	Gonzalez (TX)	Pascarell
Bishop (GA)	Gottheimer	Payne
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Pelosi
Blunt Rochester	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Bonamici	Grijalva	Peters
Boyle, Brendan	Gutiérrez	Peterson
F.	Hanabusa	Pingree
Brady (PA)	Hastings	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Heck	Polis
Brownley (CA)	Higgins (NY)	Price (NC)
Bustos	Himes	Quigley
Butterfield	Hoyer	Raskin
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rosen
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruiz
Cartwright	Keating	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Ryan (OH)
Chu, Judy	Khanna	Sánchez
Cicilline	Kihuen	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Schiff
Clay	Kind	Schneider
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kuster (NH)	Scott, David
Cohen	Langevin	Serrano
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Lawrence	Sherman
Correa	Lawson (FL)	Sinema
Costa	Lee	Sires
Courtney	Levin	Slaughter
Crist	Lewis (GA)	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lieu, Ted	Soto
Cuellar	Lipinski	Speier
Cummings	Loeb sack	Suoizzi
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Danny	Lowey	Takano
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham,	
DeGette	M.	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Titus
DeLauro	Maloney,	Tonko
DelBene	Carolyn B.	Torres
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Tsongas
DeSaulnier	Matsui	Vargas
Deutch	McCollum	Veasey
Dingell	McEachin	Vela
Doggett	McGovern	Velázquez
Doyle, Michael	McNerney	Vislosky
F.	Meeks	Walz
Ellison	Meng	Wasserman
Engel	Moore	Schultz
Eshoo	Moulton	Waters, Maxine
Españillat	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Esty (CT)	Nadler	Welch
Evans	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Foster	Neal	

#### NOES—231

Abraham	Biggs	Buck
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Bucshon
Allen	Bishop (MI)	Budd
Amash	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Amodei	Black	Byrne
Arrington	Blackburn	Calvert
Babin	Blum	Carter (GA)
Bacon	Bost	Carter (TX)
Banks (IN)	Brady (TX)	Chabot
Barletta	Brat	Cheney
Barr	Brooks (AL)	Coffman
Barton	Brooks (IN)	Cole
Bergman	Buchanan	Collins (GA)

Collins (NY) Jenkins (WV)  
Comer Johnson (LA)  
Comstock Johnson (OH)  
Conaway Jones  
Cook Jordan  
Costello (PA) Joyce (OH)  
Cramer Katko  
Crawford Kelly (MS)  
Culberson Kelly (PA)  
Curbelo (FL) King (IA)  
Davidson King (NY)  
Davis, Rodney Kinzinger  
Dent Knight  
DeSantis Kustoff (TN)  
DesJarlais Labrador  
Diaz-Balart LaHood  
Donovan LaMalfa  
Duffy Lamborn  
Duncan (SC) Lance  
Duncan (TN) Latta  
Dunn Lewis (MN)  
Emmer LoBiondo  
Estes (KS) Long  
Farenthold Loudermilk  
Faso Love  
Ferguson Lucas  
Fitzpatrick Luetkemeyer  
Fleischmann MacArthur  
Flores Marchant  
Foxy Marino  
Franks (AZ) Marshall  
Frelinghuysen Massie  
Gaetz Mast  
Gallagher McCarthy  
Garrett McCaul  
Gianforte McClintock  
Gibbs McHenry  
Gohmert McKinley  
Goodlatte McMorris  
Gosar Rodgers  
Gowdy McSally  
Granger Meadows  
Graves (GA) Meehan  
Graves (LA) Messer  
Graves (MO) Mitchell  
Griffith Moolenaar  
Grothman Mooney (WV)  
Guthrie Mullin  
Handel Newhouse  
Harper Noem  
Harris Norman  
Hartzler Nunes  
Hensarling Olson  
Herrera Beutler Palazzo  
Hice, Jody B. Palmer  
Higgins (LA) Paulsen  
Hill Pearce  
Holding Perry  
Hollingsworth Pittenger  
Huizenga Poe (TX)  
Hultgren Poliquin  
Hunter Posey  
Hurd Ratcliffe  
Issa Reed  
Jenkins (KS) Reichert

NOT VOTING—16

Bridenstine Johnson, Sam  
Denham Kaptur  
Fortenberry Lowenthal  
Hudson Lynch  
Huffman Richmond  
Jeffries

□ 1805

Messrs. BACON, KELLY of Pennsylvania, and ALLEN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. SPEIER, Messrs. KIHUEN, and DOGGETT changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MCEACHIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MCEACHIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 226, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

AYES—187

Adams Gabbard  
Aguilar Gallego  
Barragán Garamendi  
Bass Gomez  
Beatty Gonzalez (TX)  
Bera Gottheimer  
Beyer Green, Al  
Bishop (GA) Green, Gene  
Blunt Rochester Grijalva  
Bonamici Gutierrez  
Boyle, Brendan Hanabusa  
F. Hastings  
Brady (PA) Heck  
Brown (MD) Higgins (NY)  
Brownley (CA) Himes  
Bustos Hoyer  
Butterfield Jackson Lee  
Capuano Jayapal  
Carbajal Johnson (GA)  
Cárdenas Johnson, E. B.  
Carson (IN) Jones  
Cartwright Kaptur  
Castor (FL) Keating  
Chu, Judy Kelly (IL)  
Cicilline Kennedy  
Clark (MA) Khanna  
Clarke (NY) Kihuen  
Clay Kildee  
Cleaver Kilmer  
Clyburn Kind  
Cohen Krishnamoorthi  
Connolly Kuster (NH)  
Conyers Langevin  
Cooper Larsen (WA)  
Correa Larson (CT)  
Costa Lawrence  
Courtney Lawson (FL)  
Crist Lee  
Crowley Levin  
Cuellar Lewis (GA)  
Cummings Lieu, Ted  
Davis (CA) Lipinski  
Davis, Danny LoBiondo  
DeFazio Loebsack  
DeGette Lofgren  
Delaney Lowey  
DeLauro Lujan Grisham,  
DelBene M.  
Demings Luján, Ben Ray  
DeSaulnier Maloney,  
Deutch Carolyn B.  
Dingell Maloney, Sean  
Doggett Matsui  
Doyle, Michael McCollum  
F. McEachin  
Ellison McGovern  
Engel McNerney  
Eshoo Meeks  
Españat Meng  
Esty (CT) Moore  
Evans Moulton  
Foster Murphy (FL)  
Frankel (FL) Nadler  
Fudge Napolitano

NOES—226

Abraham Bishop (MI)  
Aderholt Bishop (UT)  
Allen Black  
Amash Blackburn  
Amodei Blum  
Arrington Bost  
Babin Brady (TX)  
Bacon Brat  
Banks (IN) Brooks (AL)  
Barletta Brooks (IN)  
Barr Buchanan  
Barton Buck  
Bergman Bucshon  
Biggs Budd  
Bilirakis Burgess

Cramer Johnson (OH)  
Crawford Jordan  
Culberson Joyce (OH)  
Curbelo (FL) Katko  
Davidson Kelly (MS)  
Davis, Rodney Kelly (PA)  
Dent King (IA)  
DeSantis King (NY)  
DesJarlais Kinzinger  
Diaz-Balart Knight  
Donovan Kustoff (TN)  
Duffy Labrador  
Duncan (SC) LaHood  
Duncan (TN) LaMalfa  
Dunn Lamborn  
Emmer Lance  
Estes (KS) Latta  
Farenthold Lewis (MN)  
Faso Long  
Ferguson Loudermilk  
Gallego Fitzpatrick  
Garamendi Love  
Gomez Fleischmann  
Gonzalez (TX) Flores  
Gottheimer MacArthur  
Green, Al Foxx  
Green, Gene Payne  
Grijalva Pelosi  
Gutierrez Perlmutter  
Hanabusa Peters  
Hastings Peterson  
Heck Pingree  
Higgins (NY) Pocan  
Himes Polis  
Hoyer Price (NC)  
Jackson Lee Quigley  
Jayapal Raskin  
Johnson (GA) Rice (NY)  
Johnson, E. B. Rosen  
Jones Roybal-Allard  
Kaptur Ruiz  
Keating Ruppertsberger  
Kelly (IL) Rush  
Kennedy Ryan (OH)  
Khanna Sánchez  
Kihuen Sarbanes  
Kildee Schakowsky  
Kilmer Schiff  
Kind Schneider  
Krishnamoorthi Schrader  
Kuster (NH) Scott (VA)  
Langevin Scott, David  
Larsen (WA) Serrano  
Larson (CT) Sewell (AL)  
Lawrence Shea-Porter  
Lawson (FL) Sherman  
Lee Sinema  
Levin Sires  
Lewis (GA) Slaughter  
Lieu, Ted Smith (NJ)  
Lipinski Smith (WA)  
LoBiondo Soto  
Loebsack Speier  
Lofgren Suozzi  
Lowey Swalwell (CA)  
Lujan Grisham, Takano  
M. Thompson (MS)  
Luján, Ben Ray Titus  
Maloney, Tonko  
Carolyn B. Torres  
Maloney, Sean Tsongas  
Matsui Vargas  
McCollum Veasey  
McEachin Vela  
McGovern Velázquez  
McNerney Visclosky  
Meeks Walz  
Meng Wasserman  
Moore Schultz  
Moulton Waters, Maxine  
Murphy (FL) Watson Coleman  
Nadler Welch  
Napolitano Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—19

Blumenauer Jeffries  
Bridenstine Johnson, Sam  
Castro (TX) Lowenthal  
Denham Lynch  
Fortenberry Pascrell  
Hudson Richmond  
Huffman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1809

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:  
Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 586.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chair, I was inadvertently delayed on rollcall numbers 585 and 586. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted “yes” on rollcall No. 585 and “yes” on rollcall No. 586.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR.

CARTWRIGHT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 232, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 587]

AYES—186

Adams	Frankel (FL)	Neal
Aguilar	Fudge	Nolan
Barragán	Gabbard	Norcross
Bass	Gallego	O'Halleran
Beatty	Garamendi	O'Rourke
Bera	Gomez	Pallone
Beyer	Gonzalez (TX)	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Gottheimer	Pascrell
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Payne
Blunt Rochester	Green, Gene	Pelosi
Bonamici	Grijalva	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan	Gutiérrez	Peters
F.	Hanabusa	Peterson
Brady (PA)	Hastings	Pingree
Brown (MD)	Heck	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Higgins (NY)	Polis
Bustos	Himes	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Quigley
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Cardenas	Johnson (GA)	Rosen
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Keating	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Sánchez
Ciçilline	Khanna	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kihuen	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Schiff
Clay	Kilmer	Schneider
Cleaver	Kind	Schrader
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Langevin	Scott, David
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lawrence	Shea-Porter
Correa	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Costa	Lee	Sinema
Courtney	Levin	Sires
Crist	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Crowley	Lieu, Ted	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lipinski	Soto
Cummings	Loeb	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Suozi
Davis, Danny	Lowe	Swalwell (CA)
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham,	Takano
DeGette	M.	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Titus
DeLauro	Lynch	Tonko
DelBene	Maloney,	Torres
Demings	Carolyn B.	Tsongas
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Deutch	Matsui	Veasey
Dingell	McCollum	Vela
Doggett	McEachin	Velázquez
Doyle, Michael	McGovern	Vislosky
F.	McNerney	Walz
Ellison	Meeks	Wasserman
Engel	Meng	Schultz
Eshoo	Moore	Waters, Maxine
Espallat	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Esty (CT)	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Evans	Nadler	Yarmuth
Foster	Napolitano	

NOES—232

Abraham	Banks (IN)	Bishop (UT)
Aderholt	Barletta	Black
Allen	Barr	Blackburn
Amash	Barton	Blum
Amodei	Bergman	Bost
Arrington	Biggs	Brady (TX)
Babin	Bilirakis	Brat
Bacon	Bishop (MI)	Brooks (AL)

Brooks (IN)	Hice, Jody B.	Pittenger
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Poe (TX)
Buck	Hill	Poliquin
Bucshon	Holding	Posey
Budd	Hollingsworth	Ratcliffe
Burgess	Hudson	Reed
Byrne	Huizenga	Reichert
Calvert	Hultgren	Renacci
Carter (GA)	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Carter (TX)	Hurd	Roby
Chabot	Issa	Roe (TN)
Cheney	Jenkins (KS)	Rogers (AL)
Coffman	Jenkins (WV)	Rogers (KY)
Cole	Johnson (LA)	Rohrabacher
Collins (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Rokita
Collins (NY)	Jones	Rooney, Francis
Comer	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Comstock	Joyce (OH)	Roskam
Conaway	Katko	Ross
Cook	Kelly (MS)	Rothfus
Costello (PA)	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Cramer	King (IA)	Royce (CA)
Crawford	King (NY)	Russell
Culberson	Kinzinger	Rutherford
Curbelo (FL)	Knight	Sanford
Davidson	Kustoff (TN)	Scalise
Davis, Rodney	Labrador	Schweikert
Denham	LaHood	Scott, Austin
Dent	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
DeSantis	Lamborn	Sessions
DesJarlais	Lance	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Shuster
Donovan	Lewis (MN)	Simpson
Duffy	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Duncan (SC)	Long	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (TN)	Loudermilk	Smith (TX)
Dunn	Love	Smucker
Emmer	Lucas	Stefanik
Estes (KS)	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Farenthold	MacArthur	Stivers
Faso	Marchant	Taylor
Ferguson	Marino	Tenney
Fitzpatrick	Marshall	Thompson (PA)
Fleischmann	Massie	Thornberry
Flores	Mast	Tiberi
Fox	McCarthy	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	McCaul	Trott
Frelinghuysen	McClintock	Turner
Gaetz	McHenry	Upton
Gallagher	McKinley	Valadao
Garrett	McMorris	Wagner
Gianforte	Rodgers	Walberg
Gibbs	McSally	Walden
Gohmert	Meadows	Walker
Goodlatte	Meehan	Walorski
Gosar	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Gowdy	Mitchell	Weber (TX)
Granger	Moolenaar	Wenstrup
Graves (GA)	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Graves (LA)	Mullin	Williams
Graves (MO)	Newhouse	Wilson (SC)
Griffith	Noem	Wittman
Grothman	Norman	Womack
Guthrie	Nunes	Woodall
Handel	Olson	Yoder
Harper	Palazzo	Yoho
Harris	Palmer	Young (AK)
Hartzler	Paulsen	Young (IA)
Hensarling	Pearce	Zeldin
Herrera Beutler	Perry	

NOT VOTING—14

Bridenstine	Kuster (NH)	Ryan (OH)
Fortenberry	Lowenthal	Smith (NE)
Huffman	Richmond	Thompson (CA)
Jeffries	Rooney, Thomas	Webster (FL)
Johnson, Sam	J.	Wilson (FL)

□ 1814

Mr. MARSHALL changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BUTTERFIELD changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Georgia) having assumed the

chair, Mr. MITCHELL, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 469) to impose certain limitations on consent decrees and settlement agreements by agencies that require the agencies to take regulatory action in accordance with the terms thereof, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 577, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes 187, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]

AYES—234

Abraham	Collins (GA)	Gianforte
Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gibbs
Allen	Comer	Gohmert
Amash	Comstock	Goodlatte
Amodei	Conaway	Gosar
Arrington	Cook	Gowdy
Babin	Costello (PA)	Granger
Bacon	Cramer	Graves (GA)
Banks (IN)	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Barletta	Cuellar	Graves (MO)
Barr	Culberson	Griffith
Barton	Curbelo (FL)	Grothman
Bergman	Davidson	Guthrie
Biggs	Davis, Rodney	Handel
Bilirakis	Denham	Harper
Bishop (MI)	Dent	Harris
Bishop (UT)	DeSantis	Hartzler
Black	DesJarlais	Hensarling
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Blum	Donovan	Hice, Jody B.
Bost	Duffy	Higgins (LA)
Brady (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Hill
Brat	Duncan (TN)	Holding
Brooks (AL)	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Brooks (IN)	Emmer	Hudson
Buchanan	Estes (KS)	Huizenga
Buck	Farenthold	Hultgren
Bucshon	Faso	Hunter
Burgess	Ferguson	Hurd
Byrne	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Calvert	Flores	Jenkins (KS)
Carter (GA)	Fox	Jenkins (WV)
Carter (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Johnson (LA)
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Johnson (OH)
Cheney	Gaetz	Jones
Coffman	Gallagher	Jordan
Cole	Garrett	Joyce (OH)
		Katko

Kelly (MS) Newhouse  
 Kelly (PA) Noem  
 King (IA) Norman  
 King (NY) Nunes  
 Kinzinger Olson  
 Knight Palazzo  
 Kustoff (TN) Palmer  
 Labrador Paulsen  
 LaHood Pearce  
 LaMalfa LaMalfa  
 Lamborn Peterson  
 Lance Pittenger  
 Latta Poe (TX)  
 Lewis (MN) Poliquin  
 LoBiondo Posey  
 Long Ratcliffe  
 Loudermilk Reed  
 Love Reichert  
 Lucas Renacci  
 Luetkemeyer Rice (SC)  
 MacArthur Roby  
 Marchant Roe (TN)  
 Marino Rogers (AL)  
 Marshall Rogers (KY)  
 Massie Rohrabacher  
 Mast Rokita  
 McCarthy Rooney, Francis  
 McCaul Ros-Lehtinen  
 McClintock Roskam  
 McHenry Ross  
 McKinley Rothfus  
 McMorris Rouzer  
 Rodgers Royce (CA)  
 McSally Russell  
 Meadows Rutherford  
 Meehan Sanford  
 Messer Scalise  
 Mitchell Schweikert  
 Moolenaar Scott, Austin  
 Mooney (WV) Sensenbrenner  
 Mullin Sessions

NOES—187

Adams Ellison  
 Aguilar Engel  
 Barragan Eshoo  
 Bass Espaillat  
 Beatty Esty (CT)  
 Bera  
 Beyer Foster  
 Bishop (GA) Frankel (FL)  
 Blumenauer Fudge  
 Blunt Rochester Gabbard  
 Bonamici Gallego  
 Boyle, Brendan Garamendi  
 F. Gomez  
 Brady (PA) Gonzalez (TX)  
 Brown (MD) Gottheimer  
 Brownley (CA) Green, Al  
 Bustos Green, Gene  
 Butterfield Grijalva  
 Capuano Gutiérrez  
 Carabajal Hanabusa  
 Cárdenas Hastings  
 Carson (IN) Heck  
 Cartwright Higgins (NY)  
 Castor (FL) Himes  
 Castro (TX) Hoyer  
 Chu, Judy Huffman  
 Cicilline Jackson Lee  
 Clark (MA) Jayapal  
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (GA)  
 Clay Johnson, E. B.  
 Cleaver Kaptur  
 Clyburn Keating  
 Cohen Kelly (IL)  
 Connolly Kennedy  
 Conyers Khanna  
 Cooper Kihuen  
 Correa Kildee  
 Costa Kilmer  
 Courtney Kind  
 Crist Krishnamoorthi  
 Crowley Kuster (NH)  
 Cummings Langevin  
 Davis (CA) Larsen (WA)  
 Davis, Danny Larson (CT)  
 DeFazio Lawrence  
 DeGette Lawson (FL)  
 Delaney Lee  
 DeLauro Levin  
 DelBene Lewis (GA)  
 Demings Lieu, Ted  
 DeSaulnier Lipinski  
 Deutch Loeb sack  
 Dingell Lofgren  
 Doggett Lowey  
 Doyle, Michael Lujan Grisham,  
 F. M.

Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Olson  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smucker  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Perry  
 Stivers  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Trott  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Weber (TX)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Zeldin

Slaughter  
 Smith (WA)  
 Soto  
 Speier  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Bridenstine  
 Fortenberry  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson, Sam

Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Tsongas  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Walz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

So the bill was passed.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1827

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H.R. 3941

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following names be removed as cosponsors of the bill, H.R. 3941:  
 Mr. CARBAJAL of California  
 Mr. PRICE of North Carolina  
 Ms. FUDGE of Ohio  
 Mr. HUFFMAN of California  
 Mr. VEASEY of Texas  
 Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD of California  
 Mr. CÁRDENAS of California  
 Mr. LOEBSACK of Iowa

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FASO). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maine?  
 There was no objection.

□ 1830

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MONTANA EDUCATOR, CRAIG WILSON

(Mr. GIANFORTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)  
 Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an educator who touched the lives of thousands of Montanans with his love for our State as well as his knowledge and passion for Montana politics. As one of Montana's foremost political scientists, Dr. Craig Wilson was well known across the State and across both sides of the aisle.

For 34 years, Professor Wilson spent his days in front of students in a classroom at Montana State University Billings, helping them understand the world in which they lived.  
 He conducted reliable and respected surveys that engaged Montanans on issues that mattered most to them. His method was honest and straightforward, a welcome approach in today's politics.  
 Craig was a loving husband to Kristianne, a proud father of Collin and Evan, and a doting grandfather to Blair and Jett.  
 Dr. Wilson was an educator in and out of the classroom. He was dearly loved and will be missed.

NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is National Cyber Security Awareness Month, and we have a lot of work to do to better secure our Nation's cyberspace, and we cannot underestimate these challenges.

During our district work period last week, I took the opportunity to go on a cybersecurity tour to understand better what Rhode Island's initiatives are. During that time, I visited some of the Ocean State's growing cybersecurity companies, stopping by SecureWorks' Providence campus and speaking on a panel at Carousel Industries' AlwaysOn Technology summit.

I learned about efforts to stem cybercrimes from the Rhode Island State Police, and I joined Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie Gorbea at an election security workshop for local officials.  
 At the Rhode Island Society of CPAs, I encouraged our accountants to advise their clients about cybersecurity risk, and I joined State Senator Lou DiPalma to promote cyber hygiene practices.

Most importantly, I spoke to PTECH students and participants in CyberPatriot about their importance as the next generation of cybersecurity leaders.  
 Mr. Speaker, cybersecurity may be the national and economic security challenge of the 21st century, but with the talent that we have in Rhode Island, I am confident that we can take it on.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF SAM COKER

(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 recognize the life of Dr. Sam Coker, who passed away on October 12, 2017, at 87 years of age.

Dr. Coker was an active member of his community, serving as a church leader and board of trustee for 31 years at Young Harris College in Young Harris, Georgia.  
 First and foremost, he was a Methodist minister, where he served at multiple churches across Georgia. Dr. Coker's dedication is exemplified by his multiple trips to Jerusalem, where he baptized friends and colleagues in the Jordan River.

In 2015, he was awarded the Young Harris College Artemas Lester Award for a lifetime of dedication to Christian service.  
 Because of his love for education and others, he created the Gene Allison Coker scholarship in honor of his late wife. This scholarship enabled many