

Page 4, line 5, strike "Section 304(i)(3)" and insert "Section 304(i)(4)".

Mr. ELLISON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading at this time.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage as amended.

As we have heard today, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act is a critical civil rights bill. It is a civil rights bill designed to increase opportunity for all Americans. It is about liberty and justice for all. It is about the Equal Protection Clause. It is about those things that men and women laid their whole lives down for to make this country more fair, more equal.

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act's intent was to ensure that equal opportunity was given to everyone with respect to mortgages. The law is necessary, given our country's long history of discrimination. Through slavery, we took away rights and freedoms of Black men and women for 250 years. We made them property rather than human beings. It was followed by nearly a century of segregation and disenfranchisement.

As a result of it, people stood up to say we have got to have laws to protect people. We might not be able to change hearts and minds, but we can change behavior. And HMDA helped change behavior.

We are still fighting to make sure we have a more equal society. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act empowers the Department of Justice, State attorneys general, Consumer Bureau, and the public to fight back against discriminatory lending and monitor access to mortgage credit by traditionally underserved communities and populations.

If a financial institution denies a family a mortgage, they can provide a number of excuses for that denial. Only the data collected through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act proves that there is a broader issue of discrimination at play.

This bill, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Adjustment Act, exempts institutions from certain HMDA reporting requirements if they originate 500 or fewer closed-end loans, which includes mortgages and car loans, and institutions that issue 500 or fewer open-ended loans. That is nearly 6,000 institutions across America that will stop reporting HMDA data if this bill goes into effect.

This opens the door for discrimination. It opens the door for red-lining, and it is not acceptable. That is why I am offering a motion to recommit that

would ensure that individual banks affected by this bill take steps to reduce discrimination in mortgage lending. If opening the door for discrimination is not the intent of the bill, there should be no issues why my amendment is not passed.

My amendment simply says that the CEO and the president of any financial institution now exempted from collecting and reporting important HMDA data fields must attest that, one, the institution is compliant with all relevant fair-lending laws; two, the institution has established adequate internal controls to detect whether the institution provides equal opportunity; and, three, the institution's senior executives, managers, and loan officers and other employees who are substantially involved in underwriting residential mortgage loans complete an anti-discrimination and diversity training.

Ultimately, my amendment is meant to ensure that each exempted institution is properly incentivized to do what they're supposed to do: lend to all qualified borrowers. By holding the CEO accountable, my amendment ensures that lenders will take the actions necessary to begin to overcome historic racism, sexism, and other discrimination just like HMDA was intended.

If it is a fact that the Home Mortgage Disclosure Adjustment Act is not designed to open the door and green-light discrimination, then this amendment is a commonsense proposal to make sure that that does not happen and that the leader of the institution maintains responsibility for that not happening.

Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member to vote for this motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend and colleague from Minnesota restating, in his motion to recommit, what is essentially already current law; but, unfortunately, he adds on yet one more form for community financial institutions to fill out on top of the 18.7 gazillion forms they already have to fill out, the cost of which ultimately is imposed upon those who are trying to find credit and find affordable credit.

And I would remind the gentleman from Minnesota again, every single financial institution impacted by H.R. 2954 still must submit HMDA data. They are still subject to HMDA. For the third time, they are still subject to HMDA. And I am sure that all will be glad to hear Federal regulators still have statutory authority to take any formal enforcement actions against entities for violations of the laws or rules.

But why, when we are trying to make it easier for the least of these to buy a home, are we trying to, instead, my

friends on the other side of the aisle, make it more difficult by adding yet more forms, forms that also say: Do you know what? Even though this is America, you are guilty until proven innocent.

That is a whole different argument, and I wish we had time to develop it here today, Mr. Speaker.

But here is what we need to do. We need to make sure that struggling, hardworking Americans have homeownership opportunities, and the regulatory burden that came out of the previous administration is making it more difficult. So, now, to think that we would double the HMDA requirement data—double—for our smallest financial institutions that are fighting for survival, that are trying to help our constituents buy homes is unthinkable; to add yet one more Federal law, one more Federal form on top of all the others that we have, is just unfathomable. It is unthinkable. It will only harm those whom we are trying to help, and I would urge all Members to reject the motion to recommit.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

FEDERAL REGISTER PRINTING SAVINGS ACT OF 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 195.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 696, I call up the bill (H.R. 195) to amend title 44, United States Code, to restrict the distribution of free printed copies of the Federal Register to Members of Congress and other officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE II—KEVIN AND AVONTE'S LAW OF 2017

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Kevin and Avonte’s Law of 2017”.

Subtitle A—Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization

SEC. 211. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Missing Americans Alert Program Act of 2017”.

SEC. 212. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE MISSING ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE PATIENT ALERT PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621) is amended—

(1) in the section header, by striking “ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE PATIENT” and inserting “AMERICANS”;

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) GRANT PROGRAM TO REDUCE INJURY AND DEATH OF MISSING AMERICANS WITH DEMENTIA AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance and in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

“(1) shall award competitive grants to health care agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, or public safety agencies and nonprofit organizations to assist such entities in planning, designing, establishing, or operating locally based, proactive programs to prevent wandering and locate missing individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, who, due to their condition, wander from safe environments, including programs that—

“(A) provide prevention and response information, including online training resources, and referrals to families or guardians of such individuals who, due to their condition, wander from a safe environment;

“(B) provide education and training, including online training resources, to first responders, school personnel, clinicians, and the public in order to—

“(i) increase the safety and reduce the incidence of wandering of persons, who, due to their dementia or developmental disabilities, may wander from safe environments;

“(ii) facilitate the rescue and recovery of individuals who, due to their dementia or developmental disabilities, wander from safe environments; and

“(iii) recognize and respond to and appropriately interact with endangered missing individuals with dementia or developmental disabilities who, due to their condition, wander from safe environments;

“(C) provide prevention and response training and emergency protocols for school administrators, staff, and families or guardians of individuals with dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, to help reduce the risk of wandering by such individuals; and

“(D) develop, operate, or enhance a notification or communications systems for alerts, advisories, or dissemination of other information for the recovery of missing individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or with developmental disabilities, such as autism; and

“(2) shall award grants to health care agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, or public safety agencies to assist such agencies in designing, establishing, and operating locative tracking technology programs for individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or children with developmental disabilities, such as autism, who have wandered from safe environments.”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting “competitive” after “to receive a”;

(B) by inserting “agency or” before “organization” each place it appears; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: “The Attorney General shall periodically solicit applications for grants under this section by publishing a request for applications in the Federal Register and by posting such a request on the website of the Department of Justice.”; and

(4) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

“(c) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under subsection (a)(1), the Attorney General shall give preference to law enforcement or public safety agencies that partner with nonprofit organizations that appropriately use person-centered plans minimizing restrictive interventions and that have a direct link to individuals, and families of individuals, with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

“(e) GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

“(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

“(B) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

“(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this section that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this section during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this section.

“(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this section during the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

“(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

“(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

“(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this paragraph and the grant programs under this section, the term ‘nonprofit organization’ means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

“(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General may not award a grant under this section to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding pay-

ing the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under this section and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees, and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subparagraph available for public inspection.

“(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

“(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts made available to the Department of Justice under this section may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or entity awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this section, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in funds made available by the Department of Justice, unless the head of the relevant agency or department, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host the conference.

“(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food, beverages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

“(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this paragraph.

“(4) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification—

“(A) indicating whether—

“(i) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

“(ii) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued; and

“(iii) all reimbursements required under paragraph (1)(E) have been made; and

“(B) that includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the previous year.

“(f) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this section, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded by the Attorney General to determine if grant awards are or have been awarded for a similar purpose.

“(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

“(A) a list of all such grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any such grants awarded; and

“(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded multiple grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose.”.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act and every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary

and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the Missing Americans Alert Program, as amended by subsection (a), which shall address—

(1) the number of individuals who benefitted from the Missing Americans Alert Program, including information such as the number of individuals with reduced unsafe wandering, the number of people who were trained through the program, and the estimated number of people who were impacted by the program;

(2) the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that applied for funding under the Missing Americans Alert Program;

(3) the number of State, local, and tribal local law enforcement or public safety agencies that received funding under the Missing Americans Alert Program, including—

(A) the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that used such funding for training; and

(B) the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that used such funding for designing, establishing, or operating locative tracking technology;

(4) the companies, including the location (city and State) of the headquarters and local offices of each company, for which their locative tracking technology was used by State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies;

(5) the nonprofit organizations, including the location (city and State) of the headquarters and local offices of each organization, that State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies partnered with and the result of each partnership;

(6) the number of missing children with autism or another developmental disability with wandering tendencies or adults with Alzheimer's being served by the program who went missing and the result of the search for each such individual; and

(7) any recommendations for improving the Missing Americans Alert Program.

(c) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents in section 2 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is amended by striking the item relating to section 240001 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 240001. Missing Americans Alert Program.”

Subtitle B—Education and Outreach

SEC. 231. ACTIVITIES BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.

Section 404(b)(1)(H) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11293(b)(1)(H)) is amended by inserting “, including cases involving children with developmental disabilities such as autism” before the semicolon.

Subtitle C—Privacy Protections

SEC. 241. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **CHILD.**—The term “child” means an individual who is less than 18 years of age.

(2) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)).

(3) **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.**—The term “law enforcement agency” means an agency of a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe that is authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

(4) **NON-INVASIVE AND NON-PERMANENT.**—The term “non-invasive and non-permanent” means, with regard to any technology or device, that the procedure to install the technology or device does not create an external or internal marker or implant a device, such as a microchip, or other trackable items.

(5) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(6) **UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of local government” means a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level.

SEC. 242. STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES FOR USE OF NON-INVASIVE AND NON-PERMANENT TRACKING DEVICES.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and leading research, advocacy, self-advocacy, and service organizations, shall establish standards and best practices relating to the use of non-invasive and non-permanent tracking technology, where a guardian or parent has determined that a non-invasive and non-permanent tracking device is the least restrictive alternative, to locate individuals as described in subsection (a)(2) of section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621), as added by this title.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In establishing the standards and best practices required under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—

(A) determine—

(i) the criteria used to determine which individuals would benefit from the use of a tracking device;

(ii) the criteria used to determine who should have direct access to the tracking system; and

(iii) which non-invasive and non-permanent types of tracking devices can be used in compliance with the standards and best practices; and

(B) establish standards and best practices the Attorney General determines are necessary to the administration of a tracking system, including procedures to—

(i) safeguard the privacy of the data used by the tracking device such that—

(I) access to the data is restricted to law enforcement and health agencies determined necessary by the Attorney General; and

(II) collection, use, and retention of the data is solely for the purpose of preventing injury to or death of the individual wearing the tracking device;

(ii) establish criteria to determine whether use of the tracking device is the least restrictive alternative in order to prevent risk of injury or death before issuing the tracking device, including the previous consideration of less restrictive alternatives;

(iii) provide training for law enforcement agencies to recognize signs of abuse during interactions with applicants for tracking devices;

(iv) protect the civil rights and liberties of the individuals who use tracking devices, including their rights under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

(v) establish a complaint and investigation process to address—

(I) incidents of noncompliance by recipients of grants under subsection (a)(2) of section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621), as added by this title, with the best practices established by the Attorney General or other applicable law; and

(II) use of a tracking device over the objection of an individual; and

(vi) determine the role that State agencies should have in the administration of a tracking system.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The standards and best practices established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall take effect 90 days after publication of such standards and practices by the Attorney General.

(b) **REQUIRED COMPLIANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each entity that receives a grant under subsection (a)(2) of section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621), as added by this title, shall comply with any standards and best practices relating to the use of tracking devices established by the Attorney General in accordance with subsection (a).

(2) **DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.**—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall determine whether an entity that receives a grant under subsection (a)(2) of section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621), as added by this title, acts in compliance with the standards and best practices described in paragraph (1).

(c) **APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES.**—The standards and best practices established by the Attorney General under subsection (a) shall apply only to the grant programs authorized under subsection (a)(2) of section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12621), as added by this title.

(d) **LIMITATIONS ON PROGRAM.**—

(1) **DATA STORAGE.**—Any tracking data provided by tracking devices issued under this program may not be used by a Federal entity to create a database.

(2) **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.**—Nothing in this title may be construed to require that a parent or guardian use a tracking device to monitor the location of a child or adult under that parent or guardian's supervision if the parent or guardian does not believe that the use of such device is necessary or in the interest of the child or adult under supervision.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Frelinghuysen moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 195 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 115-55.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the text is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

DIVISION B—EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

SEC. 2001. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (division D of Public Law 115-56) is amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “February 16, 2018”; and

(2) by adding after section 147 the following:

“SEC. 148. Funds appropriated by the Department of Defense Missile Defeat and Defense Enhancements Appropriations Act, 2018 (division B of Public Law 115-96) may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

“SEC. 149. Amounts made available by section 101 for ‘Department of Agriculture—Food and Nutrition Service—Child Nutrition Programs’ to carry out section 749(g) of the Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-80) may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to ensure that the program can be fully operational by May 2018.

“SEC. 150. Amounts made available by section 101 for ‘National Aeronautics and Space

Administration—Exploration' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the planned launch capability schedules for the Space Launch System launch vehicle, Exploration Ground Systems, and Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle programs.

"SEC. 151. Amounts made available by section 101 for 'Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Office of the Inspector General' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to sustain staffing levels achieved on June 30, 2017.

"SEC. 152. Amounts made available by section 101 for 'Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)).

"SEC. 153. For 2018, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may make temporary adjustments to the Section 8 housing choice voucher annual renewal funding allocations and administrative fee eligibility determinations for public housing agencies in an area for which the President declared a disaster in 2017 or 2018 under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.), to avoid significant adverse funding impacts that would otherwise result from the disaster and that would otherwise prevent a public housing agency from leasing up to its authorized level of units under contract (but not to exceed such level), upon request by and in consultation with a public housing agency and supported by documentation as required by the Secretary that demonstrates the need for the adjustment."

SEC. 2002. The Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (division A of Public Law 115-96) is amended by striking section 1002.

This division may be cited as the "Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018".

DIVISION C—HEALTHY KIDS ACT

SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Helping Ensure Access for Little Ones, Toddlers, and Hopeful Youth by Keeping Insurance Delivery Stable Act" or the "HEALTHY KIDS Act".

SEC. 3002. SIX-YEAR FUNDING EXTENSION OF THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(a)), as amended by section 3201(a) of the CHIP and Public Health Funding Extension Act (division C of Public Law 115-96), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (20)(B), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by striking paragraph (21) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

"(21) for fiscal year 2018, \$21,500,000,000;

"(22) for fiscal year 2019, \$22,600,000,000;

"(23) for fiscal year 2020, \$23,700,000,000;

"(24) for fiscal year 2021, \$24,800,000,000;

"(25) for fiscal year 2022, \$25,900,000,000; and

"(26) for fiscal year 2023, for purposes of making two semi-annual allotments—

"(A) \$2,850,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2023; and

"(B) \$2,850,000,000 for the period beginning on April 1, 2023, and ending on September 30, 2023."

(2) PREVENTION OF DUPLICATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, insofar as funds have been appropriated under subsection (a)(21) of section 2104 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd), as such subsection is in effect on the day before the date of the en-

actment of this Act, to provide allotments to States under the State Children's Health Insurance Program established under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) (whether implemented under title XIX, XXI, or both, of the Social Security Act) for fiscal year 2018—

(A) any amounts that are so appropriated that are not so allotted and obligated before the date of the enactment of this Act, are rescinded; and

(B) any amount provided for CHIP allotments to a State under this section (and the amendments made by this section) for such fiscal year shall be reduced by the amount of such appropriations so allotted and obligated before such date.

(b) ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(m)), as amended by section 3201(b) of the CHIP and Public Health Funding Extension Act (division C of Public Law 115-96), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "(19)" and inserting "(25)";

(ii) in clause (i), by striking "and 2017" and inserting ", 2017, and 2023"; and

(iii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking "and paragraph (10)"; and

(II) in subclause (I), by inserting "(or, in the case of fiscal year 2018, under paragraph (4))" after "clause (i)";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "2018" and inserting "2023";

(C) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "2017" and inserting "2023";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting "(or, in the case of fiscal year 2018, by not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of the HEALTHY KIDS Act)" after "before the August 31 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year"; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking "or fiscal year 2016" and inserting "fiscal year 2016, fiscal year 2018, fiscal year 2020, or fiscal year 2022";

(D) in paragraph (9), by striking "2018" and inserting "2023"; and

(E) by amending paragraph (10) to read as follows:

"(10) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023.—

"(A) FIRST HALF.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (7), from the amount made available under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (26) of subsection (a) for the semi-annual period described in such subparagraph, increased by the amount of the appropriation for such period under section 3002(b)(2) of the HEALTHY KIDS Act, the Secretary shall compute a State allotment for each State (including the District of Columbia and each commonwealth and territory) for such semi-annual period in an amount equal to the first half ratio (described in subparagraph (D)) of the amount described in subparagraph (C).

"(B) SECOND HALF.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (7), from the amount made available under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (26) of subsection (a) for the semi-annual period described in such subparagraph, the Secretary shall compute a State allotment for each State (including the District of Columbia and each commonwealth and territory) for such semi-annual period in an amount equal to the amount made available under such subparagraph, multiplied by the ratio of—

"(i) the amount of the allotment to such State under subparagraph (A); to

"(ii) the total of the amount of all of the allotments made available under such subparagraph.

"(C) FULL YEAR AMOUNT BASED ON REBASED AMOUNT.—The amount described in this subparagraph for a State is equal to the Federal

payments to the State that are attributable to (and countable towards) the total amount of allotments available under this section to the State in fiscal year 2022 (including payments made to the State under subsection (n) for fiscal year 2022 as well as amounts redistributed to the State in fiscal year 2022), multiplied by the allotment increase factor under paragraph (6) for fiscal year 2023.

"(D) FIRST HALF RATIO.—The first half ratio described in this subparagraph is the ratio of—

"(i) the sum of—

"(I) the amount made available under subsection (a)(26)(A); and

"(II) the amount of the appropriation for such period under section 3002(b)(2) of the HEALTHY KIDS Act; to

"(ii) the sum of—

"(I) the amount described in clause (i); and

"(II) the amount made available under subsection (a)(26)(B)."

(2) ONE-TIME APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,200,000,000 to accompany the allotment made for the period beginning on October 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2023, under paragraph (26)(A) of section 2104(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), to remain available until expended. Such amount shall be used to provide allotments to States under paragraph (10) of section 2104(m) of such Act (as added by paragraph (1)) for the first 6 months of fiscal year 2023 in the same manner as allotments are provided under subsection (a)(26)(A) of such section 2104 and subject to the same terms and conditions as apply to the allotments provided from such subsection (a)(26)(A).

(c) EXTENSION OF THE CHILD ENROLLMENT CONTINGENCY FUND.—Section 2104(n) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(n)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii)—

(i) by striking "2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2016" and inserting "2010 through 2014, 2016, and 2018 through 2022"; and

(ii) by striking "fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2017" and inserting "fiscal years 2015, 2017, and 2023"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking "2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2016" and inserting "2010 through 2014, 2016, and 2018 through 2022"; and

(ii) by striking "fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2017" and inserting "fiscal years 2015, 2017, and 2023"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "or a semi-annual allotment period for fiscal year 2015 or 2017" and inserting "or in any of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 (or a semi-annual allotment period for fiscal year 2015, 2017, or 2023)".

(d) EXTENSION OF QUALIFYING STATES OPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2105(g)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(g)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking "THROUGH 2017" and inserting "THROUGH 2023"; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "2017" and inserting "2023".

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2104(f)(2)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(f)(2)(B)(ii)), as amended by section 3201(c) of the CHIP and Public Health Funding Extension Act (division C of Public Law 115-96), is amended—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking "for the month (as defined in subclause (II))" and inserting "(as defined in subclause (II)) for the month";

(B) in subclause (II), by inserting “, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the HEALTHY KIDS Act,” after “section 2105(g)(4)(A)”; and

(C) in subclause (VI)—

(i) by inserting “, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the HEALTHY KIDS Act” after “, section 2105(g)(4)”; and

(ii) by inserting “, as so in effect” after “under section 2105(g)(4)”.

(e) **EXTENSION OF EXPRESS LANE ELIGIBILITY OPTION.**—Section 1902(e)(13)(I) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(13)(I)) is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2023”.

(f) **ASSURANCE OF AFFORDABILITY STANDARD FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2105(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(d)(3)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 2019” and inserting “THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2023”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking “2019” and inserting “2023”; and

(ii) by striking “The preceding sentence shall not be construed as preventing a State during such period” and inserting “During the period that begins on October 1, 2019, and ends on September 30, 2023, the preceding sentence shall only apply with respect to children in families whose income does not exceed 300 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 2110(c)(5)) applicable to a family of the size involved. The preceding sentences shall not be construed as preventing a State during any such periods”.

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 1902(gg)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(gg)(2)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 2019” and inserting “THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2023”; and

(B) by striking “September 30, 2019,” and inserting “September 30, 2023 (but during the period that begins on October 1, 2019, and ends on September 30, 2023, only with respect to children in families whose income does not exceed 300 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 2110(c)(5)) applicable to a family of the size involved)”.

(g) **CHIP LOOK-ALIKE PLANS.**—

(1) **BLENDING RISK POOLS.**—Section 2107 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397gg) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **USE OF BLENDED RISK POOLS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this title (or any other provision of Federal law) shall be construed as preventing a State from considering children enrolled in a qualified CHIP look-alike program and children enrolled in a State child health plan under this title (or a waiver of such plan) as members of a single risk pool.

“(2) **QUALIFIED CHIP LOOK-ALIKE PROGRAM.**—In this subsection, the term ‘qualified CHIP look-alike program’ means a State program—

“(A) under which children who are under the age of 19 and are not eligible to receive medical assistance under title XIX or child health assistance under this title may purchase coverage through the State that provides benefits that are at least identical to the benefits provided under the State child health plan under this title (or a waiver of such plan); and

“(B) that is funded exclusively through non-Federal funds, including funds received by the State in the form of premiums for the purchase of such coverage.”.

(2) **COVERAGE RULE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5000A(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended in subparagraph (A)(iii), by inserting “or under

a qualified CHIP look-alike program (as defined in section 2107(g) of the Social Security Act)” before the comma at the end.

(B) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

(h) **AVAILABILITY OF UNUSED FISCAL YEAR 2018 REDISTRIBUTION AMOUNTS.**—Any amounts that have been redistributed to States under subsection (f) of section 2104 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd) for fiscal year 2018 that are not, or will not be, expended by the end of that fiscal year shall be—

(1) adjusted by the Secretary before the end of fiscal year 2018 to reflect an updated estimate of shortfalls under subsection (f)(2)(A) of such section; and

(2) available for redistribution under subsection (f) of such section for subsequent fiscal years.

SEC. 3003. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.

(a) **CHILDHOOD OBESITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.**—Section 1139A(e)(8) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–9a(e)(8)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$10,000,000” and inserting “, \$10,000,000”; and

(2) by inserting after “2017” the following: “, and \$30,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(b) **PEDIATRIC QUALITY MEASURES PROGRAM.**—Section 1139A(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–9a(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Out of any” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Out of any”;

(2) by striking “there is appropriated for each” and inserting “there is appropriated—

“(A) for each”;

(3) by striking “, and there is appropriated for the period” and inserting “;

“(B) for the period”;

(4) by striking “. Funds appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.” and inserting “; and”;

(5) by adding at the end the following: “(C) for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2023, \$90,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out this section (other than subsections (e), (f), and (g)).

“(2) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 3004. EXTENSION OF OUTREACH AND ENROLLMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2113 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397mm) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “2017” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking “and \$40,000,000” and inserting “, \$40,000,000”; and

(B) by inserting after “2017” the following: “, and \$120,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(b) **MAKING ORGANIZATIONS THAT USE PARENT MENTORS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE GRANTS.**—Section 2113(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397mm(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking “or community-based doula programs” and inserting “, community-based doula programs, or parent mentors”; and

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

“(5) **PARENT MENTOR.**—The term ‘parent mentor’ means an individual who—

“(A) is a parent or guardian of at least one child who is an eligible child under this title or title XIX; and

“(B) is trained to assist families with children who have no health insurance coverage with respect to improving the social deter-

minants of the health of such children, including by providing—

“(i) education about health insurance coverage, including, with respect to obtaining such coverage, eligibility criteria and application and renewal processes;

“(ii) assistance with completing and submitting applications for health insurance coverage;

“(iii) a liaison between families and representatives of State plans under title XIX or State child health plans under this title;

“(iv) guidance on identifying medical and dental homes and community pharmacies for children; and

“(v) assistance and referrals to successfully address social determinants of children’s health, including poverty, food insufficiency, and housing.”.

(c) **EXCLUSION FROM MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.**—Section 1902(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)) is amended—

(1) in the first paragraph (14), relating to income determined using modified adjusted gross income, by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(J) **EXCLUSION OF PARENT MENTOR COMPENSATION FROM INCOME DETERMINATION.**—Any nominal amount received by an individual as compensation, including a stipend, for participation as a parent mentor (as defined in paragraph (5) of section 2113(f)) in an activity or program funded through a grant under such section shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the income eligibility of such individual for medical assistance under the State plan or any waiver of such plan.”; and

(2) by striking “(14) EXCLUSION” and inserting “(15) EXCLUSION”.

SEC. 3005. EXTENSION AND REDUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION FOR CHIP.

Section 2105(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(b)) is amended in the second sentence by inserting “and during the period that begins on October 1, 2019, and ends on September 30, 2020, the enhanced FMAP determined for a State for a fiscal year (or for any portion of a fiscal year occurring during such period) shall be increased by 11.5 percentage points” after “23 percentage points”.

SEC. 3006. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (A), in the first sentence, by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and, in accordance with subsection (b)(3), for the purposes of subparagraph (B) of such subsection”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the first sentence, by inserting “pursuant to paragraph (1)” after “in the Fund”;

(ii) by inserting after the first sentence the following sentence: “Amounts in the Fund pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be available in advance of appropriations but only if the total amount obligated from the Fund does not exceed the amount available to the Fund under such paragraph (3).”; and

(iii) in the last sentence, by striking “sentences” and inserting “sentences”; and

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

“(3) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR STATE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO MECHANIZED CLAIMS SYSTEMS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), there shall be available to the Fund, for expenditures from the Fund in accordance with subparagraph (B), for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter, \$980,000,000, to remain available until expended.

“(B) PURPOSES.—The Secretary shall use amounts made available to the Fund under subparagraph (A) to pay to each State which has a plan approved under this title, for each quarter beginning during or after fiscal year 2023 an amount equal to—

“(i) 100 percent minus the percent specified in clause (i) of section 1903(a)(3)(A) of so much of the sums expended by the State during such quarter as are attributable to the activities described in such clause;

“(ii) 100 percent minus the Federal medical assistance percentage applied under clause (iii) of such section of so much of the sums expended during such quarter (as found necessary by the Secretary under such clause) by the State as are attributable to the activities described in such clause; and

“(iii) 100 percent minus the percent specified in section 1903(a)(3)(B) of so much of the sums expended by the State during such quarter as are attributable to the activities described in such section.”

DIVISION D—SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN HEALTH-RELATED TAXES

SEC. 4001. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON MEDICAL DEVICE EXCISE TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4191(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “December 31, 2017” and inserting “December 31, 2019”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to sales after December 31, 2017.

SEC. 4002. DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF EXCISE TAX ON HIGH COST EMPLOYER-SPONSORED HEALTH COVERAGE.

Section 9001(c) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking “December 31, 2019” and inserting “December 31, 2021”.

SEC. 4003. SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL FEE ON HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDERS.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 9010(j) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (1),

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting “, and ending before January 1, 2019, and”, and

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

“(3) beginning after December 31, 2019.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar years beginning after December 31, 2018.

DIVISION E—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 5001. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The budgetary effects of division C and each succeeding division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of division C and each succeeding division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of division C and each succeeding division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise this afternoon to present the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 195, the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act of 2018. This critical legislation extends government funding through February 16. Our current funding expires tomorrow night, and if Congress does not pass this bill and the President does not sign it into law before then, the government will shut down.

It is our congressional duty to prevent that from happening and to ensure that the American people have access to government programs and services they depend on. The additional time, just under a month, will allow congressional leadership and the White House to come to a final budget agreement.

This legislation includes a very limited number of technical changes to ensure good governance. The bill also includes language to continue the Children's Health Insurance Program through fiscal year 2023 to help sick children from low-income families get better and to ensure they have healthy and happy futures. Additionally, this proposal extends several healthcare-related tax provisions.

Mr. Speaker, a continuing resolution is not the preferred way to conduct the Nation's fiscal business, but at this point it is absolutely necessary to avoid a costly, destabilizing government shutdown. It is my hope that this will be the last continuing resolution, that leadership of the House and Senate and the White House will quickly come to an agreement on top-line spending levels and that we can complete our appropriations work for fiscal year 2018 in short order.

□ 1645

It is critical that we enact all 12 full-year funding bills to ensure that our Armed Forces have the resources they need to accomplish their missions both at home and abroad and that our government supports and maintains programs that are important to the lives and livelihoods of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this critical legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Since President Trump's draconian budget was released, Democrats have warned Republicans that a bipartisan budget agreement was needed to ade-

quately invest in American families and communities.

Without a budget agreement, programs as diverse as Head Start, job training, and terrorism prevention grants are in danger of inadequate funding at best, yet Republican leadership and the White House have no appropriations strategy other than endless continuing resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, the most powerful country in the world now being completely run by a Republican government can't keep the lights on longer than 4 weeks at a time. How did we get here? If this bill passes, is there any reason to believe we will not be back in the same place next month?

Stumbling from one crisis to another is an irresponsible way to govern. Attempting to avoid a shutdown every month denies Federal agencies budget certainty and wastes taxpayer dollars.

Several of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have lamented the damage that the CRs inflict on our military. I agree with them, yet time after time, they vote for the exact same strategy they bemoan.

I encourage my colleagues to take action; hasten agreements on immigration and spending caps that would lead to responsible funding bills that keep Americans safe.

It is also unconscionable that, instead of helping advance a solution to this impasse, the President personally reneged on his word and rejected a bipartisan compromise on immigration. Protection of American teens and young adults from impending deportation to a country they don't know is the key to unlocking a responsible, bipartisan spending agreement. How can we expect to ever fund the government responsibly when the President cannot be trusted to keep his word?

The majority has failed to address a number of high-priority items, like funding to combat the opioid epidemic, pension protections, and funding for community health centers.

The continuing resolution lacks an important anomaly requested by the administration to provide additional disaster loans for the Small Business Administration while the disaster supplemental is stalled in the Senate. Without this language, the Small Business Administration will run out of funds by the end of January and will be unable to continue approving loan applications from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, this is not how the appropriations process is supposed to work. It is time to protect young Americans, lift budget caps, and allow Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and all of our committee members to roll up our sleeves and get to work.

Instead of wasting dollars on time, on further CRs, we should, instead, immediately pass a budget agreement and help DREAMers, which would facilitate full-year funding bills the committee could begin writing today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART), the chairman of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill.

This short resolution, this continuing resolution will give us time to negotiate it, but it addresses our Nation's priorities. Let's be very clear. If this does not pass now, go to the Senate, pass there and then sent to the President for his signature and signed, the Federal Government will shut down this week.

So we all know, as the chairman said, that short-term CRs, that is not something that we want to do. That is not our preference. But again, if this one does not pass now, the Federal Government will shut down.

This is no time to shortchange our first responders, our military as we continue to recover from natural disasters in places all throughout our country and, again, respond to the threats that face us abroad. This is no time to shut down the Federal Government.

The CR supports ongoing transportation safety missions, including air traffic control.

Again, we cannot allow the government to shut down and put all of that in jeopardy.

It allows us to continue to house the most vulnerable families, especially our veterans. This is not the time to let them down by shutting, again, the Federal Government down.

It also funds medical care for millions of children, blocks burdensome health insurance taxes, and, again, supports mission-critical defense activities. This is not the time to let them all down and shut down the Federal Government.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this short-term CR will allow us to work together to find common ground on, again, full-year 2018 bills that meet both our defense and domestic priorities.

Something else, Mr. Speaker. I want the country to know that we also have to deal, have to solve the issue of DACA. Both sides have been at fault for, in many cases, refusing to sit down in good faith to negotiate a solution. This CR gives us some time to make sure we solve that issue.

It is not time now for political games and gamesmanship and politics. We need to be able to solve the issue of those young folks. We can't do that if the government is shut down.

It is time for leadership, for courage. Let's sit down, work out our differences, help secure the border, and provide a solution for these deserving kids.

For that reason and for so many others, Mr. Speaker, it is essential that we

do not allow the Federal Government to shut down. Voting against this resolution is a vote to shut down the Federal Government. I believe that will be highly irresponsible, so I urge a strong "yes" vote.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are now 4 months into the fiscal year and this is our fourth continuing resolution. The gentleman says now is the time to work things out. Every Democrat voted to extend the fiscal year by 90 days. Nothing was worked out. Why? Because you spent all your time on a tax bill giving 83 percent of the resources to the richest people in America.

Republicans control all the levers of the legislative process: the House, the Senate, the White House. They have the votes on their own to keep the government open or choose to shut it down, as they did by policy some years ago for 16 days.

We don't want to shut down the government. Keeping the government open by passing appropriations bills is the most basic responsibility of any governing majority. This governing majority has not sent a single—not one—appropriation bill to the President of the United States, not one.

Republicans ought to have gotten this work done in the spring and summer, but they wasted their time trying to repeal the Affordable Care Act. That is all they did.

After failing to do so, they asked for more time in September, and we voted, every one of us, to give them that time. They squandered it. They had to do two more extensions. They squandered that time, and now they want us to have another time where they can squander more time.

Instead of using the extra time to do the job of governing, they wasted it on passing a tax overhaul that added \$1.5 trillion in new deficit spending and raised taxes on the middle class. So here we are again, Mr. Speaker.

Americans are right to be frustrated by the inability or unwillingness of the Republican-led Congress to do its job and keep the government open.

You have 241 votes. Get them. Get them. You have the authority to do it, and you have the responsibility to do it. Get the votes.

Even some Republican lawmakers are openly expressing frustration with their own leadership. Let me quote Representative MARK MEADOWS. He hit the nail on the head yesterday when he asked: "What's the plan? When are we going to deal with immigration?"

The previous speaker talked about dealing with it. We haven't dealt with it. Put something on the floor. You haven't done it.

"When are we going to deal with spending?" This is MARK MEADOWS. "At what point do you quit kicking the

can down the road"—this is MARK MEADOWS, Republican, not me—"and passing just another continuing resolution in hopes that things get better in a few weeks?"

Democrats don't want the government to shut down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. We don't have the power to shut it down either. It is entirely in the hands of the majority.

By the way, on that previous CR, 90 of your Members voted against it. Did they vote against the military? Did they vote against the first responders? Did they vote against education funding?

And we wring our hands about the military funding. Do you think it is any easier to run a nondefense agency with a CR? You are wrong if you think that. They undermine our domestic agencies as well, and I hope that they are equally worried about the impact that doing one short-term funding bill after another has on the domestic side.

Americans are frustrated that their Congress can't agree on what we agree on.

Republicans have previously supported the principles of parity when raising spending caps. That was the PAUL RYAN deal. He is the Speaker. He said, yes, we will increase military and domestic the same. That was his deal, PAUL RYAN, the Speaker.

That is all we are asking for, "PAUL RYAN, make your deal again," and he won't do it. Instead, he just wants to keep kicking the can down the road once, twice, thrice, now four times.

Yes, we want, as the previous speaker said, all DREAMers to stay in this country. We all want to reauthorize the CHIP program to prevent 9 million children from losing their health insurance. I dare you to put it on the floor. It will pass with every vote in this House. No, you want to blackmail us into passing something that we don't like and we don't think is good for the country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we want to address other urgent health priorities as well. You want to pass CHIP, but you do not want to pass the community health centers. My colleague BETTY MCCOLLUM told us about that. Many CHIP children will have no place to go—you pass the bill, but no place to go. So why don't Republicans sit down and reach agreement?

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues across the aisle, don't shut down the government. I implore them. Use your majority not to delay but to govern. And I tell them, Democrats are still ready to work with you, as we have

been throughout, to sit down and reach bipartisan compromise on our most pressing challenges. We voted to give you 120 days to do that; now you want some more time.

You come to the door and ask for some cake, and your neighbor says, "Come back tomorrow," and you come back tomorrow and you ask for the same thing, and he says, "Come back tomorrow," and you go back the next day, and he says the same thing, "Come back tomorrow." That is what the Republicans are saying, "come back tomorrow," "come back tomorrow," "come back tomorrow," but there has been no tomorrow.

Vote against this CR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1700

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, you can tell from the previous speaker how eager our Democratic colleagues are to shut down this government: Get the votes to keep this government open because we won't provide them; get the votes to keep funding our military and security, but we won't provide them; get the votes to provide healthcare long-term for our children and families, because our Democratic colleagues won't provide not one vote; get the votes to delay the damaging impact of ObamaCare taxes, the health insurance tax, the Cadillac tax, and medical device; you get those votes, Republicans, because we are not going to give you even one of them.

These taxes are so damaging to our families, to our workers, and to our job-creators, it is sending jobs out of America overseas.

Get the votes, Republicans, because we claim we support this, we just won't support it with our votes.

It is regrettable because these are bipartisan issues, and politics are shutting this government down.

I urge my Democratic colleagues to stand with Republicans on behalf of children, and families, and workers. Keep this government open.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that our side hasn't been consulted.

The Republicans have 238 votes to pass anything here. They have the vast majority. You only need 218 votes, so if you wanted to pass it, you could do it right now. You could have done it a month ago, you could have done it 2 months ago, you could have done it 3 months ago.

But there is something fundamentally wrong on that side of the aisle, and, of course, you have to deal with

the other body where you hold a majority, and you can't get it done there either.

Now, in football, you would call this fumbling the ball. In baseball, you would call it flubbing the ball.

Honestly, if you can't consult with our side of the aisle, why would you expect anybody would want to work with you anyway? You treat us like we are from, I don't know, Borneo. Why would you think we would want to vote for something that we can't agree with because of its essential unfairness?

I really can't understand why you are putting the Republic through all these contortions.

You don't have a budget. You know, we have been asking for a budget, and you don't make decisions about departments until you have a budget because you might underfund one department or overfund another department, so we want to do this in a very orderly way.

But our Republican friends appear to hope the government will function with no road map. Are they really asleep behind the wheel of the car? They are sure careening, and they might even hit a brick wall.

If the Republicans cannot put together a framework agreement for a vote this week, it is safe to say they have fumbled and flubbed every opportunity they have had. It reminds me of the old Looney Tunes character Elmer Fudd. They can't even catch Bugs Bunny when he is staring them right in the face. They aren't making progress and, indeed, are losing ground.

There was hope on September 8, when we voted the first time for a short-term extension, that you could actually reach agreement. But here it is, the brand new year, and we still don't have agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentlewoman from Ohio an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. KAPTUR. So here we are, January 18, 2018, 1 day before the risk of another shutdown, and their fiddling is unprecedented. Don't have a budget framework; can't make decisions; don't consult with our side. Why should we be in a helpful mood?

We were always told Republicans are stern taskmasters. Not only have they failed to pass a budget, now they have added a trillion more dollars to the deficit and the long-term debt because they wanted to give tax giveaways to all their donors.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this sinking effort and demand action for a final, full-year funding plan. That is what is responsible. That is essential, and that is what the American people expect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not quite sure what the people of Borneo did to deserve the wrath of my colleague from Ohio, but perhaps she can explain later to them.

But here is the deal. The Energy and Commerce Committee did work across the aisle, or attempted to, to fully fund the Children's Health Insurance Program, to fully fund community health centers, to fully fund extenders; and, at every step of the way, when my colleagues and friends from the other side of the aisle asked me to stop and work with them, we tried. We couldn't reach full agreement on the pay-fors at the time, but we tried, and we worked in good faith with each other.

Fifteen Democrats on the House floor voted to extend the Children's Health Insurance Program for a full 5 years. By the way, that equals the longest extension and the most generous funding to help children and pregnant women that has ever been done for that program. We sent it over to the Senate. Unfortunately, they couldn't find agreement; so we came back, and we kept extending it.

By the way, the Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Speaker, Ms. PELOSI, said what we are doing today, by putting full funding for Children's Health Insurance Program for the longest extension in the history of the program, a full 6 years, is, and I quote, sadly: "A bowl of doggy-doo, put a cherry on top and call it a chocolate sundae." Is that what this has devolved to?

We have an opportunity today, with the help and leadership of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to fully fund our States' Children's Health Insurance Program for not 5 years but a full 6 years. This is the longest extension in the history at the strongest funding level in history.

So when you vote "no" today, as you all apparently are going to do, you are voting to close the government and deny our States, but, more importantly, the children and pregnant women, access to children's health insurance. The cancellations that go out, the notices, are on your terms.

Let me tell you what the children's hospitals have said to Congress:

"Kids cannot wait, fund CHIP now."

"Congress has a chance to pass a long-term extension of CHIP that will provide security for millions of kids. The continuing resolution being considered by Congress includes a 6-year extension of CHIP. Children's hospitals support a long-term extension of CHIP and urge Congress to take this opportunity to pass CHIP this week. The time is now to extend funding for this lifeline millions of children and their families count on every day."

That is children's hospitals. Can't we put the partisan divide aside and at least fund children's health insurance for children and pregnant women in this country and keep the government open? That is the question before us today.

The question before us today is: Do you want to keep the government open

and the services provided and 6 years of full funding for children's health insurance and pregnant women, or will you vote against it? It is as simple as that. The rest is just political rhetoric.

So let's fund CHIP. Let's take care of our families and kids and keep the government open.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members once again are reminded to please address their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the well-informed ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect for my Republican chairman from Oregon, but he just forgets completely, as so many speakers on the GOP side have, that they are in the majority, and they have a significant majority. They can do whatever they want.

For him to suggest that somehow he can't bring up a CHIP bill that also includes all these other health programs he mentioned, the community health centers—I could also mention all the Medicare extenders that are not included in this bill.

This bill basically either lets expire or continues to expire so many things that are important for the health of the American people, not only the community health centers, which expire in a few weeks; not only the Medicare extenders, which includes the therapy caps for seniors and Medicare; the home visiting program for seniors; the special diabetes program; the teaching health centers; the National Health Service Corps; all of these things; also, the safety net hospitals. As of January 1, the DSH or safety net programs for all these hospitals around the country that have to take care of so many poor people, that funding has expired and they have actually had to cut the funding.

So how do you stand up here and say to me and the American people that somehow you care about these things, you want to deal with these things? You are not dealing with these things.

What are you doing here again? Once again, you are bringing a bill to the floor that has all kinds of repeal of taxes. I don't even want to get into the deal. These are the taxes that help fund the Affordable Care Act, the medical device tax; there are several of them.

All you do here is bring up tax cuts, or tax repeals, and now you are trying to give the impression, because you have the 6-year reauthorization for CHIP and have eliminated funding and help for all of these healthcare programs, that somehow you care.

Well, when the kids that get the CHIP funding can't go to a community health center or can't go to a hospital because they are suffering and don't have the funding, where do they go?

We know that CHIP is a great program, but many of the kids who have the insurance under CHIP have to go to

community health centers. And all I hear from my community health centers and other teaching hospitals is they are ready to send out the pink slips. They may have to close. They are not sure they can help these people.

So it is a complete joke to suggest that somehow you care. You have the votes; you can do whatever you want. You are not doing it.

Sure, I also agree that DACA, the DREAMers, are going to suffer because that is not being addressed either. But the main thing I want to stress is, you are not addressing all these other healthcare programs that are just as important as CHIP, just as important, and make CHIP essentially not viable because they are not being addressed.

So please don't suggest to me that you care. The right vote here is to vote against this CR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to please address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), the vice chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

(Mr. BARTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from the Garden State of New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), my good friend, just told you all the things that weren't in this bill that he wished were. My distinguished chairman, Mr. WALDEN, just whispered in my ear that we have put everything you talked about in bills, subcommittee, full committee, and on the floor, and you voted against them every time this year, every time.

Now, where I come from, you vote for what is in the bill, not what is not in the bill. I wished we had a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution in this bill. I wish we fully funded our military for the rest of the year in this bill. I wish we, by an act of Congress, gave Texas A&M the national championship in football in this bill. That is not going to happen.

What is in this bill? We fully fund the Children's Health Insurance Program for every State of the Union and the territories for 6 years; never been done before. Fully fund children's health insurance for every State and territory in the Union for 6 years, at existing levels, and it increases each year for the next 6 years. It is fully paid for, fully offset.

Not every Democrat, but almost every Democrat, has voted against that already twice, and if they vote against it this evening, they will vote against it for the third time.

I am the manager of the Republican baseball team. If you strike, if you miss it three times, it normally means you are out. I hope that some of my friends on the minority side will, tonight, vote with us to fund SCHIP and to fund the government for the next month.

I am one of the Republicans who support DACA. I am on the Dream Act. I am also on the Republican alternative. I would love to vote for DACA, but the deadline for DACA is not until March. The SCHIP programs expired in September. We need to pass this CR and send it to the Senate. Vote "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members once again are reminded to please address their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1715

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation, which ignores the urgent need of the American people. The Federal Government's fiscal year started October 1 of last year.

But instead of fulfilling their responsibility to fund our government in a timely manner, President Trump and the Republicans spent months working to pass their tax scam.

Now, because they didn't do their jobs, Mr. Speaker, Republicans are asking us to vote to kick the can down the road again. This is no way to run a government.

The American people deserve immediate action on the critical issues that matter to our country. We need a budget agreement in order to do that. We need to keep our government open. We need to protect our national security, and we need to meet the needs of our community and these hardworking families.

We need to protect workers' pensions by enacting responsible reforms that will save struggling pension plans. We need to provide disaster relief to our fellow Americans who were hit hard by hurricanes and wildfires last year. We need to reauthorize the Special Diabetes Program, which funds treatment and prevention programs for Native Americans. And, yes, we need to pass a Dream Act, which protects children from President Trump's cruel termination of DACA.

The American people overwhelmingly support these priorities, but you won't find them in this bill. Instead, Republicans have turned this CR into a tax bill that has provisions that didn't make it in their original tax plan.

While this legislation does finally reauthorize the Children's Health Insurance Program, it abandons our community health centers, where parents take their children to get the care that they need.

Make no mistake, this bill will cause layoffs at clinics, which means fewer people in my district throughout Minnesota will get the care that they need.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party has total control in Washington, but instead of working for the American people, President Trump and his allies in Congress are ignoring them.

Minnesotans and Americans deserve a better deal than the one that they are getting from this Republican Congress. It is time for President Trump and the Republicans to end the chaos, to truly work across the aisle to find ways that we can fund this government responsibly, and to address our national priorities.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill.

Here it is in a nutshell: Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN saw to it that we passed all 12 of the appropriations bills and sent them to the Senate, where not a single one has been allowed to come to the floor because of Democratic Senators who profess they want to keep the government going but vote “no.”

And because the Democrats in the Senate have barred the consideration of any of these bills, here we are. We have no choice but to vote for this bill if we want to keep the government open. It is the only game in town.

And those on the other side who profess they want to keep the government going today will vote “no.” I don’t understand that logic.

Mr. Speaker, this is the only chance we have to keep the government operating to be sure that the American taxpayers’ money is being spent properly and adequately, but for the purpose of keeping our government open.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this bill, and let’s move on.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this continuing resolution. It is staggering that yet again we are punting one of our core obligations as a Congress: funding government programs.

We should be negotiating spending levels for 2018 for both defense spending and nondefense spending. We should have spent the last few months fulfilling our responsibility as legislators by writing bipartisan bills to fund programs that help working families and the middle class and the vulnerable, to support evidence-based scientific research, and to help working people get the skills they need to find good jobs with good wages.

Instead, Republicans have continued their irresponsible trend of continuing resolution after continuing resolution. They fail to govern. They create chaos.

This bill fails to support community health centers, which serve as the primary healthcare provider for over 27 million people, including disproportionately rural and low-income populations.

In 2016, over 376,000 patients across Connecticut received care at the Con-

necticut Community Health Center. They cut taxes for insurance companies while failing to fund community health centers. It is shameful.

They won’t work with Democrats to set budget numbers and ensure parity for defense and nondefense spending. They put services and investments critical to families and our communities at risk; from apprenticeships to education for students with disabilities, to childcare, to afterschool programs that help working families make ends meet, and to financial aid for students attending college.

They include an extension for the Children’s Health Insurance Program, but they cut out the Medicare extenders and other healthcare programs. But they should be ashamed of the months of fear and turmoil they have caused to children and their families who will be unable to get help at community healthcare centers.

They had the time to cram a tax scam through the Congress before the end of the year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Yet, for the vulnerable children, we have dragged our feet for months. Shameful.

Let me just say, the President Trump and the Republican majority who try to cast the blame for this shutdown on the Democrats—let me just remind this body and the American people that 9 months ago the President said: Our country needs a good shutdown in September to fix this mess.

Well, the President may get what he wants and what he desires as a government shutdown, but it is not because of the Democrats. It is because of the intractability of the Republican majority in this House and this administration to move forward on behalf of the American people. It is not the Democrats. President Trump has called for a shutdown of this government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee’s Subcommittee on Energy.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I would just remind the prior speaker that, in fact, the President issued a Statement of Administration Policy in support of this bill, which keeps the government open.

But I also rise in support of this bill and in strong support of a 6-year, long-term funding for CHIP.

We all came to Congress to fight for our district, and particularly our kids. The Michigan CHIP serves nearly 40,000 kids, and if CHIP isn’t reauthorized long term, it is going to be disastrous for our communities, which is why they are depending on us, which is why it is in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, back in 2015, I helped broker the bipartisan, bicameral deal that led us to the last reauthorization

of CHIP. It wasn’t easy, but we got there by working together. Over the course of the past year, we have been steadfast in our resolve to reauthorize CHIP.

In our committee, we worked tirelessly to advance commonsense legislation that is going to extend CHIP, as well as community health centers. Last November, we passed the comprehensive bill on the House floor. Later in the year, we passed a CR that included short-term funding for CHIP.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does that. I would urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this continuing resolution, which is, yet again, a complete abdication of our responsibilities.

Instead of adopting fully funded appropriations bills or an omnibus with an actual chance of passing this Congress, we are mired in this unbreakable habit of passing continuing resolutions.

The Republicans’ most recent proposal does nothing to renew funding for the more than 1,400 community health centers across the country or the 25 million Americans they serve after they let funding run out in September.

According to the National Association of Community Health Centers, if Congress does not act soon, 28,000 sites could close, 50,000 staff could be laid off, and 9 million Americans could lose access to care.

When did this program, which has always had bipartisan support in this body, become a partisan issue?

These abdications are simply immoral. Our Republican colleagues say: We don’t have the money to fund these programs, but somehow they were silent on that issue when they gave a handout to giant corporations that add more than \$1.5 trillion to the deficit.

While their donors rested peacefully over the holidays knowing that their tax cuts were safe, Republicans continued to torment 800,000 hardworking young people by refusing to pass the Dream Act. 122 DREAMers lose their protected status every day, and Republicans have not been brave enough to do what is right.

These courageous individuals are teaching in our schools, working in our communities, and serving in our military.

I have had the privilege of meeting DREAMers in south Florida and in the Halls of this Capitol. Their hopes and hard work signify what is best about America, and by any reasonable definition, they are Americans. This is their home.

It is past time for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work on a bipartisan spending package that promotes the middle class, protects DREAMers, and finally assures the American people that their government is working.

I simply will not support any spending bill that fails to do so. Make no mistake, Republicans control the House, the Senate, and the White House. A government shutdown will land squarely in their lap.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the decision to attach a 6-year extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program, as this is much overdue.

CHIP, which is known as PeachCare for Kids in Georgia, has been a very successful program in covering the medical needs in our State.

However, this isn't the first time we have tried to extend this program that is so vital to children all across our country.

We passed legislation out of the Energy and Commerce Committee addressing a long-term fix in October. We then passed it in the House in November. We funded a short-term fix in December.

It is time our colleagues across the aisle quit holding children's healthcare hostage. Now is the time to pass this and continue discussions on community health centers, graduate medical education programs, and other extenders.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman WALDEN, Chairman BURGESS, and my colleagues from the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work. I urge my colleagues to pass this and help our Nation's children.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, this habit of short-term funding extensions and kicking the can down the road—I heard that a few times—are irresponsible and have to stop. We need a long-term funding bill.

Democrats have come to the table and offered bipartisan solutions. Republicans have dismissed them. Let's put a bill to help the DREAMers on the floor.

This leadership is acting out of fear, and their intransigence and incompetence is going to lead to a shutdown.

Instead of using 9 million kids as a bargaining chip, I bet the majority could pass a permanent children's health extension today. There are 9 million children at risk of losing health coverage, 200,000 of them in my home State of New Jersey, and we could save \$6 billion.

I cannot believe that this bill has an unpaid-for delay of the medical device tax, Mr. Speaker. That was part of the Affordable Care Act. That industry agreed to pay that tax. We just did a

tax bill for corporations that added over \$2 trillion in deficit.

Last I checked, medical device companies are corporations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. What are we doing putting it in place in a tax law and a budget bill now and then a month later?

Just this week, The New York Times ran a piece titled: "Can Your Hip Replacement Kill You?"

The article describes a man named Dr. Stephen Tower, who was given an artificial hip with a defect in the device.

It is in your bill.

Doctors had to do a second surgery. They found cobalt leaking from the device, causing a condition called metallosis, destroying muscle, tendons, ligaments, harming Dr. Tower's heart and brain as well.

Despite Dr. Tower's complaints to colleagues and the manufacturer, they continued to market it.

How dare the Speaker of the House question why we want DACA in this legislation when he has got a bill that—32 million Americans use medical devices. There is no Federal FDA test for most of those devices.

□ 1730

They have got the court, they bribed doctors, and it is in your bill, but we could not take care of those 800,000 people. Mr. Speaker, we need a different issue.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE).

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislative package to fund the government and to authorize CHIP, the longest such authorization for CHIP ever.

Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN secured passage of all 12 appropriations bills before the beginning of the new fiscal year on October 1. It is the Democrats in the Senate who have refused to permit these bills to come to the floor. No good explanation has been given as to why that occurred.

Chairman WALDEN brought through the Energy and Commerce Committee a CHIP reauthorization package that passed this House in November. We must continue to ensure governmental operations such as paying our troops on time and making sure our homeland security apparatus is fully operational.

The CHIP portion of this bill is a major accomplishment. Nine million low-income children depend on CHIP, and the Congressional Budget Office estimates that CHIP will actually save taxpayer funds in the long run. Let's keep the government open, and let's fund CHIP.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong bipartisan vote in favor of this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, we are back again for the third continuing resolution this fiscal year. This makes no sense, and it is no way to govern. And let me be clear and repeat what my colleagues have said: Republicans control the House, the Senate, and the White House, but they just can't seem to pass a real budget.

If Republicans want Democratic votes, they need to have our priorities reflected in that budget—priorities like protecting the American Dream for 1.5 million DACA recipients with the Dream Act, thousands of young people who fear deportation because of the cruel termination of the DACA program; priorities like community health centers and protecting the retirement savings of working families; priorities like addressing the opioid epidemic that ravages our communities; priorities like infrastructure, and education, and real healthcare protections for everyone.

So if the Republican majority—yes, the majority—shuts down the government because they won't look to get our Democratic priorities addressed, then they will have to answer to communities across the country who are looking for a permanent budget, not something that kicks the can down the road for another few weeks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, this is not a real solution. We will not substitute one family's pain for another's gain. This is about the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. It is about the soul of our country, and Americans deserve a better deal.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New Jersey for allowing me to join this important debate. My friends on the other side are showing why the people, the American people, like root canals, head lice, and colonoscopies more than Congress. In a brazen act that hurts our youth in poverty, congressional Democrats are going to vote against basic healthcare for these needy kids.

The CHIP program is their only choice for their health. Nearly half a million young Texans depend upon SCHIP. It expired September 30 of this year. This bill we vote on tonight will extend SCHIP for 6 more years.

Mr. Speaker, I beg my colleagues, listen to your heart, to your soul, and the voice of these kids who want basic healthcare. Vote for SCHIP today. Vote for the CR.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the

gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman WALDEN and Chairman BURGESS for all of the hard work they put into reauthorizing CHIP. This is a 6-year reauthorization of the CHIP program, the longest CHIP reauthorization Congress has ever passed. The House already passed a full CHIP authorization last year. By the way, we also reauthorized the community health centers. Most Democrats voted against that.

Democrats need to put politics aside and support the bill for the sake of our children. CHIP reauthorization will ensure funding for 200,000 children in Florida's CHIP program. In addition, this bill has my legislation that protects CHIP buy-in programs. This allows children who aren't eligible for traditional CHIP to buy into the CHIP program. It makes sense. Inconsistent guidance from CMS jeopardized these buy-in programs. This bill will provide clarity and protect about 12,000 children in the State of Florida who participate in the buy-in program.

Mr. Speaker, I support this particular bill. Please, let's reauthorize CHIP for the sake of our children.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 195 which continues funding the government through February 16. It pays our troops and provides for a 6-year extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program. Thirty-six percent of the children in my district are covered under CHIP, and I am pleased to support this legislation to ensure that they continue to have access to care that has been delayed by obstructionist Democrats in this body and over in the Senate.

While I support passage of this bill, I want to draw attention to the fact that there are other important provisions that have previously passed this House, yet have fallen by the wayside as Members sought a compromise on the final bill. I will go through those in a minute.

Again, I am pleased that we are passing a bill that continues funding for the government, pays for our troops, and extends funding for the CHIP program.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues, though, not to forget other important health initiatives that must be addressed, and I hope they will join me in seeing that these initiatives are again taken up after passage of the bill. Those provisions that need to be considered include two of my bills: first, the Youth Empowerment Act which empowers youth to make healthy decisions; and secondly, language from the Health Coverage State Flexibility Act also needs to be continued.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS), chairwoman of the Ethics Committee.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the CR, in part, because we need to extend CHIP, the Children's Health Insurance Program, for the 104,000 children in Indiana who currently rely on the program.

We must provide longer term stability to CHIP, and we have the opportunity to do so here today. CHIP is crucial for families who would otherwise slip through the cracks. Their income disqualifies them from traditional Medicaid, but it is not high enough to afford family health insurance. CHIP provides children with comprehensive health and dental services, and it has helped decrease the rate of uninsured children in Indiana to an all-time low of 5 percent.

The families of these 104,000 children in Indiana rely on CHIP and, this 6-year reauthorization will grant States the much-needed certainty in administering CHIP for American children across the country and stability for the Hoosier families who depend on the program.

Furthermore, today's CR includes a 2-year relief from the medical device tax. America tops the world in medical innovation, and relief from this tax will further reinforce this leadership. The previous 2-year suspension of this damaging tax has allowed device companies, many of which call Indiana home, to invest in research and development and invest in high-quality, high-paying jobs and medical innovation, all to the benefit of patients who need them the most.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the CR. Not only does it provide long-term stability for CHIP and relief from the medical device tax, but it also provides government funding through February 16 to prevent a shutdown. Like Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, I hope this will provide the time we need to complete the fiscal year 2018 appropriations bills.

Voting "yes" today is the right thing to do. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes" on final passage.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Children's Health Insurance Program provides health coverage to low-income children and pregnant women who have an annual income above the Medicaid eligibility levels but have no health insurance. It provides care, in other words, Mr. Speaker, for some of the most vulnerable families in our Nation. It covers

nearly 5,000 children in my home State. In fact, in fiscal year 2016, North Dakota received \$19 million in CHIP funding.

I encourage all of my colleagues to now support this important program that has historically had bipartisan support. I also want to urge my colleagues to quickly take up funding for community health centers, the special diabetes program, and other health programs that require extension.

Community health centers in North Dakota are already feeling the negative effects of this funding uncertainty, particularly in hiring and leasing decisions.

Mr. Speaker, we must not vote "no" on this CR because of what is not in the bill, but we must vote "yes" because what is in the bill is critical to the health of our children.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COSTELLO).

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we need to keep the government open, and we need to keep the government funded, and we need to reauthorize the Children's Health Insurance Program. Now, in the Energy and Commerce Committee, we passed CHIP, reauthorized for 5 years out of committee in October. We passed it out of the full House in November. We are now back to authorize it for a full 6 years. We do not need any additional pay-fors.

This will help 177,000 children in Pennsylvania and millions across the country. CHIP funding will be exhausted next month in Pennsylvania. Right now, some States already face a shortfall in their funding as the program has not yet been fully reauthorized for all of fiscal year 2018.

It is past time that we provide a long-term solution and stability for families who depend on this quality, affordable coverage. I have heard from so many constituents—I have heard from many Democrats—urging us to reauthorize CHIP. Tonight, we have a vote to keep the government open and to reauthorize CHIP. The right vote on this bill is a "yes" vote. That is the vote I will be taking on behalf of my constituents and this country.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I commend her for her great leadership as our ranking member on the Appropriations Committee—as we say, the almighty powerful Appropriations Committee on which I was proud to serve with the gentleman, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Congresswoman LOWEY.

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed, though, that the legislation that is brought to the floor today falls so very short of our responsibilities to the

American people. When it comes to considering this bill, which the Republicans are bragging supports CHIP, it is important to review the facts. The facts are these: the CHIP proposal that the Republicans boast was on the floor in October, this or that, was funded by taking money from other children's programs, and that is why it was not to be supported by us. It is also important to remember that the CHIP reauthorization expired September 30.

□ 1745

So here we are with our fourth continuing resolution. That means, on September 30, we were supposed to not only reauthorize CHIP but to pass an omnibus bill to fund the government. Republicans were not able to make the decisions necessary to do that, so we had one extension, another extension, another extension. This is the fourth extension.

Now, for somebody who doesn't know what a CR is, that is our Washington lingo. It is a continuing resolution. What it says is that the funding for the country will be continued at the same rate as it was in the previous year regardless of the fact that other challenges have emerged.

So, by engaging in the failure to pass an omnibus bill and engage instead in these short-term continuing resolutions, this inadequacy does not give certainty to our military. General Mattis has told us that the military cannot go on these every-2-weeks, every-month CRs. We need to know. We need to have an omnibus that recognizes the full complement of our needs, and they are different from last year.

It does not fund the fight against opioid addiction. We have talked about this. We have authorized language. We have put up some money. But throughout our country, there is an opioid epidemic that needs to be addressed with full funding for it—not just conversation or rhetoric, but funding.

It does not address some of the crises facing our veterans, whether it is their infrastructure, housing, whatever, or additional funding that is needed for our veterans over and above whatever it was last year, and this ignores that need.

It ignores the fact that we have some issues that we have to address regarding endangered pensions in our country, which have a direct relationship to the economic well-being of America's working families, pensions paid into, pensions having a shortfall, to honor the responsibility.

It doesn't protect the DREAMers. We could protect the DREAMers in all of this, but it is missing an opportunity.

This takes us right back to the CHIP. It does not fund community health centers that provide primary care for 27 million Americans.

So these priorities are bipartisan. Nothing I mentioned on this list is anything that does not have bipartisan support in the Congress, that has not been openly discussed—bipartisanship,

transparency, unity—unifying us around these issues. We did not put priorities forward that were partisan, but those that had bipartisan—strong bipartisan—support.

So when our colleagues come to the floor and say, "Oh, we are doing CHIP," CHIP is a wonderful initiative. It was one of the first bills that I passed and sent to President Obama when I was Speaker of the House. This is of high value to all of us on both sides of the aisle, but not high enough of a value to put it in its proper context. So this reauthorization of CHIP that they are putting here, this funding for CHIP is not really funding.

Let me just make a distinction. We wanted 10 years for CHIP, to make it permanent—so we don't have to go through this—and remove all doubt, remove the uncertainty as to whether this healthcare would be available to those children who need it. We said, 10 years, you save \$6 billion; \$6 billion, you save. You do 6 years, as in this bill, you save \$1 billion. Why wouldn't we want to save \$6 billion?

Nonetheless, my concern is that they chose to bring a bill to the floor that isolates CHIP away from the other essentials that are a part of the delivery of that healthcare service to children. It does not reauthorize community health centers which provide, as I say, vital care to 26 million Americans. It does not extend the Medicare extenders so necessary, especially for our seniors with home visiting care and other initiatives.

It does not address the Medicaid DSH, disproportionate share challenge that is across America. Ask your friends in rural America, especially, about that. Therapy services, diabetes, and teaching health centers for primary care doctors, all are completely out of this bill.

That is why I am so proud of the legislation introduced by Congressman MCEACHIN today which has the full complement. It is nothing additional. It is how we have always proceeded with the priority of children's health in a package that is about family health and delivery of service.

As the President, himself, tweeted this morning: "CHIP should be part of a long-term solution, not a 30-day or short-term extension." We like it 10 years; they have it 6 years. But it shouldn't be in this bill because this bill is sort of a half-baked facade to make it look as if we are keeping government open.

We are keeping government debilitated by not addressing, coming to agreement on the omnibus bill that we know that we have to do that addresses the needs of our military, as it recognizes the security provisions in the domestic bill that are about security, whether it is the State Department, Veterans Affairs, homeland security, or antiterrorism activities of the Justice Department; and also, the fact that the strength of our country is measured in many ways: certainly, our military,

which we are very proud of, and the agencies I mentioned, but also in the health, education, and well-being of the American people.

So we are here. What does government do?

Government does transportation. How can you, if you are in the Transportation Department, make commitments when you are on a short fuse of—what is it?—2 weeks in December, now 4 weeks that they want to go forward.

Why don't we just settle it? Grow up. Take responsibility. Get this done for the American people.

Nobody I know wants a shutdown of government—well, maybe except for the President, who said, "Our country needs a good shutdown." He said that in May. I think with his experience as President now, he probably knows there is no such thing as a good shutdown. We don't want a shutdown.

By the way, if there is one, this would be the first time there would be a shutdown in recent history that took place when one party had the White House, had the Senate, and had the House of Representatives, had full responsibility for managing and for leveraging, for getting the job done to fund our country for another year with certainty. This has 2-year provisions in what we are negotiating with the Republicans.

So, really, coming to the floor and hiding behind CHIP to hide the shortcomings and the lack of taking responsibility for our responsibilities to the American people is really a sad thing. That is why Mr. MCEACHIN's bill and our previous question, which had the full complement to make CHIP really work, was the way to go.

Sadly, although I object to the process of one short-term continuing resolution of last year instead of looking to the future for next year—I disapprove of that process—the substance of this legislation makes it totally unacceptable, and I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of this funding extension, which includes a vital, long-term reauthorization of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or CHIP. This bill provides the longest extension in the history of the CHIP program and provides security for millions of kids and pregnant mothers.

It is important to remember the House has already acted responsibly three times to extend CHIP. In November, this Chamber passed the CHAMPIONING HEALTHY KIDS Act on a bipartisan vote. The bill not only would have extended CHIP for 5 years, but it also addressed other important public health programs like federally qualified health centers. Regretfully, partisanship and political gamesmanship left that bill to languish in the Senate.

My constituents remain frustrated that the majority of my Democratic

colleagues in this Chamber have voted three times against CHIP. The delays and posturing are inexcusable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I hope everyone in the House votes to pass this extension today so we can get to work on quickly reauthorizing community health centers and other important public health priorities.

I encourage my colleagues to put aside the political games, vote “aye” on the bill—the only correct vote—and then tell the Senate to do the right thing as well.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who is the ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am amazed when I hear my Republican colleagues talk about how they brought CHIP to the floor and they brought community health centers to the floor. What they forget to mention is that every time they did that, they included pay-fors, in other words, funding measures that would basically sabotage the Affordable Care Act.

We have seen a concerted effort not only to try to repeal the Affordable Care Act, which failed, but then to do everything possible to make it more difficult for people to get their health insurance. We know that in the tax plan—or tax scam—that they passed a few weeks ago that they were so determined to spend all their time on that, what did they do? They eliminated the mandate that people have health insurance. The CBO estimates that there will be 13 million Americans, over the next few years, who will lose that health insurance.

When they talked about CHIP in those previous times, what did they do? They put in provisions that cut the Prevention Fund that funds all the programs for children.

They put in a provision that said that, if you didn't pay your health insurance within 30 days, you would lose it. CBO estimated that something like half a million Americans would lose their insurance because of that provision.

They put in provisions that said that people who got their Medicare had to pay more for it—pay even 100 percent—depending upon their income.

They have done everything possible to sabotage the healthcare system. For them to get up and say, “Oh, we care about kids; we care about community health centers,” nothing is further from the truth because everything has been done to sabotage the healthcare system.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS), who is the

chairwoman of the House Republican Conference.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are about to face a very critical deadline in many States, including my home State of Washington. CHIP funding will run out.

More than 60,000 kids in my State count on CHIP and need certainty. This funding bill reauthorizes CHIP for 6 years, the longest extension in the program's history. Now Democrats are threatening to hold this up again for a DACA deal.

Now, to be clear, I want a DACA deal, too, and I am disappointed that we don't have one yet, but that is no reason to punish children across the country. Today we are voting to prioritize our Nation's children, and it is time for the Democrats to join us.

I also want to take this opportunity to stress the importance of reauthorizing the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Program, which expired in September. These centers face a looming deadline of January 31 to decide whether or not to recruit their July 2018 classes.

Without a long-term solution, the centers across our country cannot make the important decisions that will affect the lives of hundreds of residents.

Unfortunately, one teaching health center in Memphis has already made that decision. They closed their doors earlier this year, leaving 25 residents without a place to continue their medical training and reducing patient access to care. Although reauthorization of the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Program was not included in this bill, we must get this done as soon as possible.

I look forward to working with the chairman and the committee moving forward, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this 6-year reauthorization of CHIP.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to close.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a responsibility to invest in initiatives to defend the country and grow the economy. Instead of continuing down a rudderless path of CR after CR, we must pass a bipartisan budget agreement and protect DREAMers, which will enable the Appropriations Committee to responsibly write full-year funding bills.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1800

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for his hard work and cooperation on this legislation.

The choice before us today is actually very, very simple. It is a choice

the American people are watching. The choice is: Do you fund the government while you work out the other differences, or do you close the government?

It is a binary choice. It is not about all the other things I would like in this bill or you would like in this bill. The choice before us today is to keep the government open or close the government. Whether you are Republican or Democrat, if you vote “no,” you are voting not to keep the government open. It is that simple.

The other choice before us today is: Do you want to fund the Children's Health Insurance Program for the millions and millions of children and pregnant women across America?

That funding, while we have had emergency extensions, literally is about to run out in a matter of days. It will run out.

The choice tonight for this body and every Member, regardless of party, is: Do you want to fund the Children's Health Insurance Program for children and for pregnant women?

There are 122,700 Oregonians on this program. There are millions across America in our districts. They don't like the fact that we are having this fight, but they know the fact is that it is a “yes” or “no” vote. That is why the children's hospitals have said: Please take this bill and fund the Children's Health Insurance Program. Take us out of your fight.

What we are voting on tonight is a 6-year fully funded Children's Health Insurance Program. A “yes” vote says you are for it. A “no” vote says: I will take a pass. Somebody else can carry this program. I am not going to do it.

Well, I am doing it because I support the Children's Health Insurance Program, just as I support the community health centers, just as I support the teaching hospitals, just as I support the other extenders.

By the way, your Energy and Commerce Committee, through regular order, provided a path forward for all of those essential health services. Yes, we took the heavy lift to fund them.

You heard a couple of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about: Oh, they took money out of this fund or took money out of that fund.

The Prevention Fund is funded every year, by law. It is up to the appropriators to decide how those funds are spent.

Using some of the Prevention Fund to fund the Children's Health Insurance Program and community health centers and the other programs seems like a pretty good investment for an otherwise unallocated batch of money. So we used a bit of that.

Then you heard the scare tactic the Democrats always use: Medicare. Let me tell you what this specific pay-for is. It is one that former President Barack Obama wanted to use even further than what we did.

What we said is: If you are making \$500,000 a year, we are going to ask you

to pay roughly \$137 more in your Medicare part B and D, which, by the way, is just your share. The government is still going to subsidize 75 percent of that. It is still a very good deal.

We figure that somebody who is making \$500,000 a year could afford a little more, so we can pay for community health centers for the poor and the Children's Health Insurance Program for those who need it. That is the pay-for you have heard about.

When we brought the fully funded bill for 5 years for the Children's Health Insurance Program and 2 years for community health centers and save our DSH hospitals—those are the ones, by the way, that take care of the poorest among us—15 Democrats voted with us and I think two or three Republicans voted “no,” and we sent that bill to the Senate.

We did our job in this House in a bipartisan way. Now we need to do that job again, because the Senate hasn't acted. They couldn't get enough Democrats there to support the proposal in the Senate. So we are back here.

But the choice is a clear one: shut down the government and don't fund CHIP; or keep the government open and fund CHIP. That is the choice before us tonight that we need to make.

Now, we have heard all kinds of rhetoric on this floor and out in the public about this is somehow a cherry on top of dog doo-doo. Sorry to use those words, but they are the ones that the gentlewoman from San Francisco used in the press. I find it offensive. It is unnecessary. It doesn't help bring us together.

When you vote “no,” you vote to shut the government down and you vote against the Children's Health Insurance Program. This bill fully funds the Children's Health Insurance Program for 6 years. There is no argument about the pay-fors now because there aren't any in there.

So if your argument for voting “no” was the pay-fors before, what is your argument today, other than a partisan one?

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members of the House to approve this legislation.

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are five months in the 2018 fiscal year, yet here we are again getting ready to vote on another short-term government funding bill.

Has this become the norm in the new Republican-led government?

I'd like to point out that this will be the fourth continuing resolution since September.

Our country isn't winning when our military, government agencies, and important federal programs are operating under short-term spending bills.

The American people are tired of the partisanship that has kept Washington from doing its job. They expect results and it's our job to deliver.

It's our job to fund the military and domestic programs, deliver protections for DREAMers, keep our quality community health centers open, reauthorize the Children's Health Insurance

Program, and for those whose districts were impacted by natural disasters, it's our job to pass disaster aid for the families and small businesses that were impacted.

There's broad bipartisan support for all the priorities that I mentioned.

It's my hope that the Republican majority will roll up their sleeves and get to work for the American people.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this Continuing Resolution because we must stop kicking the can down the road, and that is all this Continuing Resolution will do.

The Republican approach to governing has been to pass short term extensions of programs and Continuing Resolutions that merely delay the hard work of making decisions on the big issues facing our country.

This is now the fourth stop-gap Continuing Resolution for Fiscal 2018 that we are being asked to consider. Each time Republicans have said they need more time to deal with this crisis of their own making. And yet each time, they have failed to negotiate with Democrats to make any progress toward the bipartisan budget agreement that we need in order to develop responsible appropriations bills.

Instead, Republicans are again bringing a bill to the floor that fails to address the big challenges our nation faces. This CR does not help Americans recovering from the hurricanes that hit Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Florida, and Texas and the wildfires and mudslides that have ravaged California. It does not fund community health centers that people depend on for their healthcare or help those who need assistance battling opioid addiction. It does not protect those in danger of losing their pensions, and it will not stop our nation from hitting its debt limit.

Republicans have also failed to negotiate in good faith on a solution to the crisis that President Trump himself created for the millions of Dreamers living in this country.

Dreamers are American in every way but their citizenship, and due to the President's actions, more than 16 thousand of them have lost their DACA protections, an average of 122 per day. Tens of thousands more Dreamers will eventually lose their jobs and their protection against deportation if we do not take action.

As the author of the Dream Act in the House, I believe we must act NOW. It is inhumane to force Dreamers to live in fear and uncertainty. They can't afford to wait until the last minute for a solution, as Republicans have done so often while leading Congress.

Governing by repeated CRs is neither governing nor leading. It leaves federal agencies such as our Department of Defense unable to plan for the future or begin new initiatives, which undermines our national security and leaves our homeland more vulnerable. This is not how the appropriations process is supposed to work.

We cannot keep kicking the can down the road. I oppose this CR and urge my colleagues to vote no so we can get the job done now.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to Rules Committee Print 115-55, legislation extending the Continuing Resolution now in effect for another month, or until February 16, 2018.

But before I proceed further, I want to note—and Americans need to know—that

this is not a spending bill; it is instead an affirmation of the House Republicans' inability to govern.

This is the fourth time House Republicans have chosen to kick the can down the road rather than work with Democrats to come to a necessary bipartisan agreement to lift the Budget Control Act (BCA) spending caps, giving appropriators the direction they need for full-year funding bills.

The reason given for passing each of the prior Continuing Resolutions was that the extra time was needed to reach a comprehensive agreement to fund government operations in a fair and balanced way.

Yet, even with the extra time, House Republicans made no progress during any of the previous extensions.

This should not be surprising; the House GOP is carrying the water for the president, who a few months ago said “we need a big beautiful shutdown.”

Mr. Speaker, I cannot support a CR that does not include full funding for disaster recovery, extends additional health access for veterans, provides funding to combat the opioid epidemic, and protects pensions.

Most important, it is outrageous that House Republicans would bring to the floor and request support for a fourth CR extension that does not address and resolve the crisis the Republican Administration has inflicted on 800,000 Dreamers and their families, including 124,000 Dreamers in my home state of Texas.

Instead of acting responsibly to address these issues and fund the government for the remainder of the fiscal year, House Republicans continue wasting time.

This is not appropriations; this is a stop-gap funding measure to save ourselves from collapse.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us includes a six year reauthorization of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provides health coverage to nine million children, and which Republicans allowed to lapse on September 30, 2017.

This is not a meaningful extension.

In contrast, making CHIP permanent would not only provide long-term stability for families, providers, and states, it would save \$6 billion according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Republicans are only just now getting around to reauthorizing the program because they wasted months on efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act and enact unpaid for tax cuts for the wealthy.

I know firsthand about the important work done through CHIP.

My state is home to the Texas Children's Hospital. Any Republican who believes it is acceptable to play politics with children's health clearly does not appreciate the work done there.

This CR includes additional tax cuts totaling over \$26 billion, including a two year delay of the medical device and Cadillac taxes, and a one year delay of the health insurance tax.

At the same time, the resolution fails to address numerous other expired and expiring health priorities, from funding for community health centers to waiving caps on therapy services for seniors on Medicare, to preventing cuts to safety net hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, despite controlling the House, Senate, and the White House, Republicans have not funded the government for the entire year, even though we are already four months into the fiscal year.

Democrats, meanwhile, have done the work with which we were tasked. I am a member of the Budget committee and we Democrats proposed a budget that:

Respected the needs of all Americans, including those who serve bravely in the Department of Defense;

Honored the sacrifice of our heroes in uniform;

Protected programs like CHIP, made investments in infrastructure and ensured that Americans have access to quality healthcare.

Because Republicans refuse to work with Democrats and compromise on how to provide relief from the BCA's sequester level spending caps, they are lurching from CR to CR—degrading the readiness of our military and preventing government agencies from properly serving the American people.

This is not a responsible way to govern; therefore, I cannot support this bill.

House Republicans need to work across the aisle with Democrats and get our work done—including upholding the long-standing precedent of agreeing to parity when providing relief from sequester caps.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 696, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1900

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) at 7 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:

The motion to recommit on H.R. 2954;

Passage of H.R. 2954, if ordered;

The motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 195 with an amendment;

The motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 1660; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HOME MORTGAGE DISCLOSURE ADJUSTMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 2954) to amend the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 to specify which depository institutions are subject to the maintenance of records and disclosure requirements of such Act, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 236, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—191

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

Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres

Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—236

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

NOT VOTING—3

□ 1923

Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. RUSSELL, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr.