

The Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act also authorizes the U.S. Department of the Interior to take action to conserve our coral reefs. Many of our most spectacular coral resources lie within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and marine national monuments.

Congress needs to take action to protect our Nation's irreplaceable coral reef resources, and that starts with reauthorizing the Coral Reef Conservation Act. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of our House to join us in cosponsoring the Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2018, and I look forward to working with our House and Senate colleagues to advance this important legislation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BISHOP T.F. TENNEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of the Reverend T.F. Tenney, who died last week after dedicating more than 65 years of his life to the ministry through the United Pentecostal Church.

Bishop Tenney began preaching at the young age of 16. He and his wife, Thetus, were elected to the pastorate when they were just 19 and 18 years old, respectively, to lead a newly formed church in Monroe, Louisiana.

It was in Monroe where Bishop Tenney cultivated his leadership skills that would serve him throughout his career as he would go on to lead ministries directed toward youth, foreign missions, and the greater Pentecostal church as a whole throughout Louisiana.

Bishop Tenney will be remembered as a man who took new ideas and turned them into action. That enthusiasm made him a perfect fit for youth ministry, and he served for 6 years as the youth president of the Louisiana District United Pentecostal Church and 9 years as the international youth president.

In 1970, Bishop Tenney relocated to the UPC headquarters in Missouri to serve as the UPC's foreign missions director, a position that allowed him to share his belief in Christ with the rest of the world.

Bishop Tenney returned home to Louisiana to pastor a church in DeRidder. Later, he was elected as the Louisiana district director of the United Pentecostal Church, where he oversaw about 300 churches and 800 other ministers. He served in that post for 27 years before retiring to become bishop emeritus of the Louisiana district.

I am proud that Bishop Tenney called Louisiana and the Fifth Congressional District his home, though we know now that he is in his true home with the Father.

He was a true man of God, who touched the lives of countless people

both at home and around the globe. He published a dozen books, created thousands of YouTube videos, and had a Twitter following of more than 44,000 people, all signs of the incredible legacy of the Christian devotion that he left behind.

Bishop Tenney will be greatly missed, and Dianne and I will keep him and his family in our prayers.

HIGHLIGHTING NEW JOBS AND HIGHER WAGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this month, the Federal Reserve estimated GDP will hit 4.8 percent in the second quarter of 2018. Under the former administration, GDP never hit even 3 percent.

Thanks to tax reform and regulatory relief passed by this unified Republican government, Americans are experiencing economic expansion after 8 years of stagnation. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

One million jobs have been created since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted—223,000 were added last month;

In May, average hourly earnings increased by 2.7 percent; and

Unemployment is at its lowest since 2000.

The Conference Board also reports consumer confidence is at a 17-year high.

Democrats apparently haven't learned the key to economic progress, promising to raise taxes if given the chance. However, tax cuts and repeal of onerous Obama-era regulations have been pivotal for our economy. Now, nearly every measure of success is in our favor.

THE PROSPER ACT IS GOOD FOR OUR COUNTRY

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk a little bit today about the PROSPER Act and share some articles that have been published that help explain why the PROSPER Act is so good for our country, so good for students, and needs to be passed.

The first article is an article in Forbes by Preston Cooper, May 23, 2018.

Mr. Speaker, I include the entire article in the RECORD.

[From Forbes, May 23, 2018]

WHAT BETSY DEVOS SHOULD HAVE SAID
ABOUT THE PROSPER ACT

(By Preston Cooper)

Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos testified before the House Committee on Education and Workforce on Tuesday. Representative Bobby Scott, the Democratic ranking member on the committee, asked DeVos about his concerns with the PROSPER Act, House Republicans' bill to reform the federal role in higher education. DeVos' answer could have been better. Here's how the exchange between the two proceeded:

Rep. Scott: Madam Secretary, the PROSPER Act provides for a \$15 billion cut in student aid, is that right?

Secretary DeVos: I've heard that opined. I'm not sure I agree with that, but . . .

Scott: Do you have another number?

DeVos: Pardon me?

Scott: Do you have another number?

DeVos: It's an approach to giving students much more flexibility in pursuing their higher education.

Scott: \$15 billion cut. Do you have another number?

DeVos: I have heard that opined, that that is the case. I said I don't necessarily share that perspective.

Here's a better answer that DeVos could have given to Scott's question. (The below exchange, in case it's not clear, is entirely fictional.)

Rep. Scott: Madam Secretary, the PROSPER Act provides for a \$15 billion cut in student aid, is that right?

Secretary DeVos: That's not quite accurate, Congressman, but it's a common misconception. The Congressional Budget Office score of the PROSPER Act did estimate a \$15 billion reduction in student aid over the next ten years, but only on the mandatory side of the budget. Democrats and many in the media latched onto this number, which appeared on page two of the score, and ignored what the other thirty-five pages said. But as I have read the entire CBO score, I can tell you that the PROSPER Act does not cut federal spending on higher education.

The PROSPER Act expands the federal government's flagship student aid program for low-income students, the Pell Grant. To encourage timely completion, the bill provides a \$300 bonus to Pell Grant students who take on more than a full-time course load. Most importantly, the bill makes several regulatory changes aimed at expanding both student and institutional eligibility for the program. As a result, under the PROSPER Act, an additional 1.1 million students annually would receive Pell Grants by 2027.

All of these changes cost money, of course. But the Pell Grant is unique among federal programs in that it is funded partially on the mandatory side of the budget, and partially through the annual appropriations process. The \$15 billion reduction in student aid that you cited, Congressman, only reflects changes on the mandatory side. If you include the estimated increase in appropriations due to Pell Grant expansion in your calculations, you'll find that the PROSPER Act will increase, federal spending on higher education by \$12 billion over the next ten years.

While the PROSPER Act increases higher education spending overall, it's true that the bill finds savings in certain areas. In a time when the national debt surpasses \$21 trillion, it's important to live within our means. Changes to student loan repayment options are the largest single source of savings in the PROSPER Act. These changes mostly focus on limiting loan forgiveness, which in practice delivers its benefits mostly to graduate borrowers with very large loans. The bill makes these changes while retaining income-driven repayment options for borrowers to ensure monthly payments remain affordable.

The PROSPER Act therefore redistributes federal funds from graduate students and those with high student loan balances, who tend to be higher-income, to the low- and middle-income undergraduate students who receive Pell Grants. These priorities are also reflected in the administration's budget proposal, which would make the student loan program more generous for undergraduates and pay for it by asking higher-earning graduate borrowers to pay a little more.

In conclusion, the PROSPER Act does not cut federal higher education funding by \$15 billion. It increases funding by \$12 billion by making new investments in the Pell Grant program for our nation's most vulnerable

students. Recognizing budget constraints, the bill partially offsets the cost by reining in poorly-targeted and expensive loan forgiveness programs. While I welcome debate over specific provisions of the PROSPER Act, I hope those are priorities that Democrats on the committee can get behind.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Mr. COOPER explains that there is a common misconception about PROSPER that is being exploited, unfortunately, by many colleges and universities and our Democratic friends.

He says: "The Congressional Budget Office score of the PROSPER Act did estimate a \$15 billion reduction in student aid over the next 10 years, but only on the mandatory side of the budget. Democrats and many in the media latched onto this number, which appeared on page 2 of the score, and ignored what the other 35 pages said. But as I have read the entire CBO score, I can tell you that the PROSPER Act does not cut Federal spending on higher education."

"The PROSPER Act expands the Federal Government's flagship student aid program for low-income students, the Pell grant. To encourage timely completion, the bill provides a \$300 bonus to Pell grant students who take on more than a full-time course load. Most importantly, the bill makes several regulatory changes aimed at expanding both student and institutional eligibility for the program. As a result, under the PROSPER Act, an additional 1.1 million students annually would receive Pell grants by 2027."

"... you'll find that the PROSPER Act will increase Federal spending on higher education by \$12 billion over the next 10 years."

"Changes to student loan repayment options are the largest single source of savings in the PROSPER Act. These changes mostly focus on limiting loan forgiveness, which in practice delivers its benefits mostly to graduate borrowers with very large loans. The bill makes these changes while retaining income-driven repayment options for borrowers to ensure monthly payments remain affordable."

□ 1215

"In conclusion, the PROSPER Act does not cut Federal higher education funding by \$15 billion. It increases funding by \$12 billion by making new investments in the Pell Grant program for our Nation's most vulnerable students. Recognizing budget constraints, the bill partially offsets the costs by reining in poorly-targeted and expensive loan forgiveness programs."

I welcome the debate over specific provisions in the PROSPER Act, and I hope that those priorities are ones that the colleges and universities will get behind, and that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will get behind.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF RUTH HENRICHs

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ruth Henrichs, a dedicated public servant from my own district in Omaha, Nebraska. Ms. Henrich's dedication to serving all people and treating them with justice and kindness is a model for all.

It was early in her career as the CEO at Lutheran Family Services when Ruth was profoundly moved by their mission statement, which is "To Express God's Love for All People." For Ruth, the most important word in that sentence is "all," and for the next 41 years of service, 33 of those years as the president and CEO, this mission was Ruth's rock.

Ruth received her bachelor in social welfare in 1972 and her master of social work in 1976, both from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

When she first started at Lutheran Family Services, Ruth walked into one of the treatment facilities and saw a man with a big tattoo on his arm that read "Born to Lose." Ruth wondered, how many people come here every day with "Born to Lose" tattooed on their heart? At that moment, Ruth realized she was born to help others.

Ruth's list of accolades and awards include: Outstanding Young Women of America, Who's Who of American Women, Social Worker of the Year, Champion for Kids and Families' Lifetime Service Award, Women of Distinction Award, and the Milagro Award. Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska recognized her 25 years of service by establishing the Ruth A. Henrichs Leadership Development Fund.

With a passion for helping all, Ruth has served many boards and organizations at all levels, from being a member to chairperson. She has spent a lifetime dedicated to social service and her personal modus operandi: "To spend your life in service, to express God's love for people." That is what Ruth believes and that is what she has done for so long.

Ruth has made a positive impact in our local community of Omaha, in our State of Nebraska and, indeed, our country. She has made an impact where it matters most, the lives of others.

A COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION SOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to be responsible, to be accountable to the American public, and to deliver a comprehensive immigration solution. Beyond safeguarding our borders and addressing DACA, it is the responsibility of Congress to pass an immigration bill that provides a workable visa system for our farmers and all agriculture producers back home.

No one has worked harder or understands this more than my colleague and former chairman of the House

Committee on Agriculture, Mr. GOODLATTE. His comprehensive immigration bill, Securing America's Future Act, addresses this by reforming the current H-2A visa program. The bill replaces the outdated H-2A program with a new H-2C visa placing jurisdiction within the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security.

It also allows our farmers to access a stable supply of workers year-round, an important change for our farmers that work 365 days a year. I have worked hard on this provision with Chairman GOODLATTE, and I am thankful for the time he took to listen to our farmers back home and incorporate many of their ideas and solutions into his bill.

In Kansas, immigrants make the dairy industry run, they strengthen the farms that provide food on kitchen tables across the country and across the world, and it helped the Kansas agriculture industry become the international powerhouse that it is today. Our farms, our local economy, and all the groceries you buy depend on immigrant labor. To address our current farm labor crisis, we need to create a process that is easier to navigate and allows our farmers to access the labor pool they need.

This Congress has focused on keeping our promises to be accountable, and now is as good a time as any, and is actually a great time, to bring immigration to the forefront and deliver for our constituents. Leaving this to the chance of a slipshod petition with zero chance of being signed by the President is simply not a solution.

I am all in on finding solutions, and while I certainly understand the complexity of this issue, this Congress has proved it can move mountains when, just a few months ago, we passed historic tax reform. And we can tackle our Nation's immigration policy by working together.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Major General Joseph Martin, who serves as the Commanding General of the 1st Infantry Division back at Fort Riley, Kansas. I have had the pleasure of working with General Martin and his wife, Leann, over the past year and have found them to be exceptional assets to Fort Riley, as well as the entire community. Although I am proud of their new journey, I was sad to hear they will soon be departing for a new post.

General Martin graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1986, alongside another fellow Kansan, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

General Martin was commissioned as an armor officer and, after graduation, served in a variety of troop assignments, including leadership within the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command in Iraq, where he partnered with Iraqi and Allied Forces to liberate Mosul. Most recently, he served as the Commanding General for