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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

November 13, 2018.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE BOST to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Bless the Members of this assembly as they return to the work facing them—work that needs to be done. Give them the wisdom they need and the charity they must possess to work together. Help them to make wise decisions in a good manner.

We ask Your blessing as well on those newly elected, or reelected, to this assembly. May they all fully understand the trust that has been given them, to represent not only those whose votes they received, but those who did not vote for them as well. All are citizens, to be represented by the new Members in this people's House.

May Your blessing, O God, be with them and with us all this day and every day to come, and may all we do be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

RECOGNIZING TAYLOR ANDREA E

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere gratitude and appreciation that I have the opportunity to recognize Taylor Andreae, former deputy chief of staff for South Carolina's Second Congressional District. I will always appreciate Taylor for his years of service on behalf of the people of South Carolina.

Taylor is a graduate of Wake Forest University and is a recent graduate of the United States Army War College, where he received a master's degree in strategic studies and national security policy studies.

Taylor worked on a wide array of issues, specializing in armed services, national security, and foreign affairs. Beginning as a military legislative assistant in 2014, it has been an honor to work with such a dedicated public servant who began his service with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM.

Taylor will continue his service as chief of staff for Representative MIKE GALLAGHER. I know his parents, Jane and Chip, are grateful for his success, as both have been congressional staff members, with Chip being former chief

of staff for Senator Richard Lugar from Indiana.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism. Our prayers for the victims of the wildfires in California.

WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, World War I ended 100 years ago. During the brutal, bloody war, thousands were killed in an area of France and Belgium called Flanders.

"In Flanders Fields," by John McCrae.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Mr. Speaker, 116,000 Americans were killed in World War I. Now, after 100 years, there will finally be a memorial erected in D.C. for all the veterans of the great war. It is about time, don't you think? For the worst casualty of war is to be forgotten.

And that is just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

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

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

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



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H9473

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Fulbright Program, enacted in 1946 and sponsored by then-Senator J. William Fulbright, who represented my home State of Arkansas.

This exceptionally American contribution to the world has educated over 360,000 students from 165 countries, including 52 Nobel laureates and 31 heads of state.

Every year, Fulbright scholarships are given to more than 2,500 Americans, from all backgrounds and in all stages of life, the chance to spend time abroad and gain a global perspective on today's most important issues.

Two years ago, I had the opportunity to plant a tree on the Capitol Grounds in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program and its Arkansas roots. This program has funded the academic pursuits of countless American and international scholars while building economic prosperity and promoting America's respect for freedom, the rule of law, and our democratic values.

The Fulbright Program has my support, and all of our citizens should encourage this uniquely American mission of friendship.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of National Adoption Day this coming Saturday.

National Adoption Day began in 2000 when seven cities opened courtrooms on the Saturday before Thanksgiving to alleviate the backlog of pending adoptions. Since then, more than 65,000 children have had their adoption finalized during a National Adoption Day celebration.

The number of North Carolina children in foster care has been increasing, with last year totaling nearly 11,000. There are more than 425,000 children in foster care nationwide, with over 110,000 awaiting adoption by permanent families.

National Adoption Day aims to raise awareness of these children and educate the estimated 47 million Americans who have considered adopting a child in foster care.

May this year's effort be another success by connecting children awaiting adoption with parents who can provide the love and stable environment they need to realize their potential.

RECOGNIZING KEVIN MOONEY

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Kevin Mooney to the communities of Scottsbluff, Gering, and western Nebraska.

This week, after 34 years as a trusted journalist in Nebraska's panhandle, Kevin will retire from his position as news director at KNEB radio.

Throughout his career, Kevin has received six Mark Twain Awards from the Nebraska Associated Press and the Trailblazer Award from the Scottsbluff/Gering United Chamber of Commerce.

Kevin names the local sugar factory explosion in 1996 as the largest story he reported. He stayed on the air all night providing updates to our community.

Kevin is most thankful for his wife, Tracy. He says she has supported him a great deal throughout their 35 years of marriage, given he is on call 24 hours every day.

Even with his busy schedule, Kevin has dedicated himself to community and charity events such as the Thanksgiving in the Valley event. It is a collaboration of KNEB radio and local nonprofits Scottsbluff-Gering Soup Kitchen and Scottsbluff Kiwanis Club. They serve around 400 meals every year on Thanksgiving Day.

Please join me in honoring and thanking Kevin Mooney for his service to Nebraska journalism.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1546

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TIPTON) at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

RABBI MICHOEL BER WEISSMANDL CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2017

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2740) to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl in recognition of his acts of valor during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2740

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl was born in Hungary on October 25, 1903, later moving to Slovakia to study under Rabbi Shumel Dvoid Ungar in Nitra.

(2) During his time in Nitra, he quickly became a senior figure within the local Jewish community and Yeshiva.

(3) Weissmandl was responsible for some of the daring efforts to save the Jewish people of Slovakia from the Holocaust, which include the establishment of a "Working Group", an underground organization that raised funds to negotiate ransom with German and Slovakian officials in order to delay mass deportations.

(4) During the Nazi regime, Weissmandl used his contacts from England to obtain visas, becoming one of the first to actively protect people of Jewish ancestry in Europe.

(5) Weissmandl also wrote telegrams to generate awareness of the Jewish people's plight and encouraged other strategic approaches to stop the Holocaust, including the bombing of railroad tunnels to prevent the transportation of persons to concentration camps.

(6) Weissmandl established a Working Group—a wide variety of people from different political and ideological spectrums—whose common goal was to save people from the "Final Solution".

(7) The Working Group was one of the first to document in writing the accounts of Auschwitz Escapees in a document widely referred to as the "Auschwitz Protocols".

(8) Weissmandl himself later translated the initial documentation from German to Hebrew and included a widely known addendum that pleaded for action.

(9) Weissmandl wrote the first known appeal for the use of Allied air resources to disrupt the Holocaust.

(10) In 1942 when Slovakia started deportation for "resettlement", Rabbi Weissmandl was the first to inform the Working Group that people were being murdered and not sent to work as originally claimed.

(11) Rabbi Weissmandl also played an instrumental role in Solomon Schoenfeld Kindertransport rescue, helping save hundreds of lives.

(12) Rabbi Weissmandl came to America and in 1945 immediately got to work to establish a home and Yeshiva for Holocaust survivors. The Yeshiva of Nitra he established in Mount Kisco, New York, was the first Yeshiva campus in America and became an example that other institutions followed.

(13) Rabbi Weissmandl has significantly influenced the flourishing communities of Talmudic scholars in Brooklyn, New York, and generally across the United States.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design, to Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl in recognition of his acts of valor during World War II.

(b) PARTICIPATION BY WEISSMANDL COMMITTEE.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Speaker and President pro tempore shall ensure that the Weissmandl Committee may accept the medal on behalf of Michael Ber Weissmandl.

(c) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection

(a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(d) **TRANSFER OF MEDAL AFTER PRESENTATION.**—Following the presentation of the gold medal in honor of Michael Ber Weissmandl under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to Samuel Dovid Weissmandl or, should he not be present, to Rabbi Menachem Meir Weissmandl.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the bronze medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses) and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDAL.

(a) **NATIONAL MEDAL.**—The gold medal struck under this Act is a national medal for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2740, the Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2017, introduced on April 25, 2017, by our colleague, Representative NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, cosponsored by Representative MAST of Florida.

The bill authorizes the award of a Congressional Gold Medal to the Jewish rabbi for his acts of valor during World War II to save many Jewish people from Slovakia from persecution, the atrocities and the Holocaust committed by the Nazis during the Second World War.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise as the proud sponsor of the Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2017, which will award a Congressional Gold Medal to the rabbi for his acts of valor during World War II.

Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl was born in Hungary in 1903. In 1931 he moved to Slovakia and quickly became

a senior figure within the local Jewish community and Yeshiva.

As fascism spread across Europe in the late 1930s and early 1940s, Rabbi Weissmandl led some of the most daring efforts to save the Jewish people of Slovakia from the Holocaust.

When the Nazis, aided by members of the puppet government in Slovakia, began to move against the Slovak Jews in 1942, Rabbi Weissmandl became a key member of the Bratislava Working Group. This underground organization was comprised of a wide variety of people from different political and ideological spectrums, but united by a common goal: to protect the Jewish people of Europe from Hitler's Final Solution.

In his role as a member of the Working Group, Rabbi Weissmandl worked to raise funds to negotiate ransom with German and Slovakian officials in order to delay mass deportations. We cannot understate the dangers the rabbi undertook in this endeavor.

Had he approached the wrong official or an unyielding Hitler supporter, he most certainly would have put his own life in jeopardy. Despite that peril, he persevered, demonstrating an unyielding determination to stop the slaughter of the innocent.

Using his contacts in England, Rabbi Weissmandl also worked to secure British visas for more than 60 European rabbis after the annexation of Austria, becoming one of the first individuals to protect European Jews by arranging for their escape to England.

The Working Group was also one of the first to record the accounts of Auschwitz escapees in a document widely referred to as the Auschwitz Protocols. Weissmandl later translated the initial documentation from German to Hebrew and included an addendum that pleaded for further action.

He also wrote the first known appeal for the use of Allied air power to disrupt the Holocaust, including the use of aerial bombs to destroy the rail lines and tunnels leading to Auschwitz.

During one of the darkest periods in human history, Rabbi Weissmandl's efforts to protect the lives of European Jews at the risk of his own life reflect true heroism in the face of unspeakable evil.

We must never forget these contributions, and it is fitting that we honor his legacy by awarding a Congressional Gold Medal in his name.

Mr. Speaker, at a time of unparalleled evil, Rabbi Weissmandl took extraordinary risks to save the lives of Slovakian Jews. To this day, his influence can be felt throughout the Jewish community, not only here in the United States, but around the world.

It is with the utmost respect and honor that I have introduced this bill to award Rabbi Weissmandl with a Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian award in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Representative BRIAN MAST, for introducing this bill with me and his work to advance this legislation. I also

want to thank my 295 other colleagues who have cosponsored the bill. I strongly urge passage of the bill.

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Weissmandl's life story is uplifting and his actions are inspiring. This Gold Medal is an overdue honor and is supported by 296 Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its immediate passage, and I want to thank Chairman HENSARLING, Ranking Member WATERS, Representative VELÁZQUEZ, and Representative MAST for their leadership on this important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2740.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4033) to reauthorize the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4033

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING ACT OF 1992.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31h(a)) is amended by striking "2018" and inserting "2023".

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 4(b)(1) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c(b)(1)) is amended by striking "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" each place it appears in subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting "National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act".

(b) **GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 5(a)(3) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31d(a)(3)) is amended by striking "Associate Director for Geology" and inserting "Associate Director for Core Science Systems".

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "section 6(d)(3)" and inserting "section 4(d)(3)";

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking "section 6(d)(1)" and inserting "section 4(d)(1)"; and

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking "section 6(d)(2)" and inserting "section 4(d)(2)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor H.R. 4033, the National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act. This commonsense measure will continue funding for advanced digital geologic maps in three-dimensional models by reauthorizing funding for the program through 2023. An identical companion bill, S. 1787, was introduced in the Senate by Senator MURKOWSKI and has been favorably reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Geologic maps provide valuable information needed for identifying energy, mineral, and water resources, geologic and environmental hazards, unstable grounds subject to landslides, swelling soils, floodplains, and abandoned mine lands.

With this knowledge, communities and citizens are able to plan for septic systems in rural areas, water treatment facilities, road construction and maintenance, home construction, and other infrastructure.

The Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 established the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, or NCGMP. This program allows for coordination between the United States Geological Survey and the various state geological surveys, allowing for geologic maps to be produced efficiently and cost-effectively.

The original authorizing act also created the National Geologic Database, which catalogs data on most geologic maps ever produced in the U.S., which to date has resulted in more than 100,000 products.

Each State and Puerto Rico has an advisory committee and a review panel to analyze the effectiveness of these projects. More than 8,500 new geologic maps have been produced through the NCGMP, with an average of 350 new maps and reports created each year. That is about one a day. About 53 percent of the United States now has been mapped as a result.

The benefits from this program have been felt by end users across the country. Geologic maps in Kentucky, for example, have assisted city planners, water systems developers, and producers of coal and other mineral resources. In Ohio, developers and engineers who used geologic maps were estimated to save an average of \$50,000 on each project. In my home State of Colorado, this program resulted in the production of an advanced geologic map and companion report that showcased recreational and historical min-

ing, leading to efficiency opportunities from Leadville to Salida.

Reauthorizing the National Geologic Mapping Act through H.R. 4033 will continue to provide the economic and developmental benefits of geologic mapping, with effects enjoyed across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4033, and I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) to give his remarks.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4033, the National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act, a bipartisan, practical piece of legislation.

I am proud to have cosponsored this bill with my friend from Colorado and colleague on the Natural Resources Committee, Congressman LAMBORN.

Our bill would reauthorize the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program for an additional 5 years, which is the primary source of funds to produce geologic maps in the United States.

Even though most people are not familiar with geologic maps, it is hard to overstate their importance.

Geologic maps are essential in supporting a variety of industries, services, and activities that hold immense societal and economic value.

□ 1600

Geologic maps are used to locate groundwater resources and evaluate groundwater quality leading to better land and habitat management decisions.

Geologic maps help city planners, emergency responders, and landowners assess how vulnerable an area is to sinkholes, landslides, earthquakes, floods, and other deadly and destructive natural hazards.

Geologic maps enable the government and industry to locate and develop mineral resources used for a variety of scientific applications and in military technology and in consumer products.

Further, geologic maps provide valuable information that engineers and developers use when designing and constructing highways, bridges, tunnels, and other transportation assets.

In my home State of Maryland, the value and importance of geologic maps are evident. Even though Maryland is a compact State, it has an incredible variety of landscapes and geology stretching from the beaches on the Atlantic Coast to the Appalachian Mountains.

This type of diversity in our geology demands a robust understanding of the science and an extensive mapping of underground formations.

On top of this, Maryland is home to several institutions that rely on the

secondary and tertiary benefits of the USGS geologic mapping program. The NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Prince George's County, the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, and our military cyber operations in Fort Meade all reap the rewards of a Nation that has broadened its knowledge and capabilities by investing in geological mapping.

There is no doubt the U.S. mapping program is vital to our Nation's safety and prosperity, and I urge a vote in favor.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend across the aisle, Mr. BROWN, for his work on this bill. It was a good collaboration. I appreciate his remarks tonight, and I appreciate what he did. I look forward to working with him in the future.

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

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

This bill would extend the tenure of a very successful bedrock science program for an additional 5 years, as well as make some technical changes to the law.

Since 1992, the National Geologic Mapping Act has supported geologic mapping in the United States through the establishment of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, or NCGMP. The NCGMP is responsible for supporting geologic mapping within the United States and has done so successfully for over 25 years by supporting efforts at the Federal, State, and university levels.

Geologic maps are used in several important ways: mineral, energy, and water resource exploration; geoscience research; toxic and nuclear waste disposal; environmental land use planning; decreasing the impact of natural hazards; constructing and maintaining infrastructure; and much more.

Reliable and accurate geologic mapping is underappreciated by, and in most cases invisible to, the public, but it underpins huge sectors of our economy and is essential for improving the health and safety of every American.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives LAMBORN and BROWN for their work on this bill and am happy to voice my support of it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4033.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2018

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 5787) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping of such units, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5787

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), each map included in the set of maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relates to a Unit of such System referred to in subsection (b) of this section is replaced in such set with the map described in subsection (b) with respect to that Unit.

(b) REPLACEMENT MAPS DESCRIBED.—The replacement maps referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The map entitled “Delaware Seashore Unit DE-07/DE-07P North Bethany Beach Unit H01” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE-07, Unit DE-07P, and Unit H01.

(2) The map entitled “Pine Island Bay Unit NC-01/NC-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-01 and Unit NC-01P.

(3) The map entitled “Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC-05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-05P.

(4) The map entitled “Hammocks Beach Unit NC-06/NC-06P (2 of 2) Onslow Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.

(5) The map entitled “Onslow Beach Complex L05 (2 of 2) Topsail Unit L06 (1 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.

(6) The map entitled “Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(7) The map entitled “Litchfield Beach Unit M02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M03” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(8) The map entitled “Fort Clinch Unit FL-01/FL-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-01 and Unit FL-01P.

(9) The map entitled “Usina Beach Unit P04A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P04A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(10) The map entitled “Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(11) The map entitled “Spessard Holland Park Unit FL-13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(12) The map entitled “Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL-14P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL-14P.

(13) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.

(14) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.

(15) The map entitled “Blowing Rocks Unit FL-15 Jupiter Beach Unit FL-16P Carlin Unit FL-17P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-15, Unit FL-16P, and Unit FL-17P.

(16) The map entitled “MacArthur Beach Unit FL-18P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-18P.

(17) The map entitled “Birch Park Unit FL-19P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-19P.

(18) The map entitled “Lloyd Beach Unit FL-20P North Beach Unit P14A” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-20P and Unit P14A.

(19) The map entitled “Tavernier Key Unit FL-39 Snake Creek Unit FL-40” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-39 and Unit FL-40.

(20) The map entitled “Channel Key Unit FL-43 Toms Harbor Keys Unit FL-44 Deer/Long Point Keys Unit FL-45” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-43, Unit FL-44, and FL-45.

(21) The map entitled “Boot Key Unit FL-46” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-46.

(22) The map entitled “Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL-67/FL-67P Sanibel Island Complex P18P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL-67, and Unit FL-67P.

(23) The map entitled “Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(24) The map entitled “Venice Inlet Unit FL-71P Casey Key Unit P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.

(25) The map entitled “Lido Key Unit FL-72P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-72P.

(26) The map entitled “De Soto Unit FL-73P Rattlesnake Key Unit FL-78 Bishop Harbor Unit FL-82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-73P, Unit FL-78, and Unit FL-82.

(27) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL-80P Egmont Key Unit FL-81/FL-81P The Reefs Unit P24P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-80P, Unit FL-81, and Unit FL-81P.

(28) The map entitled “Cockroach Bay Unit FL-83” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-83.

(29) The map entitled “Sand Key Unit FL-85P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-85P.

(30) The map entitled “Pepperfish Keys Unit P26” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P26.

(31) The map entitled “Peninsula Point Unit FL-89” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-89.

(32) The map entitled “Phillips Inlet Unit FL-93/FL-93P Deer Lake Complex FL-94” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-93, Unit FL-93P, and Unit FL-94.

(33) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (1 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(34) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(35) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—For purposes of subsection (a)—

(1) nothing in this section affects the boundaries of any of Units NC-06 and NC-06P;

(2) the occurrence in subsection (b) of the name of a Unit solely in the title of a map shall not be construed to be a reference to such Unit; and

(3) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units P18P, FL-71P, and P24P in a map referred to in paragraph (22), (24), or (27) of subsection (b) shall not be construed to affect the boundaries of such Unit.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “replaced,” after “may be”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “replaces such a map or” after “that specifically”.

SEC. 3. DIGITAL MAPS OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM UNITS.

Section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the first sentence the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) DIGITAL MAPS.—

“(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(B) EFFECT.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.”.

SEC. 4. REPEAL OF REPORT.

Section 3 of Public Law 109-226 is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, sponsored by our colleague from Florida, Congressman NEAL DUNN.

This legislation codifies modernized, digital maps under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act and was developed in a collaborative manner with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Members whose districts are impacted by the map revisions. Only those maps that received sign-off from the affected Members were included in this package.

I thank Mr. DUNN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, and all who participated in this process for their hard work on this important issue.

The Coastal Barrier Resources System has proven to be a win-win for the

taxpayers and the environment since its enactment in 1982, saving the taxpayers billions of dollars by avoiding Federal investment in undeveloped storm- and flood-prone areas. H.R. 5787 will strengthen and update this system and allow its success to continue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5787 and I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER), my colleague.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA for working with myself and Congressman DUNN to quickly pass this important piece of legislation.

In my home State of Delaware and in communities all over the country, our beaches and coastlines are critical not only for their contributions to our economy, but also for their natural beauty. For too long, those communities were encroached upon by overly ambitious development. That development was, in part, aided by programs that were put in place by the Federal Government.

In the 1980s, Congress recognized the burden that development was placing on local communities and passed the Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The act ensured that certain coastal areas were removed from the Federal programs that incentivized increased development.

Through the creation of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, coastal communities across the United States were able to ensure that their cherished natural heritage was protected and preserved for generations to come.

As the years passed, the coastal communities across America evolved. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act should have evolved as well. Unfortunately, that didn't happen, and it has been far too long since the maps designating areas belonging to the Coastal Barrier Resources System were updated. It was through the efforts of the Members of those coastal communities that this problem was identified.

We are the people's House, and the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018 emanated from the thoughts and concerns of everyday citizens. It was the voice of a Member of my home State of Delaware that brought the issue to my attention, and I would be remiss if I didn't recognize him.

Tom D'Amico, the president of the South Shore Homeowners Association, shared with me just how badly outdated the maps were. Tom and other coastal Delawareans told me that the only way in which the Coastal Barrier

Resources Act could truly be effective is if the maps designating the exempt areas were kept up-to-date.

I should also recognize the efforts of my State's senior Senator and ranking member on the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, TOM CARPER. I know that Senator CARPER has been paying very close attention to this issue, as it has impacted our shorelines for many years.

Finally, I recognize my friend and gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN). While, initially, Members from many States had introduced legislation updating maps for their individual States, it became clear that one bill that would update all the maps across the country would be the most effective and efficient way to accomplish our goals. When I came to Congress, I made a promise to the people of Delaware to work with other Members not based on the letter that was next to their name, but rather by finding Members with common interests, common challenges, and those who were willing to work to find common solutions. I am proud to have found a partner for this bill in Mr. DUNN.

From the coasts of Delaware to Florida, to Louisiana, to Hawaii, and to the Virgin Islands, we all have a common interest in maintaining the natural beauty of our great country. While development is crucial to the continued economic growth in our country, we recognize that not every place is appropriate for development. We should not only acknowledge the wisdom of the 97th United States Congress in passing the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, but do everything possible to uphold its legacy by ensuring that the maps are updated and modernized, as this bill has done.

Mr. Speaker, I also recognize Congressman Tom Evans, who was an original cosponsor from the State of Delaware.

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN), who introduced the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to be here today for the opportunity to speak on this bipartisan, commonsense bill to provide much-needed modernization and updates of the Coastal Barrier Resources System maps. I thank Chairman BISHOP for his work throughout this process, as well as my colleague on the other side of the aisle, my friend, Representative BLUNT ROCHESTER, for her work on this issue as well.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act, signed into law in 1982, is meant to preserve our Nation's barrier islands by barring Federal funds and financial assistance from being used there, which therefore disincentivizes development. This bill maintains these protections for our Nation's barrier islands while

simply providing for more precise digital maps to distinguish the CBRA zones.

For decades, some of my constituents throughout the Second District of Florida have been burdened by being erroneously included in the CBRA zones. In some cases, this is due to the width of the pencil marks outlining the boundaries on the original outdated, hand-drawn maps. This was unacceptable in 1982, and it is outrageous in 2018.

Now, more than ever, in the wake of one of the most devastating hurricanes in American history, a lack of access to Federal resources is particularly debilitating for residents in coastal communities across the Florida panhandle. This means no flood insurance, no FEMA assistance, or no SBA loans. Being included in the CBRA zones actually precludes the use of the funds from the BP oil spill in 2010.

I am grateful that this bill will provide a remedy for some people who are dealing with these unnecessary burdens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I encourage the Senate to take it up before the end of Congress.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I commend Congressman DUNN and Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER for their leadership on this bipartisan bill to codify a series of updated Coastal Barrier Resources System pilot project maps.

This legislation, much like the underlying act, demonstrates that good environmental stewardship, conservation, and coastal resiliency go hand in hand with responsible taxpayer protections.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5787, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

FLATSIDE WILDERNESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 5636) to designate additions to the Flatside Wilderness on the Ouachita National Forest, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5636

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Flatside Wilderness Enhancement Act".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO FLATSIDE WILDERNESS.

Section 3(d) of Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-508; 98 Stat. 2349) is amended by inserting "and certain land in the Ouachita National Forest, which comprise approximately 640 acres, as generally depicted as 'Recommended Wilderness Area' on the map titled 'Flatside Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness Area', dated September 6, 2018" after "1984".

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS ADDITION.

The wilderness addition created under section 2 shall be known as the Bethune Woods-Flatside Wilderness. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to such portion of the Flatside Wilderness shall be deemed to be a reference to the Bethune Woods-Flatside Wilderness.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5636 adds approximately 640 acres to the 9,500-acre Flatside Wilderness in the Ouachita National Forest.

□ 1615

This land has been studied and recommended as an addition to the wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service.

The bill also names the addition after Congressman Ed Bethune, who served the people of Arkansas from 1979 to 1985.

This relatively minor change will establish more manageable wilderness boundaries, allowing the Forest Service to take better care of the land. Most importantly, this new wilderness designation has local support and support from the Arkansas delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Congressman FRENCH HILL, for introducing this legislation to benefit his district. I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This bill amends the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984 to designate 640

acres in the Ouachita National Forest. We are pleased to work with our colleagues across the aisle to identify areas that deserve wilderness designation and to increase conservation opportunities for our most wild and serene places.

This bill adds to a conservation legacy signed into law by President Reagan and demonstrates that protection of public lands can be a bipartisan priority. We look forward to continuing this work as we wrap up the year and move into the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who introduced the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Colorado for the time, and I appreciate the opportunity today to be on the House floor to talk about H.R. 5636, the Flatside Wilderness Enhancement Act, to preserve the wilderness areas for future generations of Arkansans.

On October 19, 1984, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the Arkansas Wilderness Act, which set aside the first wilderness areas in the State of Arkansas. One of those wilderness areas created by this act was Flatside, which is located in both Perry County and Saline County, both of which are in my district.

In 2005, the U.S. Forest Service recommended that these 640 acres be included in the national wilderness program, stating that adding these lands to the wilderness program would establish a more logical and manageable boundary for these areas and is consistent with the forest management plan.

This measure is a first step in enhancing Flatside. Additional measures are being considered to study other U.S. forest lands that are suitable for addition to the area adjacent to Flatside. We are also working to restore certain adjacent areas that were in former private ownership to native species.

Perry County offers something very special for Arkansans, visitors young and old alike, seeking a unique, authentic outdoor recreation experience. This tourism has had a positive effect on Arkansas' economy, especially in these largely rural counties. By increasing the wilderness area and promoting it, Arkansas, especially in Perry County, can attract more people to enjoy these natural resources and continue the trend of tourism's positive impact on Arkansas' economy.

It is important to note that this bill is narrowly tailored to only place lands carefully selected by the U.S. Forest Service into the wilderness area. It will not affect any private property.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, this bill is of particular importance to me because, as a young Senate staffer working on the Hill in 1984, I was able

to work with then-Senator Dale Bumpers' office from Arkansas and Representative Ed Bethune's office and helped to secure the passage of the Arkansas Wilderness Act in the Senate. What a treat, three decades later, for me now to represent the Second District of Arkansas and see this good work continue, while also being able to recognize my predecessor, former Congressman of Arkansas' Second District, Ed Bethune.

I believe naming this tract for Congressman Bethune is a proper way to recognize him for his dedicated service for conservation causes important to The Natural State. This enthusiasm is shared by the entire Arkansas delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friends, Chairman BISHOP and Representative WESTERMAN, for their help in advocating for this bill that is so important to my district, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5636, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6064) to rename the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6064

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge was created in 1968. It is located on the north shore of Long Island in eastern Nassau County, is the largest refuge in the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex, and receives the most public use of all the refuges in the Complex.

(2) The State of New York designated Oyster Bay a significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat. It is especially important for wintering waterfowl such as black duck, greater scaup, bufflehead, canvasback and long-tailed ducks. Management activities include wetland restoration and protection of the natural shoreline and vegetation.

(3) The refuge is unique in consisting solely of bay bottom and adjacent shoreline up to the mean high-tide mark. Ninety percent of New York's commercial oyster harvest comes from the refuge. Visitors enjoy fishing, wildlife observation, photography and environmental education. The refuge is truly a national treasure.

(4) Many visitors are unaware that were it not for the tireless work and advocacy of then-freshman Congressman Lester Wolff, this area would today be an 8.5-mile causeway and bridge across Long Island Sound between Oyster Bay and Rye, New York, connecting Nassau and Westchester Counties.

(5) The bridge was first proposed by Robert Moses, the well-known New York City Planner, to divert traffic from New York City. Former Governor Nelson Rockefeller signed into law legislation creating the bridge authorized by the New York State Legislature in 1967.

(6) Congressman Wolff, elected in 1964, quickly decided the bridge would be an intrusion in a pristine area, and that Long Island Sound was a very precious resource that was despoiled. The conservation threats in the mid-1960s were suburban development, wetland filling, and industrial pollution. The fight to preserve this land became an enormous political fight and is considered to be a turning point in New York State's environmental legacy.

(7) With State and local political and community leaders, and especially the North Shore leaders and the Committee to Save the Long Island Sound, Congressman Wolff arranged a meeting with Department of the Interior representatives and local leaders where the idea of creating a wildlife refuge from municipal and privately owned wetlands was created.

(8) The Town of Oyster Bay, in which one end of the bridge was to be located, deeded 5,000 acres of wetlands to the United States to be maintained as a Federal wildlife preserve. It was stipulated that if the Department of the Interior agreed to an intrusion of the property, it would revert to the town. Creating a Federal wildlife preserve provided the land with Federal protection.

(9) Because of the vision, dedication, and perseverance of Congressman Lester Wolff, all of us and future generations can enjoy the beauty and magnificence of this refuge.

SEC. 2. RENAMING THE OYSTER BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AS THE CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) RENAMING.—The unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System known as the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge and located near Oyster Bay, New York, shall be known as the "Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System known as the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge is deemed to be a reference to the "Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6064 would rename the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Ref-

uge as the Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge in honor of the former Long Island North Shore Congressman.

Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1965, Congressman Wolff served eight terms representing the people of New York. During that time, he successfully pushed to create the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge on the north shore of Long Island. It is both the largest refuge in the Long Island refuge complex and the most popular with visitors.

Congressman Wolff has the distinction of being the oldest living former Member of Congress. To this day, he continues to host a weekly PBS show called "Ask Congress," where he works to connect the American people with U.S. legislators.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by yielding 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), my colleague, who was the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii and the gentleman from Colorado for recognizing me to support H.R. 6064, which will rename the Oyster Bay Wildlife Refuge as the Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge.

As Congressman LAMBORN pointed out, Congressman Wolff is the oldest living former Member of Congress, and he will be celebrating his 100th birthday on January 4, 2019.

The Congressman, back in the 1960s, got into a big battle with a very well-known figure in New York in government and politics at the time, and really known throughout the Nation as the Power Broker, Robert Moses.

They wanted to build a bridge across the Long Island Sound from Connecticut to Oyster Bay, and Congressman Wolff, who was a freshman Congressman at the time, recognized the importance of preserving this important natural resource and created the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge. It is one of the most important areas for natural refuge anywhere on the north shore of Long Island today and home to many types of waterfowl, such as black ducks; greater scaups; bufflehead, canvasback, and long-tail ducks; as well as great herons; and, now, osprey and red-tailed hawks.

This was a major battle when the environmental movement was very nascent at the time in the United States of America, and it took tremendous courage on the part of Congressman Wolff to stand up to Robert Moses at the time and the Governor of New York State, then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller, to preserve this important piece of property, as well as to block the bridge that would have gone across the Long Island Sound, an 8.5-mile bridge across the Long Island Sound from Connecticut to Long Island.

So this is a great, fitting tribute for a wonderful man who we hope will be

able to enjoy his 100th birthday celebrating the naming of the Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, we are prepared to close.

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

I would like to commend Representative SUOZZI for this bipartisan initiative to honor the legacy of Congressman Lester Wolff, who had the foresight to protect Oyster Bay from unnecessary development. Thanks to his hard work and vision, the refuge remains an important stopover for wintering waterfowl and a popular destination for outdoor recreation. This bill is a fitting tribute that deserves our support.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6064.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY AROUND THE DICKINSON RESERVOIR

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 440) to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain Federal property around the Dickinson Reservoir in the State of North Dakota, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 440

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term "Department" means Dickinson Parks & Recreation in Dickinson, North Dakota.

(2) DICKINSON RESERVOIR.—The term "Dickinson Reservoir" means the Dickinson Reservoir constructed as part of the Dickinson Unit, Heart Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944") (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(3) GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS.—The term "game and fish headquarters" means the approximately 10 acres of land depicted as "Game and Fish Headquarters" on the Map.

(4) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term "Management Agreement" means the management agreement entitled "Management Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation, et al., for the Development, Management, Operation, and Maintenance of Lands

and Recreation Facilities at Dickinson Reservoir", MA No. 07AG602222, Modification No. 1 and dated March 15, 2017.

(5) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, entitled "Dickinson Reservoir", and dated May 2018.

(6) PERMITTED CABIN LAND.—The term "permitted cabin land" means the land depicted as "Permitted Cabin Land" on the Map.

(7) PROPERTY.—The term "property" means any cabin site located on permitted cabin land for which a permit is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(8) RECREATION LAND.—The term "recreation land" means the land depicted as "Recreation and Public Purpose Lands" on the Map.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(10) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of North Dakota, acting through the North Dakota Game and Fish Department.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCES TO DICKINSON DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION.

(a) CONVEYANCES TO DICKINSON DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the management requirements of paragraph (3) and the easements and reservations under section 4, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Department all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

- (A) the recreation land; and
- (B) the permitted cabin land.

(2) COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall convey the land described in paragraph (1) at no cost.

(B) TITLE TRANSFER; LAND SURVEYS.—As a condition of the conveyances under paragraph (1), the Department shall agree to pay all survey and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (1).

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) RECREATION LAND.—The Department shall manage the recreation land conveyed under paragraph (1)—

- (i) for recreation and public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.);
- (ii) for public access;
- (iii) for fish and wildlife habitat; or
- (iv) to preserve the natural character of the recreation land.

(B) PERMITTED CABIN LAND.—The Department shall manage the permitted cabin land conveyed under paragraph (1)—

- (i) for cabins or recreational residences in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act; or
- (ii) for any of the recreation land management purposes described in subparagraph (A).

(4) HAYING AND GRAZING.—With respect to recreation land conveyed under paragraph (1) that is used for haying or grazing authorized by the Management Agreement as of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department may continue to permit haying and grazing in a manner that is permissible under the 1 or more haying or grazing contracts in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REVERSION.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the requirements described in subparagraph (A) or (B), respectively, of subsection (a)(3), the parcel of land shall, at

the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(c) SALE OF PERMITTED CABIN LAND BY DEPARTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Department sells any parcel of permitted cabin land conveyed under subsection (a)(1)(B), the parcel shall be sold at fair market value, as determined by a third-party appraiser in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, subject to paragraph (2).

(2) IMPROVEMENTS.—For purposes of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1), any improvements on the permitted cabin land made by the permit holder shall not be included in the appraised value of the land.

(3) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND BY THE DEPARTMENT.—If the Department sells a parcel of permitted cabin land conveyed under subsection (a)(1)(B), the Department shall pay to the Secretary the amount of any proceeds of the sale that exceed the costs of preparing the sale by the Department.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO THE SECRETARY.—Any amounts paid to the Secretary for land conveyed by the Secretary under this Act shall be made available to the Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance, for activities relating to the operation of the Dickinson Dam and Reservoir.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS TO THE STATE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the game and fish headquarters, on the condition that the game and fish headquarters continue to be used as a game and fish headquarters or substantially similar purposes.

(b) REVERSION.—If land conveyed under subsection (a) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the requirements described in that subsection, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. RESERVATIONS, EASEMENTS, AND OTHER OUTSTANDING RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each conveyance to the Department or the State pursuant to this Act shall be made subject to—

- (1) valid existing rights;
- (2) operational requirements of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944") (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665), including the Dickinson Reservoir;
- (3) any flowage easement reserved by the United States to allow full operation of Dickinson Reservoir for authorized purposes;
- (4) reservations described in the Management Agreement;
- (5) oil, gas, and other mineral rights reserved of record, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by, or in favor of, the United States or a third party;
- (6) any permit, license, lease, right-of-use, flowage easement, or right-of-way of record in, on, over, or across the applicable property or Federal land, whether owned by the United States or a third party, as of the date of enactment of this Act;
- (7) a deed restriction that prohibits building any new permanent structure on property below an elevation of 2,430.6 feet; and
- (8) the granting of applicable easements for—

- (A) vehicular access to the property; and
- (B) access to, and use of, all docks, boat-houses, ramps, retaining walls, and other improvements for which access is provided in the permit for use of the property as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LIABILITY; TAKING.—

(1) LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for flood damage to a property subject to a permit, the Department, or the State, or for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to a permit holder, the Department, or the State, other than for damages caused by an act or omission of the United States or an employee, agent, or contractor of the United States before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TAKING.—Any temporary flooding or flood damage to the property of a permit holder, the Department, or the State, shall not be considered to be a taking by the United States.

SEC. 5. INTERIM REQUIREMENTS.

During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of conveyance of a property or parcel of land under this Act, the provisions of the Management Agreement that are applicable to the property or land, or to leases between the State and the Secretary, and any applicable permits, shall remain in force and effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 440, sponsored by Senator HOEVEN of North Dakota. This legislation is nearly identical to legislation sponsored by our colleague who will soon be departing us, Congressman KEVIN CRAMER, which was favorably reported by the Natural Resources Committee in August.

This legislation would transfer small parcels of Federal land immediately surrounding Dickinson Reservoir in North Dakota. This will allow members of the local community to purchase the land under their own homes, providing them with financial security and the community with increased tax revenue that will be reinvested toward the upkeep of the reservoir.

Other land will remain in use for recreation, public access, fish and wildlife habitat, a fish and game headquarters, or preserved in its natural character. If the land is not used for these purposes, it will revert to the Federal Government.

Federal ownership of the land has led to financial uncertainty for private citizens and the State, and I applaud the dedication of former Natural Resources Committee member and future Senator CRAMER and Senator HOEVEN to alleviating these bureaucratic challenges and supporting their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 440 authorizes the conveyance of certain public lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation around the Dickinson Reservoir in North Dakota. I am glad to say that this bill ensures that taxpayers receive appropriate compensation for transferred public lands. The legislation also ensures that transferred recreation lands continue to be available to the public for recreational uses.

Congress has a long tradition of approving public land conveyances so long as they promote public purposes and provide appropriate compensation to the American taxpayers. S. 440 meets these requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), who will speak on this and the following bill, because they are very similar.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman LAMBORN, Chairman BISHOP, and the ranking member for their cooperation and for helping me move this important legislation that was sponsored, as Chairman LAMBORN said, by Senator HOEVEN, and for working on my companion bills that were introduced in the House earlier this year. I appreciate the hearings that the Natural Resources Committee held and for favorably reporting the bills out of the committee.

These two bills to convey BOR property to local park entities are very important to many of my constituents. In July, two of those constituents, Tom Fisher and Craig Headland, came to Washington to testify in support of these bills. Combined, they represented over 100 families with homes on these reclamation properties who wished to cast aside the uncertainties of residing on Federal land and carry out their dreams of home ownership by purchasing the lands they maintain.

Certainty, not only for them, of course, but for financial lenders, will generate greater investment in these properties to improve the lifestyle and the local economy, while maintaining the integrity of the use of the reservoirs.

The land, beyond those residents, which makes up the vast majority of the acreage, will continue to be open to the public for recreation and other uses to the benefit of our people. As a firm believer in land use decisionmaking authority being as local as possible, I believe these bills will allow for better management and improved opportunities for the citizens of North Dakota and for our visitors.

Lastly, I want to thank the administration for working on these bills with Senator HOEVEN and me. I am grateful that the administration is willing to work on issues such as these that have carried on for years, and sometimes decades, with indecision and delay.

So I urge support by my colleagues and, again, thank the chairman, the ranking member, and the committee for their good work.

□ 1630

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 440, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY AROUND THE JAMESTOWN RESERVOIR IN THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2074) to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain Federal property around the Jamestown Reservoir in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2074

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Stutsman County Park Board in Jamestown, North Dakota.

(2) GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS.—The term “game and fish headquarters” means the land depicted as “Game and Fish Headquarters” on the Map.

(3) JAMESTOWN RESERVOIR.—The term “Jamestown Reservoir” means the Jamestown Reservoir constructed as a unit of the Missouri-Souris Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood Control Act of 1944”) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(4) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term “Management Agreement” means the management agreement entitled “Management Agreement between the United States of America and Stutsman County Park Board for the Management, Development, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation and Related Improvements and Facilities at Jamestown Reservoir Stutsman County, North Dakota”, numbered 15-LM-60-2255, and dated February 17, 2015.

(5) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, entitled “Jamestown Reservoir”, and dated May 2018.

(6) PERMITTED CABIN LAND.—The term “permitted cabin land” means the land depicted as “Permitted Cabin Lands” on the Map.

(7) PROPERTY.—The term “property” means any cabin site located on permitted cabin land for which a permit is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(8) RECREATION LAND.—The term “recreation land” means the land depicted as “Recreation and Public Purpose Lands” on the Map.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(10) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of North Dakota, acting through the North Dakota Game and Fish Department.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCES TO STUTSMAN COUNTY PARK BOARD.

(a) CONVEYANCES TO STUTSMAN COUNTY PARK BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the management requirements of paragraph (3) and the easements and reservations under section 4, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Board all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(A) the recreation land; and

(B) the permitted cabin land.

(2) COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall convey the land described in paragraph (1) at no cost.

(B) TITLE TRANSFER; LAND SURVEYS.—As a condition of the conveyances under paragraph (1), the Board shall agree to pay all survey and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (1).

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) RECREATION LAND.—The Board shall manage the recreation land conveyed under paragraph (1)—

(i) for recreation and public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.);

(ii) for public access;

(iii) for fish and wildlife habitat; or

(iv) to preserve the natural character of the recreation land.

(B) PERMITTED CABIN LAND.—The Board shall manage the permitted cabin land conveyed under paragraph (1)—

(i) for cabins or recreational residences in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) for any of the recreation land management purposes described in subparagraph (A).

(4) HAYING AND GRAZING.—With respect to recreation land conveyed under paragraph (1) that is used for haying or grazing authorized by the Management Agreement as of the date of enactment of this Act, the Board may continue to permit haying and grazing in a manner that is permissible under the 1 or more haying or grazing contracts in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REVERSION.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the requirements described in subparagraph (A) or (B), respectively, of subsection (a)(3), the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(c) SALE OF PERMITTED CABIN LAND BY BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Board sells any parcel of permitted cabin land conveyed under subsection (a)(1)(B), the parcel shall be sold at fair market value, as determined by a third-party appraiser in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, subject to paragraph (2).

(2) IMPROVEMENTS.—For purposes of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1), any improvements on the permitted cabin land made by a permit holder shall not be included in the appraised value of the land.

(3) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND BY THE BOARD.—If the Board sells a parcel of permitted cabin land conveyed under subsection (a)(1)(B), the Board shall pay to the

Secretary the amount of any proceeds of the sale that exceed the costs of preparing the sale by the Board.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO THE SECRETARY.**—Any amounts paid to the Secretary for land conveyed by the Secretary under this Act shall be made available to the Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance, for activities relating to the operation of the Jamestown Dam and Reservoir.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS TO THE STATE.

(a) **CONVEYANCE OF GAME AND FISH HEADQUARTERS.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the game and fish headquarters, on the condition that the game and fish headquarters continue to be used as a game and fish headquarters or substantially similar purposes.

(b) **REVERSION.**—If land conveyed under subsection (a) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the requirements described in that subsection, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. RESERVATIONS, EASEMENTS, AND OTHER OUTSTANDING RIGHTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each conveyance to the Board or the State pursuant to this Act shall be made subject to—

- (1) valid existing rights;
- (2) operational requirements of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood Control Act of 1944”) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665), including the Jamestown Reservoir;
- (3) any flowage easement reserved by the United States to allow full operation of the Jamestown Reservoir for authorized purposes;
- (4) reservations described in the Management Agreement;
- (5) oil, gas, and other mineral rights reserved of record, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by, or in favor of, the United States or a third party;
- (6) any permit, license, lease, right-of-use, flowage easement, or right-of-way of record in, on, over, or across the applicable property or Federal land, whether owned by the United States or a third party, as of the date of enactment of this Act;
- (7) a deed restriction that prohibits building any new permanent structure on property below an elevation of 1,454 feet; and
- (8) the granting of applicable easements for—

- (A) vehicular access to the property; and
- (B) access to, and use of, all docks, boat-houses, ramps, retaining walls, and other improvements for which access is provided in the permit for use of the property as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **LIABILITY; TAKING.**—

(1) **LIABILITY.**—The United States shall not be liable for flood damage to a property subject to a permit, the Board, or the State, or for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to a permit holder, the Board, or the State, other than for damages caused by an act or omission of the United States or an employee, agent, or contractor of the United States before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **TAKING.**—Any temporary flooding or flood damage to the property of a permit holder, the Board, or the State, shall not be considered to be a taking by the United States.

SEC. 5. INTERIM REQUIREMENTS.

During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of conveyance of a property or parcel of land

under this Act, the provisions of the Management Agreement that are applicable to the property or land, or to leases between the State and the Secretary, and any applicable permits, shall remain in force and effect.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2074 sponsored by Senator HOEVEN of North Dakota. This legislation is nearly identical to legislation sponsored by our colleague, Congressman KEVIN CRAMER, which was favorably reported by the Natural Resources Committee in August.

This is another bill similar to the one that was discussed a few minutes ago that looks to transfer small parcels of Federal land to State and local government, this time surrounding the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota. The land will continue to be used for recreation and public purposes, public access, fish and wildlife habitat, a fish and game headquarters, and for cabins. If any of the land is sold, the proceeds will be given to the Federal Government or the land will revert to the United States.

Like S. 440, which the House just considered, this legislation aims to alleviate financial uncertainty for private citizens residing around the reservoir and will help support the local community through tax revenue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2074 authorizes the conveyance of certain public lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation around Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota.

Like S. 440, this bill ensures that taxpayers receive appropriate compensation for transferred lands and also ensures that transferred recreation lands continue to be available to the public for recreational uses.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of S. 2074, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, S. 2074, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2018

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6146) to authorize, direct, expedite, and facilitate a land exchange in Yavapai County, Arizona, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6146

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cottonwood Land Exchange Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 80 acres of land within the Coconino National Forest, in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as “Coconino National Forest Parcels ‘Federal Land’” on the map.

(3) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Cottonwood Land Exchange”, with the revision date July 5, 2018 Version 1.

(4) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 369 acres of land in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as “Yavapai County Parcels ‘Non-Federal Land’” on the map.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—If the County offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the County in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Federal land.

(b) **LAND TITLE.**—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this Act shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(c) **EXCHANGE COSTS.**—The County shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this Act, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

SEC. 4. EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.

(a) **APPRAISALS.**—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this Act shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(3) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(4) shall be performed by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(b) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(1) **SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.**—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”; 16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(B) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(3) **SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.**—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the County, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the County to the United States for all purposes of law.

SEC. 5. WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.

Lands acquired by the Secretary under this Act are, upon such acquisition, automatically and permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT OF LAND.

Land acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall become part of the Coconino National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

SEC. 7. MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) **MINOR ERRORS.**—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(1) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(2) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(b) **CONFLICT.**—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this Act, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the County mutually agree otherwise.

(c) **AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Like many of my colleagues from Western States, I represent rural coun-

ties that are growing quickly but are hitting roadblocks due to the large amount of Federal land in them. Yavapai County in my district is no different.

My bill, the Cottonwood Land Exchange Act, is a commonsense land exchange between the Forest Service and Yavapai County that would allow the county to expand a park by adding new trails and bridges for the residents of Cottonwood to enjoy.

In exchange for 80 acres in the Coconino National Forest, the county has offered to the Forest Service nearly 370 acres of land adjacent to the forest. This land is habitat for the endangered Arizona cliffrose, and the exchange will allow for better protection and conservation of the rose and other sensitive species.

H.R. 6146 is truly a win-win for both the residents of Yavapai County and the Federal Government at no cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes a land exchange between the U.S. Forest Service and Yavapai County, Arizona. The Federal land that will be conveyed to the county is surrounded by county-owned and private land, including Windmill Park, a popular recreation destination for local residents.

Yavapai County intends to manage the land as part of the park in an effort to increase access and improve management efficiency. In exchange, the Forest Service will receive a parcel of land adjacent to Coconino National Forest that provides habitat for the cliffrose—an endangered plant species. The bill ensures an equal value exchange based on standard appraisal requirements—a critical safeguard that guarantees a fair return for taxpayer-owned assets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6146, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2017

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2615) to authorize the exchange of certain land located in Gulf Islands Na-

tional Seashore, Jackson County, Mississippi, between the National Park Service and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the parcel of approximately 1.542 acres of land that is located within the Gulf Islands National Seashore in Jackson County, Mississippi, and identified as “NPS Exchange Area” on the Map.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Gulf Islands National Seashore, Proposed Land Exchange with VFW, Davis Bayou Area—Jackson County, MS”, numbered 635/133309, and dated June 2016.

(3) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the parcel of approximately 2.161 acres of land that is located in Jackson County, Mississippi, and identified as “VFW Exchange Area” on the Map.

(4) **POST.**—The term “Post” means the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5699.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may convey to the Post all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land in exchange for the conveyance by the Post to the Secretary of all right, title, and interest of the Post in and to the non-Federal land.

(b) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be equal, as determined by an appraisal conducted—

(A) by a qualified and independent appraiser; and

(B) in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards.

(2) **EQUALIZATION.**—If the values of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section are not equal, the values shall be equalized through—

(A) a cash payment; or

(B) adjustments to the acreage of the Federal land or non-Federal land to be exchanged, as applicable.

(c) **PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.**—

(1) **PAYMENT REQUIRED.**—As a condition of the exchange authorized under this section, the Secretary shall require the Post to pay the costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for the costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the exchange, including—

(A) survey costs;

(B) any costs relating to environmental documentation; and

(C) any other administrative costs relating to the land exchange.

(2) **REFUND.**—If the Secretary collects amounts from the Post under paragraph (1) before the Secretary incurs the actual costs and the amount collected by the Secretary exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the land exchange under this section, the Secretary shall provide to the Post a refund of the excess amount paid by the Post.

(3) **TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS RECEIVED.**—Amounts received by the Secretary from the Post as reimbursement for costs incurred under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) credited to the fund or account from which amounts were used to pay the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the land exchange;

(B) merged with amounts in the fund or account to which the amounts were credited under subparagraph (A); and

(C) available for the same purposes as, and subject to the same conditions and limitations applicable to, amounts in the fund or account to which the amounts were credited under subparagraph (A).

(d) **DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by surveys that are determined to be satisfactory by the Secretary and the Post.

(e) **CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.**—The exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under this section shall be—

(1) carried out through a quitclaim deed or other legal instrument; and

(2) subject to such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the Post, including such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) **VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.**—The exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land authorized under this section shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(g) **TITLE APPROVAL.**—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary.

(h) **TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Any non-Federal land and interests in non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

(i) **MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARY.**—On completion of the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under this section, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Gulf Islands National Seashore to reflect the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2615, introduced by Congressman STEVEN PALAZZO of Mississippi, authorizes the National Park Service to convey to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5699 1.54 acres located within the Gulf Islands National Seashore in Jackson County, Mississippi, in exchange for a 2.16-acre parcel of land owned by the VFW Post.

This bill benefits both the VFW Post and the Park Service. It provides the VFW Post with permanent access to their building via a long driveway currently owned by the Park Service, while also adding land to the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2615 is a simple bill that authorizes a land exchange between the National Park Service and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5699 in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. The bill passed the House in the 114th Congress, and we passed it again nearly a year ago.

The veterans at Post 5699 in Mr. PALAZZO's district have been waiting a long time for this exchange, so I am pleased that we have an opportunity to agree to the changes proposed by the Senate and advance this measure to the President's desk. This exchange is supported by the VFW Post and the National Park Service. It is a simple and logical solution to a local issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO).

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2615, the Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act. The Gulf Islands National Seashore is a national park that draws millions of visitors to the islands in the northern Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf Islands National Seashore includes the Mississippi barrier islands of Petit Bois, Horn, East and West Ship, and Cat, as well as the Davis Bayou Area. I am proud to have this important park, its natural beaches, historic sites, and wildlife sanctuaries within my district.

The Gulf Islands National Seashore has been a part of the Mississippi Gulf Coast community since Congress established the park in 1971. Since that establishment, the Gulf Islands National Seashore has worked closely with the Mark Seymour Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW Post 5699. In fact, the post has shared a road with the seashore for the better part of the last 30 years.

The Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act would make permanent a 30-year easement that has provided an access road and driveway for the VFW. In exchange, the VFW will give the Gulf Islands National Seashore some of its acreage, which includes valuable wetlands. The Gulf Islands National Seashore and the Mark Seymour VFW both strongly support this land exchange, but the Department of the Interior needs congressional approval before it can make the land exchange official.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I encourage the House to pass this bill as a suspension vote. I would also like to thank the subcommittee chairman as well as Chairman BISHOP and the ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources for their support and help in bringing this bill to the floor.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the

rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2615.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to establish the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai'i and the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai'i, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5706

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "World War II Pacific Sites Establishment Act".

SEC. 2. PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAII.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAP.**—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary", numbered 580/140,514, and dated November 2017.

(2) **NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**—The term "National Memorial" means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) **PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(C) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O'ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this section, section 121 of Public Law 111–88, and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) **REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.**—

(1) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the "Pearl Harbor National Memorial" as depicted on the Map.

(2) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under paragraph (1) are incorporated in and made part of the National Memorial in accordance with this section.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land excluded from the monument under paragraph (1) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this Act), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawai'i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to Pearl Harbor National Memorial.

SEC. 3. HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAII.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “Historic Site” means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawai'i, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the collocation and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(B) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(3) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(d) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is hereby abolished and the lands and interests

therein are incorporated within and made part of Honouliuli National Historic Site. Any funds available for purposes of Honouliuli National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this Act), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Honouliuli National Monument shall be considered a reference to Honouliuli National Historic Site.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5706 will bring increased recognition to two important World War II sites in Hawaii. The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, will never be forgotten. Over 2,300 sailors, soldiers, and civilians lost their lives that fateful day the United States entered World War II. Five sites in Hawaii have been designated memorials, including the USS *Arizona*, the USS *Oklahoma*, and the USS *Utah*. Receiving over 1 million visitors each year, these serve as places of reflection and remembrance as well as tombs of honor for the crew members who remain there.

The creation of the sweeping World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument in 2008 incorporated the five Hawaii sites, along with three locations in Alaska and one in California. H.R. 5706 would establish the areas in Hawaii as the Pearl Harbor National Memorial as a distinct unit of the National Park System, giving it the full recognition this hallowed site deserves. This new designation will not affect the existing management of the area in any way.

H.R. 5706 would also redesignate Honouliuli National Monument as a National Historic Site. This site was the largest and longest used World War II confinement facility in the Hawaiian Islands. By war's end, over 2,000 people of Japanese ancestry were interned there—the majority of which were American citizens. The boundaries and management of the site will not change with the enactment of H.R. 5706.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to speak on this next bill, H.R. 5706, the World War II Pacific Sites Establishment Act, and it means a great deal to

me. H.R. 5706 would allow for a functional redesignation of two significant sites in Hawaii: Pearl Harbor and the Honouliuli Internment Camp, providing both of these sites with enabling legislation that recognizes their significant roles in history. The boundaries and management of these sites will not change.

Pearl Harbor is the only site in Hawaii currently incorporated in the World War II Valor of the Pacific National Monument, which also includes sites located in California and Alaska. Although the Valor Monument consists of multiple sites, National Park Service materials reference Pearl Harbor as the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

H.R. 5706 would separate Pearl Harbor from the Valor Monument and establish it as the Pearl Harbor National Memorial. Pearl Harbor is a physical representation of the day that will live in infamy, the strides made in U.S.-Japan relations, and the U.S. entry into World War II. This historic site deserves a name to match its separate identity and significance from the rest of the monument.

Along with the well-known USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor is host to the USS *Missouri* and the USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park. Together, these sites attract over 1 million visitors to Hawaii and Pearl Harbor every year, serving as a significant contributor to Hawaii's tourist-driven economy.

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H.R. 5706 would also establish the Honouliuli National Monument as the Honouliuli National Historic Site.

As some of you know, I am the granddaughter of two internees, one of whom was interned at Honouliuli, which I did not learn about until very late in his life. In fact, many who grew up in Hawaii did not know about Honouliuli until it was designated, highlighting the need to quickly preserve the site and its history.

Although not as well-known as other confinement sites, Honouliuli is unique in that it provides an important historical perspective for martial law in the U.S., the treatment of prisoners of war, and the distinguished history of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Regiment. In their evaluation of the site, the National Park Service said Honouliuli appears to offer the greatest potential to preserve resources and interpret the history of the World War II internment.

While Japanese Americans on the mainland were interned indiscriminately, that would have been impossible in Hawaii's predominantly Japanese American workforce. Unlike the U.S. mainland, the military imposed martial law in Hawaii for the duration of World War II and came up with a process to identify those who were perceived to be a threat. These prisoners, mostly male, were separated from their families for years. Some were sent to

the mainland, like my other grandfather; Honouliuli; or other sites in Hawaii.

Despite these circumstances, more than 10,000 Japanese American men from Hawaii signed up to serve this country in war. More than 2,000 were accepted and served in what eventually became the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team. This unit, which includes Hawaii's late Senator Daniel Inouye, is the most decorated of World War II. Their story is one of incredible patriotism, courage, and service.

The collective stories of Honouliuli, and the context in which it was built and operated, are invaluable lessons about the decisions made in the name of war.

H.R. 5706 is supported by our local community, receiving endorsements from Pacific Historic Parks and the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii. In addition, this bill has been endorsed by the Go for Broke National Education Center and AMVETS.

H.R. 5706 will go a long way toward preserving what happened more than 75 years ago at both Pearl Harbor and Honouliuli—the good and bad—for future generations and I hope will leave an impressions of the sacrifices and courage of our Greatest Generation.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Congress' affirmation of what these sites symbolize in our history will mean a great deal to our World War II veterans and their families, Japanese Americans, and others around the world. I ask for everyone's support.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5706.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO GRANT STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LAND WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6666) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to States and local governments easements and rights-of-way over Federal land within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6666

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92-592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

“(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6666, introduced by Congressman DANIEL DONOVAN, is an essential piece of legislation that will protect human life and property in coastal New York from devastating hurricanes and storm surges.

Hurricane Sandy was one of the deadliest and most destructive hurricanes in our country's history, tragically killing 162 people and causing \$70 billion in damage. Staten Island, New York, was especially hard hit. H.R. 6666 seeks to ensure this type of devastation does not happen again.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue an easement across the Gateway National Recreation Area for the construction of a seawall to protect coastal residents and infrastructure. The plan for this seawall was developed by the Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the State of New York as part of a coastal storm risk management plan.

The National Park Service, which operates the recreation area, supports this necessary project.

I thank Congressman DONOVAN for his good work on the bill, and I urge its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we support this bill to authorize the National Park Service to permit flood control and erosion projects in the Gateway National Recreation Area.

Specifically, the gentleman's bill will enable New York City to move forward with the Staten Island seawall, a project designed to protect communities from future flooding events.

A few weeks ago was the 6-year anniversary of Superstorm Sandy, a somber reminder of the importance of planning for powerful storm surges, sea-level rise, and other impacts of climate change. For good reason, the seawall project is a major priority for the residents of Staten Island and New York.

Residents of Hawaii understand the urgency of preparing for the impacts of climate change, so I understand the persistence of Representative DONOVAN and others in New York to advance this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN).

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from Hawaii and Arizona for their support.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6666, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant an easement to the city of New York for operation and maintenance of the Staten Island seawall project, following its completion.

I have lived on Staten Island my entire life and was there with my fellow residents as Superstorm Sandy devastated our community. New York suffered an astronomical \$19 billion in damages, and nearly 1.2 million of my neighbors were without power. We lost 43 New Yorkers during that storm, 24 of them from Staten Island and several more from a portion of the district that I represent in Brooklyn. This project will help my constituents to recover.

This will be transformative for tens of thousands of Staten Islanders, as it will give them the comprehensive flood protection and flood insurance relief that they need. When the project is 50 percent complete, many people will begin to receive discounts in their flood insurance premiums. When the project is completed, most of the families living on the other side of this project will have no requirement to have flood insurance coverage at all. It will be a truly life-changing project for them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House approve this legislation under a suspension of the rules so that the seawall project can bring these benefits to my neighbors on Staten Island.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.

GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6666.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PEPFAR EXTENSION ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6651) to extend certain authorities relating to United States efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria globally, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6651

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. INSPECTORS GENERAL AND ANNUAL STUDY.

Section 101 of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7611) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (f)(1)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
 - (B) in subparagraph (C)(iv)—
 - (i) by striking “four” and inserting “nine”; and
 - (ii) by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
- (2) in subsection (g)—
 - (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2019” and inserting “2024”; and
 - (B) in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) in the heading, by striking “2018” and inserting “2024”; and
 - (ii) by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2024”.

SEC. 3. PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA.

Section 202(d) of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7622(d)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (4)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A)—
 - (i) in clause (i), by striking “fiscal years 2009 through 2018” and inserting “fiscal years 2004 through 2023”; and
 - (ii) in clause (ii), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
 - (iii) by striking clause (vi); and
 - (B) in subparagraph (B)—
 - (i) by striking clause (ii);
 - (ii) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively;
 - (iii) in clause (ii) (as redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph)—
 - (I) in the first sentence, by adding at the end before the period the following: “or section 104B or 104C of such Act”; and
 - (II) in the second sentence, by striking “for HIV/AIDS assistance”; and

(iv) in clause (iii) (as redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

SEC. 4. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

Section 403 of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7673) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6651, the PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018.

Twenty years ago, I was honored to serve as the chairman of the Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Subcommittee on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. During my tenure, everywhere I went, particularly in southern Africa, hospitals were full and classrooms sat empty as teachers fell ill. Life expectancy plummeted, and economies deteriorated across the continent. Tens of millions of children were orphaned across Africa when mothers, fathers, teachers, soldiers, factory workers, and health professionals died.

The AIDS pandemic that ravaged sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Asia was so bad that, in 2000, the U.S. intelligence community identified HIV/AIDS as a major threat to U.S. economic and national security.

To address this, a diverse, bipartisan coalition of administration officials, Members of Congress, faith leaders, advocates, and NGOs joined with President Bush to launch the most significant global response to a single disease in our history. Authorized by Congress in 2003, and later reauthorized in 2008 and 2013, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, known today as PEPFAR, quickly became the most successful U.S. foreign aid program since the Marshall Plan.

Today, through PEPFAR, the U.S. is supporting 14 million people with life-saving treatment, which helps stabilize societies and shrink the pool of new in-

fections. More than 85 million people have received voluntary testing and counseling, while more than 2 million babies born to HIV-positive mothers have been born AIDS-free.

By strategically targeting resources and holding partners accountable, PEPFAR has helped reduce new infections among the most vulnerable groups, particularly young women and adolescent girls. It has done so by as much as 40 percent.

Just last month, I returned to southern Africa and witnessed the impact of PEPFAR for myself. Parents are surviving; the workforce is recovering; and health systems are becoming stronger. This is tremendous progress for which we all should be extremely proud.

But now is not the time for retreat. There remains more to be done.

The PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018 provides a framework for PEPFAR's continued success while addressing new challenges. Among other improvements, this act extends a requirement for the inspectors general for the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct joint oversight and joint audit plans. It also extends annual reporting requirements, which contributes to continued and effective congressional oversight.

The United States cannot and should not fight this fight alone. That is why this act ensures that our programs are complemented by an effective, efficient, and accountable Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. That fund is accountable.

This is a sensible, bipartisan approach that will enable the United States, through PEPFAR, to continue to help partner countries expand access to treatment, prevent new infections, and achieve epidemic control.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely, important, life-saving measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this measure.

Let me, first of all, as I have so many times before, thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership in advancing this lifesaving legislation, as well as Representative SMITH, the bill's author.

I also want to acknowledge my friend from California, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, one of the lead sponsors not just of this bill, but of the 2003 legislation that originally authorized PEPFAR. She is the chair of the Congressional HIV/AIDS Caucus and a tireless champion in the fight to end HIV/AIDS, and I salute her tremendous leadership. She was talking about this when very few people were, and look at what we have accomplished.

Fifteen years ago, the idea that we would one day talk about an “AIDS-free generation” would have seemed like fantasy. At the time, this disease had killed more than 20 million people,

another 42 million were infected, and a mere 50,000 people in Africa had access to lifesaving treatments that were still relatively new.

□ 1700

Enter PEPFAR, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the largest commitment by any country in the world to combat a single disease. Today, thanks to PEPFAR, 14 million men, women, and children are receiving treatment. More than 85 million people were tested for HIV last year. New diagnoses among young women and girls, a particularly vulnerable population, have dropped dramatically. And more than 2 million babies have been born HIV-free to mothers living with HIV.

When President George W. Bush signed PEPFAR into law in 2003, he said: "We will keep our commitment until we have turned the tide against AIDS." I think that will be President Bush's legacy, the positive force he was for PEPFAR and helping people living with AIDS.

The bill we are now considering is the newest chapter in that commitment. It extends key provisions that have allowed PEPFAR to succeed. It also enables Congress to continue its oversight role so that PEPFAR's vital work plows ahead while we make sure taxpayer dollars are put to use efficiently and effectively.

In my view, that oversight role has become especially important. PEPFAR thrived in the previous two administrations, and I regret that the current administration has twice sought deep cuts to efforts to fight AIDS. If these cuts were enacted—and, thankfully, Congress has rejected the requests—it would set us back more than 2 decades. We would see the first spike in new HIV infections worldwide since 1995. It would negate the enormous work and billions invested over the past 15 years.

At the same time, the administration has reimposed and expanded the global gag rule, the so-called Mexico City policy. I think it is a wrong approach. This approach to healthcare is denying so many people their right to comprehensive healthcare from providers they trust. It has ripple effects that hamper our work to combat HIV/AIDS.

For example, a Mozambican Association for Family Development clinic tested nearly 6,000 patients for HIV over a 3-month period between July and September of last year. Then the global gag rule went into force, and the clinic lost its funding. During the next 3-month period, just 671 patients were tested for HIV, a decline of nearly 90 percent.

This is not something that we should just fathom. For 15 years, PEPFAR has been a model of what can be achieved through bipartisan cooperation. I hope that the administration will return to that consensus by ending its budget requests and lifting the global gag rule, which evidence shows is utterly at odds with the goals of PEPFAR. We cannot

have budget cuts for something like this.

Only then will it be possible to accelerate the progress achieved over the last 15 years and finally realize our goal of an AIDS-free generation.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH). Mr. CHRIS SMITH is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, and he is the author of this bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this bill, and ELIOT ENGEL and BARBARA LEE. We were there when George W. Bush signed this legislation. We were sitting next to each other.

This has made an enormous difference in the lives of so many people. I call on our colleagues to support the PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018, which authorizes funding for each of the next 5 years for comprehensive programs designed to prevent or provide treatment for people suffering from HIV/AIDS, malaria, and/or TB throughout the world.

Because of the vision of George W. Bush—and here in the House, it was Henry Hyde and Tom Lantos as chairman and ranking member—since 2003, PEPFAR has saved an estimated 16 million lives. Today, 13 countries are on track to control their HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2020.

When the President signed it, he said, and I quote in part: "HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest medical challenges of our time. . . . Across Africa, this disease is filling graveyards and creating orphans and leaving millions in a desperate fight for their own lives."

He went on to say: "In the face of preventable death and suffering, we have a moral duty to act, and we are acting."

Today, according to the U.S. Department of State, PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in all of history. Before PEPFAR, only some 50,000 people in Africa had access to lifesaving antiretroviral treatment. That number has since increased to approximately 14 million people receiving treatment for HIV and AIDS. Thanks to antiretrovirals, some 2.2 million babies have been born HIV-free to HIV-positive moms.

Since the start of PEPFAR, new HIV infections have declined between 41 percent to 76 percent, depending on the country, and, again, more than 16 million people have been saved. Yet the need for this legislation continues to be absolutely compelling because so much more needs to be done.

The Trump administration's 2018 PEPFAR report to Congress sounds the alarm, noting that, according to UNAIDS, nearly 37 million people are living with HIV globally; however, only 20.9 million are getting treatment.

They point out that we must continue to act decisively and strategically with our resources and bring other donors in high HIV-burdened countries to the table. Otherwise, we all risk an epidemic that rebounds beyond the global community's capacity to respond.

The time to act is now. Every week, 32,000 people are infected with HIV globally. Of all the new HIV infections in adolescents in the region, nearly 75 percent are among females, and they are up to 14 times more likely to contract HIV/AIDS than young men.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this lifesaving legislation, and again, I thank my colleagues. I thank the Speaker and KEVIN MCCARTHY for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge House passage of my bill—H.R. 6651—the PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018, which authorizes funding for each of the next five years for comprehensive programs designed to prevent or provide treatment for people suffering from HIV/AIDS, malaria or TB throughout the world. (Current funding is approximately \$6 billion per year).

Because of the vision of President George W. Bush and here in the House the leadership of the Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Henry Hyde joined by Ranking Member Tom Lantos, since 2003 the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief or PEPFAR has saved an estimated 16 million lives, and 13 countries today are on track to control their HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2020.

When President Bush signed the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act into law in 2003—BARBARA LEE and I were actually sitting together at the ceremony—President Bush said:

"HIV/AIDS is one of the great medical challenges of our time . . . Across Africa, this disease is filling graveyards and creating orphans and leaving millions in a desperate fight for their own lives. They will not fight alone . . . The legislation I sign today launches an emergency effort that will provide \$15 billion over the next five years to fight AIDS abroad . . . In the face of preventable death and suffering, we have a moral duty to act, and we are acting . . ."

Today, according to the U.S. Department of State, "PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history. Through PEPFAR, the U.S. government has invested over \$80 billion dollars in bilateral HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programs."

Before PEPFAR, only some 50,000 people in Africa had access to lifesaving antiretroviral treatment. That number has since increased to approximately 14 million people receiving treatment for HIV and AIDS. Thanks to antiretrovirals, some 2.2 million babies have been born HIV-free to HIV positive mothers. Since the start of PEPFAR new HIV infections have declined between 41–76%. And again, more than 16 million lives have been saved.

Yet, the need for this legislation is absolutely compelling, because there is much more to be done. The Trump Administration's 2018 PEPFAR Report to Congress sounds the alarm noting that:

"according to UNAIDS, nearly 37 million people are living with HIV globally; however, the number of those on treatment is currently 20.9 million. While treatment access has increased

by more than 160 percent since 2010, there is still much more to do to ensure everyone is virally suppressed, especially children and individuals under age 35. Constant evaluation of program implementation, epidemic data, and partner performance is essential to continue to accelerate our impact. We must continue to act decisively and strategically with our resources and to bring other donors and high-HIV-burden countries to the table; otherwise, we all risk an epidemic that rebounds beyond the global community's capacity to respond. The time to act is now. Every week, 32,000 people are infected with HIV globally, including 6,900 young women and 3,000 children, and 19,000 people die of AIDS-related illnesses. In sub-Saharan Africa, adolescent girls and young women are especially affected. Of all the new HIV infections in adolescents in the region, nearly 75 percent are among females; they are up to 14 times more likely to contract HIV/AIDS than young men."

I introduced H.R. 6651 joined by a group of bipartisan original cosponsors to ensure the continuation of this extraordinarily effective lifesaving initiative—and the time to act is now.

This PEPFAR extension includes an amendment to extend programs aimed at supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children—an initiative that assists over six million individuals—with support from multiple organizations, including Catholic Relief Services and World Vision. I would like to thank my Democratic colleague, and original cosponsor, BARBARA LEE for her outstanding commitment to this issue.

I also wish to commend the leadership shown by Chairman Ed ROYCE, Ranking Member ENGEL, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN—ILEANA, we will miss you—and my colleague on the Africa subcommittee, Ranking Member KAREN BASS.

I would also like to thank the staff who worked on this extension, coordinating with advocacy groups and helping bring this bill to the floor—Luke Murray from the Leader's office, Joan Condon and Catherine Rowland from the House Foreign Affairs Committee majority and minority, Diala Jadallah and Jannette Yarwood from Representative LEE's and Representative BASS's office, and Piero Tozzi from my subcommittee. I also want to thank the many advocacy groups who weighed in with support and work tirelessly day-in-and-out to bring relief to those afflicted by HIV/AIDS and their family members.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), one of the lead sponsors of this bill.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank our ranking member, Mr. ENGEL, for yielding me time but also for his hard and diligent work and for being a real champion for our global health programs. I thank the gentleman very much for his kind words.

Let me also thank House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ROYCE and the chair of the Africa Subcommittee, CHRIS SMITH, for their dedication to strengthening PEPFAR. It has really been a pleasure working with them from day one on this lifesaving legislation.

I cannot forget the late Chairman Henry Hyde and our ranking member, Tom Lantos, who worked so hard—CHRIS, you remember this—in making

sure that this legislation stayed on track and that it was bipartisan.

Also, to our current ranking member of the House Africa Subcommittee, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, I have to acknowledge her and thank her for her tremendous leadership, as well as the Congressional Black Caucus because it was the Congressional Black Caucus that supported me in my work with President Bush and, thankfully, our leader, NANCY PELOSI, who helped with this transformational legislation. It was many years ago, so I just have to salute and thank them.

I also thank my colleague Congresswoman BETTY MCCOLLUM, because she never let us forget that we insisted on must-have efforts in this legislation on behalf of vulnerable children and orphans.

As the coauthor of this critical legislation, I am very proud, as I said, to continue now with this legislation, which really is the legacy of bipartisan leadership and support for PEPFAR and the Global Fund.

Mr. Speaker, this PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018 is extremely important. It would reauthorize PEPFAR and the Global Fund for 5 years.

PEPFAR is, arguably, one of the most efficient and effective foreign assistance programs in history. At the time that PEPFAR was established in 2003, only 50,000 people were treated in sub-Saharan Africa. Thanks to strong bipartisan support for PEPFAR over the last 15 years, PEPFAR now supports lifesaving HIV treatment for more than 13.3 million people in more than 50 countries.

Our investments in PEPFAR have also allowed 2.2 million babies to be born HIV-free, and more than 6.4 million orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers are provided with assistance under these programs.

Now, I remember the very first individual—I believe his name was John Roberts—whom I met in Uganda. He was alive. He was so happy. He was raising a family. I believe he was a teacher. He had tears in his eyes when I met him, and he told me to make sure I thanked the United States of America for these lifesaving drugs and for the program.

But we can't allow these successes to lull us into complacency. While we have made unprecedented strides in the fight against HIV and AIDS, the need for robust investments in these programs is more important.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from California an additional 2 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, we have made unprecedented strides in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The need for robust investments, though, is more important than ever.

A report released by The Lancet in July found that the HIV pandemic is not on track to end and that little

progress has been made in reducing new infections over the past decade. Tens of millions of people will require access to sustained antiretroviral treatment for decades to come.

According to PEPFAR, every week, 32,000 people are infected with HIV globally, including 6,900 young women and 3,000 children. Mr. Speaker, 19,000 people die of AIDS-related illnesses each week.

Without a renewed global effort to address HIV, we really do risk the epidemic rebounding. We cannot allow that to happen. That is why we must reject any attempts—any attempts—by the Trump administration to cut any funding for PEPFAR and the Global Fund, and fight against the imposition of the global gag rule, which is already affecting access to critical healthcare services around the world.

Support for PEPFAR and the Global Fund has never been a partisan issue. We cannot allow that to change now.

I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I want to thank my colleagues so much for their support and for helping us work through these very tough negotiations this time. We will move forward and, hopefully, find solace in the fact that we can wipe AIDS from the face of this Earth by 2030.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). She is the chairwoman emeritus of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, an original cosponsor of this bill, and the co-chair of the HIV/AIDS Caucus here in the House.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to be an original cosponsor, along with Chairman ROYCE and our wonderful ranking member, Mr. ENGEL, of the PEPFAR Extension Act, which has been led by our colleague CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey and my friend Ms. BARBARA LEE of California.

This bill will build upon the success of PEPFAR, which has been a transformative program in fighting HIV/AIDS, this epidemic, worldwide.

PEPFAR has supported lifesaving antiretroviral treatments for close to 14 million people, a nearly fivefold increase over the last 10 years. Since the program's inception, nearly 2 million HIV-free babies have been born to HIV-infected mothers.

This program has also contributed directly to the stability, to the security, and to the economic growth of countries around the globe.

When President George W. Bush called on Congress to take action in responding to the global crisis of HIV 15 years ago, Republicans and Democrats stood together, just as we are standing together tonight, to authorize this program. Time and time again, PEPFAR has been reauthorized with overwhelming bipartisan support.

I will forever cherish, Mr. Speaker, standing in the Oval Office as President George W. Bush signed this essential program into law. I am so proud of what we as a Nation have accomplished

through this incredible program. With the help of our global partners, every day, we are closer to achieving an AIDS-free generation.

I urge all my colleagues to give it their full support. I thank the Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member, Ms. LEE, and Mr. SMITH.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), who is a great advocate for those living with HIV/AIDS.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation reauthorizing the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief, commonly referred to as PEPFAR, for an additional 5 years until 2023.

When this law was established in 2003, I was very proud to be a member of the International Relations Committee. Thanks in large part to the bipartisan leadership of Chairman Henry Hyde and Ranking Member Tom Lantos, the original bill included dedicated funding that required that at least 10 percent of the funds be used for orphans and vulnerable children.

□ 1715

I thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL, and I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member BASS for maintaining support for the dedicated OVC funding and ensuring this provision was restored when the Foreign Affairs Committee marked up this bill in September.

Today, at least more than 12 million children worldwide have lost at least one parent to HIV/AIDS, and at least 80 percent of these children live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Of the 1.8 million children living with HIV/AIDS, only half have the necessary antiretroviral treatment; and without this treatment, it is expected that 80 percent will not make it to their fifth birthday.

The dedicated OVC funding in this bill ensures that these children will continue to be a priority in our fight against HIV/AIDS in responding directly to physical, emotional, and economic impacts HIV/AIDS has on vulnerable children.

The OVC programs protect children from contracting HIV/AIDS, expand access to high-quality healthcare services, work directly with families and communities to strengthen capacity and resilience building, and give these children a future.

We still have work to do, and these programs, we know they are effective, and we know that they are working. As of September 2017, PEPFAR had provided care and support to more than 6.4 million orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers worldwide.

I thank the Foreign Affairs Committee's leadership for ensuring this critical funding provision was included in the final version of the bill.

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

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

Let me close and let me say that, as the sponsor of the last PEPFAR reauthorization in 2013, I am proud to be a part of this effort. And I again thank Chairman ROYCE; Congresswoman LEE; the chair and ranking member of our Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Subcommittee, Representatives SMITH and BASS; and Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN as well.

I also thank Ambassador Deborah Birx, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and U.S. Special Representative for Global Health Diplomacy, for her tireless work to ensure PEPFAR's success.

Mr. Speaker, over the last 15 years, PEPFAR has been nothing short of revolutionary. It is a humanitarian and global health triumph, with very few rivals across history, but it is still a work in progress.

An AIDS-free generation remains aspirational, certainly more within reach than it was a few years ago, but still a vision that we need to keep working for. If we reverse course, if we slash funding for these efforts, it would undermine our own efforts with foolish policies. We stand to lose so much of what has been achieved.

I am glad to support this bipartisan measure which would keep us on the right course, and I again urge the administration to agree with what Congress has done, not to cut funding in this much-needed help. I am pleased to support the bill. I ask all Members to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the help of our ranking member, Mr. ELIOT ENGEL, has worked across both Chambers of Congress. We have worked across party lines. We have worked to craft a bill that preserves congressional prerogatives and advances U.S. interests and helps save lives.

I again thank Mr. CHRIS SMITH, because H.R. 6651 does all of that. It does not contain new authorized appropriations, nor does it affect direct spending or revenues. It does not create new programs or include major new policy provisions. It is, in other words, a non-controversial bipartisan measure that extends critical PEPFAR authorities and the transparency requirements that expired on September 30 of 2018.

Congress has reauthorized, now, this program twice before, and I thank the U.S. Global Aids coordinator, Ambassador Birx, for her steadfast commitment to making PEPFAR as efficient and effective as possible.

And, of course, I want to again thank all of the sponsors—Representatives SMITH, ROS-LEHTINEN, ENGEL, and LEE—for championing this effort and doing so from the very start.

And, finally, I thank Joan Condon on my staff, who has been instrumental in seeing this important legislation over the finish line and who has long

worked for effective U.S. assistance programs that both save lives and reinforce the moral stature of the United States around this globe.

The success of these efforts, the success of this program will forever be measured by the lives it has saved. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6651, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend certain authorities relating to United States efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria globally, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFFIRMING STRONG UNITED STATES-LIBERIA TIES AND SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1055) to affirm strong United States-Liberia ties and support for democratic principles, and call for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1055

Whereas today the United States is home to an estimated 80,000 people of Liberian ancestry in vibrant communities across the country, who have been instrumental in America's efforts to build a peaceful, democratic, and prosperous Liberia;

Whereas Liberia and the United States share close historical, political, and economic ties over the course of a nearly 200-year relationship;

Whereas the people and Government of the United States have a deep interest in Liberia's democratic stability and postconflict development;

Whereas the civil war from 1991 to 2002 resulted in the death of over 200,000 people in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the displacement of over 1,000,000 persons, and the horrific cases of amputations, mass rape, and human rights abuses conducted under the leadership of Charles Taylor;

Whereas Charles Taylor was convicted through the Special Court for Sierra Leone for 11 different charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, such as rape, sexual abuse, and slavery, and violation of international law, including the use of child soldiers;

Whereas a comprehensive peace agreement was signed by the Government of Liberia, rebel groups, and political parties in 2003;

Whereas the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as established under the 2003

comprehensive peace agreement, was formally created in 2005 with a mandate “to promote national peace, security, unity and reconciliation by investigating gross human rights violations and violations of humanitarian law, sexual violations, and economic crimes that occurred between January 1979 and October 2003”;

Whereas the Truth and Reconciliation Commission released a report in December 2008 recommending the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia and listed individuals, corporations, and institutions recommended for further investigation and prosecution, among other recommendations;

Whereas the Government of Liberia has not fully implemented the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Agreement to date, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal;

Whereas Liberia experienced its first democratic and peaceful transition of power since 1944 after President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf respected constitutional term limits and George Weah defeated Vice President Joseph Boakai following a runoff during the 2017 Presidential elections;

Whereas the United States congratulated the people of Liberia on the successful conclusion of the Presidential runoff election and recognized the important role Liberia's Supreme Court, political parties, security forces, and civil society organizations played in holding a peaceful and transparent contest; and

Whereas the United States Government and American citizens have invested in Liberia to rebuild and support democratic institutions, postconflict recovery, economic growth, improved access to education and health care, professionalization of the country's military and civilian security forces, and efforts to foster accountability and transparency of government institutions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) upholds its commitment to maintain and foster the enduring relationship between the people and the Governments of the United States and Liberia;

(2) urges the Government and people of Liberia to support the truth and reconciliation process through full implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal; and

(3) supports efforts by the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development to advance Liberian efforts toward national reconciliation through continued support for the rule of law, effective governance, and the robust role of civil society.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1055, which affirms the strong ties between the United States and Liberia and calls for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations.

I want to thank Representative DONOVAN and Representative JOHNSON for their work on this resolution.

During my time as chairman of the Africa Subcommittee, we held hearings and we pressed legislation to bring attention to the brutal civil war in Liberia and Sierra Leone that killed 200,000 people and that displaced more than 1 million, one of whom was also an orphan, orphaned by this conflict, and he worked in my own office here in Congress.

We heard testimony, for example, also, from a young girl no more than 10 years old who recounted the atrocities she, herself, endured during the war, a gruesome illustration of the horrific and lasting impact this conflict had on the people of Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Subcommittee worked across party lines and alongside the international community and alongside the people of Liberia and Sierra Leone to apprehend the notorious warlord Charles Taylor, and I would like to thank our staff director, Tom Sheehy, for his help in this regard. Today, Charles Taylor remains behind bars.

In 2003, the Government of Liberia, rebel groups, and political parties signed a comprehensive peace agreement. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created, which recommended the establishment of a war crimes tribunal to ensure justice for the people of Liberia. This would be along the same lines of what we had worked to effectively establish for the people of Sierra Leone in terms of their special court.

Unfortunately, however, this war crimes tribunal for Liberia has never been established, although Liberian Government figures and Liberian activists alike have continued to call for one. This resolution repeats this important call.

We have turned the page on this horrific chapter in Liberia's history. In March, the U.N. peacekeeping mission there officially ended. It is not often we get to celebrate the successful end of a mission, and we remember the 202 peacekeepers that lost their lives to bring peace and to bring stability to the region.

President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was democratically elected in 2005 and re-elected in 2011 before stepping down from power. Last year, the country experienced its first democratic transition of power since November of 1944. This further strengthened democratic institutions, and it set an important precedent for future leaders.

Much more needs to be done to crack down on corruption and create a more

conducive environment for trade and economic investment. The government must ensure the policies are in place to encourage business to invest and grow and create jobs, but this resolution affirms the U.S. commitment to continue to partner with Liberia to support civil society, rule of law, and good governance. We stand by the Liberian people in their continued efforts for a more prosperous and a more democratic Liberia.

The United States and Liberia share close historical, political, and economic ties over the course of our nearly 200-year relationship. The United States is home to 80,000 people of Liberian ancestry. This resolution commends this diaspora population, which has been instrumental in America's efforts to build a peaceful, democratic, and prosperous Liberia.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative DONOVAN for his work on this resolution which reaffirms America's relationship with Liberia and calls for the Government of Liberia to hold accountable those who carried out mass violence and atrocities during the country's civil war in the 1990s. That war resulted in the deaths of over 200,000 people and was marked by gross human rights violations.

In the wake of this conflict, the Liberian Government started working to investigate the horrific crimes committed during the war. In 2005, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission put forward recommendations to follow through on those efforts. But now, 10 years later, the Government of Liberia still hasn't fully implemented those recommendations.

Liberia, as the chairman pointed out, and the United States share close historical, political, and economic ties. We in the United States are committed to helping Liberia prosper as a stable democracy.

The 2017 elections were an important turning point. This was the country's first peaceful democratic transition of power since 1944. Today's measure rightly congratulates Liberia for this achievement.

For Liberia to fully move forward, it must deal with its past. So this resolution urges Liberia to implement the recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. There must be justice and accountability for the atrocities committed during Liberia's Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us today is a very important step to continue our strong relationship with Liberia, and I am happy to support it.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the time I previously yielded back.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN), an esteemed Member from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the author of the resolution.

□ 1730

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1055, to affirm strong United States-Liberian ties and support for democratic principles, and call for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.

My district, Staten Island and South Brooklyn, is home to thousands of Liberians who have fled the turbulence of civil war. My constituents have directly told me how important it is to them that Liberia establish an extraordinary war crimes tribunal.

At this very moment, people who have committed unspeakable war crimes hold positions in the Liberian Government. Murder, rape, mutilation, torture, unfortunately, Liberia has seen it all. Although it has been decades since these atrocities have occurred, wounds cannot be healed without justice for victims.

Moreover, this lack of accountability is leading Liberia into a slow creep backwards towards the murderous mayhem of its civil war days. Without the justice Liberians are rightfully clamoring for, I fear there will be further violence and turbulence. This is why it is so crucial to call upon Liberia to establish a war crimes tribunal.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have had the great pleasure of working with Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL and the chairman of my subcommittee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The bipartisan manner in which they have conducted committee business in order to move impactful and consequential legislation is something truly to be admired and replicated.

Thank you, Chairman ROYCE.

Thank you to Chairman ROYCE, Ranking Member ENGEL, Chairman SMITH, and my Democratic coleader, Congressman HANK JOHNSON, and all of our other cosponsors for supporting this resolution.

I would also like to thank the committee staff, especially Meg Gallagher, Sean O'Neill, and Marie Spear, for their work on this matter.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution and continue to seek justice across the globe.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.

Res. 1055, offered by my good friend and colleague, DAN DONOVAN. This is an important piece of legislation. It underscores the unfinished business towards Liberia.

Liberia is one of our best friends and allies, historically to the present day, for very many reasons, including the fact that freed men and women and former slaves from this country went back and helped to make Liberia what it is today.

Unfortunately, they have had people like Charles Taylor, a despotic leader who killed and maimed and enabled gross rape. He, personally, has been held to account by the Court for Sierra Leone.

We all know that David Crane, chief prosecutor, who has testified before my subcommittee on several occasions, did a wonderful job in bringing large numbers of people to justice. Charles Taylor, for example, got 50 years. I will never forget that infamous photo of Taylor looking down at the floor, never thinking that he would get a 50-year jail term for his crimes.

But there are many others who never got prosecuted. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission made serious recommendations that have not been implemented, including establishment of a criminal tribunal for Liberia.

The time has come. DAN DONOVAN's bill puts the House clearly on record in saying we think this needs to be done, and it needs to be done now. I thank him for his leadership. On the subcommittee, he has been a great voice of reason and strength, as well as for human rights, particularly for those in Liberia. Last September, he chaired one of our hearings on Liberia, and I thought he did a masterful job, and I want to thank him for that leadership.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bipartisan bill. I urge its passage.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I again want to thank Mr. DONOVAN and Chairman ROYCE for their work on this effort. We want to ensure that the U.S. continues to enjoy its centuries-long relationship with Liberia.

The measure puts the United States on record again, once again, encouraging Liberia in the right direction toward democratic stability and accountability. So I urge all Members to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank my colleagues. I thank Representatives DAN DONOVAN and HANK JOHNSON for their work on this legislation, as well as CHRIS SMITH, ELIOT ENGEL, and KAREN BASS for their support.

The U.S. stands by the Liberian people, those living in Liberia, and the diaspora in their continued efforts for a more prosperous and a more democratic Liberia.

Reconciliation from the atrocities of the past is an important step in this

process and will ensure peace, and it will ensure that the stability remains. The U.S. must continue to support civil society, rule of law, and good governance to strengthen democratic institutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1055, legislation affirming the United States' strong relationship with Liberia.

Liberia gives us hope that if we are willing to face truth of our past there can be hope for unity after devastating divisions. It takes courage to honestly face your history and find ways to move forward as a country. We must commit to supporting and encouraging this burgeoning democracy.

It has been an honor to work with my colleague Rep. DONOVAN. I am encouraged by his commitment to this cause. I am pleased to stand before you today to voice my unwavering support for H. Res. 1055 and ask for yours as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1055.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFFIRMING UNITED STATES-AUSTRALIA COOPERATION ON SPACE RESEARCH, EXPLORATION, AND UTILIZATION

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1052) affirming United States-Australia cooperation on space research, exploration, and utilization.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1052

Whereas the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia are treaty allies;

Whereas United States and Australia defense cooperation extends back 100 years, to the Battle of Hamel in World War I;

Whereas the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty, also referred to as the ANZUS Treaty, has formed the framework of the United States-Australia alliance since 1951;

Whereas the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultation, also referred to as AUSMIN, has contributed to a deeper partnership between the two nations;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) notes that, "The United States and Australia have been cooperating in civil space for more than 50 years";

Whereas the United States Apollo missions and subsequent space science and exploration conducted by the United States benefitted greatly from the partnership with our Australian allies;

Whereas Neil Armstrong's first steps on the surface of the Moon were relayed to Houston through the Honeysuckle Creek site in Australia;

Whereas NASA also notes that, "The Canberra complex is an integral component of NASA's Deep Space Network (DSN), the world's largest and most sensitive scientific telecommunications system";

Whereas the Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex (CDSCC) is one of NASA's largest tracking and communication facilities outside the United States;

Whereas, on Tuesday, October 17, 2017, Australian Ambassador to the United States Joe Hockey and Acting NASA Administrator Robert Lightfoot signed a 25-year agreement for continued cooperation on space cooperation, including on space tracking;

Whereas the United States and Australian governments have jointly committed to expanding Space Situational Awareness (SSA);

Whereas United States-Australia cooperation on SSA is critical to maximize defense capabilities, monitoring environmental changes, avoiding space congestion and collisions, and protecting against exploitation from the growing counter-space capabilities of our adversaries;

Whereas, on September 24, 2017, the Government of Australia under Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull committed to creating the Australian Space Agency, with operations beginning on July 1, 2018; and

Whereas the Australian Space Agency commenced operations on July 1, 2018: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the Australian Government in constituting the Australian Space Agency;

(2) recognizes the value in United States-Australia cooperation on space research, exploration, and utilization, including on terrestrial research, commercial activities, and human and robotic space exploration;

(3) supports international cooperation on space research, exploration, and utilization and other forms of space diplomacy as being in the national interest of the United States;

(4) encourages the Department of State to support and facilitate international cooperation with Australia on space research, exploration, and utilization through diplomatic efforts, including through the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) forum and multilateral initiatives with Japan, Canada, the European Union, and other partners of both the United States and Australia; and

(5) supports deeper cooperation with our Australian allies in contributing each country's unique strengths and resources to mutual prosperity and security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative CASTRO from Texas, for sponsoring this measure, which affirms the longstanding strategic alliance between the United States and Australia, and especially our extensive cooperation on space-related activities.

Australia has long played a key role in the U.S. space program. It hosts several facilities that are crucial for maintaining communications with our manned and robotic missions. These facilities also support U.S. satellites and spacecraft, including those related to military and intelligence-related activities.

The establishment of the Australian Space Agency, which was just announced this past year, will only add to this long history and will promote more mutually beneficial cooperation as advanced technologies create new opportunities for jobs in both countries.

This increased cooperation is especially timely, as Australia's importance to the U.S. national security is enhanced by the ongoing militarization of space that is being undertaken by both Beijing and Moscow. This resolution highlights the growing importance of our two countries' cooperation in this vital area and looks forward to even closer ties in the future.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Let me thank Mr. CASTRO for introducing this measure underscoring the importance of U.S.-Australia bilateral cooperation in space. I am grateful for his leadership in bringing this next-generation issue to our attention in the House.

The United States and Australia already share deep bonds of cooperation:

We are treaty allies;

We share intelligence as Five Eyes partners;

We are engaged on a range of issues around the world, from defense, to trade, to development;

We share a deep cultural connection rooted in our common values of democracy and openness;

And, of course, this is a friendship quite literally forged in blood. Americans and Australians have fought and perished side by side in every war since World War I.

In July, the U.S.-Australia relationship entered its 100th year, and we celebrated together "100 Years of Mateship." We are already thinking about our cooperation over the next 100 years, and the U.S.-Australia partnership in space research, exploration, and utilization will surely be a key area.

The days are gone when human activity in space was limited to great powers competing with one another. Today, with telecommunication and weather satellites floating overhead, space plays a major role in the day-to-day lives of people all over the world.

Of course, not all countries interested in space exploration share our interests and values when it comes to space. That is why we want to ensure that the values that have underpinned the U.S.-Australia partnership are also carried into our collaboration in the space domain.

This resolution reaffirms those values and the importance of this forward-looking partnership. I am pleased to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), the author of this bill and a valuable member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member ENGEL and Chairman ROYCE for all of their help on this piece of legislation.

I would also like to thank my colleague from New York, ELISE STEFANK, for introducing this resolution with me, which honors the U.S.-Australia space cooperation.

This year marks 100 years of close cooperation between the United States and Australia. Dating back to World War I, our nations have cooperated diplomatically, culturally, militarily, and economically. Just as we come together on other concrete issues, we must also come together to better understand what lies beyond our own universe.

This July, Australia set up its national space agency. With this creation, Australia joined a chorus of nations seeking to understand our place in the universe.

This isn't the first time our nations have cooperated on space. The first images of Neil Armstrong on the surface of the Moon were transmitted to the world through radio stations in Australia.

We have also cooperated on securing our people's futures through defense cooperation in space. The establishment of Australia's first space agency is an opportunity to expand on this cooperation towards a more complete understanding of all of these issues. This includes manned and unmanned exploration, research across our universities on astrophysics and other issues, and the development of commercial options to access space.

This resolution recognizes the importance of this new space agency and the value of U.S. cooperation with Australia on space exploration. It also encourages our State Department to facilitate international cooperation on this issue through diplomatic channels. In doing so, we will strengthen our partnerships in the region and internationally.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Let me again thank Mr. CASTRO for putting forward this timely and important resolution. He has been a valued leader on policy on Asia and policy in Australia.

As we look to the future of U.S.-Australia relations over the next 100 years, I am confident that our countries will be able to expand our close collaboration in the critical domain of space exploration and research.

This resolution commends the Government of Australia for constituting the Australian Space Agency, which lays the foundation for our bilateral cooperation in space. It also underscores America's interests in prioritizing space cooperation in the years to come and in doing it with a good friend in Australia.

I support the passage of this resolution. I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative CASTRO of Texas, for sponsoring this measure.

Our cooperation with Australia in space-related activities is a key element of our broader strategic relationship. Those ties will become increasingly important as new technologies create expanded opportunities for peaceful endeavors and as Beijing and Moscow and others increasingly challenge U.S. national security in space.

Expanding our joint efforts in this area will enhance the interests of both countries and further strengthen our longstanding strategic alliance.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this timely, bipartisan measure.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1052 which affirms cooperation on space research, exploration, and utilization between the United States and its great ally, Australia.

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the landing of *Apollo 11* on the Moon, it is fitting that we acknowledge the contribution of NASA's tracking station located at Honey-suckle Creek in Australia and Australia's Parkes radio telescope to the success of the *Apollo 11* mission.

Indeed, Neil Armstrong's famous words announcing humankind's first step on the Moon were first received by those facilities located in Australia before being relayed to the rest of the world.

Australia has been a crucial partner to the U.S. space program ever since.

For example, scientists and engineers from the Australian Space Agency worked with NASA at the Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex to support communications for the landing of rovers on Mars, the arrival of New Horizons to Pluto, and the entry of Juno into orbit around Jupiter.

And NASA will build on its experience conducting sounding rocket launch operations at Australia's Woomera Test Range by using the

Equatorial Launch Australia launch range for several Astrophysics missions that are scheduled for 2019.

As Ranking Member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, I have been engaged in ensuring that NASA establish the requisite building blocks to ensure the success of the Nation's space exploration program.

One of those building blocks will be international cooperation and partnerships.

The National Academies' Committee on Human Spaceflight recommended in its 2014 "Pathways to Exploration" report that NASA, among other recommendations, "vigorously pursue opportunities for international and commercial collaboration in order to leverage financial resources and capabilities of other nations and commercial entities".

Peaceful international cooperation has been a hallmark of NASA's approach since its inception. House Resolution 1052 resolution affirms the need for such cooperation and partnership with Australia.

I urge my fellow Members to pass this Resolution.

□ 1745

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1052.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6018) to establish an interagency program to assist countries in the Sahel, Maghreb, and adjacent regions of Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6018

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, launched in 2005, is an interagency program to assist partner countries in the Sahel and Maghreb regions of Africa on their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats and prevent the spread of violent extremism;

(2) armed groups and violent Islamist terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Boko Haram, the Islamic State of West Africa, and other affiliated groups, have killed tens of thousands of innocent civilians, displaced populations, destabilized local and national governments, and caused mass human suffering in the affected communities;

(3) it is in the national security interest of the United States to combat the spread of radical Islamist extremism and build partner countries' capacity to combat these threats in Africa;

(4) extremist movements exploit vulnerable and marginalized communities suffering from poverty, lack of economic opportunity (particularly among youth populations), and weak governance; and

(5) to address critical security, political, economic, and humanitarian challenges in these regions of Africa, a coordinated, inter-agency approach is needed to appropriately allocate resources, share responsibility, de-conflict programs, and maximize the effectiveness of United States defense, diplomatic, and development capabilities.

SEC. 3. TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP.

(a) TRANS-SAHARA COUNTER TERRORISM PARTNERSHIP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a partnership, to be known as the "Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership" (TSCTP), to coordinate all United States programs, projects, and activities in North and West Africa that are conducted for any of the following purposes:

(A) To build the capacity of foreign military and law enforcement entities in such regions to conduct counterterrorism operations.

(B) To improve the ability of foreign military and law enforcement entities in such regions to cooperate with the United States and other partner countries on counterterrorism efforts.

(C) To enhance the border security capacity of partner countries in such regions, including the ability to monitor, restrain, and interdict terrorists.

(D) To strengthen the rule of law in such countries, including access to justice, and the ability of the law enforcement entities of such partner countries to detect, disrupt, respond to, investigate, and prosecute terrorist activity.

(E) To monitor and counter the financing of terrorism.

(F) To further reduce any vulnerabilities among affected populations in such regions to recruitment or incitement of terrorist activities through public diplomacy efforts, such as supporting youth employment, promoting meaningful participation of women, strengthening local governance and civil society capacity, and improving access to economic opportunities and education.

(G) To support independent, local-language media, particularly in rural areas, to counter media operations and recruitment propaganda by terrorist organizations.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In coordinating programs through the TSCTP, the Secretary of State shall also consult, as appropriate, with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media (formerly known as the Broadcasting Board of Governors), and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before obligating amounts for an activity coordinated by the TSCTP pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit a notification, in accordance with the requirements of section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1), that includes the following:

(A) The foreign country and entity, as applicable, whose capabilities are to be enhanced in accordance with the purposes specified in paragraph (1)

(B) The amount, type, and purpose of support to be provided.

(C) An assessment of the capacity of the foreign country or entity to absorb the assistance to be provided.

(D) The estimated cost and anticipated implementation timeline for assistance.

(E) As applicable, a description of the arrangements to sustain any equipment provided by the activity beyond the completion date of such activity, if applicable, and the estimated cost and source of funds to support such sustainment.

(F) The amount, type, statutory authorization, and purpose of any United States security assistance provided to such foreign country during the three preceding fiscal years pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), or any other "train and equip" authorities of the Department of Defense.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive, interagency strategy that—

(A) states the objectives of the United States counterterrorism effort in North and West Africa with respect to the use of all forms of United States assistance to counter violent extremism; and

(B) includes a plan by the Secretary of State for the manner in which programs shall be coordinated by the TSCTP pursuant to subsection (a)(1), including which agency or bureau of the Department of State, as applicable, will be responsible for leading and coordinating each such program; and

(C) outlines a plan to monitor and evaluate TSCTP programs and identifies the key indicators that will be used to measure performance and progress under the strategy.

(2) SUPPORTING MATERIAL IN ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST.—The Secretary of State shall include, in the budget materials submitted in support of the budget of the President (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code) for each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, a description of the requirements, activities, and planned allocation of amounts requested by the TSCTP.

(c) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—

(1) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall monitor and evaluate the programs coordinated by the TSCTP pursuant to subsection (a)(1) in accordance with the plan outlined pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(C).

(2) REPORT.—For the 5-year period beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on monitoring and evaluation efforts pursuant to paragraph (1) that describes—

(A) the progress made in meeting the objectives listed in the strategy required by subsection (b)(1), including any lessons learned in carrying out TSCTP programs and activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;

(B) the efforts taken to coordinate, de-conflict and streamline TSCTP programs to maximize resource effectiveness;

(C) the extent to which each partner country has demonstrated the ability to absorb the equipment or training provided in the

year previous under TSCTP programs, and where applicable, the ability to maintain and appropriately utilize such equipment provided;

(D) the extent to which each partner country is investing its own resources to advance the goals described in subsection (a)(1) or demonstrated a commitment and willingness to cooperate with the United States to advance such goals; and

(E) the actions taken by the government of each partner country receiving assistance through programs coordinated by the TSCTP to combat corruption, improve transparency and accountability, and promote other forms of good governance.

(d) FORM.—The strategy required by subsection (b)(1) and the report required by subsection (c)(2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6018, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues here, Chairman MIKE MCCAUL and Ranking Member KEATING, for their bipartisan leadership to advance this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, Boko Haram, ISIS-West Africa, as well as ISIS in the Greater Sahara, al-Qaida affiliates, and other armed groups continue to create havoc across north and west Africa. Thousands of civilians, including countless women and children, have died at the hands of these terrorist organizations.

In response to these threats, the U.S. has deployed over 1,000 troops in the region, but the many diverse and increasingly pressing security threats across Africa demand more than just a military presence.

Realizing this, in 2005, the U.S. established the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, known as the TSCTP program, to bring together the Depart-

ment of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, and they did that to coordinate and streamline U.S. and partner nations' efforts to combat terrorism, as well as preventing the spread of violent extremism in north and west Africa.

This program rightly recognizes that we must build the capacity of countries so that they can themselves detect and defeat terrorists within their own countries. This is a long-term approach that can produce high returns with relatively low investment. We are investing in the future security of partner nations.

But TSCTP is not just about security assistance. Strengthening democratic institutions of partner nations to ensure responsive democratic governance and rule of law is also a key part of this program. Often our efforts help bring government officials around the table with local communities, including women's groups and including civil society at large, to increase dialogue on peace and security. Having women at the table not only makes peace agreements more likely, but also makes agreements last longer.

This region is home to some of the poorest countries of the world, and the humanitarian and development needs are immense. High youth unemployment, food insecurity, low education, and severe lack of government services together create an environment ripe for terrorist recruitment.

To improve these underlying conditions, USAID is supporting vulnerable populations through livelihood training, through access to health resources, and through agricultural development.

TSCTP coordinates our diplomatic, defense, and development tools to counter these terrorist threats and to help bring stability to this region. The bill we are considering today supports this program by establishing core objectives in benchmarks and strengthening congressional oversight so it continues to be efficient and effective and timely.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking Mr. MCCAUL for putting forward this important bill, which would authorize the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership. I want to also thank Congressman KEATING for his hard work on this bill as well.

This interagency program was established in 2005 to help America's partners in the Sahel and Maghreb counter terrorism and violent extremism.

In places where instability leads to terrorism and conflict, it is important that we collaborate with our allies and that our policy is driven by united interagency effort. That is why this bill is so critical.

It requires the Secretary of State to work with the Secretary of Defense and the USAID administrator to create a comprehensive strategy. By coordinating our diplomatic, military, and development efforts at home and with partners abroad, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act strengthens our response to the international security threats facing these regions of Africa.

Mr. Speaker, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership is an important program that will enhance our international security efforts in an area that demands attention.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security, a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the author of this legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL, both of them this Congress, in their leadership. We are going to miss Chairman ROYCE as we move on to the end of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise in support of this bill, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act. This bill will strengthen our counterterrorism operations in Africa, an area where the threat of terrorism is rapidly rising.

While our attention has been focused on the Middle East, terrorism in Africa has spread.

Our military successes in Iraq and Syria have splintered ISIS, squeezed terrorists out of the Middle East, and sent them fleeing to Africa.

The numbers, Mr. Speaker, are alarming. On the eve of 9/11, it is important to point out, that al-Qaida on the eve of 9/11 only had a few hundred followers. Today, it is estimated that 10,000 ISIS and al-Qaida jihadists have established bases across the continent.

Along with other existing terrorist organizations, such as Boko Haram, terrorism is taking hold in Africa and prohibiting its prosperity.

My bill, which I introduced with my friend, Mr. KEATING, authorizes, for the first time, a program called the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership. This program works with countries such as Chad, Mali, and Nigeria to build their capacity to conduct counterterrorism operations and strengthen the rule of law.

Furthermore, my bill requires the State Department, USAID, and the Defense Department to work together to develop a counterterrorism strategy in Africa. By taking a multifaceted approach, we may be able to prevent terrorism from gaining a larger foothold in these countries.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to thank Mr. KEATING, Chairman ROYCE, and Ranking Member ENGEL for all of their support in this important legislation.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), who chairs the Subcommittee on the Middle East and north Africa and is the former chair of the Africa Subcommittee as well.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for their leadership, for their bipartisan spirit, for everything that they are doing to bring our Congress together. We need more of them around here. I thank them for bringing Mr. MCCAUL's bill to the floor today. I thank my esteemed Foreign Affairs Committee colleague, MICHAEL MCCAUL, for his authorship of this important bill.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act codifies an important program, the program after which the bill is named, and helps build partner capacity in a critical region of the world.

Thanks to Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL, I recently had the privilege of leading a delegation to one of those partner countries, Morocco, where I met with the Moroccan equivalent of the FBI. On the front lines of terrorism in north Africa and the Sahel, Morocco has successfully thwarted plot after plot that was threatening U.S. interests, and is positioned to play an even bigger role in our joint counterterrorism efforts.

Programs like the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership help bring law enforcement services in places like Morocco even closer together, allowing us to share information about terrorist groups like ISIS, al-Qaida, Hezbollah, and helps to protect our homeland.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support Mr. MCCAUL's important bill, and I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for yielding me time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I, again, want to thank Mr. MCCAUL for his hard work on this measure and to Chairman ROYCE for moving it forward.

This bill authorizes a very important program that strengthens our efforts to assist partners in the Sahel and Maghreb to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Act mandates an important interagency effort to combat terrorism and to prevent the spread of radical extremism. It increases congressional oversight by requiring increased reporting and regular monitoring and evaluation, frankly, of all of our programs. In doing so, through programs like TSCTP and with just a relatively

small amount of foreign assistance dollars, we are investing in the future stability of these nations and their own ability to defeat terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MIKE MCCAUL for this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6018, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish an interagency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6784, MANAGE OUR WOLVES ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 19, 2018, THROUGH NOVEMBER 26, 2018

Mr. NEWHOUSE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-1022) on the resolution (H. Res. 1142) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6784) to provide for removal of the gray wolf in the contiguous 48 States from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife published under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and providing for proceedings during the period from November 19, 2018, through November 26, 2018, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 6064, by the yeas and nays; and

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2615, by the yeas and nays.

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

CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6064) to rename the Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Congressman Lester Wolff National Wildlife Refuge on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 4, answered “present” 2, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

YEAS—385

Abraham	Cleaver	Fleischmann
Adams	Cloud	Flores
Aderholt	Clyburn	Fortenberry
Aguilar	Coffman	Foster
Allen	Cohen	Fox
Amodei	Cole	Frankel (FL)
Arrington	Collins (GA)	Frelinghuysen
Babin	Collins (NY)	Fudge
Bacon	Comer	Gabbard
Balderson	Comstock	Gallagher
Banks (IN)	Conaway	Gallo
Barr	Connolly	Garamendi
Barragán	Cook	Garrett
Barton	Cooper	Gianforte
Bass	Correa	Gibbs
Beatty	Costa	Gihmert
Bera	Costello (PA)	Gomez
Bergman	Courtney	Gonzalez (TX)
Beyer	Cramer	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Crawford	Gosar
Bishop (GA)	Crist	Gottheimer
Bishop (MI)	Crowley	Granger
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Graves (GA)
Black	Culberson	Graves (LA)
Blackburn	Cummings	Graves (MO)
Blumenauer	Curtis	Green, Al
Blunt Rochester	Davidson	Green, Gene
Bonamici	Davis (CA)	Griffith
Bost	Davis, Danny	Guthrie
Boyle, Brendan	Davis, Rodney	Hanabusa
F.	DeFazio	Handel
Brady (TX)	DeGette	Harris
Brat	Delaney	Hartzler
Brooks (AL)	DeLauro	Hastings
Brooks (IN)	DelBene	Heck
Brown (MD)	Demings	Hensarling
Buchanan	Denham	Herrera Beutler
Buck	DesJarlais	Hice, Jody B.
Budd	Deutch	Higgins (LA)
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (NY)
Bustos	Dingell	Hill
Butterfield	Doggett	Holding
Byrne	Donovan	Hollingsworth
Calvert	Doyle, Michael	Hoyer
Carbajal	F.	Hudson
Cárdenas	Duffy	Huffman
Carson (IN)	Duncan (SC)	Huizenga
Carter (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Hultgren
Carter (TX)	Dunn	Hunter
Cartwright	Emmer	Hurd
Castor (FL)	Engel	Issa
Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Jackson Lee
Chabot	Espallat	Jayapal
Cheney	Estes (KS)	Jeffries
Chu, Judy	Esty (CT)	Johnson (GA)
Ciциlline	Evans	Johnson (LA)
Clark (MA)	Faso	Johnson (OH)
Clarke (NY)	Ferguson	Johnson, E. B.
Clay	Fitzpatrick	Johnson, Sam

Jordan	Meeks	Scott, David
Joyce (OH)	Meng	Sensenbrenner
Kaptur	Messer	Serrano
Katko	Mitchell	Sessions
Keating	Mooleenaar	Sewell (AL)
Kelly (IL)	Mooney (WV)	Shea-Porter
Kelly (MS)	Moore	Sherman
Kelly (PA)	Moulton	Shimkus
Kennedy	Mullin	Shuster
Khanna	Nadler	Simpson
Kihuen	Napolitano	Sinema
Kildee	Neal	Sires
Kilmer	Newhouse	Smith (MO)
Kind	Norcross	Smith (NE)
King (IA)	Norman	Smith (NJ)
King (NY)	Nunes	Smith (TX)
Krishnamoorthi	O'Halloran	Smith (WA)
Kuster (NH)	O'Rourke	Smucker
Kustoff (TN)	Palazzo	Soto
Labrador	Pallone	Speier
LaHood	Palmer	Stefanik
LaMalfa	Panetta	Stewart
Lamb	Pascarella	Stivers
Lamborn	Paulsen	Suozzi
Lance	Payne	Swalwell (CA)
Langevin	Pearce	Takano
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Taylor
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Tenney
Latta	Perry	Thompson (CA)
Lawrence	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
Lawson (FL)	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Lee	Pittenger	Thornberry
Lesko	Pocan	Tipton
Levin	Poe (TX)	Titus
Lewis (GA)	Posey	Tonko
Lewis (MN)	Price (NC)	Trott
Lieu, Ted	Quigley	Tsongas
Lipinski	Raskin	Turner
LoBiondo	Reed	Upton
Loeb sack	Reichert	Valadao
Lofgren	Renacci	Vargas
Long	Richmond	Veasey
Loudermilk	Roby	Vela
Lowenthal	Roe (TN)	Velázquez
Lowe y	Rogers (AL)	Visclosky
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Wagner
Luetkemeyer	Rohrabacher	Walberg
Lujan Grisham,	Rokita	Walden
M.	Ros-Lehtinen	Walker
Luján, Ben Ray	Rosen	Walorski
Lynch	Roskam	Walters, Mimi
MacArthur	Ross	Wasserman
Maloney,	Rothfus	Schultz
Carolyn B.	Rouzer	Waters, Maxine
Maloney, Sean	Roybal-Allard	Weber (TX)
Marchant	Royce (CA)	Webster (FL)
Marino	Ruiz	Welch
Marshall	Ruppersberger	Wenstrup
Mast	Rush	Westerman
Matsui	Russell	Williams
McCarthy	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
McCaull	Ryan (OH)	Wittman
McClintock	Sánchez	Womack
McCollum	Sarbanes	Woodall
McEachin	Scalise	Yarmuth
McGovern	Schakowsky	Yoder
McHenry	Schiff	Yoho
McKinley	Schneider	Young (AK)
McMorris	Schrader	Young (IA)
Rodgers	Schweikert	Zeldin
McNerney	Scott (VA)	
Meadows	Scott, Austin	

NAYS—4

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Rice (SC) Sanford

NOT VOTING—36

Barletta	Harper	Poliquin
Blum	Himes	Polis
Brady (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	Ratcliffe
Brownley (CA)	Jones	Rice (NY)
Bucshon	Kinzing	Rooney, Francis
Capuano	Knight	Rooney, Thomas
Curbelo (FL)	Love	J.
DeSaulnier	McSally	Torres
Ellison	Murphy (FL)	Walz
Gaetz	Noem	Watson Coleman
Gowdy	Nolan	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva	Olson	
Gutiérrez	Peters	

□ 1857

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 7, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Mr. Robert Brehm and Mr. Todd Valentine, Co-Executive Directors, New York State Board of Elections, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held November 6, 2018, the Honorable Joseph D. Morelle was elected Representative to Congress for the 25th Congressional District, State of New York.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

NEW YORK STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
Albany, NY, November 7, 2018.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, November 6, 2018 for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of New York show that Joseph D. Morelle received 145,168 votes, Jim Maxwell received 103,510 votes, and there were 145 write-in votes of the 248,823 total votes cast for that office on Election Day.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Joseph D. Morelle was elected as Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of New York. Please see also attached notice of unofficial results from the Monroe County Board of Elections. New York Congressional District Twenty-five is wholly contained within that county.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by the Monroe County Board of Elections and the New York State Board of Canvassers, an official Certification of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. BREHM,
Co-Executive Director.
TODD D. VALENTINE,
Co-Executive Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from the Honorable Mary Fallin, Governor of Oklahoma, indicating that the Honorable Kevin Hern of the First Congressional District, is elected to fill the vacancy in the 115th Congress created by the resignation of the Honorable Jim Bridenstine on April 23, 2018.

This certification has been submitted under the laws of Oklahoma as stated in the accompanying documents.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

NOVEMBER 8, 2018.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: The provisions of 26 O.S. 12-101(B) (Oklahoma Statutes) require the election held November 6, 2018, for the seat to which Kevin Hern was elected, to be treated as election, within the meaning of Oklahoma law, to fill the unexpired term of Jim Bridenstine who resigned on Monday, April 23, 2018. Accordingly, pursuant to that statute, my appointment, as Governor of the State of Oklahoma, is the ministerial act incident to that election.

Sincerely,

MARY FALLIN,
Governor.

ORDER OF APPOINTMENT

TO SECRETARY OF STATE, OKLAHOMA STATE
CAPITAL, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Please file for record the following executive order. By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Oklahoma, I hereby appoint: Kevin Hern as United States Representative, District 1 for the unexpired term of Jim Bridenstine who resigned on Monday, April 23, 2018 and, whose term expired on January 3, 2019 as provided by 26 O.S., Section 12-101(B)

Signed this 8th day of November, 2018

By the Governor of the State of Oklahoma
MARY FALLIN,

Attest:

JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,
Secretary of State.

[State Seal Affixed]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 13, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Mr. Jonathan Marks, Commissioner, Bureau Commissions, Election and Legislation, Department of State, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held November 6, 2018, the Honorable Mary Gay Scanlon was elected Representative to Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BUREAU COMMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND
LEGISLATION,
Harrisburg, PA, November 9, 2018.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, November 6, 2018, for Representative in Congress for the 7th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, show that Mary Gay Scanlon received 167,680 votes or 52.02% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Mary Gay Scanlon was elected as Representative in Congress from the 7th Congress District of Pennsylvania.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election. Furthermore, the possibility of a recount is unlikely because the provisional ballots and military and overseas absentee ballots that are yet to be counted are not in great enough number to potentially alter the outcome of this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by all counties involved, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN MARKS,
Commissioner.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE JOSEPH D. MORELLE, OF NEW YORK, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York, the Honorable Joseph D. Morelle, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE KEVIN HERN, OF OKLAHOMA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable Kevin Hern, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE MARY GAY SCANLON, OF PENN- SYLVANIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable Mary Gay

Scanlon, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

Her certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the Representatives-elect please present themselves in the well.

Mr. MORELLE of New York, Mr. HERN of Oklahoma, and Ms. SCANLON of Pennsylvania appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 115th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE JO- SEPH D. MORELLE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, as co-dean of the New York delegation, along with my colleague Congresswoman LOWEY, the New York delegation is pleased to welcome our newest colleague, Joe Morelle, representing New York's 25th District in upstate New York.

Joe has been elected to the seat of our beloved and departed colleague Louise Slaughter. Joe hails from Irondequoit and, like myself, served in the New York State Assembly. He was elected to that body in 1990 and became majority leader in 2013.

He graduated from SUNY Geneseo with a bachelor's degree in political science and began his political career at age 28 as a Monroe County legislator. Congressman Morelle and his wife, Mary Beth, are well known and well loved, and we are so happy to have Joe Morelle as one of our colleagues.

Congratulations, Joe.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Morelle).

Mr. MORELLE. I thank the Speaker and his staff for the courtesies they have extended to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank, first of all, my wife, Mary Beth; my entire family; and many dear friends who have traveled to be with us today and those at home watching for their unwavering love and support. I would also like to thank my long-time friend, Congressman ELIOT ENGEL, for that

kind introduction and the warm welcome all my colleagues in the New York delegation have extended to me.

I am humbled to take the oath of office. It is truly the honor of a lifetime to serve New York's 25th District as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Indeed, I have very big shoes to fill. Congresswoman Slaughter was truly a remarkable individual who shattered ceilings and blazed trails. More than that, she was a dear friend to me for over 30 years, and I will be forever grateful for her guidance, devotion, and friendship. It is a special privilege to be able to carry on her vital and important work.

I look forward to the days ahead and our work together to support our neighbors in need, to advance society for future generations, and to build a stronger, more vibrant America.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE KEVIN HERN TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, it is a tremendous pleasure today to introduce our newest colleague from Tulsa, Oklahoma, the great First District of Oklahoma.

Having been a special election baby myself a long time ago, the pressure, the significance of our colleagues when they stand before you in the unique way that they are sworn in is tremendous. So the advice that I have given Congressman HERN I will try and practice myself: brevity.

Born on an Air Force base, worked all of his life, earned a degree in engineering and an MBA degree. The thing I love the most, perhaps, is a hog farmer at one point in his career and a very successful restaurateur.

KEVIN is an individual who is a reflection of the great First District of Tulsa. He is a reflection, I think, of what we need and want in a Member of this United States House of Representatives.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield to our newest colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN).

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, Members of this esteemed body, it is my honor to represent the citizens of Oklahoma's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank my wife, Tammy, of 25 years. I would not be here today without her. My oldest son, Kelby, is here with his wife, Dana; and my youngest son, Kaden, is here.

I also want to thank my colleagues from Oklahoma who have gone above and beyond in welcoming me to this body: Congressman LUCAS, Congressman COLE, Congressman RUSSELL, and Congressman MULLIN. I cannot thank them enough.

The most recent advice they gave me was to keep this very brief, so brief I will be.

I have lived the American Dream, growing up without running water to now serving my great country and fellow Oklahomans in Congress.

Now, we as a body need to work together to make sure that that dream can be achieved by so many generations to come. Let's get to work.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE MARY GAY SCANLON TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would invite all of my Pennsylvania colleagues to come up and join me if you would like.

Mr. Speaker, as the dean of Pennsylvania's congressional delegation, it is my great pleasure to welcome our newest colleague.

For the last 35 years, MARY GAY SCANLON has been a public interest lawyer, working for voting rights, equitable education funding, immigration, and criminal justice reform. She is an advocate for low-income families, children, women, veterans, and seniors.

She and I worked together on securing asylum in this country for the internationally recognized Sudanese human rights activist Hawa Saleh, who was imprisoned and tortured by the Sudanese Government for speaking out against it. And I am pleased to note that Hawa is here in the House gallery today.

MARY GAY's career reflects her deep commitment to aiding and giving back to her community. She has worked tirelessly to help those in need in Pennsylvania, and she now plans to continue that work at the national level here in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to welcome such a dedicated individual to this body. I know we all look forward to working with her and our colleagues in the Pennsylvania delegation to serve the Commonwealth and this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), the senior Republican member of the delegation, for some remarks also.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, obviously, on behalf of our entire delegation, Republicans and Democrats both, we welcome our new colleague to this Chamber and look forward to serving with her. We are pleased to have her here.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, Members of the 115th Congress, I am honored to have this opportunity to serve our country.

Mr. Speaker, I chose tonight to be sworn in on our Constitution, a document that begins with our uniquely American creed, "We the people," a charge and a challenge to faithfully represent the people of my district and the entire country, a charge I promise to honor every day with all of my might.

I am particularly honored to serve as the advance guard not just for Madeline Dean, Chrissy Houlahan, and Susan Wild, who will soon join me and our brethren in the Pennsylvania delegation, but also as an advance guard for the army of new Members who will join us for the 116th Congress, a Congress that may look substantially different than the one we see today.

I am eager to continue doing the work that we, the people, entrust to the equal branches of this government:

To ensure that fairness, civility, and opportunity are available to all and to right the wrongs that hold far too many back;

To make sure that the people get a fair shake, whether in their jobs, in our classrooms, in the courts, or in the voting booth;

To treat others with civility, particularly here in our Nation's capital, as we work in service to the people of this great country;

To ensure opportunity and safeguard the world we pass on to the next generation.

I promise to continue fighting for the underserved, for children and families, for seniors and veterans—to bend the arc of justice for those in need; for students like those on my mock trial team from Constitution High School in Philadelphia, who are the next generation of civic leaders; for veterans like Bob in Media or Pixie in Philadelphia, who want assurance that their benefits will not be treated as simply a line item in our budgets; for families like Malcolm's in Chester, whose lives have been forever changed by gun violence; and for my friend Hawa Salah, a human rights activist from Darfur who was forced to flee her homeland after her advocacy for oppressed people led to her kidnapping and torture by her own government.

I am eager to continue this work right here with all of you.

Finally, I am grateful to the voters, to my friends and family, and particularly my husband, Mark, for believing in me, and I hope that I make him proud.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Oklahoma, and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, the whole number of the House is 431.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2615) to authorize the exchange of certain land located in Gulf Islands National Seashore, Jackson County, Mississippi, between the National Park Service and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 1, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

YEAS—375

Abraham	Cole	Garrett
Adams	Collins (GA)	Gianforte
Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gibbs
Aguilar	Comer	Gohmert
Allen	Conaway	Gomez
Amodi	Cook	Gonzalez (TX)
Arrington	Cooper	Gosar
Babin	Correa	Gottheimer
Bacon	Costa	Granger
Balderson	Courtney	Graves (GA)
Banks (IN)	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Barr	Crist	Graves (MO)
Barragán	Crowley	Green, Al
Barton	Cuellar	Green, Gene
Bass	Culberson	Griffith
Beatty	Cummings	Grothman
Bera	Curtis	Guthrie
Bergman	Davidson	Hanabusa
Beyer	Davis (CA)	Handel
Biggs	Davis, Danny	Harper
Bilirakis	Davis, Rodney	Harris
Bishop (GA)	DeGette	Hartzler
Bishop (MI)	Delaney	Heck
Bishop (UT)	DeLauro	Hensarling
Black	DelBene	Hern
Blumenauer	Demings	Herrera Beutler
Blunt Rochester	Denham	Hice, Jody B.
Bonamici	DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)
Bost	Deutch	Hill
Boyle, Brendan F.	Diaz-Balart	Himes
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Holding
Brat	Doggett	Hollingsworth
Brooks (AL)	Donovan	Hoyer
Brooks (IN)	Doyle, Michael F.	Hudson
Brown (MD)	Duffy	Huffman
Buck	Duncan (SC)	Hultgren
Budd	Duncan (TN)	Hunter
Burgess	Dunn	Hurd
Bustos	Emmer	Jackson Lee
Butterfield	Engel	Jayapal
Byrne	Eshoo	Jeffries
Calvert	Espallat	Johnson (GA)
Carbajal	Estes (KS)	Johnson (LA)
Cardenas	Esty (CT)	Johnson (OH)
Carson (IN)	Evans	Johnson, E. B.
Carter (GA)	Faso	Johnson, Sam
Carter (TX)	Ferguson	Jordan
Cartwright	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (OH)
Castor (FL)	Fleischmann	Kaptur
Castro (TX)	Flores	Katko
Chabot	Fortenberry	Keating
Cheney	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Chu, Judy	Fox	Kelly (MS)
Clark (MA)	Frankel (FL)	Kelly (PA)
Clarke (NY)	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy
Clay	Fudge	Khanna
Cleaver	Gabbard	Kihuen
Cloud	Gallagher	Kildee
Clyburn	Gallego	Kilmer
Coffman	Garamendi	Kind
		King (IA)

King (NY)	Napolitano	Sessions
Krishnamoorthi	Neal	Sewell (AL)
Kuster (NH)	Newhouse	Shea-Porter
Kustoff (TN)	Norcross	Sherman
Labrador	Norman	Shimkus
LaHood	Nunes	Shuster
LaMalfa	O'Rourke	Simpson
Lamb	Palazzo	Sinema
Lamborn	Pallone	Sires
Lance	Palmer	Smith (MO)
Langevin	Panetta	Smith (NE)
Larson (CT)	Pascrell	Smith (NJ)
Latta	Paulsen	Smith (WA)
Lawrence	Payne	Smucker
Lawson (FL)	Pearce	Soto
Lee	Pelosi	Stefanik
Lesko	Perlmutter	Stewart
Levin	Perry	Stivers
Lewis (GA)	Peterson	Suozzi
Lewis (MN)	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Lipinski	Pocan	Takano
LoBiondo	Poe (TX)	Taylor
Loeb sack	Posey	Tenney
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Long	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
Loudermilk	Raskin	Thompson (PA)
Lowenthal	Reed	Thornberry
Lowey	Reichert	Tipton
Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Titus
Lujan Grisham, M.	Rice (NY)	Tonko
Lujan, Ben Ray	Rice (SC)	Torres
Maloney, Carolyn B.	Richmond	Trott
Marchant	Roby	Tsongas
Marino	Roe (TN)	Turner
Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Upton
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Mast	Rohrabacher	Vargas
McCarthy	Rokita	Veasey
McCaul	Ros-Lehtinen	Vela
McClintock	Rosen	Velázquez
McCollum	Roskam	Visclosky
McEachin	Ross	Wagner
McGovern	Rothfus	Walberg
McHenry	Rouzer	Walden
McKinley	Roybal-Allard	Walker
McMorris	Royce (CA)	Walorski
Rodgers	Ruiz	Walters, Mimi
McNerney	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Meadows	Rush	Schultz
Meeks	Russell	Waters, Maxine
Meng	Rutherford	Weber (TX)
Messer	Sánchez	Webster (FL)
Mitchell	Sanford	Welch
Moolenaar	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
Mooney (WV)	Scalise	Westerman
Moore	Scanlon	Williams
Morelle	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Moulton	Schiff	Wittman
Mullin	Schneider	Womack
Murphy (FL)	Schrader	Woodall
Nadler	Schweikert	Yarmuth
	Scott (VA)	Yoder
	Scott, Austin	Yoho
	Scott, David	Young (AK)
	Sensenbrenner	Young (IA)
	Serrano	Zeldin

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—54

Barietta	Goodlatte	Nolan
Blackburn	Gowdy	O'Halleran
Blum	Grijalva	Olson
Brady (PA)	Gutiérrez	Peters
Brownley (CA)	Hastings	Pittenger
Buchanan	Higgins (NY)	Poliquin
Bucshon	Huizenga	Polis
Capuano	Issa	Ratcliffe
Cicilline	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney, Francis
Cohen	Jones	Rooney, Thomas J.
Comstock	Kinzinger	Ryan (OH)
Connolly	Knight	Smith (TX)
Costello (PA)	Larsen (WA)	Speier
Cramer	Lieu, Ted	Walz
Curbelo (FL)	Love	Watson Coleman
DeFazio	Maloney, Sean	Wilson (FL)
DeSaulnier	Matsui	
Ellison	McSally	
Gaetz	Noem	

□ 1924

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to vote on Tuesday, November 13, 2018, as I was attending an event recognizing the importance of cancer research and honoring cancer survivors.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 416, H.R. 6064 and “yea” on rollcall No. 417, H.R. 2615.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY ACT OF 2018

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3359) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAST). The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE XXII—CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

“Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

“SEC. 2201. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle:

“(1) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.—The term ‘critical infrastructure information’ has the meaning given the term in section 2222.

“(2) CYBERSECURITY RISK.—The term ‘cybersecurity risk’ has the meaning given the term in section 2209.

“(3) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term ‘cybersecurity threat’ has the meaning given the term in section 102(5) of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (contained in division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

“(4) NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY ASSET RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.—The term ‘national cybersecurity asset response activities’ means—

“(A) furnishing cybersecurity technical assistance to entities affected by cybersecurity risks to protect assets, mitigate vulnerabilities, and reduce impacts of cyber incidents;

“(B) identifying other entities that may be at risk of an incident and assessing risk to the same or similar vulnerabilities;

“(C) assessing potential cybersecurity risks to a sector or region, including potential cascading effects, and developing courses of action to mitigate such risks;

“(D) facilitating information sharing and operational coordination with threat response; and

“(E) providing guidance on how best to utilize Federal resources and capabilities in a timely, effective manner to speed recovery from cybersecurity risks.

“(5) **SECTOR-SPECIFIC AGENCY.**—The term ‘Sector-Specific Agency’ means a Federal department or agency, designated by law or presidential directive, with responsibility for providing institutional knowledge and specialized expertise of a sector, as well as leading, facilitating, or supporting programs and associated activities of its designated critical infrastructure sector in the all hazards environment in coordination with the Department.

“(6) **SHARING.**—The term ‘sharing’ has the meaning given the term in section 2209.

“SEC. 2202. CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.

“(a) **REDESIGNATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The National Protection and Programs Directorate of the Department shall, on and after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, be known as the ‘Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’ (in this subtitle referred to as the ‘Agency’).

“(2) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference to the National Protection and Programs Directorate of the Department in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department.

“(b) **DIRECTOR.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Agency shall be headed by a Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security (in this subtitle referred to as the ‘Director’), who shall report to the Secretary.

“(2) **REFERENCE.**—Any reference to an Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and any other related program of the Department as described in section 103(a)(1)(H) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subtitle in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department.

“(c) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The Director shall—

“(1) lead cybersecurity and critical infrastructure security programs, operations, and associated policy for the Agency, including national cybersecurity asset response activities;

“(2) coordinate with Federal entities, including Sector-Specific Agencies, and non-Federal entities, including international entities, to carry out the cybersecurity and critical infrastructure activities of the Agency, as appropriate;

“(3) carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary to secure Federal information and information systems consistent with law, including subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (contained in division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113));

“(4) coordinate a national effort to secure and protect against critical infrastructure risks, consistent with subsection (e)(1)(E);

“(5) upon request, provide analyses, expertise, and other technical assistance to critical infrastructure owners and operators and, where appropriate, provide those analyses, expertise, and other technical assistance in coordination with Sector-Specific Agencies and other Federal departments and agencies;

“(6) develop and utilize mechanisms for active and frequent collaboration between the Agency and Sector-Specific Agencies to ensure appropriate coordination, situational awareness, and communications with Sector-Specific Agencies;

“(7) maintain and utilize mechanisms for the regular and ongoing consultation and collaboration among the Divisions of the Agency to further operational coordination, integrated situational awareness, and improved integration across the Agency in accordance with this Act;

“(8) develop, coordinate, and implement—

“(A) comprehensive strategic plans for the activities of the Agency; and

“(B) risk assessments by and for the Agency;

“(9) carry out emergency communications responsibilities, in accordance with title XVIII;

“(10) carry out cybersecurity, infrastructure security, and emergency communications stakeholder outreach and engagement and coordinate that outreach and engagement with critical infrastructure Sector-Specific Agencies, as appropriate; and

“(11) carry out such other duties and powers prescribed by law or delegated by the Secretary.

“(d) **DEPUTY DIRECTOR.**—There shall be in the Agency a Deputy Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security who shall—

“(1) assist the Director in the management of the Agency; and

“(2) report to the Director.

“(e) **CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The responsibilities of the Secretary relating to cybersecurity and infrastructure security shall include the following:

“(A) To access, receive, and analyze law enforcement information, intelligence information, and other information from Federal Government agencies, State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies, including law enforcement agencies, and private sector entities, and to integrate that information, in support of the mission responsibilities of the Department, in order to—

“(i) identify and assess the nature and scope of terrorist threats to the homeland;

“(ii) detect and identify threats of terrorism against the United States; and

“(iii) understand those threats in light of actual and potential vulnerabilities of the homeland.

“(B) To carry out comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of the key resources and critical infrastructure of the United States, including the performance of risk assessments to determine the risks posed by particular types of terrorist attacks within the United States, including an assessment of the probability of success of those attacks and the feasibility and potential efficacy of various countermeasures to those attacks. At the discretion of the Secretary, such assessments may be carried out in coordination with Sector-Specific Agencies.

“(C) To integrate relevant information, analysis, and vulnerability assessments, regardless of whether the information, analysis, or assessments are provided or produced by the Department, in order to make recommendations, including prioritization, for protective and support measures by the Department, other Federal Government agencies, State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and authorities, the private sector, and other entities regarding terrorist and other threats to homeland security.

“(D) To ensure, pursuant to section 202, the timely and efficient access by the Department to all information necessary to discharge the responsibilities under this title, including obtaining that information from other Federal Government agencies.

“(E) To develop, in coordination with the Sector-Specific Agencies with available expertise, a comprehensive national plan for securing the key resources and critical infrastructure of the United States, including power production, generation, and distribution systems, information technology and telecommunications systems (including satellites), electronic financial and property record storage and transmission systems, emergency communications systems, and the physical and technological assets that support those systems.

“(F) To recommend measures necessary to protect the key resources and critical infrastructure of the United States in coordination with other Federal Government agencies, including Sector-Specific Agencies, and in cooperation with State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and authorities, the private sector, and other entities.

“(G) To review, analyze, and make recommendations for improvements to the policies

and procedures governing the sharing of information relating to homeland security within the Federal Government and between Federal Government agencies and State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and authorities.

“(H) To disseminate, as appropriate, information analyzed by the Department within the Department to other Federal Government agencies with responsibilities relating to homeland security and to State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and private sector entities with those responsibilities in order to assist in the deterrence, prevention, or preemption of, or response to, terrorist attacks against the United States.

“(I) To consult with State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and private sector entities to ensure appropriate exchanges of information, including law enforcement-related information, relating to threats of terrorism against the United States.

“(J) To ensure that any material received pursuant to this Act is protected from unauthorized disclosure and handled and used only for the performance of official duties.

“(K) To request additional information from other Federal Government agencies, State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies, and the private sector relating to threats of terrorism in the United States, or relating to other areas of responsibility assigned by the Secretary, including the entry into cooperative agreements through the Secretary to obtain such information.

“(L) To establish and utilize, in conjunction with the Chief Information Officer of the Department, a secure communications and information technology infrastructure, including data-mining and other advanced analytical tools, in order to access, receive, and analyze data and information in furtherance of the responsibilities under this section, and to disseminate information acquired and analyzed by the Department, as appropriate.

“(M) To coordinate training and other support to the elements and personnel of the Department, other Federal Government agencies, and State, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies that provide information to the Department, or are consumers of information provided by the Department, in order to facilitate the identification and sharing of information revealed in their ordinary duties and the optimal utilization of information received from the Department.

“(N) To coordinate with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies, and the private sector, as appropriate.

“(O) To exercise the authorities and oversight of the functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of those components transferred to the Department pursuant to section 201(g).

“(P) To carry out the functions of the national cybersecurity and communications integration center under section 2209.

“(Q) To carry out the requirements of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program established under title XXI and the secure handling of ammonium nitrate program established under subtitle J of title VIII, or any successor programs.

“(2) **REALLOCATION.**—The Secretary may reallocate within the Agency the functions specified in sections 2203(b) and 2204(b), consistent with the responsibilities provided in paragraph (1), upon certifying to and briefing the appropriate congressional committees, and making available to the public, at least 60 days prior to the reallocation that the reallocation is necessary for carrying out the activities of the Agency.

“(3) **STAFF.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide the Agency with a staff of analysts having appropriate expertise and experience to assist the Agency in discharging the responsibilities of the Agency under this section.

“(B) PRIVATE SECTOR ANALYSTS.—Analysts under this subsection may include analysts from the private sector.

“(C) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Analysts under this subsection shall possess security clearances appropriate for their work under this section.

“(4) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to assist the Agency in discharging the responsibilities of the Agency under this section, personnel of the Federal agencies described in subparagraph (B) may be detailed to the Agency for the performance of analytic functions and related duties.

“(B) AGENCIES.—The Federal agencies described in this subparagraph are—

“(i) the Department of State;

“(ii) the Central Intelligence Agency;

“(iii) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

“(iv) the National Security Agency;

“(v) the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;

“(vi) the Defense Intelligence Agency;

“(vii) Sector-Specific Agencies; and

“(viii) any other agency of the Federal Government that the President considers appropriate.

“(C) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary and the head of a Federal agency described in subparagraph (B) may enter into agreements for the purpose of detailing personnel under this paragraph.

“(D) BASIS.—The detail of personnel under this paragraph may be on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

“(f) COMPOSITION.—The Agency shall be composed of the following divisions:

“(1) The Cybersecurity Division, headed by an Assistant Director.

“(2) The Infrastructure Security Division, headed by an Assistant Director.

“(3) The Emergency Communications Division under title XVIII, headed by an Assistant Director.

“(g) CO-LOCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Director shall examine the establishment of central locations in geographical regions with a significant Agency presence.

“(2) COORDINATION.—When establishing the central locations described in paragraph (1), the Director shall coordinate with component heads and the Under Secretary for Management to colocate or partner on any new real property leases, renewing any occupancy agreements for existing leases, or agreeing to extend or newly occupy any Federal space or new construction.

“(h) PRIVACY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Privacy Officer of the Agency with primary responsibility for privacy policy and compliance for the Agency.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Privacy Officer of the Agency shall include—

“(A) assuring that the use of technologies by the Agency sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections relating to the use, collection, and disclosure of personal information;

“(B) assuring that personal information contained in systems of records of the Agency is handled in full compliance as specified in section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’);

“(C) evaluating legislative and regulatory proposals involving collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by the Agency; and

“(D) conducting a privacy impact assessment of proposed rules of the Agency on the privacy of personal information, including the type of personal information collected and the number of people affected.

“(i) SAVINGS.—Nothing in this title may be construed as affecting in any manner the authority, existing on the day before the date of enactment of this title, of any other component of the Department or any other Federal department or agency, including the authority provided to the Sector-Specific Agency specified in

section 61003(c) of division F of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (6 U.S.C. 121 note; Public Law 114–94).

“SEC. 2203. CYBERSECURITY DIVISION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Agency a Cybersecurity Division.

“(2) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.—The Cybersecurity Division shall be headed by an Assistant Director for Cybersecurity (in this section referred to as the ‘Assistant Director’), who shall—

“(A) be at the level of Assistant Secretary within the Department;

“(B) be appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate; and

“(C) report to the Director.

“(3) REFERENCE.—Any reference to the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Director for Cybersecurity.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Assistant Director shall—

“(1) direct the cybersecurity efforts of the Agency;

“(2) carry out activities, at the direction of the Director, related to the security of Federal information and Federal information systems consistent with law, including subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (contained in division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113));

“(3) fully participate in the mechanisms required under section 2202(c)(7); and

“(4) carry out such other duties and powers as prescribed by the Director.

“SEC. 2204. INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY DIVISION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Agency an Infrastructure Security Division.

“(2) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.—The Infrastructure Security Division shall be headed by an Assistant Director for Infrastructure Security (in this section referred to as the ‘Assistant Director’), who shall—

“(A) be at the level of Assistant Secretary within the Department;

“(B) be appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate; and

“(C) report to the Director.

“(3) REFERENCE.—Any reference to the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Director for Infrastructure Security.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Assistant Director shall—

“(1) direct the critical infrastructure security efforts of the Agency;

“(2) carry out, at the direction of the Director, the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards Program established under title XXI and the secure handling of ammonium nitrate program established under subtitle J of title VIII, or any successor programs;

“(3) fully participate in the mechanisms required under section 2202(c)(7); and

“(4) carry out such other duties and powers as prescribed by the Director.”.

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSITIONS.—

(1) UNDER SECRETARY.—The individual serving as the Under Secretary appointed pursuant to section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H)) of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before the date of enactment of this Act may continue to serve as the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department on and after such date.

(2) DIRECTOR FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.—The individual serving as the Director for Emergency Communications of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before

the date of enactment of this Act may continue to serve as the Assistant Director for Emergency Communications of the Department on and after such date.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CYBERSECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS.—The individual serving as the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications on the day before the date of enactment of this Act may continue to serve as the Assistant Director for Cybersecurity on and after such date.

(4) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION.—The individual serving as the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection on the day before the date of enactment of this Act may continue to serve as the Assistant Director for Infrastructure Security on and after such date.

(c) REFERENCE.—Any reference to—

(1) the Office of Emergency Communications in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Emergency Communications Division; and

(2) the Director for Emergency Communications in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Director for Emergency Communications.

(d) OVERSIGHT.—The Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department of Homeland Security shall provide to Congress, in accordance with the deadlines specified in paragraphs (1) through (6), information on the following:

(1) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a briefing on the activities of the Agency relating to the development and use of the mechanisms required pursuant to section 2202(c)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, a briefing on the activities of the Agency relating to the use and improvement by the Agency of the mechanisms required pursuant to section 2202(c)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and how such activities have impacted coordination, situational awareness, and communications with Sector-Specific Agencies.

(3) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, information on the mechanisms of the Agency for regular and ongoing consultation and collaboration, as required pursuant to section 2202(c)(7) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a)).

(4) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, information on the activities of the consultation and collaboration mechanisms of the Agency as required pursuant to section 2202(c)(7) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and how such mechanisms have impacted operational coordination, situational awareness, and integration across the Agency.

(5) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, information, which shall be made publicly available and updated as appropriate, on the mechanisms and structures of the Agency responsible for stakeholder outreach and engagement, as required under section 2202(c)(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a)).

(e) CYBER WORKFORCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall submit to Congress a report detailing how the Agency is meeting legislative requirements under the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act (Public Law 113–246; 128 Stat. 2880) and the Homeland Security Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act (enacted as section 4 of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014; Public Law 113–277) to address cyber workforce needs.

(f) FACILITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director

of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall report to Congress on the most efficient and effective methods of consolidating Agency facilities, personnel, and programs to most effectively carry out the Agency's mission.

(g) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by amending section 103(a)(1)(H) (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H)) to read as follows:

“(H) A Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”;

(2) in title II (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.)—

(A) in the title heading, by striking “**AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**”;

(B) in the subtitle A heading, by striking “**and Infrastructure Protection**”;

(C) in section 201 (6 U.S.C. 121)—

(i) in the section heading, by striking “**AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**”;

(ii) in subsection (a)—

(I) in the subsection heading, by striking “**AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**”;

(II) by striking “and an Office of Infrastructure Protection”;

(iii) in subsection (b)—

(I) in the subsection heading, by striking “**AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**”;

(II) by striking paragraph (3);

(iv) in subsection (c)—

(I) by striking “and infrastructure protection”;

(II) by striking “or the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, as appropriate”;

(v) in subsection (d)—

(I) in the subsection heading, by striking “**AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**”;

(II) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and infrastructure protection”;

(III) by striking paragraphs (5), (6), and (25);

(IV) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (24) as paragraphs (5) through (22), respectively;

(V) by redesignating paragraph (26) as paragraph (23); and

(VI) in paragraph (23)(B)(i), as so redesignated, by striking “section 319” and inserting “section 320”;

(vii) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “and the Office of Infrastructure Protection”;

(viii) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “and the Office of Infrastructure Protection”;

(D) in section 202 (6 U.S.C. 122)—

(i) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “Director of National Intelligence”;

(ii) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “Director of National Intelligence”;

(E) in section 204 (6 U.S.C. 124a)—

(i) in subsection (c)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency”;

(ii) in subsection (d)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency”;

(F) in section 210A(c)(2)(B) (6 U.S.C. 124h(c)(2)(B)), by striking “Office of Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency”;

(G) by redesignating section 210E (6 U.S.C. 124l) as section 2214 and transferring such section to appear after section 2213 (as redesignated by subparagraph (I));

(H) in subtitle B, by redesignating sections 211 through 215 (6 U.S.C. 101 note, and 131 through 134) as sections 2221 through 2225, respectively, and transferring such subtitle, including the enumerator and heading of subtitle B and such sections, to appear after section 2214 (as redesignated by subparagraph (G));

(I) by redesignating sections 223 through 230 (6 U.S.C. 143 through 151) as sections 2205 through 2213, respectively, and transferring such sections to appear after section 2204, as added by this Act;

(J) by redesignating section 210F as section 210E; and

(K) by redesignating subtitles C and D as subtitles B and C, respectively;

(3) in title III (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.)—

(A) in section 302 (6 U.S.C. 182)—

(i) by striking “biological,” each place that term appears and inserting “biological,”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency”;

(B) by redesignating the second section 319 (6 U.S.C. 195f) (relating to EMP and GMD mitigation research and development) as section 320; and

(C) in section 320(c)(1), as so redesignated, by striking “Section 214” and inserting “Section 2224”;

(4) in title V (6 U.S.C. 311 et seq.)—

(A) in section 508(d)(2)(D) (6 U.S.C. 318(d)(2)(D)), by striking “The Director of the Office of Emergency Communications of the Department of Homeland Security” and inserting “The Assistant Director for Emergency Communications”;

(B) in section 514 (6 U.S.C. 321c)—

(i) by striking subsection (b); and

(ii) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b); and

(C) in section 523 (6 U.S.C. 321l)—

(i) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(ii) in subsection (c), by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(5) in title VIII (6 U.S.C. 361 et seq.)—

(A) in section 884(d)(4)(A)(ii) (6 U.S.C. 464(d)(4)(A)(ii)), by striking “Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(B) in section 899B(a) (6 U.S.C. 488a(a)), by adding at the end the following: “Such regulations shall be carried out by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”;

(6) in title XVIII (6 U.S.C. 571 et seq.)—

(A) in section 1801 (6 U.S.C. 571)—

(i) in the section heading, by striking “**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**” and inserting “**EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION**”;

(ii) in subsection (a)—

(I) by striking “Office of Emergency Communications” and inserting “Emergency Communications Division”;

(II) by adding at the end the following: “The Division shall be located in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”;

(iii) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.—The head of the Division shall be the Assistant Director for Emergency Communications. The Assistant Director shall report to the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security. All decisions of the Assistant Director that entail the exercise of significant authority shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security.”;

(iv) in subsection (c)—

(I) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “Assistant” before “Director”;

(II) in paragraph (14), by striking “and” at the end;

(III) in paragraph (15), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(IV) by inserting after paragraph (15) the following:

“(16) fully participate in the mechanisms required under section 2202(c)(7).”;

(v) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “Assistant” before “Director”;

(vi) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “Assistant” before “Director”;

(B) in sections 1802 through 1805 (6 U.S.C. 572 through 575), by striking “Director for Emergency Communications” each place that term appears and inserting “Assistant Director for Emergency Communications”;

(C) in section 1809 (6 U.S.C. 579)—

(i) by striking “Director of Emergency Communications” each place that term appears and inserting “Assistant Director for Emergency Communications”;

(ii) in subsection (b)—

(I) by striking “Director for Emergency Communications” and inserting “Assistant Director for Emergency Communications”;

(II) by striking “Office of Emergency Communications” and inserting “Emergency Communications Division”;

(iii) in subsection (e)(3), by striking “the Director” and inserting “the Assistant Director”;

(iv) in subsection (m)(1)—

(I) by striking “The Director” and inserting “The Assistant Director”;

(II) by striking “the Director determines” and inserting “the Assistant Director determines”;

(III) by striking “Office of Emergency Communications” and inserting “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency”;

(D) in section 1810 (6 U.S.C. 580)—

(i) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “Director of the Office of Emergency Communications (referred to in this section as the ‘Director’)” and inserting “Assistant Director for Emergency Communications (referred to in this section as the ‘Assistant Director’)”;

(ii) in subsection (c), by striking “Office of Emergency Communications” and inserting “Emergency Communications Division”;

(iii) by striking “Director” each place that term appears and inserting “Assistant Director”;

(7) in title XX (6 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)—

(A) in paragraph (4)(A)(iii)(II) of section 2001 (6 U.S.C. 601), by striking “section 210E(a)(2)” and inserting “section 2214(a)(2)”;

(B) in section 2008(a)(3) (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(3)), by striking “section 210E(a)(2)” and inserting “section 2214(a)(2)”;

(C) in section 2021 (6 U.S.C. 611)—

(i) by striking subsection (c); and

(ii) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c);

(8) in title XXI (6 U.S.C. 621 et seq.)—

(A) in section 2102(a)(1) (6 U.S.C. 622(a)(1)), by inserting “, which shall be located in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency” before the period at the end; and

(B) in section 2104(c)(2) (6 U.S.C. 624(c)(2)), by striking “Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H)” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(9) in title XXII, as added by this Act—

(A) in subtitle A—

(i) in section 2205, as so redesignated—

(I) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(aa) by striking “section 201” and inserting “section 2202”;

(bb) by striking “Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H)” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(II) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in section 2206, as so redesignated, by striking “Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”;

(iii) in section 2209, as so redesignated—
 (I) by striking “Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H)” each place that term appears and inserting “Director”;
 (II) in subsection (a)(4), by striking “section 212(5)” and inserting “section 222(5)”;
 (III) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Center shall be located in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. The head of the Center shall report to the Assistant Director for Cybersecurity.”; and
 (IV) in subsection (c)(11), by striking “Office of Emergency Communications” and inserting “Emergency Communications Division”;
 (v) in section 2210, as so redesignated—
 (I) by striking “section 227” each place that term appears and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (II) in subsection (c)—
 (aa) by striking “Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H)” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security”; and
 (bb) by striking “section 212(5)” and inserting “section 222(5)”;
 (v) in section 2211(b)(2)(A), as so redesignated, by striking “the section 227” and inserting “section 2209”;
 (vi) in section 2212, as so redesignated, by striking “section 212(5)” and inserting “section 222(5)”;
 (vii) in section 2213(a), as so redesignated—
 (I) in paragraph (3), by striking “section 228” and inserting “section 2210”; and
 (II) in paragraph (4), by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (viii) in section 2214, as so redesignated—
 (I) by striking subsection (e); and
 (II) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and
 (B) in subtitle B—
 (i) in section 2222(8), as so redesignated, by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (ii) in section 2224(h), as so redesignated, by striking “section 213” and inserting “section 2223”;
 (h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS.—
 (1) CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2015.—The Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) is amended—
 (A) in section 202(2) (6 U.S.C. 131 note)—
 (i) by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (ii) by striking “, as so redesignated by section 223(a)(3) of this division”;
 (B) in section 207(2) (Public Law 114–113; 129 Stat. 2962)—
 (i) by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (ii) by striking “, as redesignated by section 223(a) of this division.”;
 (C) in section 208 (Public Law 114–113; 129 Stat. 2962), by striking “Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))” and inserting “Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department”;
 (D) in section 222 (6 U.S.C. 1521)—
 (i) in paragraph (2)—
 (I) by striking “section 228” and inserting “section 2210”; and
 (II) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(4) of this division”; and
 (ii) in paragraph (4)—
 (I) by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (II) by striking “, as so redesignated by section 223(a)(3) of this division”;
 (E) in section 223(b) (6 U.S.C. 151 note)—
 (i) by striking “section 230(b)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)” each place that term appears and inserting “section 2213(b)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”; and
 (ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “section 230(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002,

as added by subsection (a)” and inserting “section 2213(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”;
 (F) in section 226 (6 U.S.C. 1524)—
 (i) in subsection (a)—
 (I) in paragraph (1)—
 (aa) by striking “section 230” and inserting “section 2213”; and
 (bb) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(6) of this division”;
 (II) in paragraph (4)—
 (aa) by striking “section 228(b)(1)” and inserting “section 2210(b)(1)”; and
 (bb) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(4) of this division”; and
 (III) in paragraph (5)—
 (aa) by striking “section 230(b)” and inserting “section 2213(b)”; and
 (bb) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(6) of this division”; and
 (ii) in subsection (c)(1)(A)(vi)—
 (I) by striking “section 230(c)(5)” and inserting “section 2213(c)(5)”; and
 (II) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(6) of this division”;
 (G) in section 227 (6 U.S.C. 1525)—
 (i) in subsection (a)—
 (I) by striking “section 230” and inserting “section 2213”; and
 (II) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(6) of this division.”; and
 (ii) in subsection (b)—
 (I) by striking “section 230(d)(2)” and inserting “section 2213(d)(2)”; and
 (II) by striking “, as added by section 223(a)(6) of this division.”; and
 (H) in section 404 (6 U.S.C. 1532)—
 (i) by striking “Director for Emergency Communications” each place that term appears and inserting “Assistant Director for Emergency Communications”; and
 (ii) in subsection (a)—
 (I) by striking “section 227” and inserting “section 2209”; and
 (II) by striking “, as redesignated by section 223(a)(3) of this division.”;
 (2) SMALL BUSINESS ACT.—Section 21(a)(8)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(a)(8)(B)) is amended by striking “section 227(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148(a))” and inserting “section 2209(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”;
 (3) TITLE 5.—Subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—
 (A) in section 5314, by inserting after “Under Secretaries, Department of Homeland Security.” the following:
 “Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”; and
 (B) in section 5315, by inserting after “Assistant Secretaries, Department of Homeland Security.” the following:
 “Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”
 “Assistant Director for Infrastructure Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.”;
 (i) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended—
 (1) by striking the item relating to title II and inserting the following:
 “TITLE II—INFORMATION ANALYSIS”;
 (2) by striking the item relating to subtitle A of title II and inserting the following:
 “Subtitle A—Information and Analysis; Access to Information”;
 (3) by striking the item relating to section 201 and inserting the following:
 “Sec. 201. Information and analysis.”;
 (4) by striking the items relating to sections 210E and 210F and inserting the following:
 “Sec. 210E. Classified Information Advisory Officer.”;
 (5) by striking the items relating to subtitle B of title II and sections 211 through 215;

(6) by striking the items relating to section 223 through section 230;
 (7) by striking the item relating to subtitle C and inserting the following:
 “Subtitle B—Information Security”;
 (8) by striking the item relating to subtitle D and inserting the following:
 “Subtitle C—Office of Science and Technology”;
 (9) by striking the items relating to sections 317, 319, 318, and 319 and inserting the following:
 “Sec. 317. Promoting antiterrorism through international cooperation program.”;
 “Sec. 318. Social media working group.”;
 “Sec. 319. Transparency in research and development.”;
 “Sec. 320. EMP and GMD mitigation research and development.”;
 (10) by striking the item relating to section 1801 and inserting the following:
 “Sec. 1801. Emergency Communications Division.”; and
 (11) by adding at the end the following:
 “TITLE XXII—CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY
 “Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security
 “Sec. 2201. Definitions.
 “Sec. 2202. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.
 “Sec. 2203. Cybersecurity Division.
 “Sec. 2204. Infrastructure Security Division.
 “Sec. 2205. Enhancement of Federal and non-Federal cybersecurity.
 “Sec. 2206. Net guard.
 “Sec. 2207. Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002.
 “Sec. 2208. Cybersecurity recruitment and retention.
 “Sec. 2209. National cybersecurity and communications integration center.
 “Sec. 2210. Cybersecurity plans.
 “Sec. 2211. Cybersecurity strategy.
 “Sec. 2212. Clearances.
 “Sec. 2213. Federal intrusion detection and prevention system.
 “Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
 “Subtitle B—Critical Infrastructure Information
 “Sec. 2221. Short title.
 “Sec. 2222. Definitions.
 “Sec. 2223. Designation of critical infrastructure protection program.
 “Sec. 2224. Protection of voluntarily shared critical infrastructure information.
 “Sec. 2225. No private right of action.”.
SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF OTHER ENTITIES.
 (a) OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT.—The Office of Biometric Identity Management of the Department of Homeland Security located in the National Protection and Programs Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before the date of enactment of this Act is hereby transferred to the Management Directorate of the Department.
 (b) FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.—
 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the Government Accountability Office review of the organizational placement of the Federal Protective Service (authorized under section 1315 of title 40, United States Code), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine the appropriate placement of the Service within the Department of Homeland Security and commence the transfer of the Service to such component, directorate, or other office of the Department that the Secretary so determines appropriate.
 (2) EXCEPTION.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines pursuant to paragraph (1) that no component, directorate, or other office of the Department of Homeland Security is an appropriate placement for the Federal Protective Service, the Secretary shall—

(A) provide to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Office of Management and Budget a detailed explanation, in writing, of the reason for such determination that includes—

(i) information on how the Department considered the Government Accountability Office review described in such paragraph;

(ii) a list of the components, directorates, or other offices of the Department that were considered for such placement; and

(iii) information on why each such component, directorate, or other office of the Department was determined to not be an appropriate placement for the Service;

(B) not later than 120 days after the completion of the Government Accountability Office review described in such paragraph, develop and submit to the committees specified in subparagraph (A) and the Office of Management and Budget a plan to coordinate with other appropriate Federal agencies, including the General Services Administration, to determine a more appropriate placement for the Service; and

(C) not later than 180 days after the completion of such Government Accountability Office review, submit to such committees and the Office of Management and Budget a recommendation regarding the appropriate placement of the Service within the executive branch of the Federal Government.

SEC. 4. DHS REPORT ON CLOUD-BASED CYBERSECURITY.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Administrator of General Services, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the leadership role of the Department in cloud-based cybersecurity deployments for civilian Federal departments and agencies, which shall include—

(1) information on the plan of the Department for ensuring access to a security operations center as a service capability in accordance with the December 19, 2017 Report to the President on Federal IT Modernization issued by the American Technology Council;

(2) information on what service capabilities under paragraph (1) the Department will prioritize, including—

(A) criteria the Department will use to evaluate capabilities offered by the private sector; and

(B) how Federal government- and private sector-provided capabilities will be integrated to enable visibility and consistency of such capabilities across all cloud and on premise environments, as called for in the report described in paragraph (1); and

(3) information on how the Department will adapt the current capabilities of, and future enhancements to, the intrusion detection and prevention system of the Department and the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Program of the Department to secure civilian Federal government networks in a cloud environment.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this Act may be construed as—

(1) conferring new authorities to the Secretary of Homeland Security, including programmatic, regulatory, or enforcement authorities, outside of the authorities in existence on the day before the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) reducing or limiting the programmatic, regulatory, or enforcement authority vested in any other Federal agency by statute; or

(3) affecting in any manner the authority, existing on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, of any other Federal agency or component of the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 6. PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act or the amendments made by this Act. This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

Mr. McCAUL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACK ON THE BUILDING HOUSING THREE CONGREGATIONS, TREE OF LIFE, DOR HADASH, AND NEW LIGHT, HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ATTACK, AND OFFERING CONDOLENCES TO AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THEIR FAMILIES, FRIENDS, AND COMMUNITY

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1138) condemning the anti-Semitic attack on the building housing three congregations, Tree of Life, Dor Hadash, and New Light, honoring the memory of the victims of the attack, and offering condolences to and expressing support for their families, friends, and community, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I don't object, I rise today with a heavy heart.

A few short weeks after a gunman entered the Tree of Life synagogue building in Pittsburgh, my hometown, and took the lives of 11 innocent people and injured 6 others, I ask the House to pause now to remember those who were taken from us: Joyce Fienberg, Richard Gottfried, Rose Malinger, Jerry Rabinowitz, Cecil and David Rosenthal, Bernice Simon, Sylvan Simon, Daniel Stein, Melvin Wax, and Irving Younger. If we could pause for a moment of silence for these people.

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I would also like to honor the law enforcement officers, the first responders, and the medical professionals who he-

roically responded to the attack. And I continue to wish a full and speedy recovery for those who are wounded.

The attack happened because one man had a dark hatred in his heart for the Jewish people. But the Jewish community in Pittsburgh and the city as a whole have proven to be stronger than hate.

I want to thank the Bipartisan Taskforce to Combat Anti-Semitism for their support and all of the American people who have reached out with their comforting words and support.

We all must do more to combat this hate in our neighborhoods and stop these tragedies from happening. This resolution is just a step in the healing process for our city and our country.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1138

Whereas, on October 27, 2018, an anti-Semitic attack took place at the Tree of Life synagogue building in the Squirrel Hill neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where members of the Tree of Life, Dor Hadash, and New Light Jewish congregations were engaged in morning Shabbat services, killing 11 and wounding six innocent people;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the lives of Joyce Feinberg, Richard Gottfried, Rose Mallinger, Jerry Rabinowitz, Cecil Rosenthal, David Rosenthal, Bernice Simon, Sylvan Simon, Daniel Stein, Melvin Wax, and Irving Younger;

Whereas the people of the United States hope for the speedy recovery of those who were injured;

Whereas the people of the United States are grateful for the swift action of law enforcement, emergency response teams, and medical professionals who responded to the attack;

Whereas the attack is believed to be the deadliest assault on Jewish people in American history;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation finds the majority of religious hate crimes are motivated by anti-Jewish bias; and

Whereas anti-Semitism has been increasing for years, including a reported 57 percent rise in anti-Semitic incidents from 2016 to 2017, the largest single-year increase in anti-Jewish hate since such data was collected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the horrific, anti-Semitic attack on the Tree of Life synagogue building in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on October 27, 2018, in which 11 innocent people were killed and six were injured;

(2) condemns rising anti-Semitism in the United States and around the world;

(3) honors the memory of Joyce Feinberg, Richard Gottfried, Rose Mallinger, Jerry Rabinowitz, Cecil Rosenthal, David Rosenthal, Bernice Simon, Sylvan Simon, Daniel Stein, Melvin Wax, and Irving Younger, who were killed in the attack;

(4) expresses hope for a full and speedy recovery by and pledges continued support for those injured in the attack;

(5) offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the Tree of Life, Dor Hadash, and New Light Jewish congregations, as well

as the families, friends, loved ones, and communities affected by the tragedy;

(6) applauds the dedication and bravery of law enforcement for their efforts to respond to the attack, as well as the service of first responders and medical professionals throughout the Pittsburgh community;

(7) stands with the Jewish community in Pittsburgh, the United States, and across the world;

(8) reaffirms the commitment of the United States and its allies to defeat anti-Semitism in all its forms throughout the world; and

(9) supports the right of Americans to freely exercise their religious beliefs and rejects all forms of terror and hate.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the text at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 1, strike “Feinberg” and insert “Fienberg”.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the preamble at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In the second whereas clause, strike “Feinberg” and insert “Fienberg”.

In the last whereas clause, insert “according to the Anti-Defamation League” after “2017”.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPENSING WITH MORNING-HOUR DEBATE ON TOMORROW

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 8, 2018, regarding morning-hour debate not apply tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO POSTPONE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS ON H.R. 5787, STRENGTHENING COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2018

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5787) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping of such units, and for other purposes, may be postponed through the legislative day of November 16, 2018, as though under clause 8 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF DAMON NELSON

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Damon Nelson, the staff director of our House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, passed away a few days ago, and this has left us shocked and saddened.

It was my honor to have been selected by the Speaker to serve on this coveted committee, and we all came to know Damon as a kind and gracious gentleman. Always armed with a smile, Damon was there to lend a hand to staffers and Members alike.

A veteran of the Persian Gulf war, Damon took pride in his military service, which also afforded him the opportunity to meet his lovely wife, Dana.

My heart goes out to you, Dana; to Damon's family; to our congressional colleague DEVIN; and to all the wonderful folks who had the privilege of calling Damon a friend.

Although Damon will no longer walk these hallowed halls, his spirit will forever be forged in the mission of this institution: To serve our citizens with honor and distinction.

I was privileged to know such a patriot and fine individual who embodied the characteristics of a public servant.

Thank you, Damon, for all you did, and rest easy, my friend.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP WEEK

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Career and Technical Education Caucus, I rise to recognize National Apprenticeship Week.

In recent years, we have heard too often about the tremendous skills gap that we have in our country, where too many jobs at companies in our districts go unfilled because workers don't have the skills to do those jobs that are available. Well, apprenticeships provide valuable on-the-job training for students of all ages. By combining practical and theoretical instruction, they allow students to earn while they learn, preparing them for high-skilled, high-paying jobs.

I have seen the promise of these programs back home. In Rhode Island, Electric Boat has partnered with the Community College of Rhode Island to offer an apprenticeship program at Quonset Point in maritime pipe and structural trades. Apprentices will finish the program with a certificate and an associate's degree, ready for rewarding careers in high-demand industries.

Apprenticeships offer affordable education for students, powerful produc-

tivity enhancements for businesses, and big economic returns for our communities. As the number of skilled job openings continues to grow and the workforce continues to age, apprenticeship programs will become even more critical.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF DR. RICHARD GOTTFRIED

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

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dr. Richard Gottfried, whose life was tragically taken, along with 10 other congregants, during the attack at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh on October 27.

Raised in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Rich concluded his studies at the University of Pittsburgh Dental School. There, he met Peg Durachko, with whom he enjoyed a beautiful 38-year marriage.

Rich and Peg ran a local dental practice. They also joyfully gave back to their community, providing dental care to the needy, including immigrants and refugees, at the Catholic Charities Dental Clinic and at the Squirrel Hill Medical Center.

Their boundless love was reflected in their full respect of and engagement in each other's Jewish and Catholic faiths. When not serving as synagogue president or providing dental care, Rich and Peg relished evenings at home on their deck with wine and cigars.

What took Rich from us was an act of pure evil, hatred, and anti-Semitism. Love must overcome hate, and the love displayed by Rich and Peg, and now continued by her, can lead us all from grieving to healing.

May Rich's memory be a blessing to Peg and his whole community.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MATTHEW WHITAKER AS ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the appointment of Matthew Whitaker as Acting Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Whitaker has repeatedly dismissed the value and seriousness of the Mueller investigation while advising the President on strategies to sabotage it, including through advocating for investigations the DOJ's own professional staff had already determined were unnecessary.

Mr. Whitaker's broader record on issues of justice is just as disturbing, as the Anti-Defamation League found his opposition to the appointment of non-Christian Federal judges to be “deeply troubling.”

Lastly, Mr. Whitaker's service as Acting Attorney General has been widely recognized by legal experts from across the political spectrum as unconstitutional because of the clear requirement that principal officers, such as the DOJ's Secretary, demand Senate confirmation.

The United States needs an Attorney General worthy of the office and committed to protecting the efforts of Special Counsel Mueller. But so long as Mr. Whitaker remains in office, he should follow ethical guidelines and recuse himself from the Mueller investigation.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF COLONEL VIC STRAUB

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, I had the privilege of being in St. Marys, Pennsylvania. The American Legion recognized Colonel Vic Straub for his service, and I was honored to be there.

As part of the celebration, I presented Colonel Straub with a flag that had been flown over our United States Capitol.

Colonel Straub's personal qualities share a lot in common with the colors of our Stars and Stripes. The red symbolizes his courage, dating back to sitting in the cockpit of a range of experimental planes as an airman. The white symbolizes his purity of purpose and being selfless in all his work. The blue symbolizes his loyalty to his family, his community, and to his country.

And the stars, well, what more can I say? Colonel Straub is a talented and proud Air Force guy.

Mr. Speaker, one of the privileges of this job as a U.S. Representative is that we are able to meet, help, and thank many people throughout the congressional district. As we honored our veterans throughout the Nation this weekend, let us all remember that freedom is not free. And for that, we can thank a veteran.

HONORING SERGEANT VINCENT PANTOZZI

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Vincent Pantozzi of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I, which was Sunday.

Just 2 months after the United States entered World War I, and only 5 years after Mr. Pantozzi immigrated to the United States, he enlisted in the Army. Sergeant Pantozzi served in many pivotal battles in France. He was shot in the knee on June 15, 1918, and then gassed 8 days later.

Sergeant Pantozzi spent 3 weeks in a field hospital, recovered, and returned to his post.

He was awarded the Purple Heart and many other commendations for his service.

In 1919, Sergeant Pantozzi was honorably discharged from the United States Army. The next day, he became a U.S. citizen.

Mr. Pantozzi passed away on October 7, 1976, at the age of 82.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honor of Sergeant Vincent Pantozzi of Jersey City, New Jersey, an exceptionally dedicated man whose service to our country deserves this recognition.

PRAYERS AND SUPPORT FOR THE RESIDENTS OF PARADISE, CALI- FORNIA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart. In my district, just a few days ago broke out a tremendously devastating wildfire. It affected the town of Paradise, California, and has completely destroyed the town and displaced at least 27,000 people, with many missing, their whereabouts unknown.

Mr. Speaker, we ask for the prayers of the people of this country for this still unfolding situation. The fires aren't even all the way out yet. They haven't investigated everything yet. And they still have many, many missing people there.

So what we really need is a little more time to put the fires out, so that we can have re-entry and find those who are missing.

For those who want to support and help in this country, Mr. Speaker, monetary donations at this time for the Paradise, California, fire, known as the Camp fire, would be the most helpful thing that people can do at this time, to give the most assets and resources, the most helpful for those who are providing and helping with the shelters for so many people who have been displaced.

I thank the American people for their prayers and support for our Paradise citizens.

OPEN ENROLLMENT ENDS DECEMBER 15, 2018

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to encourage every citizen to sign up for health insurance coverage during open enrollment, which ends on December 15. You still have several weeks.

For details about available plans, please visit healthcare.gov or call 1-800-318-2596.

Health insurance is a vital protection that ensures Americans won't be forced

to put off a checkup or worry about going broke if they or a family member gets sick.

As many in Ohio know, the average cost for 3 days in the hospital is \$30,000. The majority of personal bankruptcies in our country result from healthcare expenditures.

There are many affordable health plans on the exchange. In many cases, financial help is even available. In fact, 8 in 10 people qualify for financial help, with most getting a plan for \$75 a month or less.

Health insurance can provide you and your family with health security and peace of mind, and health insurance pays medical costs when you or a loved one really needs medical care.

The marketplace provides access to quality and affordable health coverage. In order to get in touch with someone local to learn more, go to localhelp.healthcare.gov, or call 1-800-318-2596. Find out how much you can save while signing up for good health insurance. You have until December 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 14, 2018, at noon.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESI- DENT COMMISSIONER, AND DEL- EGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 115th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

KEVIN HERN, First District of Oklahoma.

JOSEPH D. MORELLE, 25th District of New York.

MARY GAY SCANLON, Seventh District of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6769. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Colonel Brett T. Funck, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6770. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Colonel James M. Smith, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general while serving as Commanding General, 3d Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6771. A letter from the Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Disclosure of Order Handling Information [Release No.: 34-84528; File No.: S7-14-16] (RIN: 3235-AL67) received November 7, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6772. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0438; Product Identifier 2017-SW-062-AD; Amendment 39-19410; AD 2018-19-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6773. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0439; Product Identifier 2016-SW-074-AD; Amendment 39-19409; AD 2018-19-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6774. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0867; Product Identifier 2017-CE-021-AD; Amendment 39-19411; AD 2018-19-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6775. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; 328 Support Services GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by AvCraft Aerospace GmbH; Fairchild Dornier GmbH; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0503; Product Identifier 2018-NM-048-AD; Amendment 39-19413; AD 2018-19-

13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6776. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0399; Product Identifier 2018-NM-008-AD; Amendment 39-19412; AD 2018-19-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6777. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0412; Product Identifier 2017-NM-180-AD; Amendment 39-19420; AD 2018-19-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6778. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0496; Product Identifier 2018-NM-031-AD; Amendment 39-19414; AD 2018-19-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6779. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0650; Product Identifier 2017-NE-19-AD; Amendment 39-19394; AD 2018-18-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6780. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0517; Product Identifier 2017-SW-098-AD; Amendment 39-19443; AD 2018-20-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6781. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1026; Product Identifier 2017-NM-097-AD; Amendment 39-19422; AD 2018-19-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6782. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0497; Product Identifier 2017-NM-140-AD; Amendment 39-19418; AD 2018-19-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6783. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF34-8E Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0142; Product Identifier 2018-NE-04-AD; Amendment 39-19368; AD 2018-17-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6784. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0511; Product Identifier 2017-NM-145-AD; Amendment 39-19425; AD 2018-19-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6785. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0905; Product Identifier 2017-NM-090-AD; Amendment 39-19424; AD 2018-19-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 25, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5326. A bill to amend titles 14 and 46, United States Code, to make technical corrections with respect to Coast Guard and shipping authorities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5319. A bill to transfer Coast Guard property in the Town of Jupiter Island, Florida, for inclusion in Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge (Rept. 115-1016, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2593. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1017). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4673. A bill to create opportunities for women in the aviation industry; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1018). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6175. A bill to enhance maritime safety, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-1019). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6206. A bill to direct the Commandant of the Coast Guard to establish a Blue Technology center of expertise, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-1020). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6622. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 2110 First Street in Fort Myers, Florida, as the “George W. Whitehurst Federal Building”; with amendments (Rept. 115–1021). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NEWHOUSE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1142. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6784) to provide for removal of the gray wolf in the contiguous 48 States from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife published under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and providing for proceedings during the period from November 19, 2018, through November 26, 2018 (Rept. 115–1022). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Natural Resources discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5319 referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 7119. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to continue to pay educational assistance or subsistence allowances to eligible persons when educational institutions are temporarily closed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARPER (for himself and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 7120. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend through 2023 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7121. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to prohibit the Commission of Fine Arts from exercising authority over non-Federal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 7122. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act and titles XI and XVIII of the Social Security Act to accelerate the adoption of value-based payment and delivery arrangements among health care stakeholders intended to coordinate care, improve patient outcomes, share accountability, or lower costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. McGOVERN):

H.R. 7123. A bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turk Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Per-

manent Select), and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. McGOVERN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H. Con. Res. 141. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that public health professionals should be commended for their dedication and service to the United States on Public Health Thank You Day, November 19, 2018; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BABIN:

H. Res. 1143. A resolution calling on the President to resume the interpretation of section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution as originally intended and applied as law for a century; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BRAT, Mr. EVANS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BLUM, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. STIVERS, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H. Res. 1144. A resolution recognizing November 24, 2018, as “Small Business Saturday” and supporting efforts to increase awareness of the value of locally owned small businesses; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. POLIS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. LEE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SIREs, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms.

FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. EVANS):

H. Res. 1145. A resolution expressing the need for bold climate action in response to the release of the United Nations report titled “Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 7119.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8:

Congress shall have to power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HARPER:

H.R. 7120.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4 and Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7121.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 7122.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 7123.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 121: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 154: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 530: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 742: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1322: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1358: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1438: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1516: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 1542: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 1566: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 1960: Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 2059: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2285: Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 2358: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 2417: Mrs. TORRES and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 2447: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2657: Mr. GARRETT.
 H.R. 3032: Mr. LATTI.
 H.R. 3085: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 3197: Mr. WELCH and Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H.R. 3325: Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.
 H.R. 3767: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 3798: Mr. CURTIS.
 H.R. 4107: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GARRETT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 4138: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 4565: Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 4575: Mr. PETERSON.
 H.R. 4701: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 4732: Mr. LONG, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 4828: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 4897: Mr. MACARTHUR.
 H.R. 4912: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H.R. 5306: Mr. DOGGETT.
 H.R. 5337: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 5413: Mr. DELANEY.
 H.R. 5472: Mrs. LOVE.
 H.R. 5476: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 5561: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 5595: Mr. BYRNE.
 H.R. 5671: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 5955: Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 5985: Mrs. DEMINGS.
 H.R. 6315: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 6358: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 6421: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 6424: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 6566: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 6643: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 6678: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6759: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 6873: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 6880: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 6948: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 6967: Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 6993: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 7052: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 7073: Mr. ARRINGTON.
 H.R. 7118: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Con. Res. 138: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. DELBENE.
 H. Res. 282: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H. Res. 757: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H. Res. 884: Mr. BANKS of Indiana.
 H. Res. 1073: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
 H. Res. 1121: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H. Res. 1134: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 1138: Mr. LAMB, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. BACON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIREN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. FOXX.
 H. Res. 1139: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H. Res. 1141: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.