



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 164

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2018

No. 202

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of wisdom, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Prior to the Great Compromise, Benjamin Franklin addressed the Constitutional Convention: "We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running about in search of it. . . . In this situation of this Assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us . . . have we now forgotten that powerful friend?"

Lord, You are the powerful friend referred to by Franklin, and we turn again to You to ask that Your wisdom might break through the similar political darkness of these days.

Bless the Members of the people's House and all of Congress with the insight and foresight to construct a future of security in our Nation's politics, economy, and society. May they, as You, be especially mindful of those who are poor and without power.

May all that is done today be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. MAST. 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. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SEEK PEACE AND PURSUE IT

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

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, too many of our leaders today seem to want to be modern-day Winston Churchills and think of themselves as great war leaders. They are far too eager to go to war and far too willing to stay in a war after it has started. But the American people do not want permanent, forever wars, and especially do not need such wars.

I salute President Trump's decision to bring our troops home from Syria. With a \$21 trillion national debt, we

simply cannot afford to be the policeman of the world.

Our very unnecessary wars in the Middle East have now cost us several trillion dollars that we have had to borrow and have resulted in the deaths or horrible injuries to thousands of young Americans and many more thousands of innocent women and children. They have created more enemies for our country around the world.

The Bible tells us in both the Old Testament and New to "seek peace and pursue it."

RECOGNIZING DELEGATE JOHN OVERINGTON

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

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Overington for his long record of legislative service to the State of West Virginia.

Opting to retire, John won't be representing the people of Berkeley County, West Virginia, for the first time in 34 years when the House of Delegates convenes in Charleston next month.

John and I served together in the legislature for decades in the eighties and early nineties. I came to know John as someone who has always followed his conservative principles, even when it wasn't in vogue.

During the 34 years he served in the minority, many of those votes were lonely fights, but he never swayed from his staunch, unwavering commitment to conservative principles.

After the 2014 election, the Republicans took the majority in West Virginia Legislature for the first time in 84 years, and his conservative values helped dictate a new agenda. He chaired the Industry and Labor Committee and served as speaker pro tem.

□ 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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I wish the best to John and his wife, JoAnn, as he retires from this legislative service. Serving as a citizen-legislator can often be a thankless task. The people of West Virginia owe him a debt of gratitude for his decades of service and his dedication to West Virginia.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). 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.

LINCOLN ROOM DESIGNATION

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1063) designating room H-226 of the United States Capitol as the "Lincoln Room".

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1063

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was elected to the House of Representatives in 1846 to represent the 7th Congressional District of Illinois in the Thirtieth Congress from March 1847 to March 1849;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln served the people for 15 years as a State Legislator, Member of Congress, and President of the United States;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was a member of the Illinois General Assembly for four terms and was respected as an effective leader of his party and a popular campaigner;

Whereas during Congressman Lincoln's tenure, the room now designated as room H-226 of the United States Capitol was used as the post office of the House, where he spent almost every morning exchanging stories near the fireplace;

Whereas the old post office space was just steps away from Congressman Lincoln's desk, where he worked and voted and is now marked by a gold plaque on the floor of Statuary Hall;

Whereas Congressman Lincoln was known to be the champion story-teller of the Capitol, having an endless repertoire of tales;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was one of America's greatest presidents, whose life was a story of adversity, perseverance, and leadership; and

Whereas when the United States was at its darkest hour, Abraham Lincoln fought to end slavery and brought the country back together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That room H-226 of the United States Capitol is designated as the "Lincoln Room".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. 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 H. Res. 1063.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 1036 designates the room H-226 of the U.S. Capitol as the Lincoln Room.

I appreciate my colleagues' work on this and find it an appropriate honor for such a distinguished leader of our country.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I also support H. Res. 1063. This bipartisan bill designates room H-226 in the U.S. Capitol as the Lincoln Room.

As we all know, President Abraham Lincoln is commonly considered one of the greatest President's in the history of the United States. But what you might not know is that President Lincoln, at one point in his career, was a Member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

President Lincoln served one term in Congress, from 1847 to 1849, and was known for his opposition to the institution of slavery and the Mexican-American war. During his short time in Congress, President Lincoln spent a significant amount of his leisure time in the U.S. Capitol room now known as H-226.

This resolution, which names the room for President Lincoln, is an appropriate honor for a former Member of this distinguished body who led our country in one of its darkest hours. So I support the resolution and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

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

Mr. MAST. 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1063.

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. MASSIE. 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.

AMENDING FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016 TO ENSURE ADEQUATE TIME FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

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

(H.R. 7318) to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7318

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

SECTION 1. FEDERAL ASSETS SALE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(c)(2) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114-287) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B);

(2) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and all that follows through "In selecting" in subparagraph (A) in the matter preceding clause (i) and inserting the following:

"(2) APPOINTMENTS.—In selecting"; and

(3) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately.

(b) TERMINATION.—Section 10 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114-287) is amended by striking "the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "the date on which the Board members are appointed pursuant to section 4".

(c) ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.—Section 12(e) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114-287) is amended in the first sentence by striking "the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "the date on which the Board members are appointed pursuant to section 4".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. 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 H.R. 7318.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7318 amends the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to align the timeline for the sale of unneeded properties with the appointment of the Public Buildings Reform Board.

This bill will result in more savings for the taxpayer by providing the Board with sufficient time to identify properties to be sold or redeveloped.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I also support H.R. 7318. This bill that is under consideration this morning addresses an outstanding issue that has emerged since Congress originally passed the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act, known as FASTA, back in 2016.

FASTA authorized an independent Board to make recommendations on real estate actions designed to dispose of unneeded Federal real estate and redevelop underutilized property. This bill amends FASTA and aligns the dates of the termination of the Public Buildings Reform Board created by FASTA with the appointment of those Board members.

I have worked closely with Chairman BARLETTA during his tenure as chairman of the Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management Subcommittee, and I appreciate his leadership in making the management of real estate more efficient.

I also look forward to continuing his work to help the General Services Administration scrutinize the real estate decisions of the Federal Government in order to find savings, promote energy efficiency, and ensure transparency. Towards that end, I look forward to conducting vigorous oversight of the GSA in the next Congress to ensure that the American taxpayers are receiving full value for their dollars that are being invested in Federal real estate.

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

Mr. MAST. 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7318.

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. MASSIE. 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.

AMENDING FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016 WITH RESPECT TO LEASEBACK OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7319) to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7319

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

SECTION 1. LEASEBACK RESTRICTION.

Section 12(b)(4) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note; Public Law 114-287) is amended—

(1) by inserting “for a period of greater than 3 years” before the period at the end;

(2) by striking “None of the” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—None of the”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—A leaseback under this paragraph—

“(i) shall expire on or before the last day of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the sale of the respective property;

“(ii) may not contain any options to extend or renew the leaseback;

“(iii) may only be entered into once for purposes of temporarily housing the Federal agency in the property at the time of the sale; and

“(iv) shall only be for the purpose of facilitating the sale of the respective property.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. 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 H.R. 7319.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7319 amends the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide leaseback flexibility in certain circumstances to facilitate the sale of property and maximize the return to the taxpayer.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 7319. This bill addresses an issue which has come up since the enactment of FASTA in the last Congress. The change allows the Federal Government to temporarily lease back a piece of Federal property in order to facilitate the sale of that property. Ultimately, the goal of this provision is to allow the government to more readily dispose of underutilized property.

I look forward to working with the Public Buildings Reform Board, as I mentioned, once all of its members are appointed, and I urge Members of this body to support this legislation.

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

Mr. MAST. 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7319.

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. MASSIE. 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.

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO FRANK LOBIONDO COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7329) to make technical corrections to provisions of law enacted by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7329

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

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) Upon the date amendments to section 3305(d)(3)(B) of title 46, United States Code, take effect under section 501(a) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282), such section is amended by striking “Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2017” and inserting “Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018”.

(b) Upon the date section 4312 of title 46, United States Code, takes effect under section 503(c) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282), such section is amended by striking “Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2017” each place it appears and inserting “Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018”.

(c) Section 821(a)(2) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) is amended by striking “Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2017” and inserting “this Act”.

(d) Section 820(b)(2) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) is amended by inserting “and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)” after “(Public Law 115-31)”.

(e) Section 820(a) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) is amended by striking “years 2018 and” and inserting “year”.

(f) Section 810(d) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) is amended by striking “within 30 days after receiving the notice under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall, by not later than 60 days after transmitting such notice,” and inserting “in accordance within subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall”.

(g) Subsections (a) and (d) of section 408 of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) shall have no force or effect.

(h) This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) and apply as if included therein as enacted.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE; REPRESENTATION.

Section 15106(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “mineral and oil operations, including geophysical services” and inserting “operations”;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking “exploration and recovery”;

(3) in subparagraph (E), by striking “engaged in diving services related to offshore construction, inspection, and maintenance” and inserting “providing diving services to the offshore industry”;

(4) in subparagraph (F), by striking “engaged in safety and training services related to offshore exploration and construction” and inserting “providing safety and training services to the offshore industry”;

(5) in subparagraph (G), by striking “engaged in pipelaying services related to offshore construction” and inserting “providing subsea engineering, construction, or remotely operated vehicle support to the offshore industry”;

(6) in subparagraph (H), by striking “mineral and energy”;

(7) in subparagraph (I), by striking “national environmental entities” and inserting “entities providing environmental protection, compliance, or response services to the offshore industry”;

(8) in subparagraph (J), by striking “deep-water ports” and inserting “entities engaged in offshore oil exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf adjacent to Alaska”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

□ 0915

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. 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 H.R. 7329.

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

There was no objection.

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

This bill makes technical corrections to the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, which was signed into law on December 4, 2018. It corrects certain dates and updates membership on a Coast Guard advisory committee.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of this noncontroversial legislation that makes technical changes to the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act, which was just recently signed into law. I agree that it makes sense to enact these technical corrections at this time to ensure that the amendments contained in Public Law 115-282 are enacted and codified as accurately as possible.

I commend the sponsor for his initiative in introducing this legislation, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. MAST. 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7329.

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. MASSIE. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REPORTS HARMONIZATION ACT

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3367) to amend certain transportation-related reporting requirements to improve congressional oversight, reduce reporting burdens, and promote transparency, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3367

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 “Department of Transportation Reports Harmonization Act”.

SEC. 2. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF CHARGES AND FEES FOR ATTENDANCE AT UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

Section 51314(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “shall notify Congress of” and inserting “shall present at the next meeting of the Board of Visitors, and post on a publicly available website.”.

SEC. 3. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON ALIGNING FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.

Section 310(f)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and make publicly available on the Department of Transportation website,” after “House of Representatives”.

SEC. 4. REPORTING ON THE NORTHEAST CORRIDOR.

(a) NORTHEAST CORRIDOR SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT.—Section 24905(e) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(b) CONTENTS OF GRANT REQUESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 24319(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) describe the status of efforts to improve safety and security on the Northeast Corridor main line, including a description of any efforts to implement recommendations of relevant railroad safety advisory committees.”.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection shall affect a grant request made under section 24319 of title 49, United States Code, before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) DOT REPORTS.—Section 402 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (n) and inserting the following:

“(n) PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall publicly release on its website information that contains each State’s performance with respect to the State’s highway safety plan under subsection (k) and performance targets set by the States in such plans. Such information shall be posted on the website within 45 calendar days of approval of a State’s highway safety plan.”.

(b) GAO REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the highway safety programs under section 402 of title 23, United States Code. In carrying out the review, the Comptroller General shall review States’ progress in achieving safety performance targets, including how States are utilizing grants and problems encountered in achieving such targets.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that contains the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1), including any recommendations for improvements to State activities and the Secretary of Transportation’s administration of the highway safety programs.

SEC. 6. CESSATION OF CERTAIN ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) NORTHEAST CORRIDOR SAFETY COMMITTEE.—Section 24905(e) of title 49, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) SUNSET.—The Committee established under this subsection ceases to exist on the date that the Secretary determines positive train control, as required by section 20157, is fully implemented along the Northeast Corridor.”.

(b) NATIONAL RAIL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.—Section 24910(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) SUNSET.—The advisory board established under this subsection ceases to exist effective January 1, 2019.”.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO RAIL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Subtitle V of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 24401 through 24408 as sections 22901 through 22908, respectively;

(2) by redesignating chapter 244 as chapter 229;

(3) by moving chapter 229, as redesignated, to appear at the end of part B;

(4) in the table of chapters—

(A) by striking the item relating to chapter 244; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 227 the following:

“Chapter 229. Rail Improvement Grants 22901”; and

(5) by amending the table of sections for chapter 229, as redesignated, to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 229—RAIL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

“Sec.

“22901. Definitions.

“22902. Capital investment grants to support intercity passenger rail services.

“22903. Project management oversight.

“22904. Use of capital grants to finance first-dollar liability of grant project.

“22905. Grant conditions.

“22906. Authorization of appropriations.

"22907. Consolidated rail infrastructure and safety improvements.

"22908. Restoration and enhancement grants."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 229 of title 49, United States Code, as redesignated, is amended—

(A) in section 22902, as redesignated—

(i) in subsection (c)(3)(A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting "of" after "other modes"; and

(II) in clause (vi) by striking "environmentally" and inserting "environmental"; and

(ii) in subsection (k), by striking "state rail plan" and inserting "State rail plan"; and

(B) in section 22905(e)(1), as redesignated—

(i) by striking "government authority" and inserting "governmental authority"; and

(ii) by striking "section 5302(11) and (6), respectively, of this title" and inserting "section 5302";

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 229 of title 49, United States Code, as redesignated, is amended—

(A) in section 22901(2)(D), as redesignated, by striking "24404" and inserting "22904";

(B) in section 22904, as redesignated, by striking "24402" and inserting "22902";

(C) in section 22905(e)(1), as redesignated, by striking "24102(4) of this title" and inserting "24102";

(D) in section 22907, as redesignated—

(i) in subsection (c)(2), by striking "24401(2)" and inserting "22901(2)"; and

(ii) in subsection (k), by striking "of sections 24402, 24403, and 24404 and the definition contained in 24401(1)" and inserting "under sections 22902, 22903, and 22904, and the definition contained in section 22901(1)"; and

(E) in section 22908, as redesignated—

(i) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "24401(1)" and inserting "22901(1)"; and

(ii) in subsection (i)(3), by striking "24405" and inserting "22905";

(3) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SUBTITLE V.—Subtitle V of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in part C—

(I) in section 24102(7)(D)(ii), by striking "chapter 244" and inserting "chapter 229";

(II) in section 24103, by inserting "or chapter 229" after "this part" each place it appears;

(III) in section 24711(c)(3), by striking "24405" and inserting "22905"; and

(IV) in section 24911(i), by striking "24405" and inserting "22905"; and

(ii) in part D, in section 26106(e)(3), by striking "24405 of this title" and inserting "22905";

(B) RAILROAD SAFETY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2008.—The Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110-432) is amended—

(i) in section 301(c) (49 U.S.C. 24405 note), by striking "24405(a)" and inserting "22905(a)"; and

(ii) in section 502(a)(4)(I) (49 U.S.C. 26106 note), by striking "24405" and inserting "22905";

(C) FAST ACT.—The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (Public Law 114-94; 129 Stat. 1312) is amended—

(i) in section 11102, by adding at the end the following:

"(c) CONFORMING PROVISION FOR REDESIGNATION OF APPLICABLE SECTION.—Any amounts authorized under this section for grants or project management oversight under section 24407 of such title shall be deemed to refer to grants or project management oversight under section 22907 of such

title on or after the date of enactment of the Department of Transportation Reports Harmonization Act.";

(ii) in section 11104, by adding at the end the following:

"(c) CONFORMING PROVISION FOR REDESIGNATION OF APPLICABLE SECTION.—Any amounts authorized under this section for grants or project management oversight under section 24408 of such title shall be deemed to refer to grants or project management oversight under section 22908 of such title on or after the date of enactment of the Department of Transportation Reports Harmonization Act.";

(iii) in section 11308(a)(4)(I), by striking "24405" and inserting "22905"; and

(iv) in section 11401(b)(5), by striking "chapter 244" and inserting "chapter 229".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. 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 S. 3367.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3367 enhances transparency for certain Department of Transportation reports, eliminates or sunsets certain advisory boards, and makes technical amendments to the rail improvement grants.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes changes to reporting requirements for the Department of Transportation, requiring various agencies to be more transparent to the public by making some of these reports available on DOT's website. Those would include the Northeast Corridor Safety Committee report and some Federal environmental reviews.

The bill also requires that any changes in fees or charges for attending the Merchant Marine Academy be posted publicly online as well.

The bill makes the results of State performance targets set in the State highway safety plans publicly available and directs GAO to review States' progress in achieving these performance targets, including how States are utilizing grants and problems that may be encountered in achieving their targets.

The review will be important to Congress when considering the next reauthorization of the surface transportation bill.

Finally, this bill sunsets the Northeast Corridor Safety Committee and the National Rail Cooperative Research Program Oversight Committee

upon full completion of positive train control along the Northeast Corridor, and it makes technical changes in reorganizing the rail improvement grant section under title 49.

It does a lot of good things to improve transparency, both for the public and for Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MAST. 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3367.

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. MASSIE. 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.

LOUISE AND BOB SLAUGHTER POST OFFICE

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7293) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the "Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7293

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

SECTION 1. LOUISE AND BOB SLAUGHTER POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill honors the late Congresswoman Louise Slaughter's 30 years of service to this country. The bill has bipartisan support. I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in considering H.R. 7293, which will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office.

Representative Slaughter was a pioneering, ebullient, and groundbreaking Member of this body whose energetic service on the Rules Committee changed the dynamics and the culture of the House of Representatives.

She served here for 31 years, was the first woman ever to chair the Rules Committee, and coauthored the landmark Violence Against Women Act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) for a further brief statement on her remarkable life and career.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize someone we all know well, a true American patriot, the Honorable Louise M. Slaughter. It is truly a privilege to have introduced H.R. 7293 honoring Louise and her husband, Bob Slaughter. It is particularly fitting to do so in the 115th Congress, with so many colleagues who worked side by side with this remarkable woman.

Louise loved Monroe County and everyone who called it home. Through her dedicated work in public service, she made immeasurable contributions to our region, our State, and our Nation.

That is why I am proud to sponsor this legislation to dedicate the United States Post Office located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport to Louise Slaughter and her devoted husband, Bob Slaughter.

The new Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office Building, located in their hometown just blocks from their house, will be a fitting tribute to a truly remarkable couple.

On a personal note, it was Louise Slaughter who counseled me at a young age and encouraged me to run for public office. Louise, Bob, and their family remained dear friends for nearly 40 years.

Our entire community grieves her loss and misses her dearly, but Louise left behind an incredible legacy that everyone in this room witnessed firsthand.

She was the first and only woman to chair the Rules Committee of the House. Louise was not only a fierce and influential legislator but a true champion for those in our Nation in real need of champions.

From landmark healthcare legislation to education and infrastructure

projects that have strengthened our local and national economy, Louise was a trailblazer who, with every success, shattered glass ceilings.

She was a friend, a colleague, a mentor, and a role model for so many people, both in this room and in my community back home in Rochester, New York. She and Bob Slaughter are more than deserving of this honor, and I look forward to the day when the Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office is open for business to serve Fairport residents and honor their memory.

I am grateful to my colleagues in the New York delegation who have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation. Its widespread bipartisan support is a testament to the profound impact Louise Slaughter has had on all of us and will have on us all for many years to come.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, as the former majority leader of the New York Assembly, Representative MORELLE is a fitting and worthy successor to Representative Slaughter, whom we all miss. I thank the gentleman for bringing this legislation forward.

I urge passage of H.R. 7293.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7293.

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. MASSIE. 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.

FOUNDATIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING ACT OF 2017

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 4174) to amend titles 5 and 44, United States Code, to require Federal evaluation activities, improve Federal data management, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the “Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—FEDERAL EVIDENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Federal evidence-building activities.

TITLE II—OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. OPEN Government data.

TITLE III—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Confidential information protection and statistical efficiency.

Sec. 303. Increasing access to data for evidence.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Rule of construction.

Sec. 402. Use of existing resources.

Sec. 403. Effective date.

TITLE I—FEDERAL EVIDENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. FEDERAL EVIDENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL*.—Chapter 3 of part I of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 301 the following:

“SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS”;
AND

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER II—FEDERAL EVIDENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

“§311. Definitions

“In this subchapter:

“(1) *AGENCY*.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ under section 105.

“(2) *DIRECTOR*.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(3) *EVALUATION*.—The term ‘evaluation’ means an assessment using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency.

“(4) *EVIDENCE*.—The term ‘evidence’ has the meaning given that term in section 3561 of title 44.

“(5) *STATE*.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, each territory or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized governing body of any Indian Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

“(6) *STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES*; *STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT*; *STATISTICAL PURPOSE*.—The terms ‘statistical activities’, ‘statistical agency or unit’, and ‘statistical purpose’ have the meanings given those terms in section 3561 of title 44.

“§312. Agency evidence-building plan

“(a) *REQUIREMENT*.—The head of each agency shall include in the strategic plan required under section 306 a systematic plan for identifying and addressing policy questions relevant to the programs, policies, and regulations of the agency. Such plan shall contain the following:

“(1) A list of policy-relevant questions for which the agency intends to develop evidence to support policymaking.

“(2) A list of data the agency intends to collect, use, or acquire to facilitate the use of evidence in policymaking.

“(3) A list of methods and analytical approaches that may be used to develop evidence to support policymaking.

“(4) A list of any challenges to developing evidence to support policymaking, including any statutory or other restrictions to accessing relevant data.

“(5) A description of the steps the agency will take to accomplish paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(6) Any other information as required by guidance issued by the Director.

“(b) *EVALUATION PLAN*.—The head of each agency shall issue in conjunction with the performance plan required under section 1115(b) of title 31, an evaluation plan describing activities the agency plans to conduct pursuant to subsection (a) of this section during the fiscal year

following the year in which the performance plan is submitted. Such plan shall—

“(1) describe key questions for each significant evaluation study that the agency plans to begin in the next fiscal year;

“(2) describe key information collections or acquisitions the agency plans to begin in the next fiscal year; and

“(3) any other information included in guidance issued by the Director under subsection (a)(6).

“(c) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the plan required under subsection (a), the head of an agency shall consult with stakeholders, including the public, agencies, State and local governments, and representatives of non-governmental researchers.

“§313. Evaluation Officers

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The head of each agency shall designate a senior employee of the agency as the Evaluation Officer of the agency.

“(b) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—The Evaluation Officer of an agency shall be appointed or designated without regard to political affiliation and based on demonstrated expertise in evaluation methodology and practices and appropriate expertise to the disciplines of the agency.

“(c) **COORDINATION.**—The Evaluation Officer of an agency shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate activities with agency officials necessary to carry out the functions required under subsection (d).

“(d) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Evaluation Officer of each agency shall—

“(1) continually assess the coverage, quality, methods, consistency, effectiveness, independence, and balance of the portfolio of evaluations, policy research, and ongoing evaluation activities of the agency;

“(2) assess agency capacity to support the development and use of evaluation;

“(3) establish and implement an agency evaluation policy; and

“(4) coordinate, develop, and implement the plans required under section 312.

“§314. Statistical expertise

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The head of each agency shall designate the head of any statistical agency or unit within the agency, or in the case of an agency that does not have a statistical agency or unit, any senior agency official with appropriate expertise, as a statistical official to advise on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures. Agency officials engaged in statistical activities may consult with any such statistical official as necessary.

“(b) **MEMBERSHIP ON INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY.**—Each statistical official designated under subsection (a) shall serve as a member of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy established under section 3504(e)(8) of title 44.

“§315. Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Director, or the head of an agency designated by the Director, shall establish an Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building (in this section referred to as the ‘Advisory Committee’) to review, analyze, and make recommendations on how to promote the use of Federal data for evidence building.

“(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The members of the Advisory Committee shall consist of the Chief Statistician of the United States, who shall serve as the Chair of the Advisory Committee, and other members appointed by the Director as follows:

“(1) One member who is an agency Chief Information Officer.

“(2) One member who is an agency Chief Privacy Officer.

“(3) One member who is an agency Chief Performance Officer.

“(4) Three members who are agency Chief Data Officers.

“(5) Three members who are agency Evaluation Officers.

“(6) Three members who are members of the Interagency Council for Statistical Policy established under section 3504(e)(8) of title 44.

“(7) At least 10 members who are representatives of State and local governments and non-governmental stakeholders with expertise in government data policy, privacy, technology, transparency policy, evaluation and research methodologies, and other relevant subjects, of whom—

“(A) at least one shall have expertise in transparency policy;

“(B) at least one shall have expertise in privacy policy;

“(C) at least one shall have expertise in statistical data use;

“(D) at least one shall have expertise in information management;

“(E) at least one shall have expertise in information technology; and

“(F) at least one shall be from the research and evaluation community.

“(c) **TERM OF SERVICE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each member of the Advisory Committee shall serve for a term of 2 years.

“(2) **VACANCY.**—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

“(d) **COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Advisory Committee shall serve without compensation.

“(e) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Committee shall—

“(1) assist the Director in carrying out the duties of the Director under part D of subchapter III of chapter 35 of title 44;

“(2) evaluate and provide recommendations to the Director on how to facilitate data sharing, enable data linkage, and develop privacy enhancing techniques; and

“(3) review the coordination of data sharing or availability for evidence building across all agencies.

“(f) **REPORTS.**—The Advisory Committee shall submit to the Director and make publicly available an annual report on the activities and findings of the Advisory Committee.

“(g) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Committee shall terminate not later than two years after the date of the first meeting.”

(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—The table of sections for chapter 3 of part I of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before the item relating to section 301 the following:

“SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS”; AND

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER II—FEDERAL EVIDENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

“311. Definitions.

“312. Agency evidence-building plan.

“313. Evaluation Officers.

“314. Statistical expertise.

“315. Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building.”

(c) **AGENCY STRATEGIC PLANS.**—Section 306(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by—

(A) striking the period at the end; and

(B) inserting after “to be conducted” the following: “, and citations to relevant provisions of the plans required under section 312; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) an assessment of the coverage, quality, methods, effectiveness, and independence of the statistics, evaluation, research, and analysis efforts of the agency, including—

“(A) a list of the activities and operations of the agency that are currently being evaluated and analyzed;

“(B) the extent to which the evaluations, research, and analysis efforts and related activi-

ties of the agency support the needs of various divisions within the agency;

“(C) the extent to which the evaluation research and analysis efforts and related activities of the agency address an appropriate balance between needs related to organizational learning, ongoing program management, performance management, strategic management, interagency and private sector coordination, internal and external oversight, and accountability;

“(D) the extent to which the agency uses methods and combinations of methods that are appropriate to agency divisions and the corresponding research questions being addressed, including an appropriate combination of formative and summative evaluation research and analysis approaches;

“(E) the extent to which evaluation and research capacity is present within the agency to include personnel and agency processes for planning and implementing evaluation activities, disseminating best practices and findings, and incorporating employee views and feedback; and

“(F) the extent to which the agency has the capacity to assist agency staff and program offices to develop the capacity to use evaluation research and analysis approaches and data in the day-to-day operations.”

(d) **GAO REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which each strategic plan required under section 306(a) of title 5, United States Code, is published, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) summarizes agency findings and highlights trends in the assessment conducted pursuant to subsection (a)(9) of section 306 of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (c); and

(2) if appropriate, recommends actions to further improve agency capacity to use evaluation techniques and data to support evaluation efforts.

(e) **EVALUATION AND PERSONNEL STANDARDS.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with any interagency council relating to evaluation, shall—

(A) issue guidance for program evaluation for agencies consistent with widely accepted standards for evaluation; and

(B) identify best practices for evaluation that would improve Federal program evaluation.

(2) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the guidance under paragraph (1) is issued, the head of each agency shall oversee the implementation of such guidance.

(3) **OPM GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the guidance under paragraph (1) is issued, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall—

(A) identify key skills and competencies needed for program evaluation in an agency;

(B) establish a new occupational series, or update and improve an existing occupational series, for program evaluation within an agency; and

(C) establish a new career path for program evaluation within an agency.

(4) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this Act:

(A) **AGENCY.**—Except as otherwise provided, the term “agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” under section 105.

(B) **EVALUATION.**—The term “evaluation” has the meaning given that term in section 311 of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

TITLE II—OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary Government Data Act” or the “OPEN Government Data Act”.

SEC. 202. OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 3502 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

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

“(15) the term ‘comprehensive data inventory’ means the inventory created under section 3511(a), but does not include any underlying data asset listed on the inventory;

“(16) the term ‘data’ means recorded information, regardless of form or the media on which the data is recorded;

“(17) the term ‘data asset’ means a collection of data elements or data sets that may be grouped together;

“(18) the term ‘machine-readable’, when used with respect to data, means data in a format that can be easily processed by a computer without human intervention while ensuring no semantic meaning is lost;

“(19) the term ‘metadata’ means structural or descriptive information about data such as content, format, source, rights, accuracy, provenance, frequency, periodicity, granularity, publisher or responsible party, contact information, method of collection, and other descriptions;

“(20) the term ‘open Government data asset’ means a public data asset that is—

“(A) machine-readable;

“(B) available (or could be made available) in an open format;

“(C) not encumbered by restrictions, other than intellectual property rights, including under titles 17 and 35, that would impede the use or reuse of such asset; and

“(D) based on an underlying open standard that is maintained by a standards organization;

“(21) the term ‘open license’ means a legal guarantee that a data asset is made available—

“(A) at no cost to the public; and

“(B) with no restrictions on copying, publishing, distributing, transmitting, citing, or adapting such asset;

“(22) the term ‘public data asset’ means a data asset, or part thereof, maintained by the Federal Government that has been, or may be, released to the public, including any data asset, or part thereof, subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5; and

“(23) the term ‘statistical laws’ means subchapter III of this chapter and other laws pertaining to the protection of information collected for statistical purposes as designated by the Director.”.

(b) **GUIDANCE TO MAKE DATA OPEN BY DEFAULT.**—Section 3504(b) of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

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

“(6) issue guidance for agencies to implement section 3506(b)(6) in a manner that takes into account—

“(A) risks and restrictions related to the disclosure of personally identifiable information, including the risk that an individual data asset in isolation does not pose a privacy or confidentiality risk but when combined with other available information may pose such a risk;

“(B) security considerations, including the risk that information in an individual data asset in isolation does not pose a security risk but when combined with other available information may pose such a risk;

“(C) the cost and benefits to the public of converting a data asset into a machine-readable format that is accessible and useful to the public;

“(D) whether the application of the requirements described in such section to a data asset could result in legal liability;

“(E) a determination of whether a data asset—

“(i) is subject to intellectual property rights, including rights under titles 17 and 35;

“(ii) contains confidential business information, that could be withheld under section 552(b)(4) of title 5; or

“(iii) is otherwise restricted by contract or other binding, written agreement;

“(F) the requirement that a data asset be disclosed, if it would otherwise be made available under section 552 of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’); and

“(G) any other considerations that the Director determines to be relevant.”.

(c) **FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TO MAKE DATA OPEN BY DEFAULT.**—

(1) **AMENDMENTS.**—Section 3506 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) in accordance with guidance by the Director, develop and maintain a strategic information resources management plan that, to the extent practicable—

“(A) describes how information resources management activities help accomplish agency missions;

“(B) includes an open data plan that—

“(i) requires the agency to develop processes and procedures that—

“(I) require data collection mechanisms created on or after the date of the enactment of the OPEN Government Data Act to be available in an open format; and

“(II) facilitate collaboration with non-Government entities (including businesses), researchers, and the public for the purpose of understanding how data users value and use government data;

“(ii) identifies and implements methods for collecting and analyzing digital information on data asset usage by users within and outside of the agency, including designating a point of contact within the agency to assist the public and to respond to quality issues, usability issues, recommendations for improvements, and complaints about adherence to open data requirements within a reasonable period of time;

“(iii) develops and implements a process to evaluate and improve the timeliness, completeness, consistency, accuracy, usefulness, and availability of open Government data assets;

“(iv) includes requirements for meeting the goals of the agency open data plan, including the acquisition of technology, provision of training for employees, and the implementation of procurement standards, in accordance with existing law, regulation, and policy, that allow for the acquisition of innovative solutions from public and private sectors;

“(v) identifies as priority data assets any data asset for which disclosure would be in the public interest and establishes a plan to evaluate each priority data asset for disclosure on the Federal Data Catalogue under section 3511 and for a determination under 3511(a)(2)(A)(iii)(I)(bb), including an accounting of which priority data assets have not yet been evaluated; and

“(vi) requires the agency to comply with requirements under section 3511, including any standards established by the Director under such section, when disclosing a data asset pursuant to such section; and

“(C) is updated annually and made publicly available on the website of the agency not later than 5 days after each such update;”.

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

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

“(6) in accordance with guidance by the Director—

“(A) make each data asset of the agency available in an open format; and

“(B) make each public data asset of the agency available—

“(i) as an open Government data asset; and

“(ii) under an open license.”; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(5) ensure that any public data asset of the agency is machine-readable; and

“(6) engage the public in using public data assets of the agency and encourage collaboration by—

“(A) publishing on the website of the agency, on a regular basis (not less than annually), information on the usage of such assets by non-Government users;

“(B) providing the public with the opportunity to request specific data assets to be prioritized for disclosure and to provide suggestions for the development of agency criteria with respect to prioritizing data assets for disclosure;

“(C) assisting the public in expanding the use of public data assets; and

“(D) hosting challenges, competitions, events, or other initiatives designed to create additional value from public data assets of the agency.”.

(2) **USE OF OPEN DATA ASSETS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each agency (as defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) shall ensure that any activity by the agency meets the requirements of section 3506 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by this subsection.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **DATA INVENTORY AND FEDERAL DATA CATALOGUE.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 3511 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“**§3511. Data inventory and Federal data catalogue**

“(a) **COMPREHENSIVE DATA INVENTORY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In consultation with the Director and in accordance with the guidance established under paragraph (2), the head of each agency shall, to the maximum extent practicable, develop and maintain a comprehensive data inventory that accounts for all data assets created by, collected by, under the control or direction of, or maintained by the agency. The head of each agency shall ensure that such inventory provides a clear and comprehensive understanding of the data assets in the possession of the agency.

“(2) **GUIDANCE.**—The Director shall establish guidance for agencies to develop and maintain comprehensive data inventories under paragraph (1). Such guidance shall include the following:

“(A) A requirement for the head of an agency to include in the comprehensive data inventory metadata on each data asset of the agency, including, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

“(i) A description of the data asset, including all variable names and definitions.

“(ii) The name or title of the data asset.

“(iii) An indication of whether or not the agency—

“(I) has determined or can determine if the data asset is—

“(aa) an open Government data asset;

“(bb) subject to disclosure or partial disclosure or exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5;

“(cc) a public data asset eligible for disclosure under subsection (b); or

“(dd) a data asset not subject to open format or open license requirements due to existing limitations or restrictions on government distribution of the asset; or

“(II) as of the date of such indication, has not made such determination.

“(iv) Any determination made under section 3582, if available.

“(v) A description of the method by which the public may access or request access to the data asset.

“(vi) The date on which the data asset was most recently updated.

“(vii) Each agency responsible for maintaining the data asset.

“(viii) The owner of the data asset.

“(ix) To the extent practicable, any restriction on the use of the data asset.

“(x) The location of the data asset.

“(xi) Any other metadata necessary to make the comprehensive data inventory useful to the agency and the public, or otherwise determined useful by the Director.

“(B) A requirement for the head of an agency to exclude from the comprehensive data inventory any data asset contained on a national security system, as defined in section 11103 of title 40.

“(C) Criteria for the head of an agency to use in determining which metadata required by subparagraph (A), if any, in the comprehensive data inventory may not be made publicly available, which shall include, at a minimum, a requirement to ensure all information that could not otherwise be withheld from disclosure under section 552 of title 5 is made public in the comprehensive data inventory.

“(D) A requirement for the head of each agency, in accordance with a procedure established by the Director, to submit for inclusion in the Federal data catalogue maintained under subsection (c) the comprehensive data inventory developed pursuant to subparagraph (C), including any real-time updates to such inventory, and data assets made available in accordance with subparagraph (E) or any electronic hyperlink providing access to such data assets.

“(E) Criteria for the head of an agency to use in determining whether a particular data asset should not be made publicly available in a manner that takes into account—

“(i) risks and restrictions related to the disclosure of personally identifiable information, including the risk that an individual data asset in isolation does not pose a privacy or confidentiality risk but when combined with other available information may pose such a risk;

“(ii) security considerations, including the risk that information in an individual data asset in isolation does not pose a security risk but when combined with other available information may pose such a risk;

“(iii) the cost and benefits to the public of converting the data into a format that could be understood and used by the public;

“(iv) whether the public dissemination of the data asset could result in legal liability;

“(v) whether the data asset—

“(I) is subject to intellectual property rights, including rights under titles 17 and 35;

“(II) contains confidential business information, that could be withheld under section 552(b)(4) of title 5; or

“(III) is restricted by contract or other binding, written agreement;

“(vi) whether the holder of a right to such data asset has been consulted;

“(vii) the expectation that all data assets that would otherwise be made available under section 552 of title 5 be disclosed; and

“(viii) any other considerations that the Director determines to be relevant.

“(F) Criteria for the head of an agency to use in assessing the indication of a determination under subparagraph (A)(iii) and how to prioritize any such subsequent determinations in the strategic information management plan under section 3506, in consideration of the existing resources available to the agency.

“(3) REGULAR UPDATES REQUIRED.—With respect to each data asset created or identified by an agency, the head of the agency shall update

the comprehensive data inventory of the agency not later than 90 days after the date of such creation or identification.

“(b) PUBLIC DATA ASSETS.—The head of each agency shall submit public data assets, or links to public data assets available online, as open Government data assets for inclusion in the Federal data catalogue maintained under subsection (c), in accordance with the guidance established under subsection (a)(2).

“(c) FEDERAL DATA CATALOGUE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall maintain a single public interface online as a point of entry dedicated to sharing agency data assets with the public, which shall be known as the ‘Federal data catalogue’. The Administrator and the Director shall ensure that agencies can submit public data assets, or links to public data assets, for publication and public availability on the interface.

“(2) REPOSITORY.—The Director shall collaborate with the Office of Government Information Services and the Administrator of General Services to develop and maintain an online repository of tools, best practices, and schema standards to facilitate the adoption of open data practices across the Federal Government, which shall—

“(A) include any definitions, regulations, policies, checklists, and case studies related to open data policy;

“(B) facilitate collaboration and the adoption of best practices across the Federal Government relating to the adoption of open data practices; and

“(C) be made available on the Federal data catalogue maintained under paragraph (1).

“(3) ACCESS TO OTHER DATA ASSETS.—The Director shall ensure the Federal data catalogue maintained under paragraph (1) provides information on how the public can access a data asset included in a comprehensive data inventory under subsection (a) that is not yet available on the Federal data catalogue, including information regarding the application process established under section 3583 of title 44.

“(d) DELEGATION.—The Director shall delegate to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs and the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government the authority to jointly issue guidance required under this section.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to section 3511 of the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“3511. Data inventory and Federal data catalogue.”.

(B) CROSS-REFERENCE.—Section 3504(b)(2)(A) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “the use of the Government Information Locator Service” and inserting “the use of comprehensive data inventories and the Federal data catalogue under section 3511”.

(c) CHIEF DATA OFFICERS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 3520 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§3520. Chief Data Officers

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The head of each agency shall designate a career appointee (as defined in section 3132 of title 5) in the agency as the Chief Data Officer of the agency.

“(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Data Officer of an agency shall be designated on the basis of demonstrated training and experience in data management, governance (including creation, application, and maintenance of data standards), collection, analysis, protection, use, and dissemination, including with respect to any statistical and related techniques to protect and de-identify confidential data.

“(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Chief Data Officer of an agency shall—

“(1) be responsible for lifecycle data management;

“(2) coordinate with any official in the agency responsible for using, protecting, disseminating, and generating data to ensure that the data needs of the agency are met;

“(3) manage data assets of the agency, including the standardization of data format, sharing of data assets, and publication of data assets in accordance with applicable law;

“(4) in carrying out the requirements under paragraphs (3) and (5), consult with any statistical official of the agency (as designated under section 314 of title 5);

“(5) carry out the requirements of the agency under subsections (b) through (d), (f), and (i) of section 3506, section 3507, and section 3511;

“(6) ensure that, to the extent practicable, agency data conforms with data management best practices;

“(7) engage agency employees, the public, and contractors in using public data assets and encourage collaborative approaches on improving data use;

“(8) support the Performance Improvement Officer of the agency in identifying and using data to carry out the functions described in section 1124(a)(2) of title 31;

“(9) support the Evaluation Officer of the agency in obtaining data to carry out the functions described in section 313(d) of title 5;

“(10) review the impact of the infrastructure of the agency on data asset accessibility and coordinate with the Chief Information Officer of the agency to improve such infrastructure to reduce barriers that inhibit data asset accessibility;

“(11) ensure that, to the extent practicable, the agency maximizes the use of data in the agency, including for the production of evidence (as defined in section 3561), cybersecurity, and the improvement of agency operations;

“(12) identify points of contact for roles and responsibilities related to open data use and implementation (as required by the Director);

“(13) serve as the agency liaison to other agencies and the Office of Management and Budget on the best way to use existing agency data for statistical purposes (as defined in section 3561); and

“(14) comply with any regulation and guidance issued under subchapter III, including the acquisition and maintenance of any required certification and training.

“(d) DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent necessary to comply with statistical laws, the Chief Data Officer of an agency shall delegate any responsibility under subsection (c) to the head of a statistical agency or unit (as defined in section 3561) within the agency.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—To the extent permissible under law, the individual to whom a responsibility has been delegated under paragraph (1) shall consult with the Chief Data Officer of the agency in carrying out such responsibility.

“(3) DEFERENCE.—The Chief Data Officer of the agency shall defer to the individual to whom a responsibility has been delegated under paragraph (1) regarding the necessary delegation of such responsibility with respect to any data acquired, maintained, or disseminated by the agency under applicable statistical law.

“(e) REPORTS.—The Chief Data Officer of an agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives an annual report on the compliance of the agency with the requirements of this subchapter, including information on each requirement that the agency could not carry out and, if applicable, what the agency needs to carry out such requirement.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 3520 of the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“3520. Chief Data Officers.”.

(f) CHIEF DATA OFFICER COUNCIL.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting before section 3521 the following new section:

“§3520A. Chief Data Officer Council

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Office of Management and Budget a Chief Data Officer Council (in this section referred to as the ‘Council’).

“(b) PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall—

“(1) establish Governmentwide best practices for the use, protection, dissemination, and generation of data;

“(2) promote and encourage data sharing agreements between agencies;

“(3) identify ways in which agencies can improve upon the production of evidence for use in policymaking;

“(4) consult with the public and engage with private users of Government data and other stakeholders on how to improve access to data assets of the Federal Government; and

“(5) identify and evaluate new technology solutions for improving the collection and use of data.

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Data Officer of each agency shall serve as a member of the Council.

“(2) CHAIR.—The Director shall select the Chair of the Council from among the members of the Council.

“(3) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—The Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall serve as a member of the Council.

“(4) EX OFFICIO MEMBER.—The Director shall appoint a representative for all Chief Information Officers and Evaluation Officers, and such representative shall serve as an ex officio member of the Council.

“(d) REPORTS.—The Council shall submit to the Director, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a biennial report on the work of the Council.

“(e) EVALUATION AND TERMINATION.—

“(1) GAO EVALUATION OF COUNCIL.—Not later than 4 years after date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on whether the additional duties of the Council improved the use of evidence and program evaluation in the Federal Government.

“(2) TERMINATION OF COUNCIL.—The Council shall terminate and this section shall be repealed upon the expiration of the 2-year period that begins on the date the Comptroller General submits the report under paragraph (1) to Congress.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 3521 the following new item:

“3520A. Chief Data Officer Council.”.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report that identifies, to the extent practicable—

(A) the value of information made available to the public as a result of this Act and the amendments made by this Act;

(B) whether the public availability of any information that has not yet been made so available would be valuable to the public; and

(C) the completeness of each comprehensive data inventory developed under section 3511 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by subsection (d).

(2) BIENNIAL OMB REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after date of the enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall electronically publish a report on agency performance and compliance with this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

TITLE III—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018”.

SEC. 302. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“SUBCHAPTER III—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY

“PART A—GENERAL

“§3561. Definitions

“In this subchapter:

“(1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ means any entity that falls within the definition of the term ‘executive agency’, as defined in section 102 of title 31, or ‘agency’, as defined in section 3502.

“(2) AGENT.—The term ‘agent’ means an individual—

“(A)(i) who is an employee of a private organization or a researcher affiliated with an institution of higher learning (including a person granted special sworn status by the Bureau of the Census under section 23(c) of title 13), and with whom a contract or other agreement is executed, on a temporary basis, by an executive agency to perform exclusively statistical activities under the control and supervision of an officer or employee of that agency;

“(ii) who is working under the authority of a government entity with which a contract or other agreement is executed by an executive agency to perform exclusively statistical activities under the control of an officer or employee of that agency;

“(iii) who is a self-employed researcher, a consultant, a contractor, or an employee of a contractor, and with whom a contract or other agreement is executed by an executive agency to perform a statistical activity under the control of an officer or employee of that agency; or

“(iv) who is a contractor or an employee of a contractor, and who is engaged by the agency to design or maintain the systems for handling or storage of data received under this subchapter; and

“(B) who agrees in writing to comply with all provisions of law that affect information acquired by that agency.

“(3) BUSINESS DATA.—The term ‘business data’ means operating and financial data and information about businesses, tax-exempt organizations, and government entities.

“(4) DATA ASSET.—The term ‘data asset’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502.

“(5) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(6) EVIDENCE.—The term ‘evidence’ means information produced as a result of statistical activities conducted for a statistical purpose.

“(7) IDENTIFIABLE FORM.—The term ‘identifiable form’ means any representation of information that permits the identity of the respondent to whom the information applies to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means.

“(8) NONSTATISTICAL PURPOSE.—The term ‘nonstatistical purpose’—

“(A) means the use of data in identifiable form for any purpose that is not a statistical purpose, including any administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, adjudicatory, or other purpose that affects the rights, privileges, or

benefits of a particular identifiable respondent; and

“(B) includes the disclosure under section 552 of title 5 of data that are acquired for exclusively statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality.

“(9) RESPONDENT.—The term ‘respondent’ means a person who, or organization that, is requested or required to supply information to an agency, is the subject of information requested or required to be supplied to an agency, or provides that information to an agency.

“(10) STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES.—The term ‘statistical activities’—

“(A) means the collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of data for the purpose of describing or making estimates concerning the whole, or relevant groups or components within, the economy, society, or the natural environment; and

“(B) includes the development of methods or resources that support those activities, such as measurement methods, models, statistical classifications, or sampling frames.

“(11) STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT.—The term ‘statistical agency or unit’ means an agency or organizational unit of the executive branch whose activities are predominantly the collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of information for statistical purposes, as designated by the Director under section 3562.

“(12) STATISTICAL PURPOSE.—The term ‘statistical purpose’—

“(A) means the description, estimation, or analysis of the characteristics of groups, without identifying the individuals or organizations that comprise such groups; and

“(B) includes the development, implementation, or maintenance of methods, technical or administrative procedures, or information resources that support the purposes described in subparagraph (A).

“§3562. Coordination and oversight of policies

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall coordinate and oversee the confidentiality and disclosure policies established by this subchapter. The Director may promulgate rules or provide other guidance to ensure consistent interpretation of this subchapter by the affected agencies. The Director shall develop a process by which the Director designates agencies or organizational units as statistical agencies and units. The Director shall promulgate guidance to implement such process, which shall include specific criteria for such designation and methods by which the Director will ensure transparency in the process.

“(b) AGENCY RULES.—Subject to subsection (c), agencies may promulgate rules to implement this subchapter. Rules governing disclosures of information that are authorized by this subchapter shall be promulgated by the agency that originally collected the information.

“(c) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RULES.—The Director shall review any rules proposed by an agency pursuant to this subchapter for consistency with the provisions of this chapter and such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Director.

“(d) REPORTS.—

“(1) The head of each agency shall provide to the Director such reports and other information as the Director requests.

“(2) Each Designated Statistical Agency (as defined in section 3576(e)) shall report annually to the Director, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on the actions it has taken to implement section 3576. The report shall include copies of each written agreement entered into pursuant to section 3576(c)(1) for the applicable year.

“(3) The Director shall include a summary of reports submitted to the Director under this subsection and actions taken by the Director to advance the purposes of this subchapter in the annual report to Congress on statistical programs prepared under section 3504(e)(2).

“§3563. Statistical agencies

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each statistical agency or unit shall—

“(A) produce and disseminate relevant and timely statistical information;

“(B) conduct credible and accurate statistical activities;

“(C) conduct objective statistical activities; and

“(D) protect the trust of information providers by ensuring the confidentiality and exclusive statistical use of their responses.

“(2) POLICIES, BEST PRACTICES, AND PROCEDURES.—Each statistical agency or unit shall adopt policies, best practices, and appropriate procedures to implement the responsibilities described in paragraph (1).

“(b) SUPPORT FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—The head of each agency shall enable, support, and facilitate statistical agencies or units in carrying out the responsibilities described in subsection (a)(1).

“(c) REGULATIONS.—The Director shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ACCURATE.—The term ‘accurate’, when used with respect to statistical activities, means statistics that consistently match the events and trends being measured.

“(2) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The term ‘confidentiality’ means a quality or condition accorded to information as an obligation not to disclose that information to an unauthorized party.

“(3) OBJECTIVE.—The term ‘objective’, when used with respect to statistical activities, means accurate, clear, complete, and unbiased.

“(4) RELEVANT.—The term ‘relevant’, when used with respect to statistical information, means processes, activities, and other such matters likely to be useful to policymakers and public and private sector data users.

“§3564. Effect on other laws

“(a) TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.—This subchapter does not diminish the authority under section 3510 of the Director to direct, and of an agency to make, disclosures that are not inconsistent with any applicable law.

“(b) TITLE 13 AND TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.—This subchapter does not diminish the authority of the Bureau of the Census to provide information in accordance with sections 8, 16, 301, and 401 of title 13 and section 2108 of title 44.

“(c) TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE.—This subchapter shall not be construed as authorizing the disclosure for nonstatistical purposes of demographic data or information collected by the Bureau of the Census pursuant to section 9 of title 13.

“(d) VARIOUS ENERGY STATUTES.—Data or information acquired by the Energy Information Administration under a pledge of confidentiality and designated by the Energy Information Administration to be used for exclusively statistical purposes shall not be disclosed in identifiable form for nonstatistical purposes under—

“(1) section 12, 20, or 59 of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 771, 779, 790h);

“(2) section 11 of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 796); or

“(3) section 205 or 407 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7135, 7177).

“(e) SECTION 201 OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974.—This subchapter shall not be construed to limit any authorities of the Congressional Budget Office to work (consistent with laws governing the confidentiality of information the disclosure of which would be a violation of law) with databases of Designated Statistical Agencies (as defined in section 3576(e)), either separately or, for data that may be shared pursuant to section 3576(e) or other authority, jointly in order to improve the general utility of these databases for the statistical pur-

pose of analyzing pension and health care financing issues.

“(f) PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW.—Nothing in this subchapter shall preempt applicable State law regarding the confidentiality of data collected by the States.

“(g) STATUTES REGARDING FALSE STATEMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 3572, information collected by an agency for exclusively statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality may be provided by the collecting agency to a law enforcement agency for the prosecution of submissions to the collecting agency of false statistical information under statutes that authorize criminal penalties (such as section 221 of title 13) or civil penalties for the provision of false statistical information, unless such disclosure or use would otherwise be prohibited under Federal law.

“(h) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as restricting or diminishing any confidentiality protections or penalties for unauthorized disclosure that otherwise apply to data or information collected for statistical purposes or nonstatistical purposes, including, but not limited to, section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(i) AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.—Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to affect the authority of the Congress, including its committees, members, or agents, to obtain data or information for a statistical purpose, including for oversight of an agency’s statistical activities.

“PART B—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION**“§3571. Findings**

“The Congress finds the following:

“(1) Individuals, businesses, and other organizations have varying degrees of legal protection when providing information to the agencies for strictly statistical purposes.

“(2) Pledges of confidentiality by agencies provide assurances to the public that information about individuals or organizations or provided by individuals or organizations for exclusively statistical purposes will be held in confidence and will not be used against such individuals or organizations in any agency action.

“(3) Protecting the confidentiality interests of individuals or organizations who provide information under a pledge of confidentiality for Federal statistical programs serves both the interests of the public and the needs of society.

“(4) Declining trust of the public in the protection of information provided under a pledge of confidentiality to the agencies adversely affects both the accuracy and completeness of statistical analyses.

“(5) Ensuring that information provided under a pledge of confidentiality for statistical purposes receives protection is essential in continuing public cooperation in statistical programs.

“§3572. Confidential information protection

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are the following:

“(1) To ensure that information supplied by individuals or organizations to an agency for statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality is used exclusively for statistical purposes.

“(2) To ensure that individuals or organizations who supply information under a pledge of confidentiality to agencies for statistical purposes will neither have that information disclosed in identifiable form to anyone not authorized by this subchapter nor have that information used for any purpose other than a statistical purpose.

“(3) To safeguard the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired under a pledge of confidentiality for statistical purposes by controlling access to, and uses made of, such information.

“(b) USE OF STATISTICAL DATA OR INFORMATION.—Data or information acquired by an

agency under a pledge of confidentiality and for exclusively statistical purposes shall be used by officers, employees, or agents of the agency exclusively for statistical purposes and protected in accordance with such pledge.

“(c) DISCLOSURE OF STATISTICAL DATA OR INFORMATION.—

“(1) Data or information acquired by an agency under a pledge of confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes shall not be disclosed by an agency in identifiable form, for any use other than an exclusively statistical purpose, except with the informed consent of the respondent.

“(2) A disclosure pursuant to paragraph (1) is authorized only when the head of the agency approves such disclosure and the disclosure is not prohibited by any other law.

“(3) This section does not restrict or diminish any confidentiality protections in law that otherwise apply to data or information acquired by an agency under a pledge of confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes.

“(d) RULE FOR USE OF DATA OR INFORMATION FOR NONSTATISTICAL PURPOSES.—A statistical agency or unit shall clearly distinguish any data or information it collects for nonstatistical purposes (as authorized by law) and provide notice to the public, before the data or information is collected, that the data or information could be used for nonstatistical purposes.

“(e) DESIGNATION OF AGENTS.—A statistical agency or unit may designate agents, by contract or by entering into a special agreement containing the provisions required under section 3561(2) for treatment as an agent under that section, who may perform exclusively statistical activities, subject to the limitations and penalties described in this subchapter.

“(f) FINES AND PENALTIES.—Whoever, being an officer, employee, or agent of an agency acquiring information for exclusively statistical purposes, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by this section, comes into possession of such information by reason of his or her being an officer, employee, or agent and, knowing that the disclosure of the specific information is prohibited under the provisions of this subchapter, willfully discloses the information in any manner to a person or agency not entitled to receive it, shall be guilty of a class E felony and imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or fined not more than \$250,000, or both.

“PART C—STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY**“§3575. Findings**

“The Congress finds the following:

“(1) Federal statistics are an important source of information for public and private decision-makers such as policymakers, consumers, businesses, investors, and workers.

“(2) Federal statistical agencies should continuously seek to improve their efficiency. Statutory constraints limit the ability of these agencies to share data and thus to achieve higher efficiency for Federal statistical programs.

“(3) The quality of Federal statistics depends on the willingness of businesses to respond to statistical surveys. Reducing reporting burdens will increase response rates, and therefore lead to more accurate characterizations of the economy.

“(4) Enhanced sharing of business data among the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for exclusively statistical purposes will improve their ability to track more accurately the large and rapidly changing nature of United States business. In particular, the statistical agencies will be able to better ensure that businesses are consistently classified in appropriate industries, resolve data anomalies, produce statistical samples that are consistently adjusted for the entry and exit of new businesses in a timely manner, and correct faulty reporting errors quickly and efficiently.

“(5) Congress enacted the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act

(Public Law 94-472), which allowed the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to share data on foreign-owned companies. The Act not only expanded detailed industry coverage from 135 industries to over 800 industries with no increase in the data collected from respondents but also demonstrated how data sharing can result in the creation of valuable data products.

“(6) With part B of this subchapter, the sharing of business data among the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics continues to ensure the highest level of confidentiality for respondents to statistical surveys.

“§3576. Designated statistical agencies

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are the following:

“(1) To authorize the sharing of business data among the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for exclusively statistical purposes.

“(2) To reduce the paperwork burdens imposed on businesses that provide requested information to the Federal Government.

“(3) To improve the comparability and accuracy of Federal economic statistics by allowing the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to update sample frames, develop consistent classifications of establishments and companies into industries, improve coverage, and reconcile significant differences in data produced by the three agencies.

“(4) To increase understanding of the United States economy, especially for key industry and regional statistics, to develop more accurate measures of the impact of technology on productivity growth, and to enhance the reliability of the Nation’s most important economic indicators, such as the National Income and Product Accounts.

“(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AGENCIES.—The head of each of the Designated Statistical Agencies shall—

“(1) identify opportunities to eliminate duplication and otherwise reduce reporting burden and cost imposed on the public in providing information for statistical purposes;

“(2) enter into joint statistical projects to improve the quality and reduce the cost of statistical programs; and

“(3) protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired for statistical purposes by adhering to safeguard principles, including—

“(A) emphasizing to their officers, employees, and agents the importance of protecting the confidentiality of information in cases where the identity of individual respondents can reasonably be inferred by either direct or indirect means;

“(B) training their officers, employees, and agents in their legal obligations to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information and in the procedures that must be followed to provide access to such information;

“(C) implementing appropriate measures to assure the physical and electronic security of confidential data;

“(D) establishing a system of records that identifies individuals accessing confidential data and the project for which the data were required; and

“(E) being prepared to document their compliance with safeguard principles to other agencies authorized by law to monitor such compliance.

“(c) SHARING OF BUSINESS DATA AMONG DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A Designated Statistical Agency may provide business data in an identifiable form to another Designated Statistical Agency under the terms of a written agreement among the agencies sharing the business data that specifies—

“(A) the business data to be shared;

“(B) the statistical purposes for which the business data are to be used;

“(C) the officers, employees, and agents authorized to examine the business data to be shared; and

“(D) appropriate security procedures to safeguard the confidentiality of the business data.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCIES UNDER OTHER LAWS.—The provision of business data by an agency to a Designated Statistical Agency under this section shall in no way alter the responsibility of the agency providing the data under other statutes (including sections 552 and 552b of title 5) with respect to the provision or withholding of such information by the agency providing the data.

“(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS.—Examination of business data in identifiable form shall be limited to the officers, employees, and agents authorized to examine the individual reports in accordance with written agreements pursuant to this section. Officers, employees, and agents of a Designated Statistical Agency who receive data pursuant to this section shall be subject to all provisions of law, including penalties, that relate—

“(A) to the unlawful provision of the business data that would apply to the officers, employees, and agents of the agency that originally obtained the information; and

“(B) to the unlawful disclosure of the business data that would apply to officers, employees, and agents of the agency that originally obtained the information.

“(4) NOTICE.—Whenever a written agreement concerns data that respondents were required by law to report and the respondents were not informed that the data could be shared among the Designated Statistical Agencies, for exclusively statistical purposes, the terms of such agreement shall be described in a public notice issued by the agency that intends to provide the data. Such notice shall allow a minimum of 60 days for public comment.

“(d) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF BUSINESS DATA PROVIDED BY DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AGENCIES.—

“(1) GENERAL USE.—Business data provided by a Designated Statistical Agency pursuant to this section shall be used exclusively for statistical purposes.

“(2) PUBLICATION.—Publication of business data acquired by a Designated Statistical Agency shall occur in a manner whereby the data furnished by any particular respondent are not in identifiable form.

“(e) DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Designated Statistical Agency’ means each of the following:

“(1) The Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

“(2) The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce.

“(3) The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER III—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY

“PART A—GENERAL

“3561. Definitions.

“3562. Coordination and oversight of policies.

“3563. Statistical agencies.

“3564. Effect on other laws.

“PART B—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION

“3571. Findings.

“3572. Confidential information protection.

“PART C—STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY

“3575. Findings.

“3576. Designated statistical agencies.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REPEAL OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2002.—Title V of the E-Government Act of 2002

(Public Law 107-347; 44 U.S.C. 3501 note) is repealed (and the table of contents of such Act shall be conformed accordingly).

(2) TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 402 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002” and inserting “section 3576(e) of title 44”.

(3) TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 6302(d)(4), by striking “the Confidential Information” and all that follows through the period and inserting “section 3572 of title 44.”; and

(B) in section 6314(d)(2), by striking “the Confidential Information” and all that follows through the period and inserting “section 3572 of title 44.”

(4) ACT OF JANUARY 27, 1938.—The first section of the Act of January 27, 1938, entitled “An Act to make confidential certain information furnished to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and for other purposes” (52 Stat. 8, chapter 11; 15 U.S.C. 176a), is amended by striking “the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002” and inserting “subchapter III of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code”.

(5) FIXING AMERICA’S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ACT.—Section 7308(e)(2) of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (Public Law 114-94; 49 U.S.C. 20155 note) is amended by striking “the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note)” and inserting “section 3572 of title 44, United States Code”.

(d) TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) CUTOFF DATE.—This title replaces certain provisions of law enacted on December 17, 2002. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a provision replaced by this title, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding provision enacted by this title. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with this title, it supersedes this title to the extent of the inconsistency.

(2) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—For purposes of determining whether one provision of law supersedes another based on enactment later in time, the date of the enactment of a provision enacted by this title is deemed to be the date of the enactment of the provision it replaced.

(3) REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS REPLACED.—A reference to a provision of law replaced by this title, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding provision enacted by this title.

(4) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a provision of law replaced by this title continues in effect under the corresponding provision enacted by this title.

(5) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a provision of law replaced by this title is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding provision enacted by this title.

SEC. 303. INCREASING ACCESS TO DATA FOR EVIDENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as added by section 302, is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

“PART D—ACCESS TO DATA FOR EVIDENCE

“§3581. Presumption of accessibility for statistical agencies and units

“(a) ACCESSIBILITY OF DATA ASSETS.—The head of an agency shall, to the extent practicable, make any data asset maintained by the agency available, upon request, to any statistical agency or unit for purposes of developing evidence.

“(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Subsection (a) does not apply to any data asset that is subject to a statute that—

“(1) prohibits the sharing or intended use of such asset in a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or

“(2) if enacted after the date of the enactment of this section, specifically cites to this paragraph.

“(c) **REGULATIONS.**—The Director shall prescribe regulations for agencies to carry out this section. Such regulations shall—

“(1) require the timely provision of data assets under subsection (a);

“(2) provide a list of statutes that exempt agencies from the requirement under subsection (a) pursuant to subsection (b)(1);

“(3) establish clear and consistent standards, to the extent possible, for complying with section 552a of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’) and any other applicable law requiring the protection and confidentiality of individually identifiable information; and

“(4) require a transparent process for statistical agencies and units to request data assets from agencies and for agencies to respond to such requests.

“(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed as altering existing intellectual property rights or the terms of any contract or other binding, written agreement.

“§3582. Expanding secure access to CIPSEA data assets

“(a) **STATISTICAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.**—To the extent practicable, each statistical agency or unit shall expand access to data assets of such agency or unit acquired or accessed under this subchapter to develop evidence while protecting such assets from inappropriate access and use, in accordance with the regulations promulgated under subsection (b).

“(b) **REGULATIONS FOR ACCESSIBILITY OF NON-PUBLIC DATA ASSETS.**—The Director shall promulgate regulations, in accordance with applicable law, for statistical agencies and units to carry out the requirement under subsection (a). Such regulations shall include the following:

“(1) Standards for each statistical agency or unit to assess each data asset owned or accessed by the statistical agency or unit for purposes of categorizing the sensitivity level of each such asset and identifying the corresponding level of accessibility to each such asset. Such standards shall include—

“(A) common sensitivity levels and corresponding levels of accessibility that may be assigned to a data asset, including a requisite minimum and maximum number of sensitivity levels for each statistical agency or unit to use;

“(B) criteria for determining the sensitivity level and corresponding level of accessibility of each data asset; and

“(C) criteria for determining whether a less sensitive and more accessible version of a data asset can be produced.

“(2) Standards for each statistical agency or unit to improve access to a data asset pursuant to paragraph (1) or (3) by removing or obscuring information in such a manner that the identity of the data subject is less likely to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means.

“(3) A requirement for each statistical agency or unit to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of any data asset acquired or accessed under this subchapter prior to any public release of such asset, including standards for such comprehensive risk assessment and criteria for making a determination of whether to release the data.

“(4) Requirements for each statistical agency or unit to make any process or assessment established, produced, or conducted pursuant to this section transparent and easy to understand, including the following:

“(A) A requirement to make information on the assessment of the sensitivity level of each data asset conducted pursuant to paragraph (1)

available on the Federal data catalogue established under section 3511(c)(1).

“(B) A requirement to make any comprehensive risk assessment, and associated determinations, conducted under paragraph (3) available on the Federal data catalogue established under section 3511(c)(1).

“(C) A requirement to make any standard or policy established by the statistical agency or unit to carry out this section and any assessment conducted under this section easily accessible on the public website of such agency or unit.

“(c) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.**—The Director shall—

“(1) make public all standards and policies established under this section; and

“(2) ensure that statistical agencies and units have the ability to make information public on the Federal data catalogue established under section 3511(c)(1), in accordance with requirements established pursuant to subsection (b).

“§3583. Application to access data assets for developing evidence

“(a) **STANDARD APPLICATION PROCESS.**—The Director shall establish a process through which agencies, the Congressional Budget Office, State, local, and Tribal governments, researchers, and other individuals, as appropriate, may apply to access the data assets accessed or acquired under this subchapter by a statistical agency or unit for purposes of developing evidence. The process shall include the following:

“(1) Sufficient detail to ensure that each statistical agency or unit establishes an identical process.

“(2) A common application form.

“(3) Criteria for statistical agencies and units to determine whether to grant an applicant access to a data asset.

“(4) Timeframes for prompt determinations by each statistical agency or unit.

“(5) An appeals process for adverse decisions and noncompliance with the process established under this subsection.

“(6) Standards for transparency, including requirements to make the following information publicly available:

“(A) Each application received.

“(B) The status of each application.

“(C) The determination made for each application.

“(D) Any other information, as appropriate, to ensure full transparency of the process established under this subsection.

“(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In establishing the process required under subsection (a), the Director shall consult with stakeholders, including the public, agencies, State and local governments, and representatives of non-governmental researchers.

“(c) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The head of each statistical agency or unit shall implement the process established under subsection (a).”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART D—ACCESS TO DATA FOR EVIDENCE

“3581. Presumption of accessibility for statistical agencies and units.

“3582. Expanding secure access to CIPSEA data assets.

“3583. Application to access data assets for developing evidence.”

(c) **DEADLINE FOR GUIDANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promulgate or issue any regulation or guidance required by subchapter III of title 44, United States Code, as amended by this section, with a requirement for such regulation or guidance to be implemented not later than 1 year after the date on which such regulation or guidance has been promulgated or issued.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, may be construed—

(1) to require the disclosure of information or records that are exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”);

(2) to create or expand an exemption from disclosure under such section;

(3) to override, limit, or otherwise affect intellectual property rights, including rights under titles 17 and 35, United States Code;

(4) to affect the authority of a Federal agency regarding the use, disclosure, or licensing of—

(A) confidential business information that could be withheld under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code; or

(B) data assets restricted from disclosure under a contract or other binding, written agreement; or

(5) to affect the independence, responsibilities, or work products of an Inspector General of any agency.

SEC. 402. USE OF EXISTING RESOURCES.

To the extent practicable, the head of each agency shall use existing procedures and systems to carry out agency requirements and shall select existing employees for appointments under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 403. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act sponsored by Speaker RYAN would improve government data collection and transparency, while bolstering privacy protections, to better inform policymaking.

This bill previously passed the House on suspension. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Foundations of Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, as amended, would establish a framework to support greater access and use of government data.

I thank Speaker RYAN, Senator MURRAY, and Representative KILMER for their constructive and collaborative bipartisan work on this issue.

The goal of the bill is to ensure that Congress and the executive branch are able to make important policy decisions based on evidence, facts, and science.

We are in very strong support of this 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 4174.

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. MASSIE. 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.

GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2276) to require agencies to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget justification submitted to Congress.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2276

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 “Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act” or the “GAO-IG Act”.

SEC. 2. REPORTS ON OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE AND INSPECTOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “agency” means—

(1) a designated Federal entity, as defined in section 8G(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);

(2) an establishment, as defined in section 12(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(3) legislative branch agencies, including the Government Publishing Office, the Library of Congress, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and the United States Capitol Police.

(b) REQUIRED REPORTS.—In the annual budget justification submitted to Congress, as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each agency shall include—

(1) a report listing each public recommendation of the Government Accountability Office that is designated by the Government Accountability Office as “open” or “closed, unimplemented” for a period of not less than 1 year preceding the date on which the annual budget justification is submitted;

(2) a report listing each public recommendation for corrective action from the Office of Inspector General of the agency that—

(A) was published not less than 1 year before the date on which the annual budget justification is submitted; and

(B) for which no final action was taken as of the date on which the annual budget justification is submitted; and

(3) a report on the implementation status of each public recommendation described in paragraphs (1) and (2), which shall include—

(A) with respect to a public recommendation that is designated by the Government Accountability Office as “open” or “closed, unimplemented”—

(i) that the agency has decided not to implement, a detailed justification for the decision; or

(ii) that the agency has decided to adopt, a timeline for full implementation, to the extent practicable, if the agency determines that the recommendation has clear budget implications;

(B) with respect to a public recommendation for corrective action from the Office of Inspector General of the agency for which no final action or action not recommended has been taken, an explanation of the reasons why no final action or action not recommended was taken with respect to each audit report to which the public recommendation for corrective action pertains;

(C) with respect to an outstanding unimplemented public recommendation from the Office of Inspector General of the agency that the agency has decided to adopt, a timeline for implementation;

(D) an explanation for any discrepancy between—

(i) the reports submitted under paragraphs (1) and (2);

(ii) the semiannual reports submitted by the Office of Inspector General of the agency under section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(iii) reports submitted by the Government Accountability Office relating to public recommendations that are designated by the Government Accountability Office as “open” or “closed, unimplemented”; and

(E) for the first 12 months after a public recommendation is made, if the agency is determining whether to implement the public recommendation, a statement describing that the agency is doing so, which shall exempt the agency from the requirements under subparagraphs (B) and (C) with respect to that public recommendation.

(c) COPIES OF SUBMISSIONS.—Each agency shall provide a copy of the information submitted under subsection (b) to the Government Accountability Office and the Office of Inspector General of the agency.

SEC. 3. TIMELINE FOR AGENCY STATEMENTS.

Section 720(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “61st” and inserting “181st”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “60” and inserting “180”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Good Accounting Obligation in Government, or GAO-IG, Act would improve transparency and oversight of the executive branch. This bill enjoys bipartisan support. I urge

all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, which is designed to promote the transparency and accountability of Federal agencies. It would require agencies to include in their budget justifications to Congress a summary of the recommendations made by GAO or the agency's inspector general in the prior year.

Agencies also would be required to explain what steps they are actually taking to address these recommendations by GAO or their IG or, if they disagree with those recommendations, why.

The GAO and inspectors general provide critical oversight of the executive branch of government and provide Congress with invaluable assistance in helping hold any Presidential administration accountable for its actions and policies.

Knowing what agencies are doing or not doing to address GAO and IG recommendations will definitely assist us in Congress in conducting our constitutional oversight responsibilities.

This is a commonsense measure that all Members should support. I am delighted to advance it on a bipartisan basis.

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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2276.

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. MASSIE. 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.

FEDERAL PERSONAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2018

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3031) to amend chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, to improve the management of Federal personal property.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3031

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 “Federal Personal Property Management Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL PERSONAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

(a) INVENTORY ASSESSING AND IDENTIFYING EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Section 524(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) in accordance with guidance from the Administrator of General Services—

“(A) on an annual basis, conduct an inventory and assessment of capitalized personal property to identify excess capitalized personal property under its control, including evaluating—

“(i) the age and condition of the personal property;

“(ii) the extent to which the executive agency utilizes the personal property;

“(iii) the extent to which the mission of the executive agency is dependent on the personal property; and

“(iv) any other aspect of the personal property that the Administrator determines is useful or necessary for the executive agency to evaluate; and

“(B) on a regular basis, conduct an inventory and assessment of accountable personal property under its control, including evaluating—

“(i) the age and condition of the personal property;

“(ii) the extent to which the executive agency utilizes the personal property;

“(iii) the extent to which the mission of the executive agency is dependent on the personal property; and

“(iv) any other aspect of the personal property that the Administrator determines is useful or necessary for the executive agency to evaluate.”.

(b) **THRESHOLDS FOR CAPITALIZATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—Section 506(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) **CAPITALIZATION THRESHOLDS.**—Establish thresholds for acquisitions of personal property for which executive agencies shall capitalize the personal property.

“(F) **ACCOUNTABILITY THRESHOLDS.**—Notwithstanding section 121(b), for the management and accountability of personal property, establish thresholds for acquisitions of personal property for which executive agencies shall establish and maintain property records in a centralized system.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Personal Property Management Act of 2018 would improve inventories and accounting of Federal Government property bought with taxpayer dollars. This bill has bipartisan support. I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am rising in support of the Federal Personal Property Man-

agement Act, which would improve the accountability of unneeded equipment, furniture, and information technology resources at Federal agencies.

It may be an appropriate time for us to take up this bill, given all the furniture strewn throughout the floors of the House of Representatives.

The GAO recently found that most agencies do not have procedures in place to identify unneeded personal property on a regular basis. The GSA has issued regulations establishing a governmentwide excess property disposal process, but it lacks the authority to tell agencies how or when to identify excess property. As a result, agencies retain unneeded property that could be used elsewhere in the Federal Government, at State or local governments, or in the private sector.

□ 0930

The report also found there is a wide variation in how Federal agencies classify according to value, which makes it difficult to measure the total value of the government's personal property holdings.

The Federal Personal Property Management Act would direct Federal agencies to assess and inventory more valuable property assets once a year and assets of lower value on a regular basis, according to guidance issued by GSA.

Requiring agencies to regularly inventory their excess property should spur agencies to declare excess property more often, allowing for its disposal.

The bill also would give the GSA authority to establish a uniform standard for how agencies assess their most valuable property, allowing for a better understanding and use of its value.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3031.

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. MASSIE. 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.

PERMISSION TO REDUCE TIME FOR ELECTRONIC VOTING DURING PROCEEDINGS TODAY

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further proceedings today in the House, the Chair be authorized to reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any question that otherwise could be subjected to 5-minute voting under clause 8 or 9 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 2018

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3191) to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records related to civil rights cold cases, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3191

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 “Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ARCHIVIST.**—The term “Archivist” means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) **CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE.**—The term “civil rights cold case” means any unsolved case—

(A) arising out of events which occurred during the period beginning on January 1, 1940 and ending on December 31, 1979; and

(B) related to—

(i) section 241 of title 18, United States Code (relating to conspiracy against rights);

(ii) section 242 of title 18, United States Code (relating to deprivation of rights under color of law);

(iii) section 245 of title 18, United States Code (relating to federally protected activities);

(iv) sections 1581 and 1584 of title 18, United States Code (relating to peonage and involuntary servitude);

(v) section 901 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3631); or

(vi) any other Federal law that was—

(I) in effect on or before December 31, 1979; and

(II) enforced by the criminal section of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) **CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORD.**—The term “civil rights cold case record” means a record that—

(A) is related to a civil rights cold case; and

(B) was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of—

(i) the Library of Congress;

(ii) the National Archives;

(iii) any executive agency;

(iv) any independent agency;

(v) any other entity of the Federal Government; or

(vi) any State or local government, or component thereof, that provided support or assistance or performed work in connection with a Federal inquiry into a civil rights cold case.

(4) **COLLECTION.**—The term “Collection” means the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection established under section 3.

(5) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “executive agency” means an agency, as defined in section 552(f) of title 5, United States Code.

(6) **GOVERNMENT OFFICE.**—The term “Government office” means any office of the Federal Government that has possession or control of 1 or more civil rights cold case records.

(7) **GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.**—The term “Government official” means any officer or employee of the United States, including elected and appointed officials.

(8) **NATIONAL ARCHIVES.**—The term “National Archives” means the National Archives and Records Administration and all components thereof, including Presidential archival depositories established under section 2112 of title 44, United States Code.

(9) **OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.**—The term “official investigation” means the review of a civil rights cold case conducted by any entity of the Federal Government either independently, at the request of any Presidential commission or congressional committee, or at the request of any Government official.

(10) **ORIGINATING BODY.**—The term “originating body” means the executive agency, Government commission, congressional committee, or other Governmental entity that created a record or particular information within a record.

(11) **PUBLIC INTEREST.**—The term “public interest” means the compelling interest in the prompt public disclosure of civil rights cold case records for historical and Governmental purposes and for the purpose of fully informing the people of the United States about the history surrounding all civil rights cold cases in the United States.

(12) **RECORD.**—The term “record” has the meaning given the term in section 3301 of title 44, United States Code.

(13) **REVIEW BOARD.**—The term “Review Board” means the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board established under section 5.

SEC. 3. CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORD ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS COLLECTION.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Archivist shall—

(A) commence establishing a collection of civil rights cold case records to be known as the “Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection” that ensures the physical integrity and original provenance of all records in the Collection;

(B) commence preparing and publishing the subject guidebook and index to the Collection; and

(C) establish criteria for Government offices to follow when transmitting copies of civil rights cold case records to the Archivist, to include required metadata.

(2) **CONTENTS OF COLLECTION.**—The Collection shall include—

(A) a copy of each civil rights cold case record—

(i) that has not been transmitted to the Archivist, which shall be transmitted to the Archivist in accordance with section 2107 of title 44, United States Code, by the entity described in section 2(3)(B) in possession of the civil rights cold case record, except in the case of a State or local government;

(ii) that has been transmitted to the Archivist or disclosed to the public in an unredacted form before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(iii) that is required to be transmitted to the Archivist; or

(iv) the disclosure of which is postponed under this Act; and

(B) all Review Board records, as required under this Act.

(b) **DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.**—All civil rights cold case records transmitted to the Archivist for disclosure to the public—

(1) shall be included in the Collection;

(2) not later than 60 days after the transmission of the record to the Archivist, shall

be available to the public for inspection and copying at the National Archives; and

(3) shall be prioritized for digitization by the National Archives.

(c) **FEES FOR COPYING.**—The Archivist shall—

(1) use efficient electronic means when possible;

(2) charge fees for copying civil rights cold case records; and

(3) grant waivers of such fees pursuant to the standard established under section 552(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code.

(d) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The Archivist shall ensure the security of civil rights cold case records in the Collection for which disclosure is postponed.

(e) **TRANSMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), each Government office shall, in accordance with the criteria established by the Archivist under subsection (a)(1)(C)—

(A) as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, transmit to the Archivist, for the Archivist to make available to the public in accordance with subsection (b), a copy of each civil rights cold case record that can be publicly disclosed, including any such record that is publicly available on the date of enactment of this Act, without any redaction, adjustment, or withholding under the standards of this Act; and

(B) transmit to the Archivist upon approval for postponement by the Review Board or upon completion of other action authorized by this Act, a copy of each civil rights cold case record for which public disclosure has been postponed, in whole or in part, under the standards of this Act, to become part of the protected Collection.

(2) **REOPENING OF CASES.**—If, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General submits to the Archivist a certification that the Attorney General intends to reopen and pursue prosecution of the civil rights cold case to which a civil rights cold case record relates, the Attorney General shall transmit to the Archivist the civil rights cold case record in accordance with paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 90 days after—

(i) final judgment is entered in the proceedings relating to the civil rights cold case; or

(ii) proceedings relating to the civil rights cold case are dismissed with prejudice; or

(B) not later than the date that is 1 year after the date on which the Attorney General submits to the Archivist the certification, if an indictment or information has not been filed with respect to the civil rights cold case.

(f) **PERIODIC REVIEW OF POSTPONED CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each civil rights cold case record that is redacted or for which public disclosure is postponed shall be reviewed not later than December 31 each year by the entity submitting the record and the Archivist, consistent with the recommendations of the Review Board under section 7(c)(3)(B).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS OF PERIODIC REVIEW.**—The periodic review under paragraph (1) shall address the public disclosure of additional civil rights cold case records in the Collection under the standards of this Act.

(3) **UNCLASSIFIED WRITTEN DESCRIPTION.**—Any civil rights cold case record for which postponement of public disclosure is continued shall include an unclassified written description of the reason for such continued postponement, which shall be provided to the Archivist and made available on a publicly accessible website upon the determination to continue the postponement.

(4) **FULL DISCLOSURE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORD REQUIRED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each civil rights cold case record that is not publicly disclosed in full as of the date on which the Review Board terminates under section 5(n) shall be publicly disclosed in full and available in the Collection not later than 25 years after the date of enactment of this Act unless—

(i) the head of the originating body, an executive agency, or other Government office recommends in writing the exemption of the record or information, the release of which would clearly and demonstrably be expected to—

(I) cause identifiable or describable damage to national security, military defense, law enforcement, intelligence operations, or the conduct of foreign relations that is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure; or

(II) reveal information described in paragraphs (1) through (9) of section 3.3(b) of Executive Order 13526 (75 Fed. Reg. 707; relating to classified national security information);

(ii) the written recommendation described in clause (i)—

(I) is provided to the Archivist not later than 180 days before the date that is 25 years after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) includes—

(aa) a justification of the recommendation to postpone disclosure; and

(bb) a recommended specified time at which or a specified occurrence following which the material may be appropriately disclosed to the public under this Act; and

(iii) the Archivist agrees with the written recommendation described in clause (i).

(B) **NOTIFICATION.**—If the Archivist does not agree with the recommendation described in subparagraph (A)(i), the Archivist shall notify the head of the originating body, executive agency, or other Government office making the recommendation not later than 90 days before the date that is 25 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) **DIGITIZATION OF RECORDS.**—Each executive agency shall make text searchable documents available to the Review Board pursuant to standards established under section 552(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code.

(h) **NOTICE REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.**—

(1) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the public release of case-related documents and information without notice may significantly affect the victims of the events to which the case relates and their next of kin.

(2) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 7 days before a civil rights cold case record is publicly disclosed, the executive agency releasing the civil rights cold case record, in coordination with the Government office that had possession or control of the civil rights cold case record, shall take all reasonable efforts to provide the civil rights cold case record to the victims of the events to which the civil rights cold case record relates, or their next of kin.

SEC. 4. GROUNDS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.

Disclosure of civil rights cold case records or particular information within a civil rights cold case record to the public may be postponed subject to the limitations of this Act if disclosure would clearly and demonstrably be expected to—

(1)(A) cause identifiable or describable damage to national security, military defense, law enforcement, intelligence operations, or the conduct of foreign relations that is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure; or

(B) reveal information described in paragraphs (1) through (9) of section 3.3(b) of Executive Order 13526 (75 Fed. Reg. 707; relating to classified national security information);

(2)(A) reveal the name or identity of a living individual who provided confidential information to the United States; and

(B) pose a substantial risk of harm to that individual;

(3) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(4)(A) compromise the existence of an understanding of confidentiality currently requiring protection between a Government agent and a cooperating individual or group; and

(B) be so harmful that the understanding of confidentiality outweighs the public interest;

(5) endanger the life or physical safety of any individual; or

(6) interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT AND POWERS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established, as an independent agency, a board to be known as the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board.

(b) **APPOINTMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 5 individuals to serve as members of the Review Board, to ensure and facilitate the review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of civil rights cold case records.

(2) **INITIAL APPOINTMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Initial appointments to the Review Board shall, so far as practicable, be made not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—In making appointments to the Review Board, the President may consider any individuals recommended by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Bar Association.

(C) **EXTENSION.**—If an organization described in subparagraph (B) does not recommend at least 2 nominees meeting the qualifications stated in paragraph (3) within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the deadline under subparagraph (A) shall be extended until the earlier of 60 days after the date on which such recommendations are made or 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(D) **ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The President may request that any organization described in subparagraph (B) submit additional recommended nominees.

(3) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—Individuals nominated to the Review Board shall—

(A) not have had any previous involvement with any official investigation or inquiry conducted by the Federal Government, or any State or local government, relating to any civil rights cold case;

(B) be distinguished individuals of high national professional reputation in their respective fields who are capable of exercising the independent and objective judgment necessary to fulfill their role in ensuring and facilitating the review, transmission to the public, and public disclosure of files related to civil rights cold cases and who possess an appreciation of the value of such material to the public, scholars, and government; and

(C) include at least 1 professional historian and 1 attorney.

(c) **SECURITY CLEARANCES.**—All Review Board nominees shall be processed for the necessary security clearances in an accelerated manner by the appropriate Federal agencies and subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

(d) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the Review Board shall be filled in the same manner as

the original appointment within 60 days of the occurrence of the vacancy.

(e) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The members of the Review Board shall elect 1 of the members as chairperson.

(f) **REMOVAL OF REVIEW BOARD MEMBER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No member of the Review Board shall be removed from office, other than—

(A) by impeachment and conviction; or

(B) by the action of the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the member's duties.

(2) **REPORT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a member of the Review Board is removed from office, and that removal is by the President, not later than 10 days after the removal, the President shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report specifying the facts found and the grounds for the removal.

(B) **PUBLICATION.**—The President shall publish in the Federal Register a report submitted under subparagraph (A), except that the President may, if necessary to protect the rights of a person named in the report or to prevent undue interference with any pending prosecution, postpone or refrain from publishing any or all of the report until the completion of such pending cases or pursuant to privacy protection requirements in law.

(3) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A member of the Review Board removed from office may obtain judicial review of the removal in a civil action commenced in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(B) **RELIEF.**—The member may be reinstated or granted other appropriate relief by order of the court.

(g) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A member of the Review Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—A member of the Review Board shall be allowed reasonable travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the member's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Review Board.

(h) **DUTIES OF THE REVIEW BOARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Review Board shall consider and render decisions on a determination by a Government office to seek to postpone the disclosure of civil rights cold case records.

(2) **DECISIONS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider and render decisions on—

(A) whether a record constitutes a civil rights cold case record; and

(B) whether a civil rights cold case record or particular information in a record qualifies for postponement of disclosure under this Act.

(i) **POWERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Review Board shall have the authority to act in a manner prescribed under this Act including the authority to—

(A) obtain access to civil rights cold case records that have been identified and organized by a Government office;

(B) direct a Government office to make available to the Review Board, and if necessary investigate the facts surrounding, additional information, records, or testimony from individuals, which the Review Board has reason to believe is required to fulfill its functions and responsibilities under this Act;

(C) subpoena private persons to compel the production of documents and other records relevant to its responsibilities under this Act;

(D) require any Government office to account in writing for the destruction of any records relating to civil rights cold cases;

(E) receive information from the public regarding the identification and public disclosure of civil rights cold case records; and

(F) hold hearings, administer oaths, and subpoena documents and other records.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENAS.**—Any subpoena issued under this subsection may be enforced by any appropriate Federal court acting pursuant to a lawful request of the Review Board.

(j) **WITNESS IMMUNITY.**—The Review Board shall be considered to be an agency of the United States for purposes of chapter 601 of title 18, United States Code.

(k) **OVERSIGHT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall have continuing oversight jurisdiction with respect to the official conduct of the Review Board and the disposition of postponed records after termination of the Review Board, and shall have access to any records held or created by the Review Board.

(2) **COOPERATION OF REVIEW BOARD.**—The Review Board shall have a duty to cooperate with the exercise of the oversight jurisdiction described in paragraph (1).

(l) **SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The Administrator of General Services shall provide administrative services for the Review Board on a reimbursable basis.

(m) **INTERPRETIVE REGULATIONS.**—The Review Board may issue interpretive regulations.

(n) **TERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Review Board shall terminate not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, except that the Review Board may, by majority vote, extend its term for an additional 1-year period if the Review Board has not completed its work within that 4-year period.

(2) **REPORTS.**—Before its termination, the Review Board shall submit reports to the President and the Congress, including a complete and accurate accounting of expenditures during its existence, and shall complete all other reporting requirements under this Act.

(3) **TRANSFER OF RECORDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon termination, the Review Board shall transfer all of its records to the Archivist for inclusion in the Collection.

(B) **PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.**—The records of the Review Board shall not be destroyed, except that the Archivist may destroy routine administrative records covered by a general records schedule following notification in the Federal Register and after considering comments.

SEC. 6. REVIEW BOARD PERSONNEL.

(a) **CHIEF OF STAFF.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—Not later than 45 days after the initial meeting of the Review

Board, and without regard to political affiliation, the Review Board shall appoint an individual to the position of Chief of Staff of the Review Board.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The individual appointed as Chief of Staff—

(A) shall be a citizen of the United States of integrity and impartiality who is a distinguished professional; and

(B) shall have had no previous involvement with any official investigation or inquiry relating to civil rights cold cases.

(3) **CANDIDATE TO HAVE CLEARANCES.**—A candidate for Chief of Staff shall be granted the necessary security clearances in an accelerated manner subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

(4) **APPROVAL CONTINGENT ON PRIOR CLEARANCE.**—A candidate for Chief of Staff shall qualify for the necessary security clearance prior to being appointed by the Review Board.

(5) **DUTIES.**—The Chief of Staff shall—

(A) serve as principal liaison to Government offices;

(B) be responsible for the administration and coordination of the Review Board's review of records;

(C) be responsible for the administration of all official activities conducted by the Review Board; and

(D) have no authority to decide or determine whether any record shall be disclosed to the public or postponed for disclosure.

(6) **REMOVAL.**—The Chief of Staff shall not be removed except upon a majority vote of the Review Board to remove the Chief of Staff for cause on the grounds of inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the responsibilities of the Chief of Staff or the employees of the Review Board.

(b) **STAFF.**—

(1) **ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.**—The Review Board may, in accordance with the civil service laws but without regard to civil service laws and regulations for appointments in the competitive service under subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, appoint and terminate additional employees as are necessary to enable the Review Board and its Chief of Staff to perform their duties.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An individual appointed as an employee of the Review Board—

(A) shall be a private citizen of integrity and impartiality; and

(B) shall have had no previous involvement with any official investigation or inquiry relating to civil rights cold cases.

(3) **NOMINATIONS.**—Before making an appointment pursuant to paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider individuals recommended by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Bar Association.

(4) **SECURITY CLEARANCES.**—A candidate shall qualify for the necessary security clearance prior to being appointed by the Review Board.

(c) **COMPENSATION.**—The Review Board shall fix the compensation of the Chief of Staff and other employees in accordance with title 5, United States Code, except that the rate of pay for the Chief of Staff and other employees may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(d) **ADVISORY COMMITTEES.**—The Review Board may create advisory committees to assist in fulfilling the responsibilities of the Review Board under this Act.

SEC. 7. REVIEW OF RECORDS BY THE REVIEW BOARD.

(a) **CUSTODY OF RECORDS REVIEWED BY THE BOARD.**—Pending the outcome of the Review Board's review activity, a Government office shall retain custody of a civil rights cold case record for purposes of preservation, security, and efficiency, unless—

(1) the Review Board requires the physical transfer of records for reasons of conducting an independent and impartial review; or

(2) such transfer is necessary for an administrative hearing or other official Review Board function.

(b) **STARTUP REQUIREMENTS.**—The Review Board shall—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date on which all members of the Review Board are appointed, publish a schedule for review of all civil rights cold case records in the Federal Register; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, begin its review of civil rights cold case records under this Act.

(c) **DETERMINATION OF THE REVIEW BOARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Review Board shall direct that copies of all civil rights cold case records be transmitted to the Archivist and disclosed to the public in the Collection in the absence of clear and convincing evidence that—

(A) a Government record is not a civil rights cold case record; or

(B) a Government record or particular information within a civil rights cold case record qualifies for postponement of public disclosure under this Act, which shall include consideration by the Review Board of relevant laws and policies protecting criminal records of juveniles.

(2) **POSTPONEMENT.**—In approving postponement of public disclosure of a civil rights cold case record, the Review Board shall work to—

(A) provide for the disclosure of segregable parts, substitutes, or summaries of such a record; and

(B) determine, in consultation with the originating body and consistent with the standards for postponement under this Act, which of the following alternative forms of disclosure shall be made by the originating body:

(i) Any reasonably segregable particular information in a civil rights cold case record.

(ii) A substitute record for that information which is postponed.

(iii) A summary of a civil rights cold case record.

(3) **REPORT.**—With respect to each civil rights cold case record or particular information in civil rights cold case records the public disclosure of which is postponed under section 4, or for which only substitutions or summaries have been disclosed to the public, the Review Board shall create and transmit to the Archivist a report containing—

(A) a description of actions by the Review Board, the originating body, the President, or any Government office (including a justification of any such action to postpone disclosure of any record or part of any record) and of any official proceedings conducted by the Review Board with regard to specific civil rights cold case records; and

(B) a statement, based on a review of the proceedings and in conformity with the decisions reflected therein, designating a recommended specified time at which or a specified occurrence following which the material may be appropriately disclosed to the public under this Act.

(4) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 14 days after the Review Board makes a determination that a civil rights cold case record shall be publicly disclosed in the Collection or postponed for disclosure and held in the pro-

tected Collection, the Review Board shall notify the head of the originating body of its determination and publish a copy of the determination in the Federal Register.

(5) **OTHER NOTICE.**—Contemporaneous notice shall be made to the President of Review Board determinations regarding executive branch civil rights cold case records, and to the oversight committees designated in this Act in the case of legislative branch records. Such notice shall contain an unclassified written justification for public disclosure or postponement of disclosure, including an explanation of the application of any standards under section 4.

(d) **PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY OVER REVIEW BOARD DETERMINATION.**—

(1) **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OR POSTPONEMENT OF DISCLOSURE.**—After the Review Board has made a formal determination concerning the public disclosure or postponement of disclosure of an executive branch civil rights cold case record or information contained in a civil rights cold case record, obtained or developed solely within the executive branch, the President shall have the sole and non-delegable authority to require the disclosure or postponement of such record or information under the standards set forth in section 4, and the President shall provide the Review Board with an unclassified written certification specifying the President's decision within 30 days after the Review Board's determination and notice to the executive agency as required under this Act, stating the justification for the President's decision, including the applicable grounds for postponement under section 4.

(2) **PERIODIC REVIEW.**—Any executive branch civil rights cold case record for which public disclosure is postponed by the President shall be subject to the requirements of periodic review and declassification of classified information and public disclosure in the Collection set forth in section 3.

(3) **RECORD OF PRESIDENTIAL POSTPONEMENT.**—The Review Board shall, upon its receipt, publish in the Federal Register a copy of any unclassified written certification, statement, or other materials transmitted by or on behalf of the President with regard to postponement of the public disclosure of civil rights cold case records.

(e) **NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**—On each day that is on or after the date that is 60 days after the Review Board first approves the postponement of disclosure of a civil rights cold case record, the Review Board shall publish on a publicly available website a notice that summarizes the postponements approved by the Review Board or initiated by the President, including a description of the subject, originating body, length or other physical description, and each ground for postponement that is relied upon.

(f) **REPORTS BY THE REVIEW BOARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Review Board shall report its activities to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the President, the Archivist, and the head of any Government office whose records have been the subject of Review Board activity.

(2) **DEADLINES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter until termination of the Review Board, the Review Board shall issue a report under paragraph (1).

(3) **CONTENTS.**—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

(A) A financial report of the expenses for all official activities and requirements of the Review Board and its employees.

(B) The progress made on review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of civil rights cold case records.

(C) The estimated time and volume of civil rights cold case records involved in the completion of the Review Board's performance under this Act.

(D) Any special problems, including requests and the level of cooperation of Government offices, with regard to the ability of the Review Board to operate as required by this Act.

(E) A record of review activities, including a record of postponement decisions by the Review Board or other related actions authorized by this Act, and a record of the volume of records reviewed and postponed.

(F) Recommendations and requests to Congress for additional authorization.

(G) An appendix containing copies of reports of postponed records to the Archivist required under subsection (c)(3) made since the date of the preceding report under this subsection.

(4) NOTICE OF TERMINATION.—Not later than 90 days before terminating, the Review Board shall provide written notice to the President and the Congress of its intention to terminate its operations at a specified date.

SEC. 8. DISCLOSURE OF OTHER INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL STUDY.

(a) MATERIALS UNDER THE SEAL OF THE COURT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court in the United States or abroad to release any information relevant to civil rights cold cases that is held under seal of court.

(2) GRAND JURY MATERIALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court in the United States to release any information relevant to civil rights cold cases that is held under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury.

(B) PARTICULARIZED NEED.—A request for disclosure of civil rights cold case records under this Act shall be deemed to constitute a showing of particularized need under rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(3) DEADLINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall respond to any request that is subject to this subsection within 45 days.

(B) NONDISCLOSURE OF GRAND JURY INFORMATION.—If the Attorney General determines that information relevant to a civil rights cold case that is held under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury should not be made public, the Attorney General shall set forth in the response to the request the reasons for the determination.

(b) COOPERATION WITH AGENCIES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Attorney General should assist the Review Board in good faith to unseal any records that the Review Board determines to be relevant and held under the seal by a court or under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury; and

(2) all departments and agencies of the United States Government should cooperate in full with the Review Board to seek the disclosure of all information relevant to civil rights cold cases consistent with the public interest.

SEC. 9. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), when this Act requires transmission of a record to the Archivist or public disclosure, it shall take precedence over any other law

(except section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), judicial decisions construing such law, or common law doctrine that would otherwise prohibit such transmission or disclosure with the exception of deeds governing access to or transfer or release of gifts and donations of records to the United States Government.

(2) PERSONNEL AND MEDICAL FILES.—This Act shall not require the public disclosure of information that is exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(6) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to eliminate or limit any right to file any requests with any executive agency or seek judicial review of the decisions under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude judicial review, under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, of final actions taken or required to be taken under this Act.

(d) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act revokes or limits the existing authority of the President, any executive agency, the Senate, the House of Representatives, or any other entity of the Government to publicly disclose records in its possession.

SEC. 10. FUNDING.

Until such time as funds are appropriated to carry out this Act, the President shall use such sums as are available for discretionary use to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 would ensure the integrity of records of civil rights cold cases and ultimately allow public access to them. This important legislation has bipartisan support.

I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support S. 3191, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act, which represents an important step toward finally solving more than 100 unresolved court cases in the civil rights field.

The bill will establish a new civil rights cold case records collection and review board, so the public can review records related to these unsolved cases, with appropriate security and privacy safeguards.

The bill will allow the expertise of outside investigators to help bring justice to the families and descendants and victims of these crimes.

The bill also will provide a role for Congress in the appointments to this review board, to ensure proper expertise and accountability in the process.

It is imperative that Congress appropriate sufficient funding to the National Archives and other agencies to carry out the important mission of this legislation. I urge all Members to support this bill and future funding measures for this endeavor.

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3191, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018. I was delighted when Senator Jones introduced companion legislation to my bill, H.R. 1272, and I am even more excited to see that his bill has passed the Senate by unanimous consent and is now before the House.

Mr. Speaker, with the passage of this legislation, families and communities that have waited too long for answers about the loss of loved ones during the tumultuous Civil Rights Era may finally have the chance for closure.

Mr. Speaker, this bill came to fruition because of the hard work of a group of students from Hightstown High School in New Jersey and their teacher, Mr. Stuart Wexler. These dedicated students learned firsthand the legislative process, from drafting to markup, to where we stand today, floor passage. I thank them for their dedication to this cause and applaud them for their diligence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3191.

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. MASSIE. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 33 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 0945

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the order of the House of today, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 1063, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 7318, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 7319, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 7329, by the yeas and nays;
S. 3367, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 7293, by the yeas and nays;
Concur in the Senate amendment to
H.R. 4174, by the yeas and nays;
S. 2276, by the yeas and nays;
S. 3031, by the yeas and nays; and
S. 3191, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 2-minute votes.

LINCOLN ROOM DESIGNATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1063) designating room H-226 of the United States Capitol as the “Lincoln Room”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 0, not voting 66, as follows:

[Roll No. 474]

YEAS—366

Abraham	Carter (GA)	Doyle, Michael
Adams	Carter (TX)	F.
Aderholt	Cartwright	Duffy
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Duncan (SC)
Allen	Chabot	Duncan (TN)
Amash	Cheney	Dunn
Amodei	Chu, Judy	Emmer
Arrington	Cicilline	Eshoo
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Españillat
Balderson	Cleaver	Estes (KS)
Banks (IN)	Cloud	Esty (CT)
Barletta	Clyburn	Evans
Barr	Cohen	Faso
Barragán	Cole	Ferguson
Barton	Collins (GA)	Fitzpatrick
Bass	Collins (NY)	Fleischmann
Beatty	Comer	Flores
Bera	Conaway	Fortenberry
Bergman	Connolly	Foster
Beyer	Cook	Fox
Biggs	Cooper	Frankel (FL)
Bilirakis	Correa	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Fudge
Bishop (MI)	Costello (PA)	Gabbard
Bishop (UT)	Courtney	Gaetz
Blumenauer	Cramer	Gallagher
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	Gallego
Bonamici	Crist	Garamendi
Bost	Cuellar	Garrett
Boyle, Brendan	Cummings	Gianforte
F.	Curbelo (FL)	Gibbs
Brady (TX)	Curtis	Gohmert
Brat	Davidson	Gomez
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Rodney	Gosar
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Granger
Buchanan	Delaney	Graves (LA)
Buck	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	DelBene	Green, Al
Budd	Demings	Green, Gene
Burgess	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Bustos	DesJarlais	Grijalva
Byrne	Deutsch	Grothman
Calvert	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Carbajal	Dingell	Handell
Cárdenas	Doggett	Harper
Carson (IN)	Donovan	Harris

Hartzler	Marchant	Ryan (OH)	Swalwell (CA)	Thompson (MS)	Visclosky
Heck	Marino	Sánchez	Taylor	Trott	Walz
Hensarling	Marshall	Sanford			
Hern	Massie	Sarbanes			
Herrera Beutler	Mast	Scalise			
Hice, Jody B.	Matsui	Scanlon			
Higgins (LA)	McCarthy	Schakowsky			
Higgins (NY)	McCaul	Schiff			
Hill	McClintock	Schneider			
Himes	McCollum	Schrader			
Hollingsworth	McEachin	Schweikert			
Hoyer	McGovern	Scott (VA)			
Hudson	McHenry	Scott, Austin			
Huffman	McKinley	Serrano			
Huizenga	McMorris	Sessions			
Hunter	Rodgers	Sherman			
Issa	McNerney	Shimkus			
Jackson Lee	McSally	Simpson			
Jayapal	Meadows	Sires			
Jeffries	Meeks	Smith (MO)			
Johnson (GA)	Meng	Smith (NE)			
Johnson (LA)	Mitchell	Smith (NJ)			
Johnson (OH)	Moolenaar	Smith (TX)			
Johnson, E. B.	Mooney (WV)	Smucker			
Johnson, Sam	Moore	Soto			
Jones (MI)	Morelle	Speier			
Jordan	Moulton	Stefanik			
Kaptur	Mullin	Stewart			
Katko	Murphy (FL)	Stivers			
Kelly (IL)	Napolitano	Suozzi			
Kelly (MS)	Neal	Takano			
Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Tenney			
Kennedy	Norman	Thompson (CA)			
Khanna	Nunes	Thompson (PA)			
Kihuen	O'Halloran	Thornberry			
Kildee	O'Rourke	Tipton			
Kilmer	Olson	Titus			
King (IA)	Palazzo	Tonko			
King (NY)	Pallone	Torres			
Kinzinger	Palmer	Tsongas			
Knight	Panetta	Turner			
Krishnamoorthi	Pascrell	Upton			
Kuster (NH)	Paulsen	Valadao			
Kustoff (TN)	Payne	Vargas			
Labrador	Pearce	Veasey			
LaHood	Perlmutter	Vela			
LaMalfa	Perry	Velázquez			
Lamb	Peters	Wagner			
Lamborn	Peterson	Walberg			
Lance	Pingree	Walden			
Langevin	Pocan	Walker			
Larsen (WA)	Poliquin	Walorski			
Larson (CT)	Posey	Walters, Mimi			
Latta	Price (NC)	Wasserman			
Lawrence	Quigley	Schultz			
Lawson (FL)	Raskin	Waters, Maxine			
Lee	Ratcliffe	Watson Coleman			
Lesko	Reed	Weber (TX)			
Levin	Reichert	Webster (FL)			
Lewis (GA)	Renacci	Welch			
Lieu, Ted	Rice (SC)	Wenstrup			
LoBiondo	Richmond	Westerman			
Loeb sack	Roe (TN)	Wild			
Lofgren	Rogers (KY)	Williams			
Long	Rokita	Wilson (FL)			
Loudermilk	Rooney, Francis	Wilson (SC)			
Lowey	Ros-Lehtinen	Wittman			
Lucas	Rothfus	Womack			
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Woodall			
Lujan, Ben Ray	Roybal-Allard	Yarmuth			
Lynch	Royce (CA)	Yoder			
MacArthur	Ruiz	Yoho			
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Young (AK)			
Carolyn B.	Rush	Young (IA)			
Maloney, Sean	Russell	Zeldin			
	Rutherford				

NOT VOTING—66

Babin	Gutiérrez	Pelosi
Black	Hanabusa	Pittenger
Blackburn	Hastings	Poe (TX)
Blum	Holding	Polis
Brady (PA)	Hultgren	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Jenkins (KS)	Roby
Capuano	Jones (NC)	Rogers (AL)
Castor (FL)	Joyce (OH)	Rohrabacher
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Rooney, Thomas J.
Clay	Kind	Rosen
Coffman	Lewis (MN)	Roskam
Comstock	Lipinski	Ross
Crowley	Love	Scott, David
Culberson	Lowenthal	Sensenbrenner
Davis, Danny	Lujan Grisham,	M.
Denham		Messier
Ellison		Nadler
Engel		Shuster
Gonzalez (TX)		Sinema
Gowdy		Noem
Graves (GA)		Nolan

Swalwell (CA) Thompson (MS) Visclosky

Taylor Trott Walz

(vote results)

□ 1012

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 474.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 474.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 474.

AMENDING FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016 TO ENSURE ADEQUATE TIME FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7318) to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board, and for other purposes, 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 372, nays 2, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 475]

YEAS—372

Abraham	Brady (TX)	Coffman
Adams	Brat	Cole
Aderholt	Brooks (AL)	Collins (NY)
Aguilar	Brooks (IN)	Comer
Allen	Brown (MD)	Comstock
Amash	Brownley (CA)	Conaway
Amodei	Buchanan	Connolly
Arrington	Buck	Cook
Babin	Bucshon	Cooper
Bacon	Budd	Correa
Balderson	Burgess	Costa
Banks (IN)	Bustos	Costello (PA)
Barletta	Butterfield	Courtney
Barragán	Byrne	Cramer
Barton	Calvert	Crawford
Bass	Carbajal	Crist
Beatty	Cárdenas	Cuellar
Bera	Carson (IN)	Cummings
Bergman	Carter (GA)	Curbelo (FL)
Beyer	Carter (TX)	Curtis
Biggs	Cartwright	Davidson
Bilirakis	Castor (FL)	Davis (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	Davis, Rodney
Bishop (MI)	Chabot	DeFazio
Bishop (UT)	Cheney	DeGette
Blumenauer	Chu, Judy	Delaney
Blunt Rochester	Cicilline	DeLauro
Bonamici	Clark (MA)	DelBene
Bost	Cleaver	Demings
Boyle, Brendan	Cloud	DeSaulnier
F.	Clyburn	DesJarlais

Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight

Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight

Renacci
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Barr
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Brady (PA)
Capuano
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Collins (GA)
Crowley
Culberson
Ruiz
Davis, Danny
Denham
Ellison
Engel
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa

NOT VOTING—58
Hastings
Holding
Huffman
Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Lewis (MN)
Lipinski
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Newhouse
Noem
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Reed

Rice (NY)
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Swalwell (CA)
Taylor
Thompson (MS)
Trott
Visclosky
Walz

Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (MI)
Jordan

Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter

Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1017

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.

AMENDING FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016 WITH RESPECT TO LEASEBACK OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7319) to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property, and for other purposes, 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 372, nays 1, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 476]

YEAS—372

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barietta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)

Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)

Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer

Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan

NAYS—2

Cohen
Massie

Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth

Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)

Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Cohen

NOT VOTING—59

Black	Hastings	Rogers (AL)
Blackburn	Holding	Rohrabacher
Blum	Hultgren	Rooney, Thomas
Brady (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Brady (TX)	Jones (NC)	Rosen
Capuano	Keating	Roskam
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Ross
Clay	Lewis (MN)	Scott, David
Coffman	Lipinski	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Love	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Lowenthal	Shuster
Culberson	Lujan Grisham,	Sinema
Davis, Danny	M.	Swalwell (CA)
Denham	Napolitano	Taylor
Ellison	Newhouse	Thompson (MS)
Foster	Noem	Trott
Goodlatte	Pittenger	Veasey
Gowdy	Poe (TX)	Visclosky
Graves (GA)	Polis	Walz
Gutiérrez	Rice (NY)	
Hanabusa	Roby	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1020

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 474, “yea” on rollcall No. 475 and “yea” on rollcall No. 476.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on December 21, 2018, I was absent from the House and missed rollcall votes 474, 475, and 476.

Had I been present for rollcall 474, on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H. Res. 1063, Designating room H-226 of the United States Capitol as the “Lincoln Room”, I would have voted “Yes.”

Had I been present for rollcall 475, on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 7318, To amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board, and for other purposes, I would have voted “Yes.”

Had I been present for rollcall 476, on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 7319, To amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property, and for other purposes, I would have voted “Yes.”

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO FRANK LOBIONDO COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7329) to make technical corrections to provisions of law enacted by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, and for other

purposes, 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 2, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 477]

YEAS—378

Abraham	Curbelo (FL)	Huffman
Adams	Curtis	Huizenga
Aderholt	Davidson	Hunter
Aguiar	Davis (CA)	Hurd
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Issa
Amash	DeFazio	Jackson Lee
Amodei	DeGette	Jayapal
Arrington	Delaney	Jeffries
Babin	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Bacon	DelBene	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Demings	Johnson (OH)
Banks (IN)	DeSaunier	Johnson, E. B.
Barletta	DesJarlais	Johnson, Sam
Barr	Deutch	Jones (MI)
Barragán	Diaz-Balart	Jordan
Barton	Dingell	Joyce (OH)
Bass	Doggett	Kaptur
Beatty	Donovan	Katko
Bera	Doyle, Michael	Kelly (IL)
Bergman	F.	Kelly (MS)
Beyer	Duffy	Kelly (PA)
Biggs	Duncan (SC)	Kennedy
Bilirakis	Duncan (TN)	Khanna
Bishop (GA)	Dunn	Kihuen
Bishop (MI)	Emmer	Kildee
Bishop (UT)	Engel	Kilmer
Blumenauer	Eshoo	King (IA)
Blunt Rochester	Españillat	King (NY)
Bonamici	Estes (KS)	Kinzinger
Bost	Esty (CT)	Knight
Boyle, Brendan	Evans	Krishnamoorthi
F.	Faso	Kuster (NH)
Brady (TX)	Ferguson	Kustoff (TN)
Brat	Fitzpatrick	Labrador
Brooks (IN)	Fleischmann	LaHood
Brown (MD)	Flores	LaMalfa
Brownley (CA)	Fortenberry	Lamb
Buchanan	Foster	Lamborn
Buck	Foxx	Lance
Bucshon	Frankel (FL)	Langvin
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Bustos	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Gabbard	Latta
Byrne	Gaetz	Lawrence
Calvert	Gallagher	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Gallego	Lee
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Lesko
Carson (IN)	Garrett	Levin
Carter (GA)	Gianforte	Lewis (GA)
Carter (TX)	Gibbs	Lieu, Ted
Cartwright	Gohmert	LoBiondo
Castor (FL)	Gomez	Loeb
Castro (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)	Lofgren
Chabot	Gosar	Long
Cheney	Gottheimer	Loudermilk
Chu, Judy	Granger	Lowey
Cicilline	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Clark (MA)	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Clarke (NY)	Green, Al	Luján, Ben Ray
Cleaver	Green, Gene	Lynch
Cloud	Griffith	MacArthur
Clyburn	Grijalva	Maloney,
Coffman	Grothman	Carolyn B.
Cole	Guthrie	Maloney, Sean
Collins (NY)	Handel	Marchant
Comer	Harper	Marino
Comstock	Harris	Marshall
Conaway	Hartzler	Massie
Connolly	Heck	Mast
Cook	Hensarling	Matsui
Cooper	Hern	McCarthy
Correa	Herrera Beutler	McCaul
Costa	Hice, Jody B.	McClintock
Costello (PA)	Higgins (LA)	McCollum
Courtney	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
Cramer	Hill	McGovern
Crawford	Himes	McHenry
Crist	Hollingsworth	McKinley
Cuellar	Hoyer	McMorris
Cummings	Hudson	Rodgers

McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci

Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speler
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers

NAYS—2

Cohen

Brooks (AL)

NOT VOTING—52

Black	Hastings	Rice (NY)
Blackburn	Holding	Rohrabacher
Blum	Hultgren	Rooney, Thomas
Brady (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Budd	Jones (NC)	Rosen
Capuano	Keating	Roskam
Clay	Kind	Ross
Collins (GA)	Lewis (MN)	Royce (CA)
Crowley	Lipinski	Scott, David
Culberson	Love	Sensenbrenner
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Shea-Porter
Denham	Lujan Grisham,	Shuster
Ellison	M.	Sinema
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Swalwell (CA)
Gowdy	Noem	Taylor
Graves (GA)	Pittenger	Thompson (MS)
Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)	Trott
Hanabusa	Polis	Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1024

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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REPORTS HARMONIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3367) to amend certain transportation-related reporting requirements

to improve congressional oversight, reduce reporting burdens, and promote transparency, and for other purposes, 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 Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 2, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

YEAS—381

Abraham	Cramer	Hern
Adams	Crawford	Herrera Beutler
Aderholt	Crist	Hice, Jody B.
Aguilar	Cuellar	Higgins (LA)
Allen	Cummings	Higgins (NY)
Amash	Curbelo (FL)	Hill
Amodel	Curtis	Himes
Arrington	Davidson	Hollingsworth
Babin	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Bacon	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Balderson	DeFazio	Huffman
Banks (IN)	DeGette	Huizenga
Barletta	Delaney	Hunter
Barr	DeLauro	Issa
Barragán	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Barton	Demings	Jayapal
Bass	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Beatty	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Bera	Deutch	Johnson (LA)
Bergman	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)
Beyer	Dingell	Johnson, E. B.
Biggs	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis	Donovan	Jones (MI)
Bishop (GA)	Doyle, Michael	Jordan
Bishop (MI)	F.	Joyce (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Duffy	Kaptur
Blumenauer	Duncan (SC)	Katko
Blunt Rochester	Duncan (TN)	Kelly (IL)
Bonamici	Dunn	Kelly (MS)
Bost	Emmer	Kelly (PA)
Boyle, Brendan	Engel	Kennedy
F.	Eshoo	Khanna
Brady (TX)	Espallat	Kihuen
Brat	Estes (KS)	Kildee
Brooks (IN)	Esty (CT)	Kilmer
Brown (MD)	Evans	King (IA)
Brownley (CA)	Faso	King (NY)
Buchanan	Ferguson	Kinzing
Buck	Fitzpatrick	Knight
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Krishnamoorthi
Budd	Flores	Kuster (NH)
Burgess	Fortenberry	Kustoff (TN)
Bustos	Foster	Labrador
Butterfield	Fox	LaHood
Byrne	Frankel (FL)	LaMalfa
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Lamb
Carbajal	Fudge	Lamborn
Cárdenas	Gabbard	Lance
Carson (IN)	Gaetz	Langevin
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Larsen (WA)
Carter (TX)	Gallego	Larson (CT)
Cartwright	Garamendi	Latta
Castor (FL)	Garrett	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Gianforte	Lawson (FL)
Chabot	Gibbs	Lee
Cheney	Gohmert	Lesko
Chu, Judy	Gomez	Levin
Cicilline	Gonzalez (TX)	Lewis (GA)
Clark (MA)	Gosar	Lieu, Ted
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Lipinski
Cleaver	Granger	LoBiondo
Cloud	Graves (GA)	Loebsack
Clyburn	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Coffman	Graves (MO)	Long
Cole	Green, Al	Loudermilk
Collins (NY)	Green, Gene	Lowe
Comer	Griffith	Lucas
Comstock	Grijalva	Luetkemeyer
Conaway	Grothman	Luján, Ben Ray
Connolly	Guthrie	Lynch
Cook	Handel	MacArthur
Cooper	Harper	Maloney,
Correa	Harris	Carolyn B.
Costa	Hartzler	Maloney, Sean
Costello (PA)	Heck	Marchant
Courtney	Hensarling	Marino

Marshall	Pocan	Soto
Massie	Poliquin	Speier
Mast	Posey	Stefanik
Matsui	Price (NC)	Stewart
McCarthy	Quigley	Stivers
McCaul	Raskin	Suozzi
McClintock	Ratcliffe	Takano
McCollum	Reed	Tenney
McEachin	Reichert	Thompson (CA)
McGovern	Renacci	Thompson (PA)
McHenry	Rice (SC)	Thornberry
McKinley	Richmond	Tipton
McMorris	Roby	Titus
Rodgers	Roe (TN)	Tonko
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Torres
McSally	Rogers (KY)	Tsongas
Meadows	Rokita	Turner
Meeks	Ros-Lehtinen	Upton
Meng	Rothfus	Valadao
Messer	Rouzer	Vargas
Mitchell	Roybal-Allard	Veasey
Moolenaar	Royce (CA)	Vela
Mooney (WV)	Ruiz	Velázquez
Moore	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Morelle	Rush	Wagner
Moulton	Russell	Walberg
Mullin	Rutherford	Walden
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (OH)	Walker
Nadler	Sánchez	Walorski
Napolitano	Sanford	Walters, Mimi
Neal	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Newhouse	Scalise	Schultz
Nolan	Scanlon	Waters, Maxine
Norcross	Schakowsky	Watson Coleman
Norman	Schiff	Weber (TX)
Nunes	Schneider	Webster (FL)
O'Halleran	Schrader	Welch
O'Rourke	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Olson	Scott (VA)	Westerman
Palazzo	Scott, Austin	Wild
Pallone	Serrano	Williams
Palmer	Sessions	Wilson (FL)
Panetta	Sewell (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Pascrell	Sherman	Wittman
Paulsen	Shimkus	Womack
Payne	Simpson	Woodall
Pearce	Sires	Yarmuth
Pelosi	Smith (MO)	Yoder
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Yoho
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
Peters	Smith (TX)	Young (IA)
Peterson	Smith (WA)	Zeldin
Pingree	Smucker	

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—49

Brooks (AL)	Cohen	
Black	Holding	Rohrabacher
Blackburn	Hultgren	Rooney, Francis
Blum	Hurd	Rooney, Thomas
Brady (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Capuano	Jones (NC)	Rosen
Clay	Keating	Roskam
Collins (GA)	Kind	Ross
Crowley	Lewis (MN)	Scott, David
Culberson	Love	Sensenbrenner
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Shea-Porter
Denham	Lujan Grisham,	Shuster
Ellison	M.	Sinema
Goodlatte	Noem	Swalwell (CA)
Gowdy	Pittenger	Taylor
Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)	Thompson (MS)
Hanabusa	Polis	Trott
Hastings	Rice (NY)	Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1027

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.

LOUISE AND BOB SLAUGHTER POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 7293) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the “Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office”, 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 6, answered “present” 2, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]

YEAS—375

Abraham	Costa	Hartzler
Adams	Costello (PA)	Heck
Aderholt	Courtney	Hensarling
Aguilar	Cramer	Hern
Allen	Crawford	Herrera Beutler
Amash	Crist	Higgins (LA)
Amodel	Cuellar	Higgins (NY)
Arrington	Cummings	Hill
Babin	Curbelo (FL)	Himes
Bacon	Curtis	Hollingsworth
Balderson	Davidson	Hoyer
Banks (IN)	Davis (CA)	Hudson
Barletta	Davis, Rodney	Huffman
Barr	DeFazio	Huizenga
Barragán	DeGette	Hunter
Barton	Delaney	Hurd
Bass	DeLauro	Issa
Beatty	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Bera	Demings	Jayapal
Bergman	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Beyer	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Biggs	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Johnson, Sam
Bishop (MI)	Doggett	Jones (MI)
Bishop (UT)	Donovan	Jordan
Blumenauer	Doyle, Michael	Joyce (OH)
Blunt Rochester	F.	Kaptur
Bonamici	Duffy	Katko
Bost	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (IL)
Boyle, Brendan	Duncan (TN)	Kelly (MS)
F.	Dunn	Kelly (PA)
Brady (TX)	Emmer	Kennedy
Brat	Engel	Khanna
Brooks (AL)	Eshoo	Kihuen
Brooks (IN)	Espallat	Kildee
Brown (MD)	Estes (KS)	Kilmer
Buchanan	Esty (CT)	King (IA)
Buck	Evans	King (NY)
Bucshon	Faso	Kinzing
Budd	Ferguson	Knight
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Krishnamoorthi
Bustos	Fleischmann	Kuster (NH)
Butterfield	Flores	Kustoff (TN)
Byrne	Fortenberry	Labrador
Calvert	Foster	LaHood
Carbajal	Fox	LaMalfa
Cárdenas	Frankel (FL)	Lamb
Carson (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Lamborn
Carter (GA)	Fudge	Lance
Carter (TX)	Gabbard	Langevin
Cartwright	Gaetz	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Gallagher	Larson (CT)
Castro (TX)	Gallego	Latta
Chabot	Garamendi	Lawrence
Cheney	Garrett	Lawson (FL)
Chu, Judy	Gianforte	Lee
Cicilline	Gibbs	Lesko
Clark (MA)	Gohmert	Levin
Clarke (NY)	Gomez	Lewis (GA)
Cleaver	Gonzalez (TX)	Lieu, Ted
Cloud	Gosar	Lipinski
Clyburn	Gottheimer	LoBiondo
Coffman	Granger	Loebsack
Cohen	Graves (GA)	Lofgren
Cole	Graves (LA)	Long
Comer	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk
Comstock	Green, Al	Lowe
Conaway	Green, Gene	Lucas
Connolly	Griffith	Luetkemeyer
Cook	Grijalva	Luján, Ben Ray
Cooper	Guthrie	Lynch
Correa	Handel	MacArthur
	Harper	

Maloney, Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 Marshall
 Mast
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 McSally
 Meadows
 Meeks
 Meng
 Messer
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Newhouse
 Nolan
 Norcross
 Norman
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 O'Rourke
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pascarella
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter

Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Poliquin
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Royce (CA)
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Russell
 Rutherford
 Ryan (OH)
 Sanchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sewell (AL)
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Suozzi
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Wasserman
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barragán
 Barton
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.

NAYS—6

Harris
 Hice, Jody B.

Johnson (LA)
 Massie

Rothfus
 Yoho

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Grothman
 Sanford

NOT VOTING—49

Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Brady (PA)
 Capuano
 Clay
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Crowley
 Culberson
 Davis, Danny
 Denham
 Ellison
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy
 Gutiérrez
 Hanabusa

Hastings
 Holding
 Hultgren
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jones (NC)
 Keating
 Kind
 Lewis (MN)
 Love
 Lowenthal
 Lujan Grisham,
 M.
 Noem
 Pittenger
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Rice (NY)

Rooney, Thomas
 J.
 Rosen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Shea-Porter
 Shuster
 Sinema
 Swalwell (CA)
 Taylor
 Thompson (MS)
 Trott
 Walz
 Webster (FL)
 Young (AK)

□ 1032

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.

GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 2276) to require agencies to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget justification submitted to Congress, 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 382, nays 2, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 480]

YEAS—382

Abraham
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allen
 Amash
 Amodei
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Balderson
 Banks (IN)
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barragán
 Barton
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brady (TX)
 Brat
 Brooks (IN)
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burgess
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carabajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Cole
 Collins (NY)
 Comer
 Comstock
 Conaway
 Connolly
 Cook
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Costello (PA)
 Courtney
 Cramer

Crawford
 Crist
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Curtis
 Davidson
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Rodney
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DeBene
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donovan
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes (KS)
 Esty (CT)
 Evans
 Faso
 Ferguson
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel (FL)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garrett
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Handel
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Heck
 Hensarling
 Hern
 Herrera Beutler

Hice, Jody B.
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hollingsworth
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Hunter
 Hurd
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones (MI)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kennedy
 Khanna
 Kihuen
 Kildeer
 Kilmer
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger
 Knight
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH)
 Kustoff (TN)
 Labrador
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee
 Lesko
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb
 Loebsack
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján, Ben Ray
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 Marshall
 Massie

Mast
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 McSally
 Meadows
 Meeks
 Meng
 Messer
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Newhouse
 Nolan
 Norcross
 Norman
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 O'Rourke
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pascarella
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan

Poliquin
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney, Francis
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce (CA)
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Russell
 Rutherford
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez
 Sanford
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sewell (AL)
 Shimkus
 Simpson
 Sires
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)

Smucker
 Soto
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Suozzi
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Wild
 Williams
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yarmuth
 Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Zeldin

NAYS—2

Biggs
 Brooks (AL)

NOT VOTING—48

Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Brady (PA)
 Capuano
 Clay
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Crowley
 Culberson
 Davis, Danny
 Denham
 Ellison
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy
 Gutiérrez
 Hanabusa
 Hastings

Holding
 Hultgren
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jones (NC)
 Keating
 Kind
 Lewis (MN)
 Love
 Lowenthal
 Lujan Grisham,
 M.
 Noem
 Pittenger
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Rice (NY)

Rooney, Thomas
 J.
 Rosen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shuster
 Sinema
 Swalwell (CA)
 Taylor
 Thompson (MS)
 Trott
 Walz
 Webster (FL)

□ 1036

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.

FEDERAL PERSONAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3031) to amend chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, to improve the management of Federal personal property, 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 1, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

YEAS—383

Abraham	Curtis	Issa
Adams	Davidson	Jackson Lee
Aderholt	Davis (CA)	Jayapal
Aguilar	Davis, Rodney	Jeffries
Allen	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Amash	DeGette	Johnson (LA)
Amodei	Delaney	Johnson (OH)
Arrington	DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.
Babin	DelBene	Johnson, Sam
Bacon	Demings	Jones (MI)
Balderson	DeSaulnier	Jordan
Banks (IN)	DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)
Barletta	Deutch	Kaptur
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Katko
Barragán	Dingell	Kelly (IL)
Barton	Doggett	Kelly (MS)
Bass	Donovan	Kelly (PA)
Beatty	Doyle, Michael	Kennedy
Bera	F.	Khanna
Bergman	Duffy	Kihuen
Beyer	Duncan (SC)	Kildee
Biggs	Duncan (TN)	Kilmer
Bilirakis	Dunn	King (IA)
Bishop (GA)	Emmer	King (NY)
Bishop (MI)	Engel	Kinzinger
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Kinzie
Blumenauer	Espallat	Krishnamoorthi
Blunt Rochester	Estes (KS)	Kuster (NH)
Bonamici	Esty (CT)	Kustoff (TN)
Bost	Evans	Labrador
Boyle, Brendan	Faso	LaHood
F.	Ferguson	LaMalfa
Brady (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Brat	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Brooks (IN)	Flores	Lance
Brown (MD)	Foster	Langevin
Brownley (CA)	Fox	Larsen (WA)
Buchanan	Frankel (FL)	Larson (CT)
Buck	Frelinghuysen	Latta
Bucshon	Fudge	Lawrence
Budd	Gabbard	Lawson (FL)
Burgess	Gaetz	Lee
Bustos	Gallagher	Lesko
Butterfield	Gallego	Levin
Byrne	Garamendi	Lieu, Ted
Calvert	Garrett	Lipinski
Carbajal	Gianforte	LoBiondo
Cárdenas	Gibbs	Loebsack
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Lofgren
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Long
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)	Loudermilk
Cartwright	Gosar	Lowey
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	Lucas
Castro (TX)	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Cheney	Graves (LA)	Lynch
Chu, Judy	Graves (MO)	MacArthur
Cicilline	Green, Al	Maloney
Clark (MA)	Green, Gene	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Clarke (NY)	Griffith	Maloney, Sean
Cleaver	Grijalva	Marchant
Cloud	Grothman	Marino
Clyburn	Guthrie	Marshall
Coffman	Handel	Massie
Cohen	Harper	Mast
Cole	Harris	Matsui
Collins (NY)	Hartzler	McCarthy
Comer	Heck	McCaul
Comstock	Hensarling	McClintock
Conaway	Hern	McCollum
Connolly	Herrera Beutler	McEeachin
Cook	Hice, Jody B.	McGovern
Cooper	Higgins (LA)	McHenry
Correa	Higgins (NY)	McKinley
Costa	Hill	McMorris
Costello (PA)	Himes	Rodgers
Courtney	Hollingsworth	McNerney
Cramer	Hoyer	McSally
Crawford	Hudson	Meadows
Crist	Huffman	Meeks
Cuellar	Huizenga	Meng
Cummings	Hunter	Messer
Curbelo (FL)	Hurd	

Mitchell	Rogers (AL)	Takano
Moolenaar	Rogers (KY)	Tenney
Mooney (WV)	Rohrabacher	Thompson (CA)
Moore	Rokita	Thompson (PA)
Morelle	Rooney, Francis	Thornberry
Moulton	Ros-Lehtinen	
Mullin	Rothfus	Tipton
Murphy (FL)	Rouzer	Titus
Nadler	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Napolitano	Royce (CA)	Torres
Neal	Ruiz	Tsongas
Newhouse	Ruppersberger	Turner
Nolan	Rush	Upton
Norcoss	Russell	Valadao
Norman	Rutherford	Vargas
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Veasey
O'Halleran	Sánchez	Vela
O'Rourke	Sanford	Velázquez
Olson	Sarbanes	Visclosky
Palazzo	Scalise	Wagner
Pallone	Scanlon	Walberg
Palmer	Schakowsky	Walden
Panetta	Schiff	Walker
Pascarell	Schneider	Walorski
Paulsen	Schrader	Walters, Mimi
Payne	Schweikert	Walters, Mimi
Pearce	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Pelosi	Scott, Austin	Barton
Perlmutter	Serrano	Waters, Maxine
Perry	Sessions	Watson Coleman
Peters	Sewell (AL)	Weber (TX)
Peterson	Sherman	Welch
Pingree	Shimkus	Wenstrup
Pocan	Simpson	Westerman
Poliquin	Sires	Wild
Posey	Smith (MO)	Williams
Price (NC)	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Quigley	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Raskin	Smith (TX)	Wittman
Ratcliffe	Smith (WA)	Womack
Reed	Smucker	Woodall
Reichert	Soto	Yarmuth
Renacci	Speier	Yoder
Rice (SC)	Stefanik	Yoho
Richmond	Stewart	Young (AK)
Roby	Stivers	Young (IA)
Roe (TN)	Suzuki	Zeldin

NAYS—1

Brooks (AL)

NOT VOTING—48

Black	Hastings	Rooney, Thomas
Blackburn	Holding	J.
Blum	Hultgren	Rosen
Brady (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	Roskam
Capuano	Jones (NC)	Ross
Clay	Keating	Scott, David
Collins (GA)	Kind	Sensenbrenner
Crowley	Lewis (MN)	Shea-Porter
Culberson	Love	Shuster
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Sinema
Denham	Lujan Grisham,	Swalwell (CA)
Ellison	M.	Taylor
Fortenberry	Noem	Thompson (MS)
Goodlatte	Pittenger	Trott
Gowdy	Poe (TX)	Walz
Gutiérrez	Polis	Webster (FL)
Hanabusa	Rice (NY)	

□ 1039

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.

CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3191) to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records related to civil rights cold cases, and for other purposes, 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 6, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 482]

YEAS—376

Abraham	DeFazio	Joyce (OH)
Adams	DeGette	Kaptur
Aderholt	Delaney	Katko
Aguilar	DeLauro	Kelly (IL)
Allen	DelBene	Kelly (MS)
Amodei	Demings	Kelly (PA)
Arrington	DeSaulnier	Kennedy
Babin	DesJarlais	Khanna
Bacon	Deutch	Kihuen
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Kildee
Banks (IN)	Dingell	Kilmer
Barletta	Doggett	King (IA)
Barr	Donovan	King (NY)
Barragán	Doyle, Michael	Kinzinger
Barton	F.	Knight
Bass	Duffy	Krishnamoorthi
Beatty	Duncan (SC)	Kuster (NH)
Bera	Duncan (TN)	Kustoff (TN)
Bergman	Dunn	Labrador
Beyer	Emmer	LaHood
Biggs	Engel	LaMalfa
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Lamb
Bishop (GA)	Espallat	Lamborn
Bishop (MI)	Estes (KS)	Lance
Bishop (UT)	Esty (CT)	Langevin
Blumenauer	Evans	Larsen (WA)
Blunt Rochester	Faso	Larson (CT)
Bonamici	Ferguson	Latta
Bost	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
Boyle, Brendan	Fleischmann	Lawson (FL)
F.	Flores	Lee
Brady (TX)	Fortenberry	Lesko
Brat	Foster	Levin
Brooks (AL)	Frankel (FL)	Lewis (GA)
Brooks (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Lieu, Ted
Brown (MD)	Fudge	Lipinski
Brownley (CA)	Gabbard	LoBiondo
Buchanan	Gaetz	Loebsack
Buck	Gallagher	Lofgren
Bucshon	Gallego	Long
Budd	Garamendi	Loudermilk
Burgess	Garrett	Lowey
Bustos	Gianforte	Lucas
Butterfield	Gibbs	Luetkemeyer
Byrne	Gomez	Lujan, Ben Ray
Calvert	Gonzalez (TX)	Lynch
Carbajal	Gottheimer	MacArthur
Cárdenas	Granger	Maloney
Carson (IN)	Graves (GA)	Carolyn B.
Carter (GA)	Graves (LA)	Maloney, Sean
Carter (TX)	Graves (MO)	Marchant
Cartwright	Green, Al	Marino
Castor (FL)	Green, Gene	Marshall
Castro (TX)	Griffith	Mast
Chabot	Grijalva	Matsui
Cheney	Grothman	McCarthy
Chu, Judy	Guthrie	McCaul
Cicilline	Handel	McClintock
Clark (MA)	Harper	McCollum
Clarke (NY)	Hartzler	McEeachin
Cleaver	Heck	McGovern
Cloud	Hensarling	McHenry
Clyburn	Hern	McKinley
Coffman	Herrera Beutler	McMorris
Cohen	Hice, Jody B.	Rodgers
Cole	Higgins (LA)	McNerney
Collins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	McSally
Comer	Hill	Meadows
Comstock	Himes	Meeks
Conaway	Hollingsworth	Meng
Connolly	Hoyer	Messer
Cook	Hudson	Mitchell
Cooper	Huffman	Moolenaar
Correa	Huizenga	Mooney (WV)
Costa	Hunter	Moore
Costello (PA)	Hurd	Moulton
Courtney	Issa	Mullin
Cramer	Jackson Lee	Murphy (FL)
Crawford	Jayapal	Nadler
Crist	Jeffries	Napolitano
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Neal
Cummings	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson (OH)	Nolan
Curtis	Johnson, E. B.	Norcoss
Davis (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Norman
Davis, Rodney	Jones (MI)	Nunes
	Jordan	O'Halleran

O'Rourke	Ruiz	Tipton
Olson	Ruppersberger	Titus
Palazzo	Rush	Tonko
Pallone	Russell	Torres
Palmer	Rutherford	Tsongas
Panetta	Ryan (OH)	Turner
Pascarella	Sánchez	Upturn
Paulsen	Sanford	Valadao
Payne	Scalise	Vargas
Pearce	Scanlon	Veasey
Pelosi	Schakowsky	Vela
Perlmutter	Schiff	Velázquez
Perry	Schneider	Visclosky
Peters	Schrader	Wagner
Peterson	Schweikert	Walberg
Pingree	Scott, Austin	Walden
Pocan	Serrano	Walker
Poliquin	Sessions	Walorski
Posey	Sewell (AL)	Walters, Mimi
Price (NC)	Sherman	Wasserman
Quigley	Shimkus	Schultz
Raskin	Simpson	Waters, Maxine
Ratcliffe	Sires	Watson Coleman
Reed	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Reichert	Smith (NE)	Welch
Renacci	Smith (NJ)	Westrup
Rice (SC)	Smith (TX)	Westerman
Richmond	Smith (WA)	Wild
Roby	Smucker	Williams
Roe (TN)	Soto	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Wittman
Rohrabacher	Stewart	Womack
Rokita	Stivers	Woodall
Rooney, Francis	Suozzi	Yarmuth
Ros-Lehtinen	Takano	Yoder
Rothfus	Tenney	Yoho
Rouzer	Thompson (CA)	Young (AK)
Roybal-Allard	Thompson (PA)	Young (IA)
Royce (CA)	Thornberry	Zeldin

NAYS—6

Amash	Gohmert	Harris
Davidson	Gosar	Massie

NOT VOTING—50

Black	Hultgren	Rosen
Blackburn	Jenkins (KS)	Roskam
Blum	Jones (NC)	Ross
Brady (PA)	Keating	Sarbanes
Capuano	Kind	Scott (VA)
Collins (GA)	Lewis (MN)	Scott, David
Crowley	Love	Sensenbrenner
Culberson	Lowenthal	Shea-Porter
Davis, Danny	Lujan Grisham,	Shuster
Denham	M.	Sinema
Ellison	Morelle	Swalwell (CA)
Fox	Noem	Taylor
Goodlatte	Pittenger	Thompson (MS)
Gowdy	Poe (TX)	Trott
Gutiérrez	Polis	Walz
Hanabusa	Rice (NY)	Webster (FL)
Hastings	Rooney, Thomas	
Holding	J.	

□ 1043

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.

Stated for:

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed the vote on S. 3191, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act, on Friday, December 21, 2018. I had intended to vote "yes" on rollcall vote No. 482.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 475, "yea" on rollcall No. 476, "yea" on rollcall No. 477, "yea" on rollcall No. 478, "yea" on rollcall No. 479, "yea" on rollcall No. 480, "yea" on rollcall No. 481, and "yea" on rollcall No. 482.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, due to unavoidable circumstances, I was physically absent from the House of Representatives on December 21, 2018. On that day, I missed 9

recorded votes. I submit for the RECORD how I would have voted had I been present for those votes.

On Roll Call No. 474 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, H.R. 1063, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 475 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, H.R. 7318, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 476 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, H.R. 7319, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 477 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, H.R. 7329, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 478 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, S. 3367, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 479 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, H.R. 7293, had I been present, would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 480 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, S. 2276, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 481 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, S. 3031, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

On Roll Call No. 482 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, S. 3191, had I been present, I would have voted "Aye."

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3661) to provide for a program of the Department of Defense to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3661

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 "75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Act".

SEC. 2. PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a program to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II. In conducting the commemorative program, the Secretary shall support and facilitate other programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and not-for-profit organizations in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of World War II. The Secretary shall conduct the commemorative program in accordance with applicable Department of Defense policy and using resources available to the Secretary, including amounts in the Fund under subsection (d).

(b) COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES.—The commemorative program may include activities and ceremonies to achieve the following objectives:

(1) To thank and honor veterans of World War II, including personnel who were held as prisoners of war or listed as missing in action, for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States and to thank and honor the families of these veterans.

(2) To educate the public about the history of World War II and highlight the service of the Armed Forces during World War II and the contributions of Federal agencies and

governmental and nongovernmental organizations that served with, or in support of, the Armed Forces.

(3) To pay tribute to the contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States during World War II.

(4) To recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by the allies of the United States during World War II.

(5) To remember the Holocaust, the annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazi regime, and to pay tribute to the Allied troops who liberated Nazi concentration camps during World War II.

(c) NAMES AND SYMBOLS.—The Secretary of Defense shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name "The United States of America 75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration", and such seal, emblems, and badges incorporating such name as the Secretary may lawfully adopt. Nothing in this section may be construed to supersede rights that are established or vested before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) COMMEMORATIVE FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the Secretary establishing the commemorative program under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the "Department of Defense World War II Commemoration Fund" (in this section referred to as the "Fund"). The Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) USE OF FUND.—The Secretary of Defense shall use the assets of the Fund only for the purpose of conducting the commemorative program and providing grants to State and local governments and not-for-profit organizations for commemorative activities, and shall prescribe such regulations regarding the use of the Fund as the Secretary considers to be necessary.

(3) DEPOSITS.—The following shall be deposited into the Fund:

(A) Amounts appropriated to the Fund.

(B) Proceeds derived from the Secretary's use of the exclusive rights described in subsection (c).

(C) Donations made in support of the commemorative program by private and corporate donors.

(D) Funds transferred to the Fund by the Secretary from funds appropriated for fiscal year 2019 and subsequent years for the Department of Defense.

(4) AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (g)(2) and except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts deposited under paragraph (3) shall constitute the assets of the Fund and remain available until expended.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts transferred to the Fund under paragraph (3)(D) from amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2019 may be obligated only during fiscal year 2019.

(5) BUDGET REQUEST.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a separate budget line for the commemorative program. In the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary in support of the budget of the President for any fiscal year for which the Secretary establishes the separate budget line, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify and explain any amounts expended for the commemorative program in the fiscal year preceding the budget request;

(B) identify and explain the amounts being requested to support the commemorative program for the fiscal year of the budget request; and

(C) present a summary of the fiscal status of the Fund.

(e) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SERVICES.**—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the commemorative program. The Secretary of Defense shall prohibit the solicitation of any voluntary services if the nature or circumstances of such solicitation would compromise the integrity or the appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of Defense or of any individual involved in the program.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.**—The Secretary may provide for reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred by a person providing voluntary services under this subsection. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

(f) **CONSULTATION WITH DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.**—In designing the commemorative program conducted under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(g) **FINAL REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the end of the commemorative program established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all of the funds deposited into and expended from the Fund;

(B) any other funds expended under this section; and

(C) any unobligated funds remaining in the Fund.

(2) **TREATMENT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.**—Unobligated amounts remaining in the Fund as of the end of the commemorative period shall be held in the Fund until transferred by law.

(h) **LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.**—Total expenditures from the Fund, using amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense, may not exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 or for any subsequent fiscal year to carry out the commemorative program.

(i) **SUNSET.**—

(1) **COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM.**—The commemorative program shall terminate on December 31, 2021.

(2) **FUND.**—The Fund shall terminate 60 days after the termination of the commemorative program.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill is going to ensure that the Federal Government plays a constructive role in helping to celebrate the 75th anniversary

of the Allied victory in Europe and over Japan. In 2020, we expect a number of events and activities, including a flyover of The National Mall, to honor the sacrifices made by many to preserve the freedoms that we continue to enjoy today.

The planning for these efforts is already underway, and having the Congress recognize the importance of these activities not only will send a message to the rest of the Federal Government, but, more importantly, to our veterans who have given everything to maintain our freedom.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this legislation to establish a commemorative program to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

This was fundamentally a war for freedom and human rights. The victory of the Allies in the war and the contributions of America's Armed Forces must never be forgotten. That is why commemorating this anniversary should be done in an extraordinary way.

Commemorating this critical event in history will also allow us to recognize our World War II veterans who are still living. We must listen and learn from their stories while we are still able.

I fear that knowledge of history is continuing to decline in our Nation. We must do all we can to make sure Americans never forget the lessons of World War II and all the sacrifices that were made to preserve freedom in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill so we can preserve the memory of the American effort in World War II.

I want to thank Mr. GRAVES for introducing this legislation, which is very important for remembering World War II and commemorating it on its 75th anniversary. I thank him for his work. I wish him a merry Christmas and look forward to working with him next Congress.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for all his hard work on this. This is an easy bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3661, 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. MASSIE. 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.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2200) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 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 “Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs to Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Grants to assist in the recognition of trafficking.

Sec. 102. Preventing future trafficking in the United States through receipt of complaints abroad.

Sec. 103. Modification to grants for victims services.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts to Prevent Human Trafficking

Sec. 111. Required training to prevent human trafficking for certain contracting air carriers.

Sec. 112. Ensuring United States procurement does not fund human trafficking.

Sec. 113. Training course on human trafficking and government contracting.

Sec. 114. Modifications to the Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.

Sec. 115. Sense of Congress on the Senior Policy Operating Group.

Sec. 116. Best practices to prevent forced child labor trafficking.

Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking in Persons in the United States

Sec. 121. Demand reduction strategies in the United States.

Sec. 122. Designation of a labor prosecutor to enhance State and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

Sec. 123. Preventing human trafficking in foreign missions and diplomatic households.

Sec. 124. Actions against significant traffickers in persons.

Subtitle D—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

Sec. 131. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 132. Report on the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Sec. 133. Modification to list of child-made and slavery-made goods.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Efforts to Combat Trafficking

Sec. 201. Including the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative as a member of the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking.

Sec. 202. Encouraging countries to maintain and share data on human trafficking efforts.

Sec. 203. Appropriate listing of governments involved in human trafficking.

Sec. 204. Requirements for strategies to prevent trafficking.

Sec. 205. Briefing on countries with primarily migrant workforces.

Sec. 206. Report on recipients of funding from the United States Agency for International Development.

Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2018

Sec. 211. Findings.

Sec. 212. Amendments to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations under the International Megan's Law.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations for airport personnel training to identify and report human trafficking victims.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs to Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) GRANTS TO ASSIST IN RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.—Section 106(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The President” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ‘elementary school’, ‘local educational agency’, ‘other staff’, and ‘secondary school’ have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(ii) HIGH-INTENSITY CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING AREA.—The term ‘high-intensity child sex trafficking area’ means a metropolitan area designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as having a high rate of children involved in sex trafficking.

“(iii) LABOR TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘labor trafficking’ means conduct described in section 103(9)(B) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(B)).

“(iv) SCHOOL STAFF.—The term ‘school staff’ means teachers, nurses, school leaders and administrators, and other staff at elementary schools and secondary schools.

“(v) SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘sex trafficking’ means the conduct described in section 103(9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A)).

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor, may award grants to local educational agencies, in partnership with a nonprofit, nongovernmental agency, to establish, expand, and support programs—

“(i) to educate school staff to recognize and respond to signs of labor trafficking and sex trafficking; and

“(ii) to provide age-appropriate information to students on how to avoid becoming victims of labor trafficking and sex trafficking.

“(C) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts awarded under this paragraph shall be used for—

“(i) education regarding—

“(I) avoiding becoming victims of labor trafficking and sex trafficking;

“(II) indicators that an individual is a victim or potential victim of labor trafficking or sex trafficking;

“(III) options and procedures for referring such an individual, as appropriate, to information on such trafficking and services available for victims of such trafficking;

“(IV) reporting requirements and procedures in accordance with applicable Federal and State law; and

“(V) how to carry out activities authorized under subparagraph (A)(ii); and

“(ii) a plan, developed and implemented in consultation with local law enforcement agencies, to ensure the safety of school staff and students reporting such trafficking.

“(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall give priority to local educational agencies serving a high-intensity child sex trafficking area.”.

(b) INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 113(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 107(b)” and inserting “sections 106(b) and 107(b)”.

SEC. 102. PREVENTING FUTURE TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that each diplomatic or consular post or other mission designates an employee to be responsible for receiving information from—

(1) any person who was a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined in section 103(14) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(14))) while present in the United States; or

(2) any person who has information regarding a victim described in paragraph (1).

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Any information received pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted to the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and to any other relevant Federal agency for appropriate response. The Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other such relevant Federal agency shall establish a process to address any actions to be taken in response to such information.

(c) ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The employee designated for receiving information pursuant to subsection (a) should coordinate with foreign governments or civil society organizations in the countries of origin of victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, with the permission of and without compromising the safety of such victims, to ensure that such victims receive any additional support available.

SEC. 103. MODIFICATION TO GRANTS FOR VICTIMS SERVICES.

Section 107(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “programs for” and all that follows and inserting the following: “programs for victims of human trafficking, including programs that provide trauma-informed care or housing options to such victims who are—

“(i)(I) between 12 and 24 years of age; and

“(II) homeless, in foster care, or involved in the criminal justice system;

“(ii) transitioning out of the foster care system; or

“(iii) women or girls in underserved populations.”.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts to Prevent Human Trafficking

SEC. 111. REQUIRED TRAINING TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTING AIR CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40118 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that any

contract entered into for provision of air transportation with a domestic carrier under this section requires that the contracting air carrier submits to the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection an annual report regarding—

“(1) the number of personnel trained in the detection and reporting of potential human trafficking (as described in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)), including the training required under section 44734(a)(4);

“(2) the number of notifications of potential human trafficking victims received from staff or other passengers; and

“(3) whether the air carrier notified the National Human Trafficking Hotline or law enforcement at the relevant airport of the potential human trafficking victim for each such notification of potential human trafficking, and if so, when the notification was made.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to any contract entered into after the date of enactment of this Act except for contracts entered into by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 112. ENSURING UNITED STATES PROCUREMENT DOES NOT FUND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) AGENCY ACTION TO PREVENT FUNDING OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall each submit a report to the Administrator of General Services that includes—

“(A) the name and contact information of the individual within the agency’s Office of Legal Counsel or Office of Acquisition Policy who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of—

“(i) subsection (g);

“(ii) title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104a et seq.); and

“(iii) any regulation in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 C.F.R. 1 et seq.) that is related to any subject matter referred to in clause (i) or (ii);

“(B) agency action to ensure that contractors are educated on the applicable laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A);

“(C) agency action to ensure that the acquisition workforce and agency officials understand implementation of the laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A), including best practices for—

“(i) ensuring compliance with such laws and regulations;

“(ii) assessing the serious, repeated, willful, or pervasive nature of any violation of such laws or regulations; and

“(iii) evaluating steps contractors have taken to correct any such violation;

“(D)(i) the number of contracts containing language referring to the laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the number of contracts that did not contain any language referring to such laws and regulations;

“(E)(i) the number of allegations of severe forms of trafficking in persons received; and

“(ii) the source type of the allegation (such as contractor, subcontractor, employee of contractor or subcontractor, or an individual outside of the contract);

“(F)(i) the number of such allegations investigated by the agency;

“(ii) a summary of any findings from such investigations; and

“(iii) any improvements recommended by the agency to prevent such conduct from recurring;“(G)(i) the number of such allegations referred to the Attorney General for prosecution under section 3271 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(ii) the outcomes of such referrals;“(H) any remedial action taken as a result of such investigation, including whether—

“(i) a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) was debarred or suspended due to a violation of a law or regulation relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons; or

“(ii) a contract was terminated pursuant to subsection (g) as a result of such violation;

“(I) any other assistance offered to agency contractors to ensure compliance with a law or regulation relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons;

“(J) any interagency meetings or data sharing regarding suspended or disbarred contractors or subcontractors (at any tier) for severe forms of trafficking in persons; and

“(K) any contract with a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) located outside the United States and the country location, where safe to reveal location, for each such contractor or subcontractor.

“(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

“(C) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives;

“(D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

“(E) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives;

“(F) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

“(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

“(H) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

“(I) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”.

SEC. 113. TRAINING COURSE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING.

Any curriculum, including any continuing education curriculum, for the acquisition workforce used by the Federal Acquisition Institute established under section 1201 of title 41, United States Code, shall include at least 1 course, lasting at least 30 minutes, regarding the law and regulations relating to human trafficking and contracting with the Federal Government.

SEC. 114. MODIFICATIONS TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

The Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

SEC. 115. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP.

It is the sense of Congress that the Senior Policy Operating Group established under section 105(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(g)) should create a working group to examine the role of demand reduction, both domestically and internationally, in achieving the purposes of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) and the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 227).

SEC. 116. BEST PRACTICES TO PREVENT FORCED CHILD LABOR TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States Government condemns, in the strongest terms, forced child labor, including in situations of trafficking; and

(2) the President should work with the private sector to develop best practices and guidance for preventing forced child labor and indentured servitude, including in situations of trafficking.

Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking in Persons in the United States

SEC. 121. DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TASK FORCE.—Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (R), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(S) tactics and strategies employed by human trafficking task forces sponsored by the Department of Justice to reduce demand for trafficking victims.”.

(b) REPORT ON STATE ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (e)(1)(A) of the Combat Human Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 20709(e)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “rates” and inserting “number”; and

(2) by inserting “, noting the number of covered offenders” after “covered offense” each place such term appears;

(3) in clause (i), by striking “arrest” and inserting “arrests”; and

(4) in clause (ii), by striking “prosecution” and inserting “prosecutions”; and

(5) in clause (iii), by striking “conviction” and inserting “convictions”.

SEC. 122. DESIGNATION OF A LABOR PROSECUTOR TO ENHANCE STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

Section 204(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20705(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) as appropriate, to designate at least 1 prosecutor for cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9))).”.

SEC. 123. PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN MISSIONS AND DIPLOMATIC HOUSEHOLDS.

Section 203(a) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “for such period as the Secretary determines necessary” and inserting “for a period of at least 1 year, except if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, in advance, the reasons a shorter period is in the national interest.”; and

(B) by striking “the Secretary determines” and all that follows and inserting “there is an unpaid default or final civil judgement directly or indirectly related to human trafficking against the employer or a family member assigned to the embassy, or the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer or family member has not responded affirmatively to a request to waive immunity within 6 weeks of the request in a case brought by the United States Government and the country that accredited the employer or family member or, in the case of international organizations, the country of citizenship, has not initiated prosecution against the employer or family member.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “a mechanism is in place” and inserting “, as applicable,

the unpaid default judgment or final civil judgement has been resolved, the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer or family member has waived immunity for the employer or family member or the country that accredited the employer or family member or the country of citizenship of the employer or family member completed the prosecution of the employer or family member, and the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer or family member has a mechanism in place”.

SEC. 124. ACTIONS AGAINST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKERS IN PERSONS.

Section 111(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, or section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note),” after “‘1701’” the second place it appears; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) Officials of a foreign government who participate in, facilitate, or condone severe forms of trafficking in persons for significant financial gain.”.

Subtitle D—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

SEC. 131. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) foreign assistance that addresses poverty alleviation and humanitarian disasters reduces the vulnerability of men, women, and children to human trafficking and is a crucial part of the response of the United States to modern-day slavery;

(2) the Deputy Under Secretary of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor and the grant programs administered by the Deputy Under Secretary play a critical role in preventing and protecting children from the worst forms of child labor, including situations of trafficking, and in reducing the vulnerabilities of men and women to situations of forced labor and trafficking; and

(3) the Secretary of Labor also plays a critical role in helping other Federal departments and agencies to prevent goods made with forced and child labor from entering the United States by consulting with such departments and agencies to reduce forced and child labor internationally and ensuring that products made by forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States.

SEC. 132. REPORT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the committees listed in subsection (b) that describes any obstacles or challenges to enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(b) COMMITTEES.—The committees listed in this subsection are—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(4) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(5) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

(6) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(7) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(8) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(9) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(10) the Committee on Finance of the Senate.
(c) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe the role and best practices of private sector employers in the United States in complying with the provisions of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

(2) describe any efforts or programs undertaken by relevant Federal, State, or local government agencies to encourage employers, directly or indirectly, to comply with such provisions;

(3) describe the roles of the relevant Federal departments and agencies in overseeing and regulating such provisions, and the oversight and enforcement mechanisms used by such departments or agencies;

(4) provide concrete, actual case studies or examples of how such provisions are enforced;

(5) identify the number of petitions received and cases initiated (whether by petition or otherwise) or investigated by each relevant Federal department or agency charged with implementing and enforcing such provisions, as well as the dates petitions were received or investigations were initiated, and their current statuses;

(6) identify any enforcement actions during the most recent 10 years, including—

(A) the issuance of Withhold Release Orders;

(B) the detention of shipments;

(C) the issuance of civil penalties; and

(D) the formal charging with criminal charges relating to the forced labor scheme taken as a result of petitions and investigations identified pursuant to paragraph (5), organized by type of action, date of action, commodity, and country of origin;

(7) with respect to any relevant petition filed during the 10-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this Act with the relevant Federal departments and agencies tasked with implementing such provisions, list the specific products, country of origin, manufacturer, importer, end-user or retailer, and outcomes of any investigation;

(8) identify any gaps that may exist in enforcement of such provisions;

(9) describe the engagement of the relevant Federal departments and agencies with stakeholders, including the engagement of importers, forced labor experts, and nongovernmental organizations; and

(10) based on the information required under paragraphs (1) through (9)—

(A) identify any regulatory obstacles or challenges to enforcement of such provisions; and

(B) provide recommendations for actions that could be taken by the relevant Federal departments and agencies to overcome such obstacles.

SEC. 133. MODIFICATION TO LIST OF CHILD-MADE AND SLAVERY-MADE GOODS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “, including, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor” after “international standards”.

(b) **INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 113(f) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(f)), as amended by section 301, are authorized to be made available to carry out the purposes described in section 105(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)), as amended by subsection (a).

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Efforts to Combat Trafficking

SEC. 201. INCLUDING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE AS A MEMBER OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended

by inserting “the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Representative,” after “the Secretary of Education.”.

SEC. 202. ENCOURAGING COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN AND SHARE DATA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.

Section 108(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “the capacity” and inserting “a demonstrably increasing capacity”; and

(B) by striking the last sentence; and

(2) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking “consistent with its resources” and inserting “, consistent with a demonstrably increasing capacity of such government to obtain such data,”; and

(B) by striking the last sentence.

SEC. 203. APPROPRIATE LISTING OF GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)(I)—

(i) by striking “absolute” and inserting “estimated”; and

(ii) by inserting “and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions” before the semicolon at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) **SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST THAT ARE DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST.**—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (D) and (E), a country may not be included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for more than 1 consecutive year after the country—

“(i) was included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for—

“(I) 2 consecutive years after the date of the enactment of subparagraph (D); and

“(II) any additional years after such date of enactment as a result of the President exercising the waiver authority under subparagraph (D)(ii); and

“(ii) was subsequently included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C).”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) and moving such clauses 2 ems to the right;

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i), as redesignated, by striking “In determinations” and inserting the following:

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In determinations”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) **PROOF OF FAILURE TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS.**—In addition to the considerations described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A), in determinations under paragraph (1)(C) as to whether the government of a country is not making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the Secretary of State shall consider, as proof of failure to make significant efforts, a government policy or pattern of—

“(i) trafficking;

“(ii) trafficking in government-funded programs;

“(iii) forced labor (in government-affiliated medical services, agriculture, forestry, mining, construction, or other sectors);

“(iv) sexual slavery in government camps, compounds, or outposts; or

“(v) employing or recruiting child soldiers.”.

SEC. 204. REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.

(a) **REPORT ON NEW PRACTICES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International De-

velopment, shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that—

(A) describes any practices adopted by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development to better combat trafficking in persons, in accordance with the report submitted under section 101(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, in order to reduce the risk of trafficking in post-conflict or post-disaster areas; or

(B) if no practices referred to in subparagraph (A) have been adopted, includes a strategy to reduce the risk of trafficking in such areas.

(2) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be posted on a publicly available internet website of the Department of State.

(b) **CHILD PROTECTION STRATEGIES IN WATCH LIST COUNTRIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall incorporate into the relevant country development cooperation strategy for each country on the list described in paragraph (1)(C) of section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) or the special watch list described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) of such section, strategies for the protection of children and the reduction of the risk of trafficking.

(2) **COMPONENTS.**—The child protection and trafficking reduction strategies required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) address the root causes of insecurity that leave children and youth vulnerable to trafficking; and

(B) include common metrics and indicators to monitor progress across Federal agencies to prevent, address, and end violence against children and youth globally in post-conflict and post-disaster areas.

SEC. 205. BRIEFING ON COUNTRIES WITH PRIMARILY MIGRANT WORKFORCES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that includes, with respect to each country that has a domestic workforce of which more than 80 percent are third-country nationals—

(1) an assessment of the progress made by the government of such country toward implementing the recommendations with respect to such country contained in the most recent Trafficking in Persons Report submitted by the Secretary under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), as amended by section 203 of this Act; and

(2) a description of the efforts made by the United States to ensure that any domestic worker brought into the United States by an official of such country is not a victim of trafficking.

SEC. 206. REPORT ON RECIPIENTS OF FUNDING FROM THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and by October 1 of each of the following 4 years, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that describes, with respect to the prior fiscal year—

(1) each obligation or expenditure of Federal funds by the Agency for the purpose of combating human trafficking and forced labor; and

(2) with respect to each such obligation or expenditure, the program, project, activity, primary recipient, and any subgrantees or sub-contractors.

Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2018

SEC. 211. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The recruitment or use of children in armed conflict is unacceptable for any government or government-supported entity receiving United States assistance.

(2) The recruitment or use of children in armed conflict, including direct combat, support roles, and sexual slavery, occurred during 2016 or 2017 in Afghanistan, Iran, Mali, Niger, South Sudan, Sudan, Burma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen.

(3) Entities of the Government of Afghanistan, particularly the Afghan Local Police and Afghan National Police, continue to recruit children to serve as combatants or as servants, including as sex slaves.

(4) Police forces of the Government of Afghanistan participate in counterterrorism operations, direct and indirect combat, security operations, fight alongside regular armies, and are targeted for violence by the Taliban and other opposition groups.

(5) In February 2016, a 10-year-old boy was assassinated by the Taliban after he had been publicly honored by Afghan local police forces for his assistance in combat operations against the Taliban.

(6) Recruitment and use of children in armed conflict by government forces has continued in South Sudan with the return to hostilities.

(7) At least 19,000 children have been recruited since South Sudan's civil war began in 2013.

SEC. 212. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD SOLDIERS PREVENTION ACT OF 2008.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 402(2) of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, police, or other security forces” after “governmental armed forces” each place such term appears; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “clauses” and inserting “clause”.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—Section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “, police, or other security forces,” after “governmental armed forces”; and

(B) by striking “recruit and use child soldiers” and inserting “recruit or use child soldiers”;

(2) in subsection (b), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **NOTIFICATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 45 days after the date on which each report is submitted under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), the Secretary of State shall formally notify each government included in the list under paragraph (1) that such government is included in such list.

“(B) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—As soon as practicable after making all of the notifications required under subparagraph (A) with respect to a report, the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees that the requirements of subparagraph (A) have been met.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the government of such country is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers”; and

(4) in subsection (e)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “to a country” and all that follows through “sub-

section (a)” and inserting “under section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) through the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies or the Center for Civil-Military Relations at the Naval Post-Graduate School, and may provide nonlethal supplies (as defined in section 2557(d)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code), to a country subject to the prohibition under subsection (a)”.

(c) **REPORTS.**—Section 405 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “, during any of the 5 years following the date of the enactment of this Act,”; and

(ii) by striking “wavier” and inserting “waiver”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) a description and the amount of any assistance withheld under this title pursuant to the application to those countries of the prohibition in section 404(a);”;

(D) in paragraph (5), as redesignated, by inserting “and the amount” after “a description”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.**—If the Secretary of State notifies a country pursuant to section 404(b)(2), or the President grants a waiver pursuant to section 404(c)(1), the Secretary of State shall include, in each report required under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), the information required to be included in the annual report to Congress under paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (c).”.

(d) **ELIMINATION OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT BY AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State and the Department of Defense should fully implement the recommendations in the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction's 2017 report on Child Sexual Assault in Afghanistan.

(2) **REPORT ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of implementation, within their respective departments, of each recommendation included in the report referenced in paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT ON INTERAGENCY EFFORTS TO MONITOR ABUSES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of interagency efforts to establish effective, coherent, and discrete reporting by United States personnel on child sexual abuse by Afghan security forces with whom they train or advise or to whom they provide assistance.

(4) **PRIORITIZATION AT MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN.**—The Department of State shall ensure that the issue of child sexual assault by Afghan security forces is incorporated and elevated as an issue of international concern and focus at the next Ministerial Conference on Afghanistan, scheduled for November 27–28, 2018, in Geneva, Switzerland, with the goal of ending the illegal but ongoing practice known as “bacha bazi”.

(5) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Prevention Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE TASK FORCE.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021, \$13,822,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which shall be used to carry out sections 105(e), 105(f), and 110, including for additional personnel.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “\$14,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017” and inserting “\$19,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021, of which \$3,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the National Human Trafficking Hotline.”;

(3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021, \$65,000,000, which shall be used—

“(A) to carry out sections 106 and 107(a);

“(B) to carry out section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d);

“(C) to assist countries in meeting the minimum standards described in section 108; and

“(D) for programs and activities on prevention, protection, and prosecution to combat all forms of trafficking in persons internationally, including training activities for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and members of the judiciary with respect to trafficking in persons at the International Law Enforcement Academies.”;

and

(4) in subsection (f), by striking “2014 through 2017” and inserting “2018 through 2021.”.

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended by striking “2017 and 2018” and inserting “2018 through 2021”.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AIRPORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection \$250,000 for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021 to expand outreach and live on-site anti-trafficking training for airport and airline personnel.

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, the Senate unanimously passed this amendment version of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act, which the House originally passed back in July. It is part of a bipartisan, bicameral package of bills to reauthorize and to strengthen our Nation's effort to combat human trafficking. It deserves our unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back 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 measure.

The measure before us reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to make protection for survivors more effective, improve the way we prevent this crime, and ensure that we are prosecuting those responsible.

This bipartisan bill passed the Senate unanimously. A very similar version passed the House by voice vote in July of 2017. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me and the chairman in supporting it.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as prime author of the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), it is an honor to present the new Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act.

This bipartisan bill—and I thank KAREN BASS for her cosponsorship and strong support—is a comprehensive, reauthorization and expansion of key elements of the TVPA and related policies.

In the fight to end modern day slavery, my new bill honors the extraordinary legacy of one of the greatest Americans who ever lived.

Born a slave in 1818—we celebrated the 200th anniversary of his birth this year—Frederick Douglass escaped slavery when he was 20 and dedicated his entire life to abolishing slavery and after emancipation, to ending Jim Crow laws, all the while struggling for full equality. A gifted orator, author, editor, statesman (and Republican), he died in 1895.

The Frederick Douglass bill before us today authorizes over \$430 million over 4 years to prevent human trafficking, protect victims, and beef up prosecution of those involved in this nefarious trade both at home and abroad. It provides:

\$18 million over three years to the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and State to fund the International Megan's Law

\$78 million over four years to the Department of Health and Human Services

\$20 million over four years to the Department of Labor

\$315 million over four years to the Department of State

Additional funding to train airport personnel, flight attendants, and pilots to recognize and report to law enforcement potential trafficking victims in transit

Specifically, the new bill significantly expands our efforts to combat trafficking by:

Ensuring vulnerable children, throughout the United States, are educated to avoid traffickers;

Encouraging job training for trafficking survivors, especially those who were exploited in sex trafficking as children;

Preferring in government travel contracts airlines and hotels that have in place anti-trafficking training and reporting policies for their employees;

Keeping goods made by child trafficking victims out of the United States by ensuring funding for and enhancing Department of Labor reports on slave-made goods;

Encouraging enforcement of the Tariff Act of 1930's prohibition on the importation of goods made with forced labor;

Helping survivors get back on their feet by treating civil damages they win from their traffickers the same as criminal restitution;

Designating one prosecutor in each of the Department of Justice's focus districts to investigate and prosecute labor trafficking cases;

Preventing abuse of domestic servants in embassies and diplomatic homes in the United States;

Encouraging credible and effective use of the trafficking tier ranking system by the U.S. Department of State in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report; and

Strengthening implementation of all U.S. laws and regulations in place to prevent U.S. government purchases from putting money in the hands of traffickers and encouraging accountability for U.S. government contractors involved in human trafficking;

Empowering trafficking survivors to be more involved in the development of human trafficking policy; and

Integrating the fight against human trafficking into U.S. foreign assistance more fully.

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 concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2200.

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. MASSIE. 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.

TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1023) to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1023

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2018”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Amendment to short title of Act to encompass modified scope.

Sec. 3. Protection of tropical forests and coral reefs.

Sec. 4. Change to name of facility.

Sec. 5. Eligibility for benefits.

Sec. 6. Reduction of debt owed to the United States as a result of credits extended under title I of Food for Peace Act.

Sec. 7. United States Government representation on oversight bodies for grants from debt-for-nature swaps and debt buybacks.

Sec. 8. Conservation agreements.

Sec. 9. Conservation Fund.

Sec. 10. Changes to due dates of annual reports to Congress.

Sec. 11. New authorization of appropriations for the reduction of debt and authorization for audit, evaluation, monitoring, and administration expenses.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO SHORT TITLE OF ACT TO ENCOMPASS MODIFIED SCOPE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 801 of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 (part V of Public Law 87–195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended by striking “Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998” and inserting “Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any other provision of law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998”.

SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF TROPICAL FORESTS AND CORAL REEFS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 802 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) in subsections (a)(1), (a)(6), (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4), by striking “tropical forests” each place it appears and inserting “tropical forests and coral reef ecosystems”;

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(C), by striking “far-flung”;

(3) in subsection (a)(7), by striking “tropical forests is critical to the protection of tropical forests” and inserting “tropical forests and coral reef ecosystems is critical to the protection of such areas”; and

(4) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking “tropical forests” the first place it appears and inserting “tropical forests and coral ecosystems”;

(B) by striking “tropical forests” the second place it appears and inserting “areas”; and

(C) by striking “tropical forests” the third place it appears and inserting “tropical forests and coral reef ecosystems”.

(b) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 803 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2431a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST” and inserting “TROPICAL FOREST OR CORAL REEF”;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “tropical forest” and inserting “tropical forest or coral reef”; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “tropical forest” and inserting “tropical forest or coral reef”; and

(ii) by striking “tropical forests” and inserting “tropical forests or coral reefs”; and

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

“(10) CORAL.—The term ‘coral’ means species of the phylum Cnidaria, including—

“(A) all species of the orders Antipatharia (black corals), Scleractinia (stony corals), Alcyonacea (soft corals), Gorgonacea (horny corals), Stolonifera (organpipe corals and

others), and Coenothecalia (blue coral), of the class Anthozoa; and

“(B) all species of the order Hydrocorallina (fire corals and hydrocorals) of the class Hydrozoa.

“(11) CORAL REEF.—The term ‘coral reef’ means any reef or shoal composed primarily of coral.

“(12) CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM.—The term ‘coral reef ecosystem’ means any coral reef and any coastal marine ecosystem surrounding, or directly related to, a coral reef and important to maintaining the ecological integrity of that coral reef, such as seagrasses, mangroves, sandy seabed communities, and immediately adjacent coastal areas.”.

SEC. 4. CHANGE TO NAME OF FACILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 804 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431b), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended by striking “Tropical Forest Facility” and inserting “Conservation Facility”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 803(8) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2431a(8)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST FACILITY” and inserting “CONSERVATION FACILITY”; and

(2) by striking “Tropical Forest Facility” both places it appears and inserting “Conservation Facility”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any other provision of law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Tropical Forest Facility” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Conservation Facility”.

SEC. 5. ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS.

Section 805(a) of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431c(a)), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) by striking “tropical forest” and inserting “tropical forest or coral reef”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(1) whose government is democratically elected;

“(2) whose government has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

“(3) whose government is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

“(4) whose government (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

“(5) that has in effect, has received approval for, or is making significant progress toward—

“(A) an International Monetary Fund standby arrangement, extended Fund arrangement, or an arrangement under the structural adjustment facility or enhanced structural adjustment facility, or a Fund monitored program, or is implementing sound macroeconomic policies, unless the President determines that such an arrangement or program could reasonably be expected to have significant adverse social or environmental effect; and

“(B) as appropriate, structural or sectoral adjustment loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association, unless the President determines that the resulting adjustment requirements could reasonably be expected to have significant adverse social or environmental effects;

“(6) if appropriate, has agreed with its commercial bank lenders on a satisfactory

financing program, including, as appropriate, debt or debt service reduction; and”.

SEC. 6. REDUCTION OF DEBT OWED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A RESULT OF CREDITS EXTENDED UNDER TITLE I OF FOOD FOR PEACE ACT.

Section 807(a)(1) of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431e(a)(1)), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended by striking “outstanding as of January 1, 1998,” and inserting “outstanding as of the date of the enactment of the Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2018”.

SEC. 7. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION ON OVERSIGHT BODIES FOR GRANTS FROM DEBT-FOR-NATURE SWAPS AND DEBT BUYBACKS.

Section 808(a)(5) of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431f(a)(5)), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION ON THE ADMINISTERING BODY.—One or more individuals appointed by the United States Government shall serve in an official capacity on the administering body that oversees the implementation of grants arising from a debt-for-nature swap or debt buyback regardless of whether the United States is a party to any agreement between the eligible purchaser and the government of the beneficiary country.”.

SEC. 8. CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS.

(a) RENAMING OF AGREEMENTS.—Section 809 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431g), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST AGREEMENT” and inserting “CONSERVATION AGREEMENT”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “AUTHORITY” and all that follows through “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary” and inserting “AUTHORITY.—The Secretary”; and

(B) by striking “Tropical Forest Agreement” and inserting “Conservation Agreement”.

(b) ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT TO CONSULT WITH THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS BOARD.—Such subsection is further amended by striking paragraph (2).

(c) ROLE OF BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(1)(C), by striking “in exceptional circumstances, the government of the beneficiary country” and inserting “in limited circumstances, the government of the beneficiary country when needed to improve governance and enhance management of tropical forests or coral reef ecosystems, without replacing existing levels of financial efforts by the government of the beneficiary country and with priority given to projects that complement grants made under subparagraphs (A) and (B)”;

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) REVIEW OF LARGER GRANTS.—Any grant of more than \$250,000 from a Fund must be approved by the Government of the United States and the government of the beneficiary country.”.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i), by inserting “to serve in an official capacity” after “Government”; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “tropical forests” and inserting “tropical forests and coral reef ecosystems”;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “tropical forest”; and

(C) in paragraph (6), by striking “living in or near a tropical forest in a manner con-

sistent with protecting such tropical forest” and inserting “dependent on a tropical forest or coral reef ecosystem and related resources in a manner consistent with conserving such resources”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 803(7) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2431a(7)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST AGREEMENT” and inserting “CONSERVATION AGREEMENT”; and

(2) by striking “Tropical Forest Agreement” both places it appears and inserting “Conservation Agreement”.

SEC. 9. CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 810 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431h), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST FUND” and inserting “CONSERVATION FUND”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “Tropical Forest Agreement” and inserting “Conservation Agreement”; and

(B) by striking “Tropical Forest Fund” and inserting “Conservation Fund”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.—Such Act is further amended—

(1) in section 803(9) (22 U.S.C. 2431a(9))—

(A) in the heading, by striking “TROPICAL FOREST FUND” and inserting “CONSERVATION FUND”; and

(B) by striking “Tropical Forest Fund” both places it appears and inserting “Conservation Fund”;

(2) in section 806(c)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2431d(c)(2)), by striking “Tropical Forest Fund” and inserting “Conservation Fund”; and

(3) in section 807(c)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2431e(c)(2)), by striking “Tropical Forest Fund” and inserting “Conservation Fund”.

SEC. 10. CHANGES TO DUE DATES OF ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Section 813 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431k), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31” and inserting “Not later than April 15”; and

(B) by striking “fiscal year” both places it appears and inserting “calendar year”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 11. NEW AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEBT AND AUTHORIZATION FOR AUDIT, EVALUATION, MONITORING, AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

Section 806 of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431d), as renamed by section 2(a), is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(7) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

“(8) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) USE OF FUNDS TO CONDUCT PROGRAM AUDITS, EVALUATIONS, MONITORING, AND ADMINISTRATION.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this part for a fiscal year, \$300,000 is authorized to be made available to carry out audits, evaluations, monitoring, and administration of programs under this part, including personnel costs associated with such audits, evaluations, monitoring and administration.”.

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

S. 1158

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 on this measure.

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, S. 1032, the Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act, passed the Senate unanimously. It is the Senate version of H.R. 6982, introduced by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT). It is an important bipartisan, bicameral bill that reauthorizes and reforms ongoing international conservation efforts to increase transparency and ensure that assistance does not go to problematic governments.

Mr. Speaker, it deserves our unanimous support, and I yield back 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 measure.

This is an important bill that improves our ability to address the acute environmental threats facing tropical forests and coral reefs around the world.

The original Tropical Forest Conservation Act passed the Senate in 1998, and this reauthorization is the companion to H.R. 6982. It is a bipartisan, bicameral bill, and I urge all Members to join me in supporting it.

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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1023.

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. MASSIE. 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.

ELIE WIESEL GENOCIDE AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1158) to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

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 “Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government’s efforts at atrocity prevention and response through interagency coordination, such as the Atrocities Prevention Board (referred to in this Act as the “Board”) or successor entity are critically important, and that appropriate officials of the United States Government should—

(1) meet regularly to monitor developments throughout the world that heighten the risk of atrocities;

(2) identify any gaps in United States foreign policy concerning regions or particular countries related to atrocity prevention and response;

(3) facilitate the development and implementation of policies to enhance the capacity of the United States to prevent and respond to atrocities worldwide;

(4) provide the President and Congress with recommendations to improve policies, programs, resources, and tools related to atrocity prevention and response;

(5) conduct outreach, including consultations, not less frequently than biannually, with representatives of nongovernmental organizations and civil society dedicated to atrocity prevention and response;

(6) operate with regular consultation and participation of designated interagency representatives of relevant Federal agencies, executive departments, or offices; and

(7) ensure resources are made available for the policies, programs, and tools related to atrocity prevention and response.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest;

(2) work with partners and allies, including to build their capacity, and enhance the capacity of the United States, to identify, prevent, and respond to the causes of atrocities, including insecurity, mass displacement, violent conflict, and other conditions that may lead to such atrocities; and

(3) pursue a United States Government-wide strategy to identify, prevent, and respond to the risk of atrocities by—

(A) strengthening the diplomatic, risk analysis and monitoring, strategic planning, early warning, and response capacities of the Government;

(B) improving the use of foreign assistance to respond early, effectively, and urgently in order to address the causes of atrocities;

(C) strengthening diplomatic response and the effective use of foreign assistance to support appropriate transitional justice measures, including criminal accountability, for past atrocities;

(D) supporting and strengthening local civil society, including human rights defenders and others working to help prevent and respond to atrocities;

(E) promoting financial transparency and enhancing anti-corruption initiatives as part of addressing causes of conditions that may lead to atrocities; and

(F) employing a variety of unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral means to prevent and respond to atrocities by—

(i) placing a high priority on timely, preventive diplomatic efforts; and

(ii) exercising leadership in promoting international efforts to prevent atrocities.

SEC. 4. TRAINING OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS IN CONFLICT AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION.

Section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028) is amended in subsection (a)(1)—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

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

“(D) for Foreign Service Officers who will be assigned to a country experiencing or at risk of mass atrocities, as determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and relevant civil society organizations, instruction on recognizing patterns of escalation and early warning signs of potential atrocities, and methods of preventing and responding to atrocities, including conflict assessment methods, peacebuilding, mediation for prevention, early action and response, and appropriate transitional justice measures to address atrocities.”.

SEC. 5. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the following six years, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report, with a classified annex if necessary, that includes—

(1) a review, in consultation with appropriate interagency representatives, including the Board, consisting of a detailed description of—

(A) current efforts to prevent and respond to atrocities, based on United States and locally identified indicators, including an analysis of capacities and constraints for interagency detection, early warning and response, information-sharing, contingency planning, and coordination;

(B) recommendations to further strengthen United States capabilities described in subparagraph (A);

(C) funding expended by relevant Federal departments and agencies on atrocities prevention activities, including appropriate transitional justice measures and the legal, procedural, and resource constraints faced by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development throughout respective budgeting, strategic planning, and management cycles regarding support for atrocity prevention activities;

(D) a global assessment of ongoing atrocities, including the findings of such assessment and, where relevant, the efficacy of any steps taken by the Board or relevant Federal agency to respond to such atrocities;

(E) countries and regions at risk of atrocities, including a description of specific risk factors, at-risk groups, and likely scenarios in which atrocities would occur; and

(F) the atrocities prevention training for Foreign Service officers authorized under subparagraph (D) of section 708(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as added by section 4;

(2) recommendations to ensure shared responsibility by—

(A) enhancing multilateral mechanisms for preventing atrocities, including strengthening the role of international organizations and international financial institutions in conflict prevention, mitigation, and response; and

(B) strengthening relevant regional organizations;

(3) the implementation status of the recommendations contained in the previous review required by this section; and

(4) identification of the Federal agencies and civil society, academic, and nongovernmental organizations and institutions consulted for preparation of such report.

(b) **CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The preparation of the report required by subsection (a) shall include a consideration of analysis, reporting, and policy recommendations to prevent and respond to atrocities produced by civil society, academic, and other nongovernmental organizations and institutions.

(c) **AVAILABILITY TO CONGRESS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available to all members of Congress.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “genocide” means an offense under subsection (a) of section 1091 of title 18, United States Code;

(2) the term “atrocities” means war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide;

(3) the term “transitional justice” means the range of judicial, nonjudicial, formal, informal, retributive, and restorative measures employed by countries transitioning out of armed conflict or repressive regimes to redress legacies of atrocities and to promote long-term, sustainable peace; and

(4) the term “war crime” has the meaning given the term in section 2441(c) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

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 extraneous material on this measure.

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, S. 1158, the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act, passed the Senate unanimously. It is the Senate version of H.R. 3030, which this body passed on July 17. The vote here on the floor was 406–5.

Mr. Speaker, it is an important bipartisan, bicameral bill that ensures that the United States is a leader in efforts to prevent genocide and crimes against humanity. It deserves our unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back 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 measure.

This is an important bill that improves our ability to prevent and respond to genocides and mass atrocities.

This version of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act passed the Senate unanimously and is the companion to H.R. 3030, which the House approved in July.

It is a bipartisan, bicameral bill, and I urge all Members to join me in supporting it.

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

□ 1100

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, S. 1158.

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. MASSIE. 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.

PROTECTING GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN VULNERABLE SETTINGS ACT

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1580) to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1580

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 “Protecting Girls’ Access to Education in Vulnerable Settings Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) As of June 2018, more than 68,000,000 people have been displaced by disasters and conflicts around the world, the highest number recorded since the end of World War II, of which more than 25,000,000 people are refugees.

(2) More than half of the population of refugees are children and, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, nearly 4,000,000 school-aged refugee children lack access to primary education.

(3) Education offers socioeconomic opportunities, psychological stability, and physical protection for displaced people, particularly for women and girls, who might otherwise be vulnerable to severe forms of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)), child marriage, sexual exploitation, or economic disenfranchisement.

(4) Displaced children face considerable barriers to accessing educational services and, because the duration of such displacement is, on average, 26 years, such children may spend the entirety of their childhood without access to such services.

(5) Despite the rising need for educational services, as of 2016, less than two percent of humanitarian aid was directed toward educational services.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is critical to ensure that children, particularly girls, displaced by conflicts overseas are able to access educational services because such access can combat extremism and reduce exploitation and poverty; and

(2) the educational needs of vulnerable women and girls should be considered in the design, implementation, and evaluation of related United States foreign assistance policies and programs.

SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) partner with and encourage other countries, public and private multilateral institutions, and nongovernmental and civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations and organizations representing parents and children, to support efforts to ensure that displaced children have access to safe primary and secondary education;

(2) work with donors to enhance training and capacity-building for the governments of countries hosting significant numbers of displaced people to design, implement, and monitor programs to effectively address barriers to such education; and

(3) coordinate with the governments of countries hosting significant numbers of displaced people to—

(A) promote the inclusion of displaced children into the educational systems of such countries; and

(B) in circumstances in which such inclusion is difficult, develop innovative approaches to providing safe primary and secondary educational opportunities, such as encouraging schools to permit children to be educated by extending the hours of schooling or expanding the number of teachers.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are authorized to prioritize and advance ongoing efforts to support programs that—

(1) provide safe primary and secondary education for displaced children;

(2) build the capacity of institutions in countries hosting displaced people to prevent discrimination against displaced children, especially displaced girls, who seek access to such education; and

(3) help increase the access of displaced children, especially displaced girls, to educational, economic, and entrepreneurial opportunities, including through the governmental authorities responsible for educational or youth services in such host countries.

(b) **COORDINATION WITH MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—The Secretary and the Administrator are authorized to coordinate with the World Bank, appropriate agencies of the United Nations, and other relevant multilateral organizations to work with governments in other countries to collect relevant data, disaggregated by age and gender, on the ability of displaced people to access education and participate in economic activity, in order to improve the targeting, monitoring, and evaluation of related assistance efforts.

(c) **COORDINATION WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.**—The Secretary and the Administrator are authorized to work with private sector and civil society organizations to promote safe primary and secondary education for displaced children.

SEC. 6. REPORT.

The Secretary and the Administrator shall include in the report required under section 7 of the READ Act (division A of Public Law 115-56; 22 U.S.C. 2151c note) a description of any primary or secondary educational services supported by programs for natural or manmade disaster relief or response that specifically address the needs of displaced girls.

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 on the bill.

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, S. 1580, Protecting Girls' Access to Education in Vulnerable Settings Act, passed the Senate unanimously. It is the Senate version of H.R. 2408, which this body passed last October.

Again, this is a very important bipartisan, bicameral bill that will prioritize ongoing efforts to promote access to education for refugee children, especially girls. It deserves our unanimous support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this measure. The Protecting Girls' Access to Education Act is a good bill that works to improve access for education for displaced children, especially girls. This bipartisan bill is the Senate version of H.R. 2408, which passed the House by voice vote in October of 2017.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me supporting it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1580.

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. MASSIE. 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.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1862) to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to modify the criteria for determining whether countries are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1862

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 "Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (15) as paragraphs (7) through (17), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) **CONCRETE ACTIONS.**—The term 'concrete actions' means actions that demonstrate increased efforts by the government of a country to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, including any of the following:

"(A) Enforcement actions taken.

"(B) Investigations actively underway.

"(C) Prosecutions conducted.

"(D) Convictions attained.

"(E) Training provided.

"(F) Programs and partnerships actively underway.

"(G) Efforts to prevent severe forms of trafficking, including programs to reduce the vulnerability of particularly vulnerable populations, involving survivors of trafficking in community engagement and policy making, engagement with foreign migrants, ending recruitment fees, and other such measures.

"(H) Victim services offered, including immigration services and restitution.

"(I) The amount of money the government has committed to the actions described in subparagraphs (A) through (H).

"(6) **CREDIBLE INFORMATION.**—The term 'credible information' includes all of the following:

"(A) Reports by the Department of State.

"(B) Reports of other Federal agencies, including the Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor and List of Products Produced by Forced Labor or Indentured Child Labor.

"(C) Documentation provided by a foreign country, including—

"(i) copies of relevant laws, regulations, and policies adopted or modified; and

"(ii) an official record of enforcement actions taken, judicial proceedings, training conducted, consultations conducted, programs and partnerships launched, and services provided.

"(D) Materials developed by civil society organizations.

"(E) Information from survivors of human trafficking, vulnerable persons, and whistleblowers.

"(F) All relevant media and academic reports that, in light of reason and common sense, are worthy of belief.

"(G) Information developed by multilateral institutions.

"(H) An assessment of the impact of the actions described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) of paragraph (5) on the prevalence of human trafficking in the country.".

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) **PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT TO STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE ROLE OF PRIVATE BUSINESSES IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should work with the private sector to explore, develop, and use technology that strengthens Federal law enforcement capabilities to combat traffickers and criminal networks; and

(2) private businesses, both domestic and international, should take every reasonable step to prevent and combat child sex trafficking.

(b) **EFFORTS TO END MODERN SLAVERY.**—It is the sense of Congress that any future authorization of appropriations to carry out the grant program authorized under section 1298 of the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) should simultaneously extend the accountability provisions under subsections (c), (d), and (e) of such section.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON PLACEMENT OR RECRUITMENT FEES.

Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively, and moving such paragraphs 4 ems to the left; and

(2) in paragraph (4), as redesignated—

(A) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (V) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs 4 ems to the left;

(B) in subparagraph (B), as redesignated, by redesignating items (aa) and (bb) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses 4 ems to the left; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated, by striking "unreasonable placement or recruitment fees" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "placement or recruitment fees".

SEC. 5. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 108(b)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(7)) is amended by inserting "or enable" after "condone".

SEC. 6. ACTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENTS FAILING TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS.

Section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "The report should" and inserting "The report shall, to the extent concurrent reporting data is available, cover efforts and activities taking place during the period between April 1 of the year preceding the report and March 31 of the year in which the report is made, and should";

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "based only on concrete actions taken by the country that are recorded during the reporting period" after "such standards";

(C) in subparagraph (B) by inserting "based only on concrete actions taken by the country (excluding any commitments by the country to take additional future steps during the next year) that are recorded during the reporting period" after "compliance";

(D) in subparagraph (F), by striking "and" at the end;

(E) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

"(H) for each country included in a different list than the country had been placed

in the previous annual report, a detailed explanation of how the concrete actions (or lack of such actions) undertaken (or not undertaken) by the country during the previous reporting period contributed to such change, including a clear linkage between such actions and the minimum standards enumerated in section 108.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)—

(i) in subclause (I), by adding “or” at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “; or” and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subclause (III);

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the last annual report” and inserting “April 1 of the previous year”;

(C) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “2 years” and inserting “1 year”; and

(D) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “PUBLIC” and inserting “CONGRESSIONAL”; and

(ii) by striking “shall provide” and all that follows and inserting the following: “shall—

“i) provide a detailed description of the credible information supporting such determination on a publicly available website maintained by the Department of State; and

“ii) offer to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on any written plan submitted by the country under subparagraph (D)(ii)(I), with an opportunity to review the written plan.”;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

“(i) to investigate and prosecute acts of severe trafficking in persons;

“(ii) to convict and sentence persons responsible for such acts; and

“(iii) to obtain restitution for victims of human trafficking;

“(E) the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

“(i) to protect and support victims of trafficking in persons; and

“(ii) to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons; and

“(F) the extent to which the government of the country has consulted with domestic and international civil society organizations that resulted in concrete actions to improve the provision of services to victims of trafficking in persons.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ACTION PLANS FOR COUNTRIES UPGRADDED TO TIER 2 WATCHLIST.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the release of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, the Secretary of State, acting through the Ambassador-at-Large of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking and the Assistant Secretary of the appropriate regional bureau, in consultation with appropriate officials from the government of each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), and with the assistance of the United States Ambassador or Charge d’Affaires in each country, shall—

“(i) prepare an action plan for each country upgraded from Tier 3 to Tier 2 Watchlist to further improve such country’s tier ranking under this subsection; and

“(ii) present the relevant action plan to the government of each such country.

“(B) CONTENTS.—Each action plan prepared under this paragraph—

“(i) shall include specific concrete actions to be taken by the country to substantively address deficiencies preventing the country from meeting Tier 2 standards, based on credible information; and

“(ii) should be focused on short-term and multi-year goals.

“(C) BRIEFINGS.—The Ambassador-at-Large of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking and all appropriate regional Assistant Secretaries shall make themselves available to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the implementation of each action plan prepared under this paragraph.

“(D) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed as modifying—

“(i) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking under section 108; or

“(ii) the actions against governments failing to meet minimum standards under this section or the criteria for placement on the Special Watch List under paragraph (2).”.

SEC. 7. COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES DESIGNATED AS TIER 2 WATCH LIST COUNTRIES ON THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less than annually, the Secretary of State shall provide, to the foreign minister of each country that has been downgraded to a “Tier 2 Watch List” country pursuant to the Trafficking in Persons report submitted under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b))—

(1) a copy of the annual Trafficking in Persons report; and

(2) information pertinent to that country’s downgrade, including—

(A) confirmation of the country’s designation to the Tier 2 Watch List;

(B) the implications associated with such designation and the consequences for the country of a downgrade to Tier 3;

(C) the factors that contributed to the downgrade; and

(D) the steps that the country must take to be considered for an upgrade in status of designation.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that, given the gravity of a Tier 2 Watch List designation, the Secretary of State should communicate the information described in subsection (a) to the foreign minister of any country downgraded to the Tier 2 Watch List.

SEC. 8. UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING INTERVENTIONS IN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, acting through the Ambassador at Large for Monitoring and Combating Trafficking in Persons, shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank to initiate discussions with the other executive directors and management of the respective multilateral development bank to—

(1) further develop anti-human trafficking provisions in relevant project development, safeguards, procurement, and evaluation policies;

(2) employing a risk-based approach, require human trafficking risk assessments and integration plans as a routine part of developing projects through existing, forthcoming or new mechanisms and processes;

(3) support analyses of the impact of severe forms of trafficking in persons on key indi-

cators of economic and social development and of the benefits of reducing human trafficking on economic and social development;

(4) support the proactive integration of effective anti-trafficking interventions into projects with the objectives of enhancing development outcomes and reducing the incidence of severe forms of trafficking in project areas;

(5) increase the capacity of multilateral development banks and of recipient governments to conduct human trafficking risk assessments and integrate anti-trafficking interventions into projects;

(6) support the development of meaningful risk mitigation and reduction policies, regulations, and strategies within the multilateral development banks to reduce the incidence and prevalence of severe forms of trafficking in persons and enhance development outcomes that may be improved by reducing the incidence and prevalence of human trafficking; and

(7) support the inclusion of human trafficking risk analysis in the development of relevant country strategies by each multilateral development bank.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make relevant officials available to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the implementation of this section.

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 on the bill.

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, S. 1862, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, passed the Senate unanimously. It is part of a package of bipartisan bills negotiated between the House and the Senate to reauthorize, reform, and strengthen our Nation’s efforts to combat human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, it deserves our unanimous support, and I yield back 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 measure. This is another good measure to strengthen our government’s response to the horrific practice of human trafficking. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act passed the Senate with strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting its passage, 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, S. 1862.

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. MASSIE. 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.

WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3247) to improve programs and activities relating to women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3247

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 "Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Because women make up the majority of the world's poor and gender inequalities prevail in incomes, wages, access to finance, ownership of assets, and control over the allocation of resources, women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment is important to achieve inclusive economic growth at all levels of society.

(2) Research shows that when women exert greater influence over household finances, economic outcomes for families improve, and childhood survival rates, food security, and educational attainment increase. Women also tend to place a greater emphasis on household savings which improves family financial resiliency.

(3) A 2016 report by the McKinsey Global Institute estimated that achieving global gender parity in economic activity could add as much as \$28,000,000,000,000 to annual global gross domestic product by 2025.

(4) Lack of access to financial services that address gender-specific constraints impedes women's economic inclusion. Roughly 1,000,000,000 women around the world are currently left out of the formal financial system, which causes many women to rely on informal means of saving and borrowing that are riskier and less reliable.

(5) Among other consequences, this lack of access hampers the success of women entrepreneurs, including women who are seeking to run or grow small and medium-sized enterprises. The International Finance Corporation has estimated that 70 percent of women-owned small and medium-sized enterprises in the formal sector are unserved or underserved in terms of access to financial services, resulting in a financing gap of \$300,000,000,000 for women-owned small businesses.

(6) Women's economic empowerment is inextricably linked to a myriad of other wom-

en's human rights that are essential to their ability to thrive as economic actors across the lifecycle, including—

(A) living lives free of violence and exploitation;

(B) achieving the highest possible standard of health and well-being;

(C) enjoying full legal and human rights, such as access to registration, identification, and citizenship documents;

(D) benefitting from formal and informal education;

(E) equal protection of and access to land and property rights;

(F) access to fundamental labor rights;

(G) policies to address disproportionate care burdens; and

(H) business and management skills and leadership opportunities.

(7) Discriminatory legal and regulatory systems and banking practices are obstacles to women's access to capital and assets, including land, machinery, production facilities, technology, and human resources. These barriers are often connected to a woman's marital status, which can determine whether she is able to inherit land or own property in her name. These constraints contribute to women frequently running smaller businesses, with fewer employees and lower asset values.

(8) Savings groups primarily comprised of women are recognized as a vital entry point, especially for poor and very poor women, to formal financial services. There is a high demand for such groups to protect and grow the savings of women with formal financial institutions.

(9) Evidence shows that, once a saving group is linked to a bank, the average savings per member increases between 40 to 100 percent and the average profit per member doubles. Investing in financial literacy, business leadership training, and mentorship are key elements to these outcomes.

(10) United States support for microenterprise and microfinance development programs, which seek to reduce poverty in low-income countries by giving small loans to small-scale entrepreneurs without collateral, have been a useful mechanism to help families weather economic shocks, but many microcredit borrowers largely remain in poverty.

(11) The vast majority of microcredit borrowers are women who would like to move up the economic ladder, but are held back by binding constraints that create a missing middle—large numbers of microenterprises, a handful of large firms or conglomerates, and very few small and medium-sized enterprises in between, which are critical to driving economic growth in developing countries.

(12) According to the World Bank, small and medium-sized enterprises create 4 out of 5 new positions in emerging markets, but approximately 50 percent of formal small and medium-sized enterprises lack access to formal credit. The financing gap is even larger when micro and informal enterprises are taken into account. Overall, approximately 70 percent of all micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in emerging markets lack access to credit.

SEC. 3. ACTIONS TO IMPROVE THE INTERNATIONAL GENDER POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) GENDER ANALYSIS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "gender analysis"—

(1) means a socioeconomic analysis of available or gathered quantitative and qualitative information to identify, understand, and explain gaps between men and women which typically involves examining—

(A) differences in the status of women and men and their differential access to and con-

trol over assets, resources, education, opportunities, and services;

(B) the influence of gender roles, structural barriers, and norms on the division of time between paid employment, unpaid work (including the subsistence production and care for family members), and volunteer activities;

(C) the influence of gender roles, structural barriers, and norms on leadership roles and decision making; constraints, opportunities, and entry points for narrowing gender gaps and empowering women; and

(D) potential differential impacts of development policies and programs on men and women, including unintended or negative consequences; and

(2) includes conclusions and recommendations to enable development policies and programs to narrow gender gaps and improve the lives of women and girls.

(b) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY.—It shall be the international development cooperation policy of the United States—

(1) to reduce gender disparities with respect to economic, social, political, educational, and cultural resources, wealth, opportunities, and services;

(2) to strive to eliminate gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities including through efforts to develop standards and capacity to reduce gender-based violence in the workplace and other places where women work;

(3) to support activities that secure private property rights and land tenure for women in developing countries, including—

(A) legal frameworks that give women equal rights to own, register, use, profit from, and inherit land and property;

(B) improving legal literacy to enable women to exercise the rights described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) improving the capacity of law enforcement and community leaders to enforce such rights;

(4) to increase the capability of women and girls to fully exercise their rights, determine their life outcomes, assume leadership roles, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies; and

(5) to improve the access of women and girls to education, particularly higher education opportunities in business, finance, and management, in order to enhance financial literacy and business development, management, and strategy skills.

(c) ACTIONS.—In order to advance the policy described in subsection (b), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that—

(1) strategies, projects, and activities of the Agency are shaped by a gender analysis;

(2) standard indicators are used to assess such strategies, projects, and activities, if applicable; and

(3) gender equality and female empowerment are integrated throughout the Agency's program cycle and related processes for purposes of strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

SEC. 4. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.

(a) FINDINGS AND POLICY.—Section 251 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "microenterprise" and inserting "micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises";

(B) by striking "and in the development" and inserting "in the development"; and

(C) by inserting “, and in the economic empowerment of the poor, especially women” before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “microenterprise” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”; and

(B) by inserting “, particularly enterprises owned, managed, and controlled by women” before the period at the end;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “microenterprises” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by striking “microenterprise” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise”;

(5) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking “should continue” and inserting “should continue and be expanded”; and

(B) by striking “microenterprise and microfinance development assistance” and inserting “development assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”; and

(6) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking “have been successful” and inserting “have had some success”;

(B) by striking “microenterprise programs should” and inserting “development assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises should”; and

(C) by striking “, such as countries in Latin America”.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION; IMPLEMENTATION; TARGETED ASSISTANCE.**—Section 252 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “credit, savings, and other services to microfinance and microenterprise clients” and inserting “credit, including the use of innovative credit scoring models, savings, financial technology, financial literacy, education, insurance, property rights, and other services to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise clients”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “microfinance and microenterprise clients” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise clients, particularly clients owned, managed, and controlled by women”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “microenterprises” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”;

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “microfinance and microenterprise institutions” and inserting “financial intermediaries”;

(ii) by striking “microfinance and microenterprise clients” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”; and

(iii) by striking “and” at the end;

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “microfinance and microenterprise clients and institutions” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, financial intermediaries, and capital markets”; and

(ii) by striking “the poor and very poor.” and inserting “the poor and very poor, especially women.”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) assistance for the purpose of promoting the economic empowerment of women, including through increased access to financial resources and improving property rights, inheritance rights, and other legal protections; and

“(6) assistance for the purpose of scaling up evidence-based graduation approaches, which include targeting the very poor and households in ultra-poverty, consumption support, promotion of savings, financial literacy, skills training, and asset transfers.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be established within the Agency an office to support the Agency’s efforts to broaden and deepen local financial markets, expand access to appropriate financial products and services, and support the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The Office shall be headed by a Director who shall possess technical expertise and ability to offer leadership in the field of financial sector development.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) **USE OF CENTRAL FUNDING MECHANISMS.**—In order to ensure that assistance under this title is distributed effectively and efficiently, the office shall provide coordination and support for field-implemented programs, including through targeted core support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and local financial markets.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by inserting “, particularly by protecting the use and funding of local organizations in countries in which the Agency invests,” after “and sustainability”; and

(II) by inserting “, especially women” after “the poor and very poor”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3); and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “subsection (a), 50 percent of all microenterprise resources” and all that follows and inserting the following: “subsection (a)—

“(1) 50 percent of all micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise resources shall be targeted to activities that reach the very poor; and

“(2) 50 percent of all small and medium-sized enterprise resources shall be targeted to activities that reach enterprises owned, managed, and controlled by women.”.

(c) **MONITORING SYSTEM.**—Section 253(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, including goals on a gender disaggregated basis, such as improvements in employment, access to financial services, education, enterprise development, earnings and control over income, and property and land rights,” after “performance goals”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “include performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the achievement” and inserting “incorporate Agency planning and reporting processes and indicators to measure or assess the achievement”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (4).

(d) **POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODS.**—Section 254 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211c) is amended to read as follows:

“**SEC. 254. POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODS.**

“The Administrator of the Agency, in consultation with financial intermediaries and other appropriate organizations, should have in place at least 1 method for implementing partners to use to assess poverty levels of their current incoming or prospective clients.”.

(e) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.**—Section 255 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211d) is amended—

(1) by striking “assistance for microenterprise development assistance” and inserting “development assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”; and

(2) by striking “and, to the extent applicable” and all that follows and inserting a period.

(f) **MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS.**—Section 256 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2212) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS**” and

inserting “**DEVELOPMENT CREDITS FOR MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “micro- and small enterprises” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “microenterprises” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “microenterprise households lacking full access to credit” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and households lacking full access to credit and other financial services”; and

(B) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “microfinance institutions” each place such term appears and inserting “financial intermediaries”;

(4) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “microfinance institutions” and inserting “financial intermediaries”; and

(5) in subsections (c) and (d), by striking “microenterprise households” each place such term appears and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and households”.

(g) **UNITED STATES MICROFINANCE LOAN FACILITY.**—Section 257 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2213) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “Administrator” and inserting “President”;

(B) by striking “United States-supported microfinance institutions” and inserting “United States-supported financial intermediaries”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “United States-supported microfinance institutions” each place such term appears and inserting “United States-supported financial intermediaries”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “microfinance institutions” and inserting “financial intermediaries”.

(h) **CONTENTS OF REPORT.**—Section 258(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2214(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—To the extent practicable, the report submitted under subsection (a) should contain the following:

“(1) Information about assistance provided under section 252, including—

“(A) the amount of each grant or other form of assistance;

“(B) the name and type of each intermediary and implementing partner organization receiving assistance;

“(C) the name of each country receiving assistance; and

“(D) the methodology used to ensure compliance with the targeted assistance requirements under subsection (c) of such section.

“(2) The percentage of assistance provided under section 252, disaggregated by income level, including for the very poor, and by gender.

“(3) The estimated number of individuals that received assistance under section 252, disaggregated by income level (or an appropriate proxy for income level, including for the very poor), by gender, and by type of assistance.

“(4) The results of the monitoring system required under section 253.

“(5) Information about any method in place to assess poverty levels under section 254.”.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 259 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2214a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives” and inserting

“Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “micro-enterprises” and inserting “micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises”;

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “microenterprise institution” and inserting “micro, small, or medium-sized enterprise institution”; and

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking “microfinance institution” and inserting “financial intermediary”;

(4) by striking paragraphs (7) and (8) and inserting the following:

“(7) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise institution’ means an entity that provides services, including finance, training, or business development services, for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in foreign countries.

“(8) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY.—The term ‘financial intermediary’ means the entity that acts as the intermediary between parties in a financial transaction, such as a bank, credit union, investment fund, a village savings and loan group, or an institution that provides financial services to a micro, small, or medium-sized enterprise.”;

(5) by striking paragraph (9);

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (14) as paragraphs (9) through (13), respectively;

(7) in paragraph (9), as redesignated, by striking “of microenterprise development”;

(8) by amending paragraph (10), as redesignated, to read as follows:

“(10) PRACTITIONER INSTITUTION.—The term ‘practitioner institution’ means a not-for-profit entity, a financial intermediary, an information and communications technology firm with a mobile money platform, a village and savings loan group, or any other entity that provides financial or business development services authorized under section 252 that benefits micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise clients.”;

(9) in paragraph (12), as redesignated—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “UNITED STATES-SUPPORTED MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION” and inserting “UNITED STATES-SUPPORTED FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY”; and

(B) by striking “United States-supported microfinance institution” and inserting “United States-supported financial intermediary”; and

(10) in paragraph (13), as redesignated, by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) living below the international poverty line (as defined by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (collectively referred to as the ‘World Bank’)).”.

(j) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2211 et seq.) is amended in the title heading by striking “MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE” and inserting “DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES”.

SEC. 5. REPORT AND BRIEFING BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide a briefing and submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including ac-

tions to improve the gender policies of the United States Agency for International Development pursuant to section 3.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be posted and made available on a text-based, searchable, and publicly-available internet website.

SEC. 6. REPORT BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding development assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises administered by the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) What is known about the impact of such development assistance on the economies of developing countries.

(2) The extent to which such development assistance is targeting women and the very poor, including what is known about how such development assistance benefits women.

(3) The extent to which the United States Agency for International Development has developed a methodology to ensure compliance with the targeted assistance requirement under section 252(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 4(b)(3), and the quality of such methodology.

(4) The monitoring system required under section 253(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 4(c), including the quality, appropriateness, and feasibility of such monitoring system.

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 on the bill.

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, S. 3247, the Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act, passed the Senate unanimously. It is the Senate version of H.R. 5480, my bill, which this body passed on July 17 of this year. It is an important bipartisan, bicameral bill that would expand women’s access to finance and inclusion in the formal economy in emerging markets around this globe.

I thank Jessica Kelch, Andy Taylor, and Meghan Gallagher for their expert contributions to this bill and on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, this bill deserves our unanimous support, and I yield back 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 measure. This is a bipartisan bill that aims to empower women economically by targeting United States development assistance to women-owned small- and medium-sized businesses. As the gentleman from California pointed out, he is the sponsor of the companion bill in the House.

This legislation passed the Senate unanimously, and is the companion of H.R. 5480. I urge Members to join me in supporting it.

Before I yield back, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say something, since this is probably the last time we will have a chance to debate, the chairman and myself, in this Congress.

I have served as ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for the past 6 years, and in the new Congress will become the chairman of the committee. The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) has served as the chairman for 6 years. I can tell you that there is no better role model than Ed ROYCE. The bipartisan work we have done together has really made a difference in people’s lives all around the globe.

Mr. ROYCE has been a chairman extraordinaire. We have always operated under the premise that, when it comes to foreign policy, partisanship should stop at the water’s edge. And that is what we have really tried to do.

I want all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to know that I could not be more effusive in praise of the chairman, the gentleman from California. It has been an honor and a pleasure serving with the gentleman and being his friend. I cannot think of anyone doing a better job than he has done for the past 6 years. I hope he will come back and visit.

Whenever I have a question to think about what I will do as chairman in the next Congress, I would think about what my friend, Ed ROYCE, would do. Then I know I can’t go wrong.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. ENGEL of New York for his friendship for over 20 years on the committee, but also for his shared leadership over the last 6 years on this committee. I would also like to thank him for his commitment over the years and for his focus on American values and spreading those values around the globe.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish the gentleman Godspeed. I know we will be in touch. We have been a good team. It has been great.

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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3247.

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. MASSIE. 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.

NUCLEAR ENERGY INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 512) to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 512

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Purpose.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS AND USER FEES

Sec. 101. Nuclear Regulatory Commission user fees and annual charges through fiscal year 2020.

Sec. 102. Nuclear Regulatory Commission user fees and annual charges for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter.

Sec. 103. Advanced nuclear reactor program.

Sec. 104. Baffle-former bolt guidance.

Sec. 105. Evacuation report.

Sec. 106. Encouraging private investment in research and test reactors.

Sec. 107. Commission report on accident tolerant fuel.

Sec. 108. Report identifying best practices for establishment and operation of local community advisory boards.

Sec. 109. Report on study recommendations.

TITLE II—URANIUM

Sec. 201. Uranium recovery report.

Sec. 202. Pilot program for uranium recovery fees.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to provide—

(1) a program to develop the expertise and regulatory processes necessary to allow innovation and the commercialization of advanced nuclear reactors;

(2) a revised fee recovery structure to ensure the availability of resources to meet industry needs without burdening existing licensees unfairly for inaccurate workload projections or premature existing reactor closures; and

(3) more efficient regulation of uranium recovery.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The term “advanced nuclear reactor” means a nuclear fission or fusion reactor, including a prototype plant (as defined in sections 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)), with significant improvements com-

pared to commercial nuclear reactors under construction as of the date of enactment of this Act, including improvements such as—

(A) additional inherent safety features;

(B) significantly lower levelized cost of electricity;

(C) lower waste yields;

(D) greater fuel utilization;

(E) enhanced reliability;

(F) increased proliferation resistance;

(G) increased thermal efficiency; or

(H) ability to integrate into electric and nonelectric applications.

(2) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR FUEL.—The term “advanced nuclear reactor fuel” means fuel for use in an advanced nuclear reactor or a research and test reactor, including fuel with a low uranium enrichment level of not greater than 20 percent.

(3) AGREEMENT STATE.—The term “Agreement State” means any State with which the Commission has entered into an effective agreement under section 274 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2021(b)).

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(5) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(6) CONCEPTUAL DESIGN ASSESSMENT.—The term “conceptual design assessment” means an early-stage review by the Commission that—

(A) assesses preliminary design information for consistency with applicable regulatory requirements of the Commission;

(B) is performed on a set of topic areas agreed to in the licensing project plan; and

(C) is performed at a cost and schedule agreed to in the licensing project plan.

(7) CORPORATE SUPPORT COSTS.—The term “corporate support costs” means expenditures for acquisitions, administrative services, financial management, human resource management, information management, information technology, policy support, outreach, and training, as those categories are described and calculated in Appendix A of the Congressional Budget Justification for Fiscal Year 2018 of the Commission.

(8) LICENSING PROJECT PLAN.—The term “licensing project plan” means a plan that describes—

(A) the interactions between an applicant and the Commission; and

(B) project schedules and deliverables in specific detail to support long-range resource planning undertaken by the Commission and an applicant.

(9) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.—The term “regulatory framework” means the framework for reviewing requests for certifications, permits, approvals, and licenses for nuclear reactors.

(10) REQUESTED ACTIVITY OF THE COMMISSION.—The term “requested activity of the Commission” means—

(A) the processing of applications for—

(i) design certifications or approvals;

(ii) licenses;

(iii) permits;

(iv) license amendments;

(v) license renewals;

(vi) certificates of compliance; and

(vii) power uprates; and

(B) any other activity requested by a licensee or applicant.

(11) RESEARCH AND TEST REACTOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “research and test reactor” means a reactor that—

(i) falls within the licensing and related regulatory authority of the Commission under section 202 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5842); and

(ii) is useful in the conduct of research and development activities as licensed under section 104 c. of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2134(c)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “research and test reactor” does not include a commercial nuclear reactor.

(12) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(13) STANDARD DESIGN APPROVAL.—The term “standard design approval” means the approval of a final standard design or a major portion of a final design standard as described in subpart E of part 52 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(14) TECHNOLOGY-INCLUSIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.—The term “technology-inclusive regulatory framework” means a regulatory framework developed using methods of evaluation that are flexible and practicable for application to a variety of reactor technologies, including, where appropriate, the use of risk-informed and performance-based techniques and other tools and methods.

(15) TOPICAL REPORT.—The term “topical report” means a document submitted to the Commission that addresses a technical topic related to nuclear reactor safety or design.

TITLE I—ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS AND USER FEES

SEC. 101. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION USER FEES AND ANNUAL CHARGES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6101(c)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 2214(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) amounts appropriated to the Commission for the fiscal year for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, including activities required under section 103 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act.”.

(b) REPEAL.—Effective October 1, 2020, section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 2214) is repealed.

SEC. 102. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION USER FEES AND ANNUAL CHARGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER.

(a) ANNUAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the annual budget justification submitted by the Commission to Congress, the Commission shall expressly identify anticipated expenditures necessary for completion of the requested activities of the Commission anticipated to occur during the applicable fiscal year.

(2) RESTRICTION.—Budget authority granted to the Commission for purposes of the requested activities of the Commission shall be used, to the maximum extent practicable, solely for conducting requested activities of the Commission.

(3) LIMITATION ON CORPORATE SUPPORT COSTS.—With respect to the annual budget justification submitted to Congress, corporate support costs, to the maximum extent practicable, shall not exceed the following percentages of the total budget authority of the Commission requested in the annual budget justification:

(A) 30 percent for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

(B) 29 percent for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

(C) 28 percent for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) FEES AND CHARGES.—

(1) ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each fiscal year, the Commission shall assess and collect fees and charges in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) in a manner that ensures that, to the maximum extent practicable, the amount assessed and collected is equal to an amount that approximates—

(i) the total budget authority of the Commission for that fiscal year; less

(ii) the budget authority of the Commission for the activities described in subparagraph (B).

(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) are the following:

(i) Any fee relief activity, as identified by the Commission.

(ii) Amounts appropriated for a fiscal year to the Commission—

(I) from the Nuclear Waste Fund established under section 302(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(c));

(II) for implementation of section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (50 U.S.C. 2601 note; Public Law 108-375);

(III) for the homeland security activities of the Commission (other than for the costs of fingerprinting and background checks required under section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2169) and the costs of conducting security inspections);

(IV) for the Inspector General services of the Commission provided to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board;

(V) for research and development at universities in areas relevant to the mission of the Commission; and

(VI) for a nuclear science and engineering grant program that will support multiyear projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

(iii) Costs for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, including activities required under section 103.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The exclusion described in subparagraph (B)(iii) shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2031.

(D) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2029, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the views of the Commission on the continued appropriateness and necessity of the funding described in subparagraph (B)(iii).

(2) FEES FOR SERVICE OR THING OF VALUE.—In accordance with section 9701 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission shall assess and collect fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission to cover the costs to the Commission of providing the service or thing of value.

(3) ANNUAL CHARGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and except as provided in subparagraph (D), the Commission may charge to any licensee or certificate holder of the Commission an annual charge in addition to the fees assessed and collected under paragraph (2).

(B) CAP ON ANNUAL CHARGES OF CERTAIN LICENSEES.—

(i) OPERATING REACTORS.—The annual charge under subparagraph (A) charged to an operating reactor licensee, to the maximum extent practicable, shall not exceed the annual fee amount per operating reactor licensee established in the final rule of the Commission entitled “Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2015” (80 Fed. Reg. 37432 (June 30, 2015)), as may be ad-

justed annually by the Commission to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(ii) WAIVER.—The Commission may waive, for a period of 1 year, the cap on annual charges described in clause (i) if the Commission submits to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a written determination that the cap on annual charges may compromise the safety and security mission of the Commission.

(C) AMOUNT PER LICENSEE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish by rule a schedule of annual charges fairly and equitably allocating the aggregate amount of charges described in subparagraph (A) among licensees and certificate holders.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The schedule of annual charges under clause (i)—

(I) to the maximum extent practicable, shall be reasonably related to the cost of providing regulatory services; and

(II) may be based on the allocation of the resources of the Commission among licensees or certificate holders or classes of licensees or certificate holders.

(D) EXEMPTION.—

(i) DEFINITION OF RESEARCH REACTOR.—In this subparagraph, the term “research reactor” means a nuclear reactor that—

(I) is licensed by the Commission under section 104 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2134(c)) for operation at a thermal power level of not more than 10 megawatts; and

(II) if licensed under subclause (I) for operation at a thermal power level of more than 1 megawatt, does not contain—

(aa) a circulating loop through the core in which the licensee conducts fuel experiments;

(bb) a liquid fuel loading; or

(cc) an experimental facility in the core in excess of 16 square inches in cross-section.

(ii) EXEMPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the holder of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes.

(c) PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall develop for the requested activities of the Commission—

(A) performance metrics; and

(B) milestone schedules.

(2) DELAYS IN ISSUANCE OF FINAL SAFETY EVALUATION.—The Executive Director for Operations of the Commission shall inform the Commission of a delay in issuance of the final safety evaluation for a requested activity of the Commission by the completion date required by the performance metrics or milestone schedule under paragraph (1) by not later than 30 days after the completion date.

(3) DELAYS IN ISSUANCE OF FINAL SAFETY EVALUATION EXCEEDING 180 DAYS.—If the final safety evaluation for the requested activity of the Commission described in paragraph (2) is not completed by the date that is 180 days after the completion date required by the performance metrics or milestone schedule under paragraph (1), the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a timely report describing the delay, including a detailed explanation accounting for the delay and a plan for timely completion of the final safety evaluation.

(d) ACCURATE INVOICING.—With respect to invoices for fees described in subsection (b)(2), the Commission shall—

(1) ensure appropriate review and approval prior to the issuance of invoices;

(2) develop and implement processes to audit invoices to ensure accuracy, transparency, and fairness; and

(3) modify regulations to ensure fair and appropriate processes to provide licensees and applicants an opportunity to efficiently dispute or otherwise seek review and correction of errors in invoices for those fees.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation of this section, including any impacts and recommendations for improvement.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (c), this section takes effect on October 1, 2020.

SEC. 103. ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR PROGRAM.

(a) LICENSING.—

(1) STAGED LICENSING.—For the purpose of predictable, efficient, and timely reviews, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall develop and implement, within the existing regulatory framework, strategies for—

(A) establishing stages in the licensing process for commercial advanced nuclear reactors; and

(B) developing procedures and processes for—

(i) using a licensing project plan; and

(ii) optional use of a conceptual design assessment.

(2) RISK-INFORMED LICENSING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall develop and implement, where appropriate, strategies for the increased use of risk-informed, performance-based licensing evaluation techniques and guidance for commercial advanced nuclear reactors within the existing regulatory framework, including evaluation techniques and guidance for the resolution of the following:

(A) Applicable policy issues identified during the course of review by the Commission of a commercial advanced nuclear reactor licensing application.

(B) The issues described in SECY-93-092 and SECY-15-077, including—

(i) licensing basis event selection and evaluation;

(ii) source terms;

(iii) containment performance; and

(iv) emergency preparedness.

(3) RESEARCH AND TEST REACTOR LICENSING.—For the purpose of predictable, efficient, and timely reviews, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall develop and implement strategies within the existing regulatory framework for licensing research and test reactors, including the issuance of guidance.

(4) TECHNOLOGY-INCLUSIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.—Not later than December 31, 2027, the Commission shall complete a rulemaking to establish a technology-inclusive, regulatory framework for optional use by commercial advanced nuclear reactor applicants for new reactor license applications.

(5) TRAINING AND EXPERTISE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall provide for staff training or the hiring of experts, as necessary—

(A) to support the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (4); and

(B) to support preparations—

(i) to conduct pre-application interactions; and

(ii) to review commercial advanced nuclear reactor license applications.

(6) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out this subsection \$14,420,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(b) **REPORT TO ESTABLISH STAGES IN THE COMMERCIAL ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR LICENSING PROCESS.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report for expediting and establishing stages in the licensing process for commercial advanced nuclear reactors that will allow implementation of the licensing process by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act (referred to in this subsection as the “report”).

(2) **COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT.**—In developing the report, the Commission shall seek input from the Secretary, the nuclear energy industry, a diverse set of technology developers, and other public stakeholders.

(3) **COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATES.**—The report shall include proposed cost estimates, budgets, and timeframes for implementing strategies to establish stages in the licensing process for commercial advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

(4) **REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.**—Consistent with the role of the Commission in protecting public health and safety and common defense and security, the report shall evaluate—

(A)(i) the unique aspects of commercial advanced nuclear reactor licensing, including the use of alternative coolants, operation at or near atmospheric pressure, and the use of passive safety strategies;

(ii) strategies for the qualification of advanced nuclear reactor fuel, including the use of computer modeling and simulation and experimental validation; and

(iii) for the purposes of predictable, efficient, and timely reviews, any associated legal, regulatory, and policy issues the Commission should address with regard to the licensing of commercial advanced nuclear reactor technologies;

(B) options for licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactors under the regulations of the Commission contained in title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), including—

(i) the development and use under the regulatory framework of the Commission in effect on the date of enactment of this Act of a licensing project plan that could establish—

(I) milestones that—

(aa) correspond to stages of a licensing process for the specific situation of a commercial advanced nuclear reactor project; and

(bb) use knowledge of the ability of the Commission to review certain design aspects; and

(II) guidelines defining the roles and responsibilities between the Commission and the applicant at the onset of the interaction—

(aa) to provide the foundation for effective communication and effective project management; and

(bb) to ensure efficient progress;

(ii) the use of topical reports, standard design approval, and other appropriate mechanisms as tools to introduce stages into the commercial advanced nuclear reactor licensing process, including how the licensing project plan might structure the use of those mechanisms;

(iii) collaboration with standards-setting organizations to identify specific technical areas for which new or updated standards are needed and providing assistance if appropriate to ensure the new or updated standards are developed and finalized in a timely fashion;

(iv) the incorporation of consensus-based codes and standards developed under clause (iii) into the regulatory framework—

(I) to provide predictability for the regulatory processes of the Commission; and

(II) to ensure timely completion of specific licensing actions;

(v) the development of a process for, and the use of, conceptual design assessments; and

(vi) identification of any policies and guidance for staff that will be needed to implement clauses (i) and (ii);

(C) options for improving the efficiency, timeliness, and cost-effectiveness of licensing reviews of commercial advanced nuclear reactors, including opportunities to minimize the delays that may result from any necessary amendment or supplement to an application;

(D) options for improving the predictability of the commercial advanced nuclear reactor licensing process, including the evaluation of opportunities to improve the process by which application review milestones are established and met; and

(E) the extent to which Commission action or modification of policy is needed to implement any part of the report.

(c) **REPORT TO INCREASE THE USE OF RISK-INFORMED AND PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report for increasing, where appropriate, the use of risk-informed and performance-based evaluation techniques and regulatory guidance in licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactors within the existing regulatory framework (referred to in this subsection as the “report”).

(2) **COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT.**—In developing the report, the Commission shall seek input from the Secretary, the nuclear energy industry, technology developers, and other public stakeholders.

(3) **COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATE.**—The report shall include proposed cost estimates, budgets, and timeframes for implementing a strategy to increase the use of risk-informed and performance-based evaluation techniques and regulatory guidance in licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactors.

(4) **REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.**—Consistent with the role of the Commission in protecting public health and safety and common defense and security, the report shall evaluate—

(A) the ability of the Commission to develop and implement, where appropriate, risk-informed and performance-based licensing evaluation techniques and guidance for commercial advanced nuclear reactors within existing regulatory frameworks not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, including policies and guidance for the resolution of—

(i) issues relating to—

(I) licensing basis event selection and evaluation;

(II) use of mechanistic source terms;

(III) containment performance;

(IV) emergency preparedness; and

(V) the qualification of advanced nuclear reactor fuel; and

(ii) other policy issues previously identified; and

(B) the extent to which Commission action is needed to implement any part of the report.

(d) **REPORT TO PREPARE THE RESEARCH AND TEST REACTOR LICENSING PROCESS.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report for preparing the licensing process for research and test reactors within the existing regulatory framework (referred to in this subsection as the “report”).

(2) **COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT.**—In developing the report, the Commission shall seek input from the Secretary, the nuclear energy industry, a diverse set of technology developers, and other public stakeholders.

(3) **COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATES.**—The report shall include proposed cost estimates, budgets, and timeframes for preparing the licensing process for research and test reactors.

(4) **REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.**—Consistent with the role of the Commission in protecting public health and safety and common defense and security, the report shall evaluate—

(A) the unique aspects of research and test reactor licensing and any associated legal, regulatory, and policy issues the Commission should address to prepare the licensing process for research and test reactors;

(B) the feasibility of developing guidelines for advanced reactor demonstrations and prototypes to support the review process for advanced reactors designs, including designs that use alternative coolants or alternative fuels, operate at or near atmospheric pressure, and use passive safety strategies; and

(C) the extent to which Commission action or modification of policy is needed to implement any part of the report.

(e) **REPORT TO COMPLETE A RULEMAKING TO ESTABLISH A TECHNOLOGY-INCLUSIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR OPTIONAL USE BY COMMERCIAL ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGIES IN NEW REACTOR LICENSE APPLICATIONS AND TO ENHANCE COMMISSION EXPERTISE RELATING TO ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGIES.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report (referred to in this subsection as the “report”) for—

(A) completing a rulemaking to establish a technology-inclusive regulatory framework for optional use by applicants in licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactor technologies in new reactor license applications; and

(B) ensuring that the Commission has adequate expertise, modeling, and simulation capabilities, or access to those capabilities, to support the evaluation of commercial advanced reactor license applications, including the qualification of advanced nuclear reactor fuel.

(2) **COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT.**—In developing the report, the Commission shall seek input from the Secretary, the nuclear energy industry, a diverse set of technology developers, and other public stakeholders.

(3) **COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATE.**—The report shall include proposed cost estimates, budgets, and timeframes for developing and implementing a technology-inclusive regulatory framework for licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactor technologies, including completion of a rulemaking.

(4) **REQUIRED EVALUATIONS.**—Consistent with the role of the Commission in protecting public health and safety and common

defense and security, the report shall evaluate—

(A) the ability of the Commission to complete a rulemaking to establish a technology-inclusive regulatory framework for licensing commercial advanced nuclear reactor technologies by December 31, 2027;

(B) the extent to which additional legislation, or Commission action or modification of policy, is needed to implement any part of the new regulatory framework;

(C) the need for additional Commission expertise, modeling, and simulation capabilities, or access to those capabilities, to support the evaluation of licensing applications for commercial advanced nuclear reactors and research and test reactors, including applications that use alternative coolants or alternative fuels, operate at or near atmospheric pressure, and use passive safety strategies; and

(D) the budgets and timeframes for acquiring or accessing the necessary expertise to support the evaluation of license applications for commercial advanced nuclear reactors and research and test reactors.

SEC. 104. BAFFLE-FORMER BOLT GUIDANCE.

(a) REVISIONS TO GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall publish any necessary revisions to the guidance on the baseline examination schedule and subsequent examination frequency for baffle-former bolts in pressurized water reactors with down-flow configurations.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a report explaining any revisions made to the guidance described in subsection (a); or

(2) if no revisions were made, a report explaining why the guidance, as in effect on the date of submission of the report, is sufficient.

SEC. 105. EVACUATION REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the actions the Commission has taken, or plans to take, to consider lessons learned since September 11, 2001, Superstorm Sandy, Fukushima, and other recent natural disasters regarding directed or spontaneous evacuations in densely populated urban and suburban areas.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe the actions of the Commission—

(A) to consider the results from—

(i) the State-of-the-Art Reactor Consequence Analyses project; and

(ii) the current examination by the Commission of emergency planning zones for small modular reactors and advanced nuclear reactors; and

(B) to monitor international reviews, including reviews conducted by—

(i) the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

(ii) the World Health Organization; and

(iii) the Fukushima Health Management Survey; and

(2) with respect to a disaster similar to a disaster described in subsection (a), include information about—

(A) potential shadow evacuations in response to the disaster; and

(B) what levels of self-evacuation should be expected during the disaster, including outside the 10-mile evacuation zone.

(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The report under subsection (a) shall be prepared after consultation with—

(1) the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee;

(2) State emergency planning officials from States that the Commission determines to be relevant to the report; and

(3) experts in analyzing human behavior and probable responses to a radiological emission event.

SEC. 106. ENCOURAGING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND TEST REACTORS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to encourage private investment in research and test reactors.

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Section 104 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2134(c)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “and which are not facilities of the type specified in subsection 104 b.” and inserting a period; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“The Commission is authorized to issue licenses under this section for utilization facilities useful in the conduct of research and development activities of the types specified in section 31 in which the licensee sells research and testing services and energy to others, subject to the condition that the licensee shall recover not more than 75 percent of the annual costs to the licensee of owning and operating the facility through sales of nonenergy services, energy, or both, other than research and development or education and training, of which not more than 50 percent may be through sales of energy.”.

SEC. 107. COMMISSION REPORT ON ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL.

(a) DEFINITION OF ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL.—In this section, the term “accident tolerant fuel” means a new technology that—

(1) makes an existing commercial nuclear reactor more resistant to a nuclear incident (as defined in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014)); and

(2) lowers the cost of electricity over the licensed lifetime of an existing commercial nuclear reactor.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report describing the status of the licensing process of the Commission for accident tolerant fuel.

SEC. 108. REPORT IDENTIFYING BEST PRACTICES FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARDS.

(a) BEST PRACTICES REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report identifying best practices with respect to the establishment and operation of a local community advisory board to foster communication and information exchange between a licensee planning for and involved in decommissioning activities and members of the community that decommissioning activities may affect, including lessons learned from any such board in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the topics that could be brought before a local community advisory board;

(B) how such a board's input could be used to inform the decision-making processes of stakeholders for various decommissioning activities;

(C) what interactions such a board could have with the Commission and other Federal regulatory bodies to support the board members' overall understanding of the decommissioning process and promote dialogue between the affected stakeholders and the licensee involved in decommissioning activities; and

(D) how such a board could offer opportunities for public engagement throughout all phases of the decommissioning process;

(2) a discussion of the composition of a local community advisory board; and

(3) best practices relating to the establishment and operation of a local community advisory board, including—

(A) the time of establishment of such a board;

(B) the frequency of meetings of such a board;

(C) the selection of board members;

(D) the term of board members;

(E) the responsibility for logistics required to support such a board's meetings and other routine activities; and

(F) any other best practices relating to such a local community advisory board that are identified by the Commission.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In developing the report described under subsection (a), the Commission shall consult with any host State, any community within the emergency planning zone of an applicable nuclear power reactor, and any existing local community advisory board.

(d) PUBLIC MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The consultation required under subsection (c) shall include public meetings.

(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The public meetings under paragraph (1) shall be conducted under the requirements applicable to category 3 meetings under the policy statement of the Commission entitled “Enhancing Public Participation in NRC Meetings; Policy Statement” (67 Fed. Reg. 36920 (May 28, 2002)) (or a successor policy statement).

(3) NUMBER OF MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct not less than 10 public meetings under paragraph (1) in locations that ensure geographic diversity across the United States.

(B) PRIORITY.—In determining locations in which to conduct a public meeting under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall give priority to States that—

(i) have a nuclear power reactor currently undergoing the decommissioning process; and

(ii) request a public meeting under this paragraph.

(4) WRITTEN SUMMARY.—The report under subsection (a) shall include a written summary of the public meetings conducted under paragraph (1).

SEC. 109. REPORT ON STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report describing the status of addressing and implementing the recommendations contained in the memorandum of the Executive Director of Operations of the Commission entitled “Tasking in Response to the Assessment of the Considerations Identified in a ‘Study of Reprisal and Chilling Effect for Raising Mission-Related Concerns and Differing Views at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’” and dated June 19, 2018 (ADAMS Accession No.: ML18165A296).

TITLE II—URANIUM

SEC. 201. URANIUM RECOVERY REPORT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the duration of uranium recovery license issuance and amendment reviews; and

(2) recommendations to improve efficiency and transparency of uranium recovery license issuance and amendment reviews.

SEC. 202. PILOT PROGRAM FOR URANIUM RECOVERY FEES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall—

(1) complete a voluntary pilot initiative to determine the feasibility of the establishment of a flat fee structure for routine licensing matters relating to uranium recovery; and

(2) provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the results of the pilot initiative under paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINZINGER. 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 on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 512 makes targeted, commonsense reforms to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's fee structure. The current fee structure threatens to unnecessarily increase the Nation's nuclear fleet, including the four plants I am so proud to represent in Illinois.

This bipartisan bill will ensure transparency, predictability, and fairness in the regulatory process, which will help keep the United States as the global leader of clean, safe, and reliable nuclear power.

This bill reflects thoughtful bipartisan and bicameral consensus on what is needed for a robust nuclear industry going forward, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to enact these important reforms into law.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak about S. 512, the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act.

This legislation contains language from H.R. 1320, the Nuclear Utilization of Keynote Energy Act, or NUKE Act, that I introduced in the House with my colleague, Representative ADAM KINZINGER. The NUKE Act passed the House in September, and I am glad to see that the Senate has also supported these important priorities for the nuclear industry.

I would like to thank Senators Barasso and Whitehouse for introducing this legislation in the Senate, and I want to thank my friend, Representative KINZINGER, for working together to advance the NUKE Act in the House.

This legislation is very timely, as the nuclear industry is facing pressure from a variety of factors. Ensuring clarity and reliability for the industry will be an important step, and I believe this legislation accomplishes those goals.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude, I would like note that my colleague, Representative GENE GREEN, a cosponsor of the NUKE Act is retiring at the end of this Congress. I want to commend Mr. GREEN for his service to the people of Texas, and I want to wish him the best in his retirement.

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

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Energy and Commerce Committee for giving me an opportunity to, one, speak in support of this bill; and, two, take just a couple of minutes to say what is wrong with this body on one bill that you won't see here today.

Back in January, 2 years ago, H.R. 170, one of the first bills to be dropped, was put into the hopper. It was a bipartisan bill that came from the previous Congress and was dropped on the first day.

H.R. 170 would reform, after more than two decades, the H1B immigration system, which is broken. Today, more people come in under H1B who are not necessary, not qualified, and not, in fact, in short supply any more than any other nanny, housekeeper, or person just to do basic work. The system has been hijacked because it has not been reformed. More than two decades ago, exemptions were placed in if you paid \$60,000.

□ 1115

Mr. Speaker, \$60,000 was a lot of money in the 1990s, probably not enough for the highest high-tech worker, but pretty good for a brand-new graduate with a master's degree in the STEM field.

Today, we find ourselves, again and again and again, seeing stories about organizations like the University of California-San Francisco, Abbott Labs, and Southern California Edison that hire people who come from other countries, almost exclusively from India, and take away American jobs.

We see time and time again the Americans having to train them, because they don't actually know how to do the jobs. And, yes, they are making \$60,001.

This needed to be fixed, and I commend the members of the Judiciary Committee, both majority and minority, because we worked together on a bipartisan bill and passed it unanimously nearly a year ago. And for a year, we asked for a suspension vote.

In these last days, perhaps the last day that I will stand on the floor, I have watched more than 20 bills come across. Some of them are pretty impor-

tant and noncontroversial; some of them are postal namings and room namings.

The fact is that House leadership on my side of the aisle is responsible for holding back a bill that was needed, that the President would have gladly signed, that he even spoke about to the tech community while he was running for office, that was worked out in a situation in which many companies weren't thrilled with the reform, but they knew it was needed.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to vote for the bill that is before us, but H.R. 170 will not see the light of day from my Republican colleagues. Rather, I will call on the new Democratic majority to do what Republicans were not allowed to do. Let there be no doubt: It would have passed overwhelmingly, perhaps unanimously, on the floor.

But if it is not brought up by a new Member and brought to the floor in the first few days, we as a body will be further diminished for having something we know is needed, having something we know was desired and worked out, and, because of some silent force, my own House majority, some Member or Members of the leadership, managed to spike it.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, as my last words on the House floor, to be told by each and every member of the leadership, including the whip, the leader, and the Speaker, that they have no problem with this bill, and they know of no reason not to bring it up, to watch it not be brought up and each week be told maybe it will be there next week under suspension, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, this is what I will remember as our least fine hour, an example of why Americans don't trust Congress. Because, even when we agree on something, virtually unanimously, often a silent force manages to keep something that is noncontroversial from happening.

Mr. Speaker, as I yield back for the last time in my time on the Hill, I want to tell you that it has been a great honor to serve here. It has been the greatest honor of my life.

I wish I could go out not saying to my Democratic colleagues, the new majority: Do in the next Congress H1-B reform, that which you agreed to and which my side failed to do.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I thank the leadership.

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I ask my colleagues in the House to support this bill. I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their hard work, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 512.

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. MASSIE. 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.

ALASKA REMOTE GENERATOR RELIABILITY AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1934) to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1934

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 “Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act”.

SEC. 2. REVISION OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise section 60.4216(c) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), by striking “that was not certified” and all that follows through “compared to engine-out emissions” and inserting “must have that engine certified as meeting at least Tier 3 PM standards”.

(b) EMISSIONS AND ENERGY RELIABILITY STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report assessing options for the Federal Government to assist remote areas in the State of Alaska in meeting the energy needs of those areas in an affordable and reliable manner using—

- (1) existing emissions control technology; or
- (2) other technology that achieves emissions reductions similar to the technology described in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a targeted exemption for remote villages in Alaska from EPA’s most recent emissions rules on diesel generators.

EPA and State officials have found that diesel generators compliant with the most recent standards do not work

reliably in harsh, cold winter conditions. To preserve the health and safety of the people relying on diesel generators, these are less strict but actually workable standards.

Our colleagues in the Senate passed this bill with unanimous consent. It is reasonable legislation that deserves our support.

I see Senators WHITEHOUSE and CARPER were supportive of this bill. It comes out of the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to S. 1934, which would roll back public health standards under the Clean Air Act for dirty diesel generating units in remote areas of Alaska.

This legislation would undermine protections for human health, protections for the environment, and protections for our climate.

Adding insult to injury, this bill is being brought up under suspension of the rules at the last minute, over the objections of Democrats.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce, which has jurisdiction over the Clean Air Act and where I serve as the Environment Subcommittee ranking member, held no hearings on this subject nor considered any legislation relating to this matter.

EPA already gives special considerations for diesel generators in remote areas of Alaska. These special considerations allow remote areas to use stationary diesel generators that are certified to marine engine standards rather than more stringent land-based, nonroad engines.

However, all diesel generators in these areas that are model year 2014 or later, and not for emergency use, must be certified to meet EPA’s tier 4 emission standards. If they cannot meet tier 4 standards, then they must meet certain alternative requirements for particulate matter or install an emission control device that reduces PM emissions.

S. 1934 directs the EPA Administrator to revise downward the existing New Source Performance Standards for diesel generators, so that these units would have to meet only EPA’s tier 3 standards rather than the more protective tier 4 criteria.

Certainly, it is legitimate for Congress to consider assisting these remote areas with unique power needs and pollution problems. However, we should be looking to help these areas obtain cleaner, healthier air, not rolling back standards and pretending that the pollution and associated health and environmental problems don’t exist.

Further, I note that the bill directs the EPA, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to submit a report assessing options for the Federal Government to meet the energy needs of remote areas in the State of Alaska in

an affordable and reliable manner while addressing air emissions. That study is the right first step, and I would be happy to support it and then work with my colleagues to find ways to help these areas, based on the results of that particular study.

Unfortunately, this bill takes the backward approach of rolling back standards and then studying the problem. Perhaps if our Republican colleagues had come to us sooner than this week, we might have been able to find a way to come together on legislation.

Unfortunately, Republicans have chosen to take this up without consultation, at the last minute, over our objections. They have left us no option other than to fight. I wish it were otherwise.

For the past 2 years, the Trump administration has engaged in a consistent effort to undermine the Clean Air Act and its protections for everything from mercury and hazardous air pollutants to smog and particulate matter.

We have seen the Trump administration walk away from the Paris climate agreement, undo the Clean Power Plan, and gut fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for motor vehicles. We must continue to stand firm against these actions that endanger public health, our continued economic well-being, and most certainly our planet.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I urge my colleagues to stand up for our public health, for our climate, and against those continued rollbacks of our Nation’s most successful environmental statute, the Clean Air Act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote a strong “no” on S. 1934, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the only House Member from Alaska and the dean of the House.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing this up.

This is not a Trump bill. This is a bill that affects one area: Alaska. This bill was asked for by the people who live in Alaska, not New Yorkers, by people who need power, that have not had power. It has been put in, in the past, they can’t meet these standards imposed by the EPA. It doesn’t work in the cold climate. They do not have the money to buy new generators.

Some say we have to protect their health. The gentleman from New York is going to shut down the clinics, the schools, and individual homes that cannot be heated, because there will be no electricity. There are no roads.

I am talking about small villages, 60 people, 25 people. They all have generators now that are outdated, but that is the only thing they can afford.

You know, we hear a lot from that side of the aisle, and sometimes this

side, about how we are protecting the people. Well, let's see how you are protecting them when they don't have healthcare, and they don't have schools. You really are helping them out.

As usual, the other side of this aisle, unfortunately, stands on this House floor and says what is best for people when they haven't the slightest idea.

You know, I don't wish bad luck on anybody, but maybe we want to have a blackout in New York and see how you would feel in a snowstorm. Maybe we would have some people understand that you are affecting people's lives directly by not supporting this bill.

This is a Senate bill that passed unanimously, supported by TOM CARPER, supported by ED MARKEY, supported by, I think, every Senator. It doesn't have opposition on the House floor.

Unfortunately, this is under suspension, and you will probably have enough votes to defeat this bill. Go home and feel good, say: I did the Lord's work. I kept the air clean. I protected the people.

And you are full of it, really full of it. You are hurting the people, hurting my Alaskans, my rural Alaskans.

I stand on this floor and watch this time and time again. Why would you oppose something that is going to help people? Impose an unfunded mandate on these villages is what, very frankly, the EPA has done.

The new ones, I might see, but the ones that are established there, I would suggest, respectfully, we ought to let them use that, so they could have heat in their houses, not air-conditioning. They can keep their food frozen. They can have their clinics take care of their people. And their schools can stay open.

These rural communities of my Alaska Natives, that is who you are hurting.

I hear it all the time: We are going to help the impoverished. We are going to help the poor.

You are not helping them. You are hurting them.

When you go to sleep tonight in your nice, warm house, and you fly in your nice plane, and you get in your nice car and feel good about helping the poor people, I say you are hurting them.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, just to help clarify the argument, obviously, I have a few questions.

Define an isolated village.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. A village has, probably, no roads, only an airport, small, fuel has to be shipped in by air or by boat.

Mr. SHIMKUS. How long would that flight be?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. It depends. In some areas, it is 3 hours, and you are having to fly in the fuel.

They have had this generator. They had enough money to buy it maybe 10,

15 years ago, and now they will have to put on a so-called air cleaner. They don't have the knowledge to run it, and it doesn't work.

Mr. SHIMKUS. How many people are in an isolated village?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Oh, 25, 50, 100. My village that I live in has got 550. That is all.

To give you an idea, if the gentleman would yield to me for a second: If you took Alaska, all the land east of the Mississippi River, to the Atlantic Ocean, to the tip of Maine, to the tip of Florida, that is part of Alaska. In that area that I am talking about, Maine to Florida, there are 253 Congressmen and 52 Senators. Think about that.

□ 1130

Think about that. Why I say that, there are no roads, and you are going to punish those people who finally got enough money to buy an older generator by the EPA, an unfunded mandate, and say you are helping them.

Mr. SHIMKUS. If the gentleman will continue to yield for a last question, I hear that these new generators cost around \$66,000 to \$75,000?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. More than that. Usually, in that area, probably about \$150,000, if.

Mr. SHIMKUS. So if you have 60 people, that is \$1,000 each.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. By the way, there is no income. This is a poverty subsistence-style life.

They do have a school trying to improve their lot. They do have a clinic trying to help their health. But you are going take the power away because you want to keep the air pure?

Shame on you.

Mr. SHIMKUS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I respect and I share the gentleman's concern for the people of Alaska. I am talking about a bill that is drafted incorrectly. While it may be specific to Alaska, it is not specific to remote areas.

So we can share compassion for the people. I am just saying, if we had done this in regular order and exchanged dialogue with one another, perhaps the outcome would have been stronger.

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

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

I spent about a year in Alaska going to college, have been back a number of times, and it is, as the gentleman from Alaska describes, a very unique area. It is unlike anywhere else in America.

When you get out into these remote villages, you may fly in in a small Cessna airplane, land on a gravel strip, as I have done, and get out, and there

may only be 25 or 50 people there. That is it.

By the way, in the winter, it can be—what?—50, 60 below. I have seen that. And I have seen it in spring at break where we had to try to take off three different times on a runway because it had begun to soften up. The snow had begun to soften up, and we had to get out of the plane, turn it around, get back in. Eventually, we had to leave one guy behind in order to get off the ground. This is a very unique place.

The poverty that the gentleman from Alaska describes is very real. So, yes, of course, I wish we had had more time to work this out.

And to my colleague from New York, he and I have worked out most of these things along the way quite well. This bill came to us late, and, frankly, we didn't have time to deal with all of the finite pieces. Perhaps we could go back in the next session and do that, but this is before us today. The problem is before us today.

I believe this is a reasonable solution and that we should pass it. So, Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to approve this bill and send it to the President. I commit to work to make it even better next year.

I won't be the chairman, I understand that, but Mr. TONKO, Mr. Speaker, will be, I think, the chairman of the Environment Subcommittee, and I would work with him and the gentleman from Alaska.

But this is the time, as we know, when things finally get done, and they may not be perfect, but in this case, I would err on the side of passing this bill and then fine-tweak it later if we have to.

This is a real serious issue in these tiny, remote, impoverished villages. I would defer to the gentleman from Alaska, who knows it better than any of us, and encourage passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to pay tribute, in closing, to our chief counsel on the committee, Karen Christian, who will be leaving us at the end of this Congress. She has been a remarkable member of the staff, engaged in the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee for years, doing incredible work, and is going off to greener pastures.

After 13 years in the committee, I just want to say to Karen: Thank you for your service. Thank you for your leadership. We are going to miss you. Good luck to you and your family.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I'm convinced we have the best members in Congress and the best staff. In her thirteen years with the Committee, Karen Christian has been one of our finest. At the end of this Congress, Karen will move on, and while we are sad to see her do, we wish her well.

Karen joined the Committee in 2006 as a counsel on our Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. She's served as both the deputy chief counsel and chief counsel of that subcommittee, and for the last four years she

has served as general counsel of the Committee.

As deputy chief counsel, Karen led several major Committee investigations, including investigations into the Department of Energy's management of the Loan Guarantee Program, including a failed loan guarantee to Solyndra; the stimulus bill, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; cyber security and critical infrastructure, including an investigation of Huawei Technologies; and the Federal Communications Commission's handling of a license application from LightSquared.

As chief counsel, she led the Committee's investigations into General Motors ignition switch safety failures; the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, including the failure of HealthCare.gov; the fungal meningitis outbreak due to contaminated drugs; mental health care and treatment, including federal programs related mental health and serious mental illness; the opioid addiction epidemic; and the Environmental Protection Agency's consideration of carbon capture technologies in developing greenhouse gas emissions standards for new power plants.

And as general counsel, Karen has been responsible for overseeing and managing the legislative process for the entire Committee—that includes a 27-hour, marathon markup in March 2017 and regularly battling to preserve the Committee's jurisdiction.

By every measure, Karen's time at the Committee has been a complete success. While we are sad to lose our friend, we look forward to seeing her next accomplishments.

Karen, we wish you and your family—Dave, Christian, Andrew, and Charlotte the very best. We thank you for your service, your hard work, your guidance, and most of all your friendship. Your work made a difference . . . America is better because of your efforts.

Thank you and remember—at Energy and Commerce, the fun never stops.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, to Karen, from this side of the aisle, I wish her well, too. It was enjoyable working with her, and I look forward to working with the Members of the other side of the aisle in the 116th Congress on this issue and others.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, so I will close saying that I am concerned about the loosely defined language in this bill. I am concerned about the attacks on the Clean Air Act that are so important to all Americans.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I will just continue to respond to what the chairman said.

I think if we are going to err, we ought to err on the health and safety of Alaskans. I hope my colleagues will join us. I look forward to working with them in the next Congress?

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to S. 1934, a bill that would roll back standards under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for diesel generating units in "remote areas" of Alaska. I understand the motivation behind this bill, but it could set a precedent for weakening existing New Source Performance Standards for diesel generators not just in Alaska, but across the United States.

I am committed to finding ways to help Alaskans in remote areas have affordable electricity while maintain health protections. Congress should tackle this issue with an open debate through regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1934.

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. TONKO. 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.

NATHANIEL P. REED HOBE SOUND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3456) to redesignate Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3456

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION OF THE HOBE SOUND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, located in the State of Florida, is redesignated as the "Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, Executive order, publication, map, paper, or other document of the United States to the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge is deemed to refer to the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3456 would rename the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, located in southeast Florida, after Nathaniel P. Reed, who passed away on July 11, 2018, at the age of 84.

Nathaniel P. Reed was a prominent conservationist who served as an As-

sistant Secretary of the Interior from 1971 to 1977 and later returned to Florida to form an advocacy group to help preserve and restore the Everglades. He also joined forces with former Senator Bob Graham to launch the Florida Conservation Coalition.

Renaming the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, which is located near his home in Florida, in honor of Nathaniel P. Reed is a tribute to his legacy of conservation and public land stewardship.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill redesignates the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge in southern Florida as Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge.

We concur with the gentleman, the majority, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, on this issue. I ask all Members to please vote in favor of the resolution. It is a fitting tribute to a former Interior Department official who helped develop the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. It is a fitting tribute, and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the 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. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3456.

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. MASSIE. 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.

SPACE FRONTIER ACT OF 2019

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3277) to reduce regulatory burdens and streamline processes related to commercial space activities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3277

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Space Frontier Act of 2019".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF LAUNCH AND REENTRY ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Office of Commercial Space Transportation.

- Sec. 102. Use of existing authorities.
- Sec. 103. Experimental permits.
- Sec. 104. Space-related advisory rulemaking committees.
- Sec. 105. Government-developed space technology.
- Sec. 106. Regulatory reform.
- Sec. 107. Secretary of Transportation oversight and coordination of commercial launch and reentry operations.
- Sec. 108. Study on joint use of spaceports.
- Sec. 109. Airspace integration report.

TITLE II—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

- Sec. 201. Nongovernmental Earth observation activities.
- Sec. 202. Radio-frequency mapping report.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 301. Promoting fairness and competitiveness for NASA partnership opportunities.
- Sec. 302. Lease of non-excess property.
- Sec. 303. Maintaining a national laboratory in space.
- Sec. 304. Presence in low-Earth orbit.
- Sec. 305. Continuation of the ISS.
- Sec. 306. United States policy on orbital debris.
- Sec. 307. Low-Earth orbit commercialization program.
- Sec. 308. Bureau of Space Commerce.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

- (1) ISS.—The term “ISS” means the International Space Station.
- (2) NASA.—The term “NASA” means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
- (3) NOAA.—The term “NOAA” means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

TITLE I—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF LAUNCH AND REENTRY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 50921 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—” before “There” and indenting appropriately; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), the following:

“(a) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.—The Assistant Secretary for Commercial Space Transportation shall serve as the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.—Section 102(e)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “6” and inserting “7”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “Assistant Secretary for Commercial Space Transportation,” after “Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology,”.

SEC. 102. USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should make use of existing authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to protect the public, make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant for a commercial space launch or reentry license or experimental permit, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

(b) LICENSE APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—Section 50905 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) APPLICATIONS.—A person may apply to the Secretary of Transportation for a license or transfer of a license under this chapter in the form and way the Secretary prescribes.

“(B) DECISIONS.—Consistent with the public health and safety, safety of property, and national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, the Secretary, not later than the applicable deadline described in subparagraph (C), shall issue or transfer a license if the Secretary decides in writing that the applicant complies, and will continue to comply, with this chapter and regulations prescribed under this chapter.

“(C) APPLICABLE DEADLINE.—The applicable deadline described in this subparagraph shall be—

“(i) for an applicant that was or is a holder of any license under this chapter, not later than 90 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E); and

“(ii) for a new applicant, not later than 180 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E).

“(D) NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The Secretary shall inform the applicant of any pending issue and action required to resolve the issue if the Secretary has not made a decision not later than—

“(i) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(i), 60 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E); and

“(ii) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(ii), 120 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E).

“(E) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a written notice not later than 30 days after any occurrence when the Secretary has not taken action on a license application within an applicable deadline established by this subsection.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “PROCEDURES FOR SAFETY APPROVALS.—” before “In carrying out”; and

(ii) by inserting “software,” after “services,”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following: “Such safety approvals may be issued simultaneously with a license under this chapter.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use existing authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant under this section, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

“(2) EXPEDITING SAFETY APPROVALS.—The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.”.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNCHES, OPERATIONS, AND REENTRIES.—Section 50904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) MULTIPLE SITES.—The Secretary may issue a single license or permit for an operator to conduct launch services and reentry services at multiple launch sites or reentry sites.”.

SEC. 103. EXPERIMENTAL PERMITS.

Section 50906 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use existing authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant under this section, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

“(2) EXPEDITING SAFETY APPROVALS.—The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.”.

SEC. 104. SPACE-RELATED ADVISORY RULEMAKING COMMITTEES.

Section 50903 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) does not apply to such space-related rulemaking committees under the Secretary’s jurisdiction as the Secretary shall designate.”.

SEC. 105. GOVERNMENT-DEVELOPED SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Section 50901(b)(2)(B) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “and encouraging”.

SEC. 106. REGULATORY REFORM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, shall apply to this section.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the commercial space launch regulatory environment has at times impeded the United States commercial space launch sector in its innovation of launch technologies, reusable launch and reentry vehicles, and other areas related to commercial launches and reentries.

(c) REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2019, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to revise any regulations under chapter 509, United States Code, as the Secretary considers necessary to meet the objective of this section.

(2) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of this section is to establish, consistent with the purposes described in section 50901(b) of title 51, United States Code, a regulatory regime for commercial space launch activities under chapter 509 that—

(A) creates, to the extent practicable, requirements applicable both to expendable launch and reentry vehicles and to reusable launch and reentry vehicles;

(B) is neutral with regard to the specific technology utilized in a launch, a reentry, or an associated safety system;

(C) protects the health and safety of the public;

(D) establishes clear, high-level performance requirements;

(E) encourages voluntary, industry technical standards that complement the high-level performance requirements established under subparagraph (D); and

(F) facilitates and encourages appropriate collaboration between the commercial space launch and reentry sector and the Department of Transportation with respect to the requirements under subparagraph (D) and the standards under subparagraph (E).

(d) CONSULTATION.—In revising the regulations under subsection (c), the Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the following:

(1) Secretary of Defense.

(2) Administrator of NASA.

(3) Such members of the commercial space launch and reentry sector as the Secretary of Transportation considers appropriate to ensure adequate representation across industry.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the persons described in subsection (d), shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the progress in carrying out this section.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report shall include—

(A) milestones and a schedule to meet the objective of this section;

(B) a description of any Federal agency resources necessary to meet the objective of this section;

(C) recommendations for legislation that would expedite or improve the outcomes under subsection (c); and

(D) a plan for ongoing consultation with the persons described in subsection (d).

SEC. 107. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL LAUNCH AND REENTRY OPERATIONS.

(a) **OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in accordance with the findings under section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note) and subject to section 50905(b)(2)(C) of title 51, United States Code, shall take such action as may be necessary to consolidate or modify the requirements across Federal agencies identified in section 1617(c)(1)(A) of that Act into a single application set that satisfies those requirements and expedites the coordination of commercial launch and reentry services.

(2) **CHAPTER 509.**—

(A) **PURPOSES.**—Section 50901 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting “all” before “commercial launch and reentry operations”.

(B) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—Section 50903(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

“(1) consistent with this chapter, authorize, license, and oversee the conduct of all commercial launch and reentry operations, including any commercial launch or commercial reentry at a Federal range;

“(2) if an application for a license or permit under this chapter includes launch or reentry at a Defense range, coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, or designee, to protect any national security interest relevant to such activity, including any necessary mitigation measure to protect Department of Defense property and personnel;”

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This subsection takes effect on the date the final rule under section 107(c) of this Act is published in the Federal Register.

(b) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, may be construed to affect—

(1) section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note); or

(2) the authority of the Secretary of Defense as it relates to safety and security related to launch or reentry at a Defense range.

(c) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT; REPEAL REDUNDANT LAW.**—Section 113 of the U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114-90; 129 Stat. 704) and the item relating to that section in the table of contents under section 1(b) of that Act are repealed.

SEC. 108. STUDY ON JOINT USE OF SPACEPORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of Transportation shall, in consultation with the Secretary of De-

fense, conduct a study of the current process the Government uses to provide or permit the joint use of United States military installations for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers; and

(2) submit the results of the study to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Transportation shall consider the following:

(1) Improvements that could be made to the current process the Government uses to provide or permit the joint use of United States military installations for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(2) Means to facilitate the ability for a military installation to request that the Secretary of Transportation consider the military installation as a site to provide or permit the licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(3) The feasibility of increasing the number of military installations that provide or are permitted to be utilized for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(4) The importance of the use of safety approvals of launch vehicles, reentry vehicles, space transportation vehicles, safety systems, processes, services, or personnel (including approval procedures for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of crew, Government astronauts, and space flight participants), to the extent permitted that may be used in conducting licensed commercial space launch, reentry activities, and space transportation services at installations.

SEC. 109. AIRSPACE INTEGRATION REPORT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) identify and review the current policies and tools used to integrate launch and reentry (as those terms are defined in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code) into the national airspace system;

(2) consider whether the policies and tools identified in paragraph (1) need to be updated to more efficiently and safely manage the national airspace system; and

(3) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings under paragraphs (1) and (2), including recommendations for how to more efficiently and safely manage the national airspace system.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with such members of the commercial space launch and reentry sector and commercial aviation sector as the Secretary considers appropriate to ensure adequate representation across those industries.

(c) **DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 201. NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) **LICENSING OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.**—Chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 60101—

(A) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

“(12) **UNENHANCED DATA.**—The term ‘unenhanced data’ means signals or imagery products from Earth observation activities that are unprocessed or subject only to data preprocessing.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (12) and (13) as paragraphs (18) and (19), respectively;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (11) as paragraph (15);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (10) as paragraphs (5) through (11), respectively;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

“(4) **EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITY.**—The term ‘Earth observation activity’ means a space activity the primary purpose of which is to collect data that can be processed into imagery of the Earth or of man-made objects orbiting the Earth.”;

(F) by inserting after paragraph (11), as redesignated, the following:

“(12) **NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITY.**—The term ‘nongovernmental Earth observation activity’ means an Earth observation activity of a person other than—

“(A) the United States Government; or

“(B) a Government contractor or subcontractor if the Government contractor or subcontractor is performing the activity for the Government.

“(13) **ORBITAL DEBRIS.**—The term ‘orbital debris’ means any space object that is placed in space or derives from a space object placed in space by a person, remains in orbit, and no longer serves any useful function or purpose.

“(14) **PERSON.**—The term ‘person’ means a person (as defined in section 1 of title 1) subject to the jurisdiction or control of the United States.”; and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (15), as redesignated, the following:

“(16) **SPACE ACTIVITY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘space activity’ means any activity that is conducted in space.

“(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term ‘space activity’ includes any activity conducted on a celestial body, including the Moon.

“(C) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term ‘space activity’ does not include any activity that is conducted entirely on board or within a space object and does not affect another space object.

“(17) **SPACE OBJECT.**—The term ‘space object’ means any object, including any component of that object, that is launched into space or constructed in space, including any object landed or constructed on a celestial body, including the Moon.”;

(2) by amending subchapter III to read as follows:

“SUBCHAPTER III—AUTHORIZATION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

“§ 60121. Purposes

“The purposes of this subchapter are—

“(1) to prevent, to the extent practicable, harmful interference to space activities by nongovernmental Earth observation activities;

“(2) to manage risk and prevent harm to United States national security;

“(3) to ensure consistency with international obligations of the United States; and

“(4) to promote the leadership, industrial innovation, and international competitiveness of the United States.

“§ 60122. General authority

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out this subchapter.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out this subchapter, the Secretary shall consult with—

“(1) the Secretary of Defense;

“(2) the Director of National Intelligence; and

“(3) the head of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

“§ 60123. Administrative authority of Secretary

“(a) FUNCTIONS.—In order to carry out the responsibilities specified in this subchapter, the Secretary may—

“(1) grant, condition, or transfer licenses under this chapter;

“(2) seek an order of injunction or similar judicial determination from a district court of the United States with personal jurisdiction over the licensee to terminate, modify, or suspend licenses under this subchapter and to terminate licensed operations on an immediate basis, if the Secretary determines that the licensee has substantially failed to comply with any provisions of this chapter, with any terms, conditions, or restrictions of such license, or with any international obligations or national security concerns of the United States;

“(3) provide penalties for noncompliance with the requirements of licenses or regulations issued under this subchapter, including civil penalties not to exceed \$10,000 (each day of operation in violation of such licenses or regulations constituting a separate violation);

“(4) compromise, modify, or remit any such civil penalty;

“(5) issue subpoenas for any materials, documents, or records, or for the attendance and testimony of witnesses for the purpose of conducting a hearing under this section;

“(6) seize any object, record, or report pursuant to a warrant from a magistrate based on a showing of probable cause to believe that such object, record, or report was used, is being used, or is likely to be used in violation of this chapter or the requirements of a license or regulation issued thereunder; and

“(7) make investigations and inquiries and administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit concerning any matter relating to the enforcement of this chapter.

“(b) REVIEW OF AGENCY ACTION.—Any applicant or licensee that makes a timely request for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1), (3), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) shall be entitled to adjudication by the Secretary on the record after an opportunity for any agency hearing with respect to such adverse action. Any final action by the Secretary under this subsection shall be subject to judicial review under chapter 7 of title 5.

“§ 60124. Authorization to conduct nongovernmental Earth observation activities

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—No person may conduct any nongovernmental Earth observation activity without an authorization issued under this subchapter.

“(b) WAIVERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the head of such other Federal agency as the

Secretary considers appropriate, may waive a requirement under this subchapter for a nongovernmental Earth observation activity, or for a type or class of nongovernmental Earth observation activities, if the Secretary decides that granting a waiver is consistent with section 60121.

“(2) STANDARDS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Space Frontier Act of 2019, the Secretary shall establish standards, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, for determining de minimis Earth observation activities that would be eligible for a waiver under paragraph (1).

“(c) COVERAGE OF AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, require a single authorization for a person—

“(1) to conduct multiple Earth observation activities using a single space object;

“(2) to operate multiple space objects carrying out substantially similar Earth observation activities; or

“(3) to use multiple space objects to carry out a single Earth observation activity.

“(d) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A person seeking an authorization under this subchapter shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require for the purposes described in section 60121, including—

“(A) a description of the proposed Earth observation activity, including—

“(i) a physical and functional description of each space object;

“(ii) the orbital characteristics of each space object, including altitude, inclination, orbital period, and estimated operational lifetime; and

“(iii) a list of the names of all persons that have or will have direct operational or financial control of the Earth observation activity;

“(B) a plan to prevent orbital debris consistent with the 2001 United States Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

“(C) a description of the capabilities of each instrument to be used to observe the Earth in the conduct of the Earth observation activity.

“(2) APPLICATION STATUS.—Not later than 14 days after the date of receipt of an application, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the application is complete or incomplete and notify the applicant of that determination, including, if incomplete, the reason the application is incomplete.

“(e) REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date that the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (d)(2) that an application is complete, the Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing whether the application was approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

“(2) APPROVALS.—The Secretary shall approve an application under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

“(A) the Earth observation activity is consistent with the purposes described in section 60121; and

“(B) the applicant is in compliance, and will continue to comply, with this subchapter, including regulations.

“(3) DENIALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an application under this subsection is denied, the Secretary—

“(i) shall include in the notification under paragraph (1)—

“(I) a reason for the denial; and

“(II) a description of each deficiency, including guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

“(ii) shall sign the notification under paragraph (1);

“(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii); and

“(iv) shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a copy of the notification.

“(B) INTERAGENCY REVIEW.—Not later than 3 days after the date that the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (d)(2) that an application is complete, the Secretary shall consult with the head of each Federal department and agency described in section 60122(b) and if any head of such Federal department or agency does not support approving the application—

“(i) that head of another Federal department or agency—

“(I) not later than 60 days after the date of the consultation, shall notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support, including a description of each deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

“(II) shall sign the notification under subclause (I); and

“(III) may not delegate the duty under subclause (II), except the Secretary of Defense may delegate the duty under subclause (II) to an Under Secretary of Defense; and

“(ii) subject to all applicable laws, the Secretary shall include the notification under clause (i) in the notification under paragraph (1), including classified information if—

“(I) the Secretary of Defense or Director of National Intelligence, as appropriate, determines that disclosure of the classified information is appropriate; and

“(II) the applicant has the required security clearance for that classified information.

“(C) INTERAGENCY ASSENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i)(I) within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to have assented to the application.

“(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If, during the review of an application under paragraph (1), a head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B) disagrees with the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B) with respect to a deficiency under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

“(E) DEFICIENCIES.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) provide each applicant under this paragraph with a reasonable opportunity—

“(I) to correct each deficiency identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II); and

“(II) to resubmit a corrected application for reconsideration; and

“(ii) not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of a corrected application under clause (i)(II), make a determination whether to approve the application or not, in consultation with—

“(I) each head of another Federal department or agency that submitted a notification under subparagraph (B); and

“(II) the head of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

“(F) IMPROPER BASIS FOR DENIAL.—

“(i) COMPETITION.—The Secretary shall not deny an application under this subsection in order to protect any existing Earth observation activity from competition.

“(ii) CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall not, to the maximum extent practicable, deny an application under this subsection based solely on the capabilities of the Earth observation activity if those capabilities—

“(I) are commercially available; or

“(II) are reasonably expected to be made commercially available, not later than 3 years after the date of the application, in the international or domestic marketplace.

“(iii) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibition under clause (ii)(II) shall apply whether the marketplace products and services originate from the operation of aircraft, uncrewed aircraft, or other platforms or technical means or are assimilated from a variety of data sources.

“(4) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary does not notify an applicant in writing before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, not later than 1 business day after the date of the applicable deadline, notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives of the status of the application, including the reason the deadline was not met.

“(5) EXPEDITED REVIEW PROCESS.—Subject to paragraph (2) of this section and section 60122(b), the Secretary may modify the requirements under this subsection, as the Secretary considers appropriate, to expedite the review of an application that seeks to conduct an Earth observation activity that is substantially similar to an Earth observation activity already licensed under this subchapter.

“(f) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—An authorization issued under this subchapter shall require the authorized person—

“(1) to be in compliance with this subchapter;

“(2) to notify the Secretary of any significant change in the information contained in the application; and

“(3) to make available to the government of any country, including the United States, unenhanced data collected by the Earth observation system concerning the territory under the jurisdiction of that government as soon as such data are available and on reasonable commercial terms and conditions.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON RETROACTIVE CONDITIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary may not modify any condition on, or add any condition to, an authorization under this subchapter after the date of the authorization.

“(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be constructed to prohibit the Secretary from removing a condition on an authorization under this subchapter.

“(3) INTERAGENCY REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (E), the Secretary or the head of a Federal department or agency described in section 60122(b) may, without delegation, propose the modification or addition of a condition to an authorization under this subchapter after the date of the authorization.

“(B) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Prior to making the modification or addition under subparagraph (A), the Secretary or the applicable head of the Federal department or agency shall consult with the head of each of the other Federal departments and agencies described in section 60122(b) and if any head of such Federal department or agency does not support such modification or addition that head of another Federal department or agency—

“(i) not later than 60 days after the date of the consultation, shall notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support;

“(ii) shall sign the notification under clause (i); and

“(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii).

“(C) INTERAGENCY ASSENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i) within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to have assented to the modification or addition under subparagraph (A).

“(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If the head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (A) disagrees with the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (A) with respect to such modification or addition under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute.

“(E) NOTICE.—Prior to making a modification or addition under subparagraph (A), the Secretary or the head of the Federal department or agency, as applicable, shall—

“(i) provide notice to the licensee of the reason for the proposed modification or addition, including, if applicable, a description of any deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency; and

“(ii) provide the licensee a reasonable opportunity to correct a deficiency identified in clause (i).

“§ 60125. Annual reports

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Space Frontier Act of 2019, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the progress in implementing this subchapter, including—

“(1) a list of all applications received or pending in the previous calendar year and the status of each such application;

“(2) notwithstanding paragraph (4) of section 60124(e), a list of all applications, in the previous calendar year, for which the Secretary missed the deadline under paragraph (1) of that section, including the reasons the deadline was not met; and

“(3) a description of all actions taken by the Secretary under the administrative authority granted under section 60123.

“(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEXES.—Each report under subsection (a) may include classified annexes as necessary to protect the disclosure of sensitive or classified information.

“(c) CESSATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—This section ceases to be effective September 30, 2021.

“§ 60126. Regulations

“The Secretary may promulgate regulations to implement this subchapter.

“§ 60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and laws

“(a) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—Except as provided in this subchapter or chapter 509, or any activity regulated by the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), a person is not required to obtain from an executive agency a license, approval, waiver, or exemption to conduct a nongovernmental Earth observation activity.

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subchapter does not affect the authority of—

“(1) the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

“(2) the Secretary of Transportation under chapter 509 of this title.

“(c) NONAPPLICATION.—This subchapter does not apply to any space activity the United States Government carries out for the Government.”; and

(3) by amending section 60147 to read as follows:

“§ 60147. Consultation

“(a) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Landsat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of Defense on all matters relating to the Landsat Program under this chapter that affect national security. The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for determining those conditions, consistent with this chapter, necessary to meet national security concerns of the United States and for notifying the Landsat Program Management of such conditions.

“(b) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Landsat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of State on all matters relating to the Landsat Program under this chapter that affect international obligations. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for determining those conditions, consistent with this chapter, necessary to meet international obligations and policies of the United States and for notifying the Landsat Program Management of such conditions.

“(2) INTERNATIONAL AID.—Appropriate United States Government agencies are authorized and encouraged to provide remote sensing data, technology, and training to developing nations as a component of programs of international aid.

“(3) REPORTING DISCRIMINATORY DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly report to the Landsat Program Management any instances outside the United States of discriminatory distribution of Landsat data.

“(c) STATUS REPORT.—The Landsat Program Management shall, as often as necessary, provide to Congress complete and updated information about the status of ongoing operations of the Landsat system, including timely notification of decisions made with respect to the Landsat system in order to meet national security concerns and international obligations and policies of the United States Government.”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to subchapter III and inserting the following:

“SUBCHAPTER III—AUTHORIZATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

“60121. Purposes.

“60122. General authority.

“60123. Administrative authority of Secretary.

“60124. Authorization to conduct nongovernmental Earth observation activities.

“60125. Annual reports.

“60126. Regulations.

“60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and laws.”.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect any license, or application for a license, to operate a private remote sensing space system that was made under subchapter III of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code (as in effect before the date of enactment of this Act), before the date of enactment of this Act. Such license shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which such license was subject under that chapter as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect the prohibition on the collection and release of detailed satellite imagery relating to Israel under section 1064 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (51 U.S.C. 60121 note).

SEC. 202. RADIO-FREQUENCY MAPPING REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall complete and submit a report on space-based radio-frequency mapping to—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;

(5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a discussion of whether a need exists to regulate space-based radio-frequency mapping;

(2) a description of any immitigable impacts of space-based radio-frequency mapping on national security, United States competitiveness and space leadership, or Constitutional rights;

(3) any recommendations for additional regulatory action regarding space-based radio-frequency mapping;

(4) a detailed description of the costs and benefits of the recommendations described in paragraph (3); and

(5) an evaluation of—

(A) whether the development of voluntary consensus industry standards in coordination with the Department of Defense is more appropriate than issuing regulations with respect to space-based radio-frequency mapping; and

(B) whether existing law, including regulations and policies, could be applied in a manner that prevents the need for additional regulation of space-based radio-frequency mapping.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. PROMOTING FAIRNESS AND COMPETITIVENESS FOR NASA PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) fair access to available NASA assets and services on a reimbursable, noninterference, equitable, and predictable basis is advantageous in enabling the United States commercial space industry;

(2) NASA should continue to promote fairness to all parties and ensure best value to the Federal Government in granting use of NASA assets, services, and capabilities in a manner that contributes to NASA's missions and objectives; and

(3) NASA should continue to promote small business awareness and participation through advocacy and collaborative efforts with internal and external partners, stakeholders, and academia.

(b) GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator of NASA shall—

(1) provide opportunities for the consideration of small business concerns during public-private partnership planning processes and in public-private partnership plans;

(2) invite the participation of each relevant director of an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization under section 15(k) of the Small Business Act 915 U.S.C. 644(k) in public-private partnership planning

processes and provide the director access to public-private partnership plans;

(3) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) identify and establish a list of all NASA assets, services, and capabilities that are available, or will be available, for public-private partnership opportunities; and

(B) make the list under subparagraph (A) available on NASA's website, in a searchable format;

(4) periodically as needed, but not less than once per year, update the list and website under paragraph (3); and

(5) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, develop a policy and issue guidance for a consistent, fair, and equitable method for scheduling and establishing priority of use of the NASA assets, services, and capabilities identified under this subsection.

(c) STRENGTHENING SMALL BUSINESS AWARENESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of NASA shall designate an official at each NASA Center—

(1) to serve as an advocate for small businesses within the office that manages partnerships at each Center; and

(2) to provide guidance to small businesses on how to participate in public-private partnership opportunities with NASA.

SEC. 302. LEASE OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY.

Section 20145(g) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2018” and inserting “December 31, 2019”.

SEC. 303. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN SPACE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States national laboratory in space, which currently consists of the United States segment of the ISS (designated a national laboratory under section 70905 of title 51, United States Code)—

(A) benefits the scientific community and promotes commerce in space;

(B) fosters stronger relationships among NASA and other Federal agencies, the private sector, and research groups and universities;

(C) advances science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education through utilization of the unique microgravity environment; and

(D) advances human knowledge and international cooperation;

(2) after the ISS is decommissioned, the United States should maintain a national microgravity laboratory in space;

(3) in maintaining a national microgravity laboratory described in paragraph (2), the United States should make appropriate accommodations for different types of ownership and operational structures for the ISS and future space stations;

(4) the national microgravity laboratory described in paragraph (2) should be maintained beyond the date that the ISS is decommissioned and, if possible, in cooperation with international space partners to the extent practicable; and

(5) NASA should continue to support fundamental science research on future platforms in low-Earth orbit and cis-lunar space, short duration suborbital flights, drop towers, and other microgravity testing environments.

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator of NASA shall produce, in coordination with the National Space Council and other Federal agencies as the Administrator deems relevant, a report detailing the feasibility of establishing a microgravity national laboratory Federally Funded Research and Development Center to undertake the work related to the study and utilization of in-space conditions.

SEC. 304. PRESENCE IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the national and economic security interests of the United States to maintain a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit; and

(2) low-Earth orbit should be utilized as a testbed to advance human space exploration, scientific discoveries, and United States economic competitiveness and commercial participation.

(b) HUMAN PRESENCE REQUIREMENT.—NASA shall continuously maintain the capability for a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit through and beyond the useful life of the ISS.

SEC. 305. CONTINUATION OF THE ISS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—Section 501(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(a)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SEGMENT AND ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—Section 503(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353(a)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”.

(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amended by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

(d) MAINTAINING USE THROUGH AT LEAST 2030.—Section 70907 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”; and

(2) by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 306. UNITED STATES POLICY ON ORBITAL DEBRIS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) existing guidelines for the mitigation of orbital debris may not be adequate to ensure long term usability of the space environment for all users; and

(2) the United States should continue to exercise a leadership role in developing orbital debris prevention standards that can be used by all space-faring nations.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to have consistent standards across Federal agencies that minimize the risks from orbital debris in order to—

(1) protect the public health and safety;

(2) protect humans in space;

(3) protect the national security interests of the United States;

(4) protect the safety of property;

(5) protect space objects from interference; and

(6) protect the foreign policy interests of the United States.

SEC. 307. LOW-EARTH ORBIT COMMERCIALIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator of NASA may establish a low-Earth orbit commercialization program to encourage the fullest commercial use and development of space by the private sector of the United States.

(b) CONTENTS.—The program under subsection (a) may include—

(1) activities to stimulate demand for human space flight products and services in low-Earth orbit;

(2) activities to improve the capability of the ISS to accommodate commercial users; and

(3) subject to subsection (c), activities to accelerate the development of commercial space stations or commercial space habitats.

(c) CONDITIONS.—

(1) COST SHARE.—The Administrator shall give priority to an activity under subsection (b)(3) in which the private sector entity conducting the activity provides a share of the cost to develop and operate the activity.

(2) COMMERCIAL SPACE HABITAT.—The Administration may not engage in an activity under subsection (b)(3) until after the date that the Administrator of NASA awards a contract for the use of a docking port on the ISS.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date that an award or agreement is made under subsection (b)(3), the Administrator of NASA shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the development of the commercial space station or commercial space habitat, as applicable, including a business plan for how the activity will—

(1) meet NASA's future requirements for low-Earth orbit human space flight services; and

(2) satisfy the non-Federal funding requirement under subsection (c)(1).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of NASA to carry out a low-Earth commercialization program under this section \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 308. BUREAU OF SPACE COMMERCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “OFFICE” and inserting “BUREAU”;

(2) by amending section 50701 to read as follows:

“§ 50701. Definition of Bureau

“In this chapter, the term ‘Bureau’ means the Bureau of Space Commerce established in section 50702 of this title.”;

(3) in section 50702—

(A) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Commerce a Bureau of Space Commerce.”;

(B) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Bureau shall be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Space Commerce, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and compensated at level II or III of the Executive Schedule, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce. The Assistant Secretary shall report directly to the Secretary of Commerce.”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, including activities licensed under chapter 601 of this title” before the semicolon; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking “Positioning,” and inserting “Positioning,”; and

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “DIRECTOR” and inserting “ASSISTANT SECRETARY”;

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “Director” and inserting “Assistant Secretary”; and

(II) by striking “Office shall” and inserting “Bureau shall, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary.”;

(iii) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(iv) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

“(1) to oversee the issuing of licenses under chapter 601 of this title;

“(2) coordinating Department policy impacting commercial space activities and working with other executive agencies to promote policies that advance commercial space activities;”;

(v) in paragraph (8), as redesignated, by inserting “, consistent with the international obligations, foreign policy, and national security interests of the United States” before the semicolon;

(4) in section 50703—

(A) by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”;

(B) by striking “Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“§ 50704. Authorization of appropriations

“There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out this chapter \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”; and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 50703 the following:

“50704. Authorization of appropriations.”.

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters of title 51, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to chapter 507 by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”.

(3) COOPERATION WITH FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS.—Section 218 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (51 U.S.C. 50702 note) is amended by striking “Office” each place it appears and inserting “Bureau”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 3277, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Space Frontier Act is a missed opportunity, despite months of negotiations. The House successfully added some positive provisions to the bill, including:

Increased the stature of the Department of Commerce Office of Space Commerce to a Bureau of Space Commerce, led by a Senate-confirmed Assistant Secretary of Commerce;

Reduced from 120 to 90 days a determination for remote sensing applications;

Remote sensing applications cannot be denied if a product will be commercially available within 3 years;

Enhanced deadline enforcement for remote sensing applications;

Included a low-Earth orbit commercialization program authorized at the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee's NASA reauthorization level of \$150 million.

This bill contains some improvements over current commercial space law, but many bold reforms in the American Space Commerce Free Enterprise Act, which passed the House unanimously, were not included in this package.

We have not done enough to encourage commercial space activity, which has the potential to transform research, development, discovery, and access to space.

While remote sensing reform is marginally improved over current law in the original version of the Space Frontier Act, it doesn't go far enough. We set out to change how we think about remote sensing, a growing, constantly advancing, and increasingly commonplace industry that should be free to act unless there is a good reason to prevent that. Instead, this bill only tinkers around the edge of a three-decade out-of-date law.

This legislation will keep the government in strict control of American companies' space access and actions, discouraging businesses, and damaging American competitiveness and leadership in space.

Meanwhile, other countries are encouraging technology development in an effort to overtake us and grab market share from American companies. This represents a missed opportunity for American businesses that is being stifled by parochial government interests.

In the bill before us, there is still room for government employees to ignore the deadline enforcement mechanisms and drag out decisions indefinitely. The bill also doesn't guarantee that remote sensing companies will be given all relevant information explaining why their applications were not approved.

There is also less of an assumption of approval for a remote sensing license application than was included in my bill. Who knows what capability will be quashed because we didn't fully empower private industry. Congress must remain vigilant in its oversight of remote sensing licensing, and any abuse of the approval process should be challenged.

My biggest disappointment is that this bill does not establish a self-certification regime for private space missions. American space companies are moving overseas because current laws here don't enable them to conduct business.

The House-passed bill intentionally made it easier to approve private space missions. Regrettably, the Senate killed these provisions.

The Bureau of Space Commerce created in this bill needs to use its authority to the maximum extent possible to

promote, support, and approve private space missions.

Mr. Speaker, there is much work left to be done to bolster American competitiveness and foster innovation, and I hope Congress will act next year to continue our leadership in space.

With this hope and expectation, I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of S. 3277, the Space Frontier Act of 2019.

I say “reluctant” because the process that brought us to this point is extremely disappointing. Many of the provisions of this bill have not been seriously vetted by the Science, Space, and Technology Committee. I doubt very much whether they were at all vetted by anyone in the Senate. And this bill makes some potentially significant changes to space policy in the United States.

□ 1145

This is no way to legislate.

However, there are some good things in the bill. I very much appreciate that the end date for the International Space Station is pushed back to 2030. Now, I don't know if that date is the proper one, but I do know that the arbitrary decision made by the Trump administration to end the International Space Station by 2024 was wrong. As we move into the next Congress, this is something that I hope to be looking into.

I am also glad to see commercial remote sensing language that will help the industry grow, while still considering the government's legitimate security interests.

In short, I will be voting for this bill, in part, because I support the development of commercial space activities and want them to flourish, while still protecting the public interest.

However, as the presumptive chair of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee in the next Congress, I certainly will be revisiting some of the other items in the bill. For instance, this bill creates a \$150 million office at NASA and doesn't specify where the money is to come from within NASA, or provide any real specifics to how it will be spent.

I would also note that NASA's vital education programs receive less money than that, so this is a major new initiative and it is something that requires review.

I could go on, but, unfortunately, it is clear that there is not going to be time today for a thoughtful discussion of any concerns with the bill or any opportunity to address them. That will have to wait until we have a new Congress.

I plan to submit a longer statement in the RECORD which will highlight some of my concerns. For now, it is enough to say that I support NASA's

mission and a robust U.S. space industry and, for that reason, I support this bill, in spite of the awful process that got us here.

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

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

I have no other requests for time on this side, so I am prepared to yield back if the gentlewoman from Texas is prepared to yield back.

Before I do, I just want to thank the ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, who is, obviously, a Texas colleague and a long-time friend, for all of her good work on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee while I have been chairman of that committee. She has been instrumental in our taking to the House floor and having passed on the House floor 35 bills. Of those 35 bills, 33 have been bipartisan, and that is largely due to her contributions and her efforts to try to make those bills bipartisan.

So I do appreciate having worked with her for the last 6 years. I wish her well next year, and I want to congratulate her on being the next chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. But I would like to say, on behalf of my retiring chair, that it has been a challenge. I have learned a lot. I respect and like him. I wish him well for his future, and I hope that he will visit us now and then to see that we will have a little bit of a change in the committee.

I hope that we will pass this bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3277.

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. MASSIE. 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.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPETITION AND EXTENSION ACT OF 2018

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7388) to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7388

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 Flood Insurance Program Competition and Extension Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking “December 7, 2018” and inserting “May 31, 2019”.

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “December 7, 2018” and inserting “May 31, 2019”.

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after December 21, 2018, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on December 21, 2018.

SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF NON-COMPETE REQUIREMENT.

Section 1345 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4081) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE OTHER FLOOD COVERAGE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may not, as a condition of participating in the Write Your Own Program (as such term is defined in section 100202(a) of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4004(a))) or in otherwise participating in the utilization by the Administrator of the facilities and services of insurance companies, insurers, insurance agents and brokers, and insurance adjustment organizations pursuant to the authority in this section, nor as a condition of eligibility to engage in any other activities under the National Flood Insurance Program under this title, restrict any such company, insurer, agent, broker, or organization from offering and selling private flood insurance (as such term is defined in section 102(b) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(b))).

“(2) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE; SUBSIDY ARRANGEMENT.—After the date of the enactment of this subsection—

“(A) the Administrator may not include in any agreement entered into with any insurer for participation in the Write Your Own Program any provision establishing a condition prohibited by paragraph (1), including the provisions of Article XIII of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement, as adopted pursuant to section 62.23(a) of title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(B) any such provision in any such agreement entered into before such date of enactment shall not have any force or effect, and the Administrator may not take any action to enforce such provision.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HENSARLING. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the National Flood Insurance Program is a program that has a number of challenges, but it is also a vital program for Americans who live in flood-prone areas.

The challenges in the program are well-known. Regrettably, it is going bankrupt. Regrettably, it incents people to live in areas that are repeatedly flooded. Regrettably, it is a program that protects a government monopoly; that is why the House, earlier this year, acted with a comprehensive reform bill. Unfortunately, our friends on the other side of the Capitol have yet to act.

We do not wish to have the current program lapse; thus, we are on the floor at this very moment.

This is a very simple bill. It would provide a temporary, short-term authorization through the end of May of 2019, regrettably, I believe now, the ninth extension since the House has acted.

And it also ensures that we provide certainty, certainty to the market of what the policies of the National Flood Insurance Program are.

I was there in the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey. And one of the great tragedies—there were many tragedies, but one of the great tragedies was how few people actually had flood insurance. So what we want is a system that, hopefully, will see more people have flood coverage written into their homeowners' insurance policy.

So the NFIP wisely had moved in the direction of what they call allowing insurance companies to not have to have a non-compete. This is a current policy of the program, but too many insurance companies don't believe that policy will stay. So we will ensure that that policy stays through this bill, so that more people in a tragic situation will be covered by flood insurance.

So, again, this ensures that current policy is at least extended through May of 2019. It adds certainty to current policy.

I know in discussions with the ranking member—who has a lot of expertise in the subject of flood—we negotiated in good faith. We didn't quite get there on the comprehensive bill, but she agrees that we need this bill, right now, to ensure that current policy is extended, at least through May of 2019.

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

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to try and explain exactly what is happening with this proposal by my chairman, Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. HENSARLING came to me and indicated that he wanted to add language to the reauthorization, the

short-term reauthorization of the flood insurance program.

I explained to him that I had an agreement with Mr. SCALISE, and our agreement was that this would be a short-term reauthorization that was clean; that it would be added to the continuing resolution; and that we would see to it that the flood insurance program would not lapse.

So Mr. HENSARLING went to Mr. SCALISE and Mr. SCALISE agreed to it and, because he agreed to it, Mr. HENSARLING moved forward.

Following that, staff members pointed out that if the language is added that Mr. HENSARLING would like to add, it was going to create a problem. It was going to create a confrontation; that we would endanger the ability to have short-term reauthorization and, if we do that, homeowners are going to be disadvantaged because they would not have access to the insurance that they need to satisfy the mortgages that they were trying to get.

So we have had a long discussion and a long debate about what the Senate is going to do and, of course, our understanding now is that the Senate will not support the language that is going to be put in that is headed by Mr. HENSARLING; and this was going to endanger the ability for us to get the short-term reauthorization.

So, given all of that, and understanding all of that, yes, I made an agreement with Mr. HENSARLING that, if Mr. SCALISE agreed, that I would agree, but I want—and I have said to Mr. HENSARLING, as we had a long discussion on the floor with some of the leadership, et cetera, that one of the things we want is, we want this short-term reauthorization until May, until we can get to work on long-term reauthorization for the National Flood Insurance Program.

Yes, Mr. HENSARLING is correct that we do have the possibility now for private insurers who write insurance for the national flood insurance, to do both, to be able to write insurance. But we do know that even if they are able to do it now, we are not saying that we should do anything to codify that in existing law. They are saying you should not do anything to codify that in existing law, simply because it endangers the ability for the support for the National Flood Insurance Program to be reauthorized through the short-term.

So it is complicated and it presents a dilemma for everybody. But in the final analysis, no matter what, the real question becomes: Is it important for a short-term reauthorization of the national flood insurance; or do we allow it to get caught up in these agreements so that we don't have it, and then the real estate market is going to go crazy; homeowners who are trying to purchase insurance, because they can't get a mortgage without it, all of this will be absolutely undermined. And that is the essence of what is going on.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out again, all this bill does is extend for 6 months the current policies of the NFIP. Not one single policy of the NFIP is changed in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished majority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding time to talk about this important program.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her consistent commitment to making sure that the National Flood Insurance Program is there for families who need it, families all around the country, not just families, by the way, Mr. Speaker, in coastal areas. This is a program that affects every community in our country. It is a program that affects millions of people throughout the country, hundreds of thousands in my home State of Louisiana, but people from all around. It is an important program.

Mr. Speaker, I would love for this to be a private program, where there were great options all around for people to buy private flood insurance. Unfortunately, today there aren't; and so because there aren't those private options, the only game in town is NFIP. So it is incumbent upon us to make sure that this program works. And it has got to be a program that is fair for ratepayers and fair for taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, we have had many different long-term and short-term reauthorizations. It is well-documented. It has been one of the frustrations of trying to get consistency in the program, but, in the meantime, it is important that this program move forward.

Too many people are counting on NFIP to be there for them that have a closing on a home this week; maybe somebody's buying a new house for Christmas and they have to have flood insurance. We need to make sure that that program is there for them.

So it is important that we continue to keep this going, while negotiations will go on to see if we can get a long-term solution. The House came together and figured out a way to get a 5-year reauthorization, but the Senate wasn't able to put it together. I have no doubt in the future we are going to have those negotiations and find a way to get a long-term reauthorization for the program. I appreciate all the efforts that are being made.

But, in the meantime, people know that you can't just have this program expire as those negotiations go on.

So, with that said, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all the parties involved who are negotiating in good faith to try to get this done.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her continued efforts to make sure that people, millions of people all across this country have that program.

I want to thank the chairman for his years of service. It has been a long time. We have worked together, both former chairmen of the RSC, and I know he is going to have brighter days ahead. I am sure he is glad that he will have a few more days to live out his current career, but I appreciate the gentleman from Texas' service over these years to our country in Congress.

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Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think that what Mr. SCALISE said is the significant question about this issue, and that is: What do we do today to make sure that we have short-term reauthorization?

If we have thoughts other than that, are we reexamining those thoughts in any way, or do we understand the danger that may be imposed upon our ability to get short-term reauthorization with any efforts that we are making to codify or place into law the ability for private insurers to participate in the program, along with the way that they participate for the National Flood Insurance Program?

I think the significant question is what Mr. SCALISE has said: Will we be able to support short-term reauthorization with whatever we do today? That becomes the question.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority whip for his kind words and our ability to work together to put together a product that we are both proud of and that the House passed. Again, we regret that those on the other side of the Capitol have not seen the wisdom to put forth any plan.

What we have before us is something that is quite simple. If you believe that you want to create at least 6 months of certainty for the market, for the real estate market, residential market, particularly in flood-prone areas, then you will pass this bill, because this is the one that creates certainty that every single current policy of the NFIP is extended for 6 months. That is what it does.

It codifies one particular policy of the NFIP, and this creates more certainty. This is what people have come to the floor to say they want.

Again, I lament the fact we are not doing a 5-year reauthorization. I lament the fact we are not dealing with many of the challenges that I mentioned earlier, but at least, today, we can create certainty for 6 months as negotiations continue in the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this last-ditch effort to attach harmful policy riders to the National Flood Insurance Program

(NFIP) reauthorization. While H.R. 7388 reauthorizes the NFIP through May 31, 2019, House Republicans have attached controversial policy reforms that have been rejected several times by the House and Senate to a bill that would keep the NFIP's doors open. This harmful policy change was recently implemented administratively by the Trump administration.

This policy reverses the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) "Write Your Own" non-compete clause and would allow private insurance companies partnering with and servicing NFIP policies to sell their own competing private policies to unsuspecting consumers. We should not allow private insurers to cherry-pick the best risk policies for their own private businesses and force taxpayers to pick up the rest.

The Senate has already unanimously passed a clean extension that does not include this toxic rider. The House should ensure that flood insurance remains available to millions of homeowners, businesses, and renters across the country that rely on it and pass a clean extension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7388.

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. MASSIE. 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1536

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, December 21, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,

The Speaker,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 21, 2018, at 12:26 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2432.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1660.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3460.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 6287.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

9/11 MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 6287) to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

On page 2, lines 9 and 10, strike “, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93” and insert “and the Pentagon”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6287, sponsored by Congressman TOM MACARTHUR, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to award grants through a competitive process to nonprofit organizations to operate, provide security, maintain, and increase visitation at U.S. memorials to the victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. This bill passed the House by voice vote on September 12.

Throughout our Nation's history, Congress has supported public-private partnerships with nongovernmental organizations for the operation and maintenance of memorials and museums of national significance. Such partnerships exist at the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, for example.

The Senate has amended the bill to remove the Flight 93 site in Pennsylvania from the program at the supporting foundation's request.

This bill will ensure that our Nation's other 9/11 memorials are maintained and preserved for future generations to visit, learn, and reflect. May we never forget the nearly 3,000 Americans we lost that fateful day.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6287 would provide grant funding for the operation, security, and maintenance of the memorials honoring those men and women who lost their lives on September 11, 2001.

We concur with the Senate amendment that modifies the term “covered memorial.” We urge our colleagues to support this amendment one more time.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I urge concurrence in the Senate amendment, 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. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 6287.

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. MASSIE. 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.

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE CERTAIN CORRECTIONS IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4174

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4174.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 149

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 4174, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Page 2, beginning line 13, strike “has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ under section 105” and insert “means an agency referred to under section 901(b) of title 31”.

(2) Page 19, line 13, insert “for data that does not concern monetary policy” after “open data plan”.

(3) Page 32, beginning line 6, strike “career” and all that follows through “title 5)” and insert “nonpolitical appointee employee”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MITCHELL. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution would correct the enrollment of H.R. 4174, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, sponsored by Speaker RYAN. This important resolution has bipartisan support. I urge all Members to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us would change the enrollment of H.R. 4174 to make several corrections to the bill. Concerns were raised earlier today about the impact H.R. 4174 would have on independent agencies, particularly financial regulators.

The changes would make clear that the bill should not apply to monetary policy. It would also make clear that title 1 of the bill applies only to the 24 largest Federal agencies.

The underlying bill would establish a framework to support greater access and use of government data and help ensure that Congress and the Federal agencies are able to make important policy changes based on the best available evidence.

I urge Members to support this resolution and the underlying 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 Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 149.

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. MASSIE. 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 and the order of the House of today, this 15-minute vote on:

Suspending the rules and agreeing to H. Con. Res. 149 will be followed by 2-minute votes on suspending the rules and:

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4174;

Passing S. 3277, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 3661, by the yeas and nays;

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2200, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 1023, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 1158, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 1580, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 1862, by the yeas and nays; Passing S. 3247, by the yeas and nays; Passing S. 512, by the yeas and nays; Passing S. 1934, by the yeas and nays; Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 6287, by the yeas and nays;

Passing S. 3456, by the yeas and nays; Passing H.R. 7388, by the yeas and nays; and

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 12, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 483]

YEAS—362

Abraham	Davidson	Issa
Adams	Davis (CA)	Jackson Lee
Aguilar	Davis, Danny	Jayapal
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Jeffries
Amodel	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Babin	DeGette	Johnson (LA)
Bacon	Delaney	Johnson (OH)
Balderson	DeLauro	Johnson, Sam
Banks (IN)	DelBene	Jones (MI)
Barr	Demings	Jordan
Barragán	DeSaulnier	Joyce (OH)
Barton	DesJarlais	Kaptur
Bass	Deutch	Katko
Beatty	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)
Bera	Dingell	Kelly (MS)
Bergman	Doggett	Kelly (PA)
Beyer	Donovan	Kennedy
Bilirakis	Doyle, Michael	Khanna
Bishop (GA)	F.	Kihuen
Bishop (MI)	Duffy	Kildee
Bishop (UT)	Duncan (SC)	Kilmer
Blunt Rochester	Duncan (TN)	King (IA)
Bonamici	Dunn	King (NY)
Bost	Emmer	Knight
Boyle, Brendan	Engel	Krishnamoorthi
F.	Espallat	Kuster (NH)
Brady (PA)	Estes (KS)	Kustoff (TN)
Brady (TX)	Esty (CT)	Labrador
Brooks (IN)	Evans	LaHood
Brown (MD)	Faso	LaMalfa
Brownley (CA)	Ferguson	Lamb
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Lance
Budd	Flores	Langevin
Bustos	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Butterfield	Foster	Larson (CT)
Byrne	Fox	Latta
Calvert	Frankel (FL)	Lawrence
Carbajal	Frelinghuysen	Lawson (FL)
Cárdenas	Gabbard	Lee
Carson (IN)	Gaetz	Lesko
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Levin
Carter (TX)	Gallago	Lewis (GA)
Cartwright	Garrett	Lieu, Ted
Castor (FL)	Gianforte	Lipinski
Castro (TX)	Gibbs	LoBiondo
Chabot	Gomez	Loeb sack
Chu, Judy	Gonzalez (TX)	Lofgren
Ciçilline	Goodlatte	Long
Clark (MA)	Gottheimer	Loudermilk
Clarke (NY)	Granger	Lowey
Clay	Graves (GA)	Lucas
Cleaver	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Luján, Ben Ray
Clyburn	Green, Al	Lynch
Coffman	Grijalva	MacArthur
Cohen	Grothman	Maloney,
Cole	Guthrie	Carolyn B.
Collins (GA)	Handel	Maloney, Sean
Collins (NY)	Harper	Marchant
Comer	Harris	Marino
Comstock	Hartzler	Marshall
Conaway	Heck	Mast
Connolly	Hensarling	Matsui
Cook	Hern	McCarthy
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	McCauley
Correa	Hice, Jody B.	McClintock
Costa	Higgins (LA)	McCollum
Costello (PA)	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
Courtney	Hill	McGovern
Cramer	Himes	McHenry
Crawford	Holding	McKinley
Crist	Hollingsworth	McMorris
Cuellar	Hoyer	Rodgers
Culberson	Huffman	McNerney
Cummings	Huizenga	McSally
Curbelo (FL)	Hunter	Meadows
Curtis	Hurd	Meeks

Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moonenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Snozzi

Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NAYS—12

Amash
Biggs
Brat
Brooks (AL)

Buck
Burgess
Gohmert
Gosar

Griffith
Massie
Perry
Rokita

NOT VOTING—58

Aderholt
Arrington
Barletta
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Denham
Ellison
Eshoo
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings

Hudson
Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger
Lewis (MN)
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ratcliffe

Renacci
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Russell
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (TX)
Taylor
Trott
Upton
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Zeldin

□ 1609

Mr. PERRY changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. COHEN and Ms. PELOSI changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOUNDATIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R.

4174) to amend titles 5 and 44, United States Code, to require Federal evaluation activities, improve Federal data management, and for other purposes, 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 356, nays 17, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 484]

YEAS—356

Abraham
Adams
Agullar
Allen
Amodei
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buchon
Budd
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar

Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Españillat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer

Huffman
Huzenga
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley

McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moonenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert

Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik

NAYS—17

Amash
Biggs
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Burgess

Gaetz
Garrett
Gohmert
Gosar
Griffith
Harris

NOT VOTING—59

Aderholt
Arrington
Barletta
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Denham
Ellison
Eshoo
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Hudson

Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger
Lewis (MN)
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Russell
Sensenbrenner
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (TX)
Taylor
Trott
Upton
Velázquez
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Zeldin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1614

Mr. GARRETT changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

SPACE FRONTIER ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3277) to reduce regulatory burdens and streamline processes related to commercial space activities, and for other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 137, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 485]

YEAS—239

Abraham	Emmer	Luetkemeyer
Aderholt	Estes (KS)	MacArthur
Allen	Faso	Marchant
Amodel	Ferguson	Marino
Babin	Fitzpatrick	Marshall
Bacon	Fleischmann	Mast
Balderson	Flores	McCarthy
Banks (IN)	Fortenberry	McCaul
Barr	Foster	McClintock
Barton	Frankel (FL)	McCollum
Bera	Frelinghuysen	McEachin
Bergman	Gaetz	McHenry
Beyer	Gallagher	McKinley
Biggs	Garrett	McMorris
Bilirakis	Gianforte	Rodgers
Bishop (GA)	Gibbs	McSally
Bishop (MI)	Gonzalez (TX)	Meadows
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	Messer
Blunt Rochester	Gosar	Mitchell
Bonamici	Gottheimer	Moolenaar
Bost	Granger	Mooney (WV)
Brady (TX)	Graves (GA)	Moulton
Brat	Graves (LA)	Mullin
Brooks (AL)	Griffith	Murphy (FL)
Brooks (IN)	Grothman	Newhouse
Buchanan	Guthrie	Norman
Buck	Handel	Nunes
Bucshon	Harper	O'Rourke
Budd	Harris	Olson
Burgess	Hartzieler	Palazzo
Byrne	Heck	Palmer
Calvert	Hensarling	Panetta
Carter (GA)	Hern	Paulsen
Carter (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Pearce
Castor (FL)	Hice, Jody B.	Perlmutter
Chabot	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Chu, Judy	Higgins (NY)	Poliquin
Clay	Hill	Posey
Cleaver	Holding	Reed
Cloud	Hollingsworth	Reichert
Coffman	Hoyer	Rice (SC)
Cole	Huizenga	Roby
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Collins (NY)	Hurd	Rogers (AL)
Comer	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Comstock	Johnson (LA)	Rohrabacher
Conaway	Johnson (OH)	Rokita
Connolly	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Cook	Jordan	Rothfus
Costa	Joyce (OH)	Rouzer
Costello (PA)	Kaptur	Royce (CA)
Cramer	Katko	Ruppersberger
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Crist	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (OH)
Cuellar	King (IA)	Sanford
Culberson	King (NY)	Scalise
Curbelo (FL)	Knight	Schiff
Curtis	Kustoff (TN)	Schneider
Davidson	Labrador	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Scott, Austin
DeGette	LaMalfa	Scott, David
DelBene	Lamb	Sensenbrenner
Demings	Lamborn	Sessions
DesJarlais	Lance	Sewell (AL)
Deutch	Latta	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart	Lawson (FL)	Simpson
Donovan	Lesko	Smith (MO)
Duffy	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	Long	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (TN)	Loudermilk	Smith (WA)
Dunn	Lucas	Smucker

Soto
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner

Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Weber (TX)

Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho

NAYS—137

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foxy
Gabbard
Gallego
Gohmert
Gomez
Graves (MO)

Green, Al
Grijalva
Himes
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones (MI)
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowey
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Norcross
O'Halleran

Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—56

Arrington
Barletta
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Denham
Ellison
Eshoo
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Hudson

Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger
Lewis (MN)
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Russell
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (TX)
Taylor
Trott
Upton
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Zeldin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1618

Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3661) to provide for a program of the Department of Defense to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 370, nays 0, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 486]

YEAS—370

Abraham	Cook	Griffith
Adams	Cooper	Grijalva
Aderholt	Correa	Grothman
Aguilar	Costa	Guthrie
Allen	Costello (PA)	Handel
Amash	Cramer	Harper
Amodel	Crawford	Harris
Babin	Crist	Hartzieler
Bacon	Cuellar	Heck
Balderson	Culberson	Hensarling
Banks (IN)	Cummings	Hern
Barr	Curbelo (FL)	Herrera Beutler
Barragán	Curtis	Hice, Jody B.
Barton	Davidson	Higgins (LA)
Bass	Davis (CA)	Higgins (NY)
Beatty	Davis, Danny	Hill
Bera	Davis, Rodney	Himes
Bergman	DeFazio	Holding
Beyer	DeGette	Hollingsworth
Biggs	Delaney	Hoyer
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Huffman
Bishop (GA)	DelBene	Huizenga
Bishop (MI)	Demings	Hunter
Bishop (UT)	DeSaulnier	Hurd
Blunt Rochester	DesJarlais	Issa
Bonamici	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Jayapal
Boyle, Brendan F.	Dingell	Jeffries
Brady (PA)	Doggett	Johnson (GA)
Brady (TX)	Donovan	Johnson (LA)
Brat	Doyle, Michael F.	Johnson (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Brooks (IN)	Duncan (SC)	Jones (MI)
Brown (MD)	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Brownley (CA)	Dunn	Joyce (OH)
Buchanan	Emmer	Kaptur
Buck	Engel	Katko
Bucshon	Españillat	Kelly (IL)
Budd	Estes (KS)	Kelly (MS)
Burgess	Esty (CT)	Kelly (PA)
Bustos	Evans	Kennedy
Butterfield	Faso	Khanna
Chabot	Ferguson	Kihuen
Chu, Judy	Fitzpatrick	Kilmer
Cicilline	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Clark (MA)	Flores	King (NY)
Clarke (NY)	Fortenberry	Knight
Clay	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Cloud	Fox	Kuster (NH)
Clyburn	Frankel (FL)	Kustoff (TN)
Coffman	Frelinghuysen	Labrador
Cohen	Gabbard	LaHood
Cole	Gaetz	LaMalfa
Collins (GA)	Gallagher	Lamb
Collins (NY)	Gallego	Lamborn
Comer	Garrett	Lance
Comstock	Gianforte	Larsen (WA)
Conaway	Gibbs	Latta
Connolly	Gohmert	Lawrence
	Gomez	Lawson (FL)
	Gonzalez (TX)	Lee
	Goodlatte	Lesko
	Gosar	Levin
	Gottheimer	Lewis (GA)
	Granger	Lieu, Ted
	Graves (GA)	Lipinski
	Graves (LA)	LoBiondo
	Graves (MO)	Loeb sack
	Green, Al	Lofgren

Long	Paulsen	Sires
Loudermilk	Payne	Smith (MO)
Lowey	Pearce	Smith (NE)
Lucas	Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Luetkemeyer	Perlmutter	Smith (WA)
Luján, Ben Ray	Perry	Smucker
MacArthur	Peters	Soto
Maloney,	Peterson	Speier
Carolyn B.	Pingree	Stefanik
Maloney, Sean	Pocan	Stewart
Marchant	Poliquin	Stivers
Marino	Posey	Suozi
Marshall	Price (NC)	Swalwell (CA)
Massie	Quigley	Takano
Mast	Raskin	Tenney
Matsui	Reed	Thompson (CA)
McCarthy	Reichert	Thompson (MS)
McCaul	Rice (NY)	Thompson (PA)
McClintock	Rice (SC)	Thornberry
McCollum	Richmond	Tipton
McEachin	Roby	Titus
McGovern	Roe (TN)	Tonko
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Torres
McKinley	Rogers (KY)	Tsongas
McMorris	Rohrabacher	Turner
Rodgers	Rokita	Valadao
McNerney	Ros-Lehtinen	Vargas
McSally	Rothfus	Veasey
Meadows	Rouzer	Vela
Meeks	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Meng	Royce (CA)	Visclosky
Messer	Ruiz	Wagner
Mitchell	Ruppersberger	Walberg
Moolenaar	Rush	Walden
Mooney (WV)	Rutherford	Walker
Moore	Ryan (OH)	Walorski
Morelle	Sánchez	Wasserman
Moulton	Sanford	Schultz
Mullin	Sarbanes	Waters, Maxine
Murphy (FL)	Scalise	Watson Coleman
Nadler	Schakowsky	Weber (TX)
Napolitano	Schiff	Welch
Neal	Schneider	Westerman
Newhouse	Schrader	Wild
Norcross	Schweikert	Williams
Norman	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Nunes	Scott, Austin	Wilson (SC)
O'Halleran	Scott, David	Wittman
O'Rourke	Sensenbrenner	Womack
Olson	Serrano	Woodall
Palazzo	Sessions	Yarmuth
Pallone	Sewell (AL)	Yoder
Palmer	Sherman	Yoho
Panetta	Shimkus	Young (AK)
Pascarell	Simpson	Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—62

Arrington	Hultgren	Rooney, Francis
Barletta	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney, Thomas
Black	Johnson, E. B.	J.
Blackburn	Jones (NC)	Rosen
Blum	Keating	Roskam
Blumenauer	Kind	Ross
Capuano	Kinzinger	Russell
Cheney	Langevin	Scanlon
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Lewis (MN)	Shuster
Crowley	Love	Sinema
Denham	Lowenthal	Smith (TX)
Ellison	Lujan Grisham,	Taylor
Eshoo	M.	Trott
Fudge	Lynch	Upton
Garamendi	Noem	Walters, Mimi
Gowdy	Nolan	Walz
Green, Gene	Pittenger	Webster (FL)
Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)	Wenstrup
Hanabusa	Polis	Zeldin
Hastings	Ratcliffe	
Hudson	Renacci	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1621

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2200) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 7, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 487]

YEAS—368

Abraham	Conaway	Graves (GA)
Adams	Connolly	Graves (LA)
Aderholt	Cook	Graves (MO)
Aguliar	Cooper	Green, Al
Allen	Correa	Griffith
Amodei	Costa	Grijalva
Babin	Costello (PA)	Grothman
Bacon	Courtney	Guthrie
Balderson	Cramer	Handel
Banks (IN)	Crawford	Harper
Barr	Crist	Harris
Barragán	Cuellar	Hartzler
Barton	Culberson	Heck
Bass	Cummings	Hensarling
Beatty	Curbelo (FL)	Hern
Bera	Curtis	Herrera Beutler
Bergman	Davidson	Hice, Jody B.
Bilirakis	Davis (CA)	Higgins (LA)
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Danny	Higgins (NY)
Bishop (MI)	Davis, Rodney	Hill
Bishop (UT)	DeFazio	Himes
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Holding
Bonamici	Delaney	Hollingsworth
Bost	DeLauro	Hoyer
Boyle, Brendan	DeBene	Huffman
F.	Demings	Huizenga
Brady (PA)	DeSaulnier	Hunter
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Hurd
Brat	Deutch	Issa
Brooks (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Jackson Lee
Brown (MD)	Dingell	Jayapal
Brownley (CA)	Doggett	Jeffries
Buchanan	Donovan	Johnson (GA)
Buck	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (LA)
Bucshon	F.	Johnson (OH)
Budd	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Jones (MI)
Bustos	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Butterfield	Dunn	Joyce (OH)
Byrne	Emmer	Kaptur
Calvert	Espallat	Katko
Carbajal	Estes (KS)	Kelly (IL)
Cárdenas	Esty (CT)	Kelly (MS)
Carson (IN)	Evans	Kelly (PA)
Carter (GA)	Faso	Kennedy
Carter (TX)	Ferguson	Khanna
Cartwright	Fitzpatrick	Kihuen
Castor (FL)	Fleischmann	Kildee
Castro (TX)	Flores	Kilmer
Chabot	Fortenberry	King (IA)
Chu, Judy	Foster	King (NY)
Cicilline	Fox	Knight
Clark (MA)	Frankel (FL)	Krishnamoorthi
Clarke (NY)	Frelinghuysen	Kuster (NH)
Clay	Gabbard	Kustoff (TN)
Cleaver	Gallagher	Labrador
Cloud	Gallgo	LaHood
Clyburn	Garrett	LaMalfa
Coffman	Gianforte	Lamb
Cohen	Gibbs	Lamborn
Cole	Gohmert	Lance
Collins (GA)	Gomez	Langevin
Collins (NY)	Gonzalez (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Comer	Goodlatte	Larson (CT)
Comstock	Gottheimer	Latta
	Granger	Lawrence

Lawson (FL)	Olson	Shimkus
Lee	Palazzo	Simpson
Lesko	Pallone	Sires
Levin	Palmer	Smith (MO)
Lewis (GA)	Panetta	Smith (NE)
Lieu, Ted	Pascarell	Smith (NJ)
Lipinski	Paulsen	Smith (WA)
LoBiondo	Payne	Smucker
Loeback	Pearce	Soto
Lofgren	Pelosi	Speier
Long	Perlmutter	Stefanik
Loudermilk	Perry	Stewart
Lowey	Peters	Stivers
Lucas	Peterson	Suozi
Luetkemeyer	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Luján, Ben Ray	Pocan	Takano
Lynch	Poliquin	Tenney
MacArthur	Posey	Thompson (CA)
Maloney,	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Carolyn B.	Quigley	Thompson (PA)
Maloney, Sean	Raskin	Thornberry
Marchant	Reed	
Marino	Reichert	
Marshall	Rice (NY)	
Mast	Rice (SC)	
Matsui	Richmond	
McCarthy	Roby	
McCaul	Roe (TN)	
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	
McEachin	Rohrabacher	
McGovern	Rokita	
McHenry	Ros-Lehtinen	
McKinley	Rothfus	
McMorris	Rouzer	
Rodgers	Roybal-Allard	
McNerney	Royce (CA)	
McSally	Ruiz	
Meadows	Ruppersberger	
Meeks	Rush	
Meng	Rutherford	
Messer	Ryan (OH)	
Mitchell	Sánchez	
Moolenaar	Sarbanes	
Mooney (WV)	Scalise	
Moore	Scanlon	
Morelle	Schakowsky	
Moulton	Schiff	
Mullin	Schneider	
Murphy (FL)	Schrader	
Nadler	Schweikert	
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	
Neal	Scott, Austin	
Newhouse	Scott, David	
Norcross	Sensenbrenner	
Norman	Serrano	
Nunes	Sessions	
O'Halleran	Sewell (AL)	
O'Rourke	Sherman	

NAYS—7

Amash	Gaetz	Sanford
Biggs	Gosar	
Brooks (AL)	Massie	

NOT VOTING—57

Arrington	Hudson	Rooney, Francis
Barletta	Hultgren	Rooney, Thomas
Black	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Blackburn	Johnson, E. B.	Rosen
Blum	Jones (NC)	Roskam
Blumenauer	Keating	Ross
Capuano	Kind	Russell
Cheney	Kinzinger	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Lewis (MN)	Shuster
Denham	Love	Sinema
Ellison	Lowenthal	Smith (TX)
Engel	Lujan Grisham,	Taylor
Eshoo	M.	Trott
Fudge	Noem	Upton
Garamendi	Nolan	Walters, Mimi
Gowdy	Pittenger	Walz
Green, Gene	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)
Gutiérrez	Polis	Wenstrup
Hanabusa	Ratcliffe	Zeldin
Hastings	Renacci	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1624

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.

TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1023) to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 332, nays 43, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 488]

YEAS—332

Abraham	Costello (PA)	Higgins (NY)
Adams	Courtney	Hill
Aderholt	Cramer	Himes
Aguilar	Crawford	Holding
Allen	Crist	Hollingsworth
Amodei	Cuellar	Hoyer
Babin	Culberson	Huffman
Bacon	Cummings	Huizenga
Balderson	Curbelo (FL)	Hurd
Banks (IN)	Curtis	Issa
Barr	Davis (CA)	Jackson Lee
Barragán	Davis, Danny	Jayapal
Barton	Davis, Rodney	Jeffries
Bass	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Beatty	DeGette	Johnson (OH)
Bera	Delaney	Johnson, Sam
Bergman	DeLauro	Jones (MI)
Beyer	DeBene	Joyce (OH)
Bilirakis	Demings	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	DeSaulnier	Katko
Bishop (UT)	Deutch	Kelly (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)
Bonamici	Dingell	Kelly (PA)
Bost	Doggett	Kennedy
Boyle, Brendan	Donovan	Khanna
F.	Doyle, Michael	Kihuen
Brady (PA)	F.	Kildee
Brady (TX)	Duffy	Kilmer
Brooks (IN)	Dunn	King (IA)
Brown (MD)	Emmer	King (NY)
Brownley (CA)	Engel	Knight
Buchanan	Españillat	Krishnamoorthi
Bucshon	Estes (KS)	Kuster (NH)
Burgess	Esty (CT)	Kustoff (TN)
Bustos	Evans	Labrador
Butterfield	Faso	LaHood
Byrne	Ferguson	LaMalfa
Calvert	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Carbajal	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Cárdenas	Flores	Lance
Carson (IN)	Fortenberry	Langevin
Carter (GA)	Foster	Larsen (WA)
Carter (TX)	Fox	Larson (CT)
Cartwright	Frankel (FL)	Latta
Castor (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Gabbard	Lawson (FL)
Chabot	Gallego	Lee
Chu, Judy	Gianforte	Lesko
Cicilline	Gibbs	Levin
Clark (MA)	Gomez	Lewis (GA)
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez (TX)	Lieu, Ted
Clay	Goodlatte	Lipinski
Cleaver	Gottheimer	LoBiondo
Clyburn	Graves (GA)	Loeb
Coffman	Graves (MO)	Lofgren
Cohen	Green, Al	Long
Cole	Grijalva	Lowey
Collins (GA)	Grothman	Lucas
Collins (NY)	Guthrie	Luetkemeyer
Comstock	Handel	Luján, Ben Ray
Connolly	Harper	Lynch
Cook	Hartzer	MacArthur
Cooper	Heck	Maloney,
Correa	Hensarling	Carolyn B.
Costa	Herrera Beutler	Maloney, Sean

Marchant	Quigley	Speier
Marino	Raskin	Stefanik
Mast	Reed	Stewart
Matsui	Reichert	Stivers
McCarthy	Rice (NY)	Suozzi
McCaul	Rice (SC)	Swalwell (CA)
McCollum	Richmond	Takano
McEachin	Roby	Tenney
McGovern	Roe (TN)	Thompson (CA)
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
McKinley	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
McMorris	Rohrabacher	Tipton
Rodgers	Rokita	Titus
McNerney	Ros-Lehtinen	Tonko
McSally	Rothfus	Torres
Meeks	Rouzer	Tsongas
Meng	Roybal-Allard	Turner
Messer	Royce (CA)	Ruiz
Mitchell	Ruppersberger	Vargas
Moolenaar	Rush	Veasey
Moore	Rutherford	Vela
Morelle	Ryan (OH)	Velázquez
Moulton	Sánchez	Visclosky
Mullin	Sarbanes	Wagner
Murphy (FL)	Scalise	Walberg
Nadler	Scanlon	Walden
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Walker
Neal	Schiff	Walorski
Newhouse	Schneider	Wasserman
Norcross	Schrader	Schultz
Nunes	Schweikert	Waters, Maxine
O'Halleran	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
O'Rourke	Scott, David	Weber (TX)
Olson	Sensenbrenner	Welch
Palazzo	Serrano	Westerman
Pallone	Sessions	Wild
Panetta	Sewell (AL)	Williams
Pascrell	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Paulsen	Shimkus	Wilson (SC)
Payne	Simpson	Wittman
Pelosi	Sires	Womack
Perlmutter	Smith (MO)	Woodall
Peters	Smith (NE)	Yarmuth
Peterson	Smith (NJ)	Yoder
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Young (AK)
Pocan	Smucker	Young (IA)
Poliquin	Soto	
Price (NC)		

NAYS—43

Amash	Gallagher	Massie
Biggs	Garrett	McClintock
Bishop (MI)	Gohmert	Meadows
Brat	Gosar	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (AL)	Granger	Norman
Buck	Griffith	Palmer
Budd	Harris	Pearce
Cloud	Hern	Perry
Comer	Hice, Jody B.	Posey
Conaway	Higgins (LA)	Sanford
Davidson	Hunter	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	Jordan	Yoho
Duncan (TN)	Loudermilk	
Gaetz	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—57

Arrington	Hudson	Rooney, Francis
Barletta	Hultgren	Rooney, Thomas
Black	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Blackburn	Johnson, E. B.	Rosen
Blum	Jones (NC)	Roskam
Blumenauer	Keating	Ross
Capuano	Kind	Russell
Cheney	Kinzing	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Lewis (MN)	Shuster
Denham	Love	Sinema
Ellison	Lowenthal	Smith (TX)
Eshoo	Lujan Grisham,	Taylor
Fudge	M.	Trott
Garamendi	Noem	Upton
Gowdy	Nolan	Walters, Mimi
Graves (LA)	Pittenger	Walz
Green, Gene	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)
Gutiérrez	Polis	Wenstrup
Hanabusa	Ratcliffe	Zeldin
Hastings	Renacci	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1627

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.

Stated for:

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 488.

ELIE WIESEL GENOCIDE AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1158) to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 367, nays 4, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 489]

YEAS—367

Abraham	Cicilline	Emmer
Adams	Clark (MA)	Engel
Aderholt	Clarke (NY)	Españillat
Aguilar	Clay	Estes (KS)
Allen	Cleaver	Esty (CT)
Amodei	Cloud	Evans
Babin	Clyburn	Faso
Bacon	Coffman	Ferguson
Balderson	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Banks (IN)	Cole	Fleischmann
Barr	Collins (GA)	Flores
Barragán	Collins (NY)	Fortenberry
Barton	Comer	Foster
Bass	Comstock	Fox
Beatty	Conaway	Frankel (FL)
Bera	Connolly	Frelinghuysen
Bergman	Cook	Gabbard
Beyer	Cooper	Gaetz
Bilirakis	Correa	Gallagher
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Gallego
Bishop (MI)	Costello (PA)	Garrett
Bishop (UT)	Courtney	Gianforte
Blunt Rochester	Cramer	Gibbs
Bonamici	Crawford	Gohmert
Bost	Crist	Gomez
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar	Gonzalez (TX)
F.	Culberson	Goodlatte
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Gottheimer
Brady (TX)	Curbelo (FL)	Granger
Brat	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Brooks (AL)	Davidson	Graves (MO)
Brooks (IN)	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Brown (MD)	Davis, Danny	Griffith
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Rodney	Grijalva
Buchanan	DeFazio	Grothman
Buck	DeGette	Guthrie
Bucshon	Delaney	Handel
Budd	DeLauro	Harper
Burgess	DeBene	Harris
Bustos	Demings	Hartzer
Butterfield	DeSaulnier	Heck
Byrne	DesJarlais	Hensarling
Calvert	Deutch	Hern
Carbajal	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Cárdenas	Dingell	Hice, Jody B.
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Higgins (LA)
Carter (GA)	Donovan	Higgins (NY)
Carter (TX)	Doyle, Michael	Hill
Cartwright	F.	Himes
Castor (FL)	Duffy	Holding
Castro (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Hollingsworth
Chabot	Duncan (TN)	Hoyer
Chu, Judy	Dunn	Huffman

Huizenga McGovern
Hunter McHenry
Hurd McKinley
Issa McMorris
Jackson Lee Rodgers
Jayapal McNeerney
Jeffries McSally
Johnson (GA) Meadows
Johnson (LA) Meeks
Johnson (OH) Meng
Johnson, Sam Messer
Jones (MI) Mitchell
Jordan Moolenaar
Joyce (OH) Mooney (WV)
Kaptur Moore
Katko Morelle
Kelly (IL) Moulton
Kelly (MS) Mullin
Kelly (PA) Murphy (FL)
Kennedy Nadler
Khanna Napolitano
Kihuen Neal
Kildee Newhouse
Kilmer Norcross
King (IA) Norman
King (NY) Nunes
Knight O'Halleran
Krishnamoorthi O'Rourke
Kuster (NH) Olson
Kustoff (TN) Palazzo
Labrador Pallone
LaHood Palmer
LaMalfa Panetta
Lamb Pascarell
Lamborn Paulsen
Lance Payne
Langevin Pearce
Larsen (WA) Pelosi
Latta Perlmutter
Lawrence Perry
Lawson (FL) Peters
Lee Peterson
Lesko Pingree
Levin Pocan
Lewis (GA) Poliquin
Lieu, Ted Posey
Lipinski Price (NC)
LoBiondo Quigley
Loeb sack Raskin
Lofgren Reed
Long Rice (NY)
Loudermilk Rice (SC)
Lowey Richmond
Lucas Roby
Luetkemeyer Roe (TN)
Luján, Ben Ray Rogers (AL)
Lynch Rogers (KY)
MacArthur Rohrabacher
Maloney, Rokita
Carolyn B. Ros-Lehtinen
Maloney, Sean Rothfus
Marchant Rouzer
Marino Roybal-Allard
Marshall Royce (CA)
Mast Ruiz
Matsui Ruppertsberger
McCarthy Rush
McCauley Rutherford
McClintock Ryan (OH)
McCollum Sanchez
McEachin Sanford

NAYS—4

Amash Gosar
Biggs Massie

NOT VOTING—61

Arrington Hultgren
Barletta Jenkins (KS)
Black Johnson, E. B.
Blackburn Jones (NC)
Blum Keating
Blumenauer Kind
Capuano Kinzinger
Cheney Larson (CT)
Crowley Lewis (MN)
Dinham Love
Ellison Lowenthal
Eshoo Lujan Grisham,
Fudge M.
Garamendi Noem
Gowdy Nolan
Graves (GA) Pittenger
Green, Gene Poe (TX)
Gutiérrez Poliss
Hanabusa Ratcliffe
Hastings Reichert
Hudson Renacci

Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Meng
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Ryan (OH)
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1631

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.

PROTECTING GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN VULNERABLE SETTINGS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1580) to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 5, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 490]

YEAS—362

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Allen
Amodei
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Ciocline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harper
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Españillat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harper

Harris
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sanford
Sensenbrenner
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NAYS—5

Amash Gohmert
Biggs Massie

NOT VOTING—65

Arrington
Barletta
Barton
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Dinham
Ellison
Eshoo
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Handel
Hartzler
Hastings
Hudson
Hultgren
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger
LaMalfa
Lewis (MN)
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.
Rosen
Roskam

Ross	Taylor	Walz
Russell	Trott	Webster (FL)
Shea-Porter	Upton	Wenstrup
Shuster	Velázquez	Zeldin
Sinema	Walker	
Smith (TX)	Walters, Mimi	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1634

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.

Stated for:

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday December 21, 2018, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 490. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1862) to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to modify the criteria for determining whether countries are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 370, nays 0, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 491]

YEAS—370

Abraham	Brownley (CA)	Connolly
Adams	Buchanan	Cook
Aderholt	Buck	Cooper
Aguilar	Bucshon	Correa
Allen	Budd	Costa
Amash	Burgess	Costello (PA)
Amodei	Bustos	Courtney
Babin	Butterfield	Cramer
Bacon	Byrne	Crawford
Balderson	Calvert	Crist
Banks (IN)	Carbajal	Cuellar
Barr	Cárdenas	Culberson
Barragán	Carson (IN)	Cummings
Barton	Carter (GA)	Curbelo (FL)
Bass	Carter (TX)	Curtis
Beatty	Cartwright	Davidson
Bera	Castor (FL)	Davis (CA)
Bergman	Castro (TX)	Davis, Danny
Beyer	Chabot	Davis, Rodney
Biggs	Chu, Judy	DeFazio
Bilirakis	Cicilline	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Delaney
Bishop (MI)	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
Bishop (UT)	Clay	DeBene
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Demings
Bonamici	Cloud	DeSaulnier
Bost	Clyburn	DesJarlais
Boyle, Brendan	Coffman	Deutch
F.	Cohen	Diaz-Balart
Brady (PA)	Cole	Dingell
Brady (TX)	Collins (GA)	Doggett
Brat	Collins (NY)	Donovan
Brooks (AL)	Comer	Doyle, Michael
Brooks (IN)	Comstock	F.
Brown (MD)	Conaway	Duffy

Duncan (SC)	Lamborn	Richmond
Duncan (TN)	Lance	Roby
Dunn	Langevin	Roe (TN)
Emmer	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (AL)
Engel	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Espaillet	Latita	Rohrabacher
Estes (KS)	Lawrence	Rokita
Esty (CT)	Lawson (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Evans	Lee	Rothfus
Faso	Lesko	Rouzer
Ferguson	Levin	Roybal-Allard
Fitzpatrick	Lewis (GA)	Royce (CA)
Fleischmann	Lieu, Ted	Ruiz
Flores	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Fortenberry	LoBiondo	Rush
Foster	Loeb sack	Rutherford
Fox	Loftgren	Ryan (OH)
Frankel (FL)	Long	Sanchez
Frelinghuysen	Loudermilk	Sanford
Gabbard	Lucas	Sarbanes
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Scalise
Gallagher	Luján, Ben Ray	Scanlon
Gallego	Lynch	Schakowsky
Garrett	MacArthur	Schiff
Gianforte	Maloney,	Schneider
Gibbs	Carolyn B.	Schrader
Gohmert	Maloney, Sean	Schweikert
Gomez	Marchant	Scott (VA)
Gonzalez (TX)	Marino	Scott, Austin
Goodlatte	Marshall	Scott, David
Gosar	Massie	Sensenbrenner
Gottheimer	Mast	Serrano
Granger	Matsui	Sessions
Graves (GA)	McCarthy	Sewell (AL)
Graves (LA)	McCaul	Sherman
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Shimkus
Green, Al	McCollum	Simpson
Griffith	McEachin	Sires
Grijalva	McGovern	Smith (MO)
Grothman	McKinley	Smith (NE)
Guthrie	McMorris	Smith (NJ)
Handel	Rodgers	Smith (WA)
Harper	McNerney	Smucker
Harris	McSally	Soto
Hartzler	Meadows	Speier
Heck	Meeks	Stefanik
Hensarling	Meng	Stewart
Hern	Messer	Stivers
Herrera Beutler	Mitchell	Suozzi
Hice, Jody B.	Moolenaar	Swalwell (CA)
Higgins (LA)	Mooney (WV)	Takano
Higgins (NY)	Moore	Tenney
Hill	Morelle	Thompson (CA)
Himes	Moulton	Thompson (MS)
Holding	Mullin	Thompson (PA)
Hollingsworth	Murphy (FL)	Thornberry
Hoyer	Nadler	Tipton
Huffman	Napolitano	Titus
Huizenga	Neal	Tonko
Hunter	Newhouse	Torres
Hurd	Norcross	Tsongas
Jackson Lee	Norman	Turner
Jayapal	Nunes	Valadao
Jeffries	O'Halloran	Vargas
Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke	Veasey
Johnson (LA)	Olson	Vela
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Visclosky
Johnson, Sam	Pallone	Wagner
Jones (MI)	Palmer	Walberg
Jordan	Panetta	Walden
Joyce (OH)	Pascarell	Walorski
Kaptur	Paulsen	Wasserman
Katko	Payne	Schultz
Kelly (IL)	Pearce	Waters, Maxine
Kelly (MS)	Pelosi	Watson Coleman
Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter	Weber (TX)
Kennedy	Perry	Welch
Khanna	Peters	Westerman
Kihuen	Peterson	Wild
Kildee	Pingree	Williams
Kilmer	Pocan	Wilson (FL)
King (NY)	Poliquin	Wilson (SC)
Knight	Posey	Wittman
Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)	Womack
Kuster (NH)	Quigley	Woodall
Kustoff (TN)	Raskin	Yarmuth
Labrador	Reed	Yoder
LaHood	Reichert	Yoho
LaMalfa	Rice (NY)	Young (AK)
Lamb	Rice (SC)	Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—62

Arrington	Cheney	Gowdy
Barletta	Crowley	Green, Gene
Black	Denham	Gutiérrez
Blackburn	Ellison	Hanabusa
Blum	Eshoo	Hastings
Blumenauer	Fudge	Hudson
Capuano	Garamendi	Hultgren

Issa	Noem	Shuster
Jenkins (KS)	Nolan	Sinema
Johnson, E. B.	Pittenger	Smith (TX)
Jones (NC)	Poe (TX)	Taylor
Keating	Polis	Trott
Kind	Ratcliffe	Upton
King (IA)	Renacci	Velázquez
Kinzinger	Rooney, Francis	Walker
Lewis (MN)	Rooney, Thomas	Walters, Mimi
Love	J.	Walz
Lowenthal	Rosen	Webster (FL)
Lowey	Roskam	Wenstrup
Lujan Grisham,	Ross	Zeldin
M.	Russell	
McHenry	Shea-Porter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1638

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.

WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3247) to improve programs and activities relating to women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 352, nays 18, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 492]

YEAS—352

Abraham	Buchanan	Comer
Adams	Buck	Comstock
Aderholt	Bucshon	Conaway
Aguilar	Budd	Connolly
Allen	Burgess	Cook
Amodei	Bustos	Cooper
Babin	Butterfield	Correa
Bacon	Byrne	Costa
Balderson	Calvert	Costello (PA)
Banks (IN)	Carbajal	Courtney
Barr	Cárdenas	Cramer
Barragán	Carson (IN)	Crawford
Barton	Carter (GA)	Crist
Bass	Carter (TX)	Cuellar
Beatty	Cartwright	Culberson
Bera	Castor (FL)	Cummings
Bergman	Castro (TX)	Curbelo (FL)
Beyer	Chabot	Curtis
Bishop (GA)	Chu, Judy	Davidson
Bishop (MI)	Cicilline	Davis (CA)
Bishop (UT)	Clark (MA)	Davis, Danny
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Rodney
Bonamici	Clay	DeFazio
Bost	Cleaver	DeGette
Boyle, Brendan	Cloud	Delaney
F.	Clyburn	DeLauro
Brady (PA)	Coffman	DeBene
Brady (TX)	Cohen	Demings
Brooks (IN)	Cole	DeSaulnier
Brown (MD)	Collins (GA)	DesJarlais
Brownley (CA)	Collins (NY)	Deutch

Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Espallat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn

Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley
McCaul
McCormack
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascarella
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)

NAYS—18

Amash
Biggs
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Duncan (TN)
Gaetz

Garrett
Gohmert
Gosar
Harris
Hunter
King (IA)

Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

Labrador
LaMalfa
Massie
McClintock
Rohrabacher
Rokita

Arrington
Barletta
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Denham
Ellison
Eshoo
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Graves (LA)
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Hudson

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1643

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.

NUCLEAR ENERGY INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 512) to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy, 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 Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 10, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 493]

YEAS—361

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (IN)

Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Ceballos
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole

Rooney, Thomas J.
Rosen
Roskam
Ross
Russell
Scalise
Shea-Porter
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (TX)
Taylor
Trott
Upton
Velázquez
Walker
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Zeldin

Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier

DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Espallat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foss
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)

Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley
McCaul
McCormack
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascarella
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin

NAYS—10

Amash
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Grijalva

Harris
Huffman
Johnson (GA)
Massie

Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

McClintock
Schakowsky

NOT VOTING—61

Arrington	Jenkins (KS)	Roskam
Barletta	Johnson, E. B.	Ross
Black	Jones (NC)	Russell
Blackburn	Keating	Sarbanes
Blum	Kind	Scalise
Blumenauer	Kinzing	Shea-Porter
Capuano	Lewis (MN)	Shuster
Cheney	Love	Sinema
Crowley	Lowenthal	Smith (TX)
Denham	Lujan Grisham,	Taylor
Ellison	M.	Trott
Eshoo	Noem	Upton
Fudge	Nolan	Velázquez
Garamendi	Pittenger	Walker
Gowdy	Poe (TX)	Walters, Mimi
Green, Gene	Polis	Walz
Gutiérrez	Ratcliffe	Webster (FL)
Hanabusa	Renacci	Wenstrup
Hastings	Rooney, Francis	Zeldin
Hudson	Rooney, Thomas	
Hultgren	J.	
Issa	Rosen	

□ 1646

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.

ALASKA REMOTE GENERATOR RELIABILITY AND PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1934) to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, and for other purposes, 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 Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 171, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 494]

YEAS—202

Abraham	Cole	Frelinghuysen
Aderholt	Collins (GA)	Gabbard
Allen	Collins (NY)	Gallagher
Amodei	Comer	Garrett
Babin	Comstock	Gianforte
Bacon	Conaway	Gibbs
Balderson	Cook	Gohmert
Banks (IN)	Costa	Goodlatte
Barr	Costello (PA)	Gosar
Barton	Cramer	Granger
Bergman	Crawford	Graves (GA)
Beyer	Culberson	Graves (LA)
Biggs	Curbelo (FL)	Graves (MO)
Bilirakis	Curtis	Griffith
Bishop (MI)	Davidson	Grothman
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Guthrie
Bost	DesJarlais	Handel
Brady (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Harper
Brat	Donovan	Hartzler
Brooks (IN)	Duffy	Hensarling
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Hern
Buck	Duncan (TN)	Herrera Beutler
Bucshon	Dunn	Hice, Jody B.
Budd	Emmer	Higgins (LA)
Burgess	Estes (KS)	Hill
Byrne	Faso	Holding
Calvert	Ferguson	Hollingsworth
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Huizenga
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Hunter
Chabot	Flores	Hurd
Cloud	Fortenberry	Johnson (LA)
Coffman	Fox	Johnson (OH)

Johnson, Sam	Meadows	Scott, Austin
Jordan	Messer	Sensenbrenner
Joyce (OH)	Mitchell	Sessions
Katko	Moolenaar	Shimkus
Kelly (MS)	Mooney (WV)	Simpson
Kelly (PA)	Mullin	Smith (MO)
King (IA)	Newhouse	Smith (NE)
King (NY)	Norman	Smith (NJ)
Knight	Nunes	Smucker
Kustoff (TN)	O'Halleran	Stefanik
Labrador	Olson	Stewart
LaHood	Palazzo	Stivers
LaMalfa	Palmer	Tenney
Lamborn	Paulsen	Thompson (PA)
Lance	Pearce	Thornberry
Latta	Perry	Tipton
Lesko	Peterson	Trott
LoBiondo	Poliquin	Turner
Long	Posey	Valadao
Loudermilk	Reed	Wagner
Lucas	Reichert	Walberg
Luetkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Walden
MacArthur	Roby	Walker
Marchant	Roe (TN)	Walorski
Marino	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Westerman
Massie	Rohrabacher	Williams
Mast	Rokita	Wilson (SC)
McCarthy	Ros-Lehtinen	Wittman
McCaul	Rothfus	Womack
McClintock	Rouzer	Woodall
McHenry	Royce (CA)	Yoder
McKinley	Ruiz	Yoho
McMorris	Rutherford	Young (AK)
Rodgers	Schrader	Young (IA)
McSally	Schweikert	

NAYS—171

Adams	Gaetz	Neal
Aguilar	Gallego	Norcross
Amash	Gomez	O'Rourke
Barragán	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Bass	Gottheimer	Panetta
Beatty	Green, Al	Pascarell
Bera	Grijalva	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Harris	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Heck	Peters
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Himes	Pocan
F.	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Huffman	Quigley
Brooks (AL)	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Brownley (CA)	Jeffries	Richmond
Bustos	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Jones (MI)	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Kaptur	Rush
Cárdenas	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	Kennedy	Sánchez
Cartwright	Khanna	Sanford
Castor (FL)	Kihuen	Sarbanes
Castro (TX)	Kildee	Scanlon
Chu, Judy	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kuster (NH)	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Clay	Langevin	Scott, David
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Cohen	Lawrence	Sherman
Connolly	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Cooper	Lee	Smith (WA)
Correa	Levin	Soto
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Speier
Crist	Lieu, Ted	Suozzi
Cuellar	Lipinski	Swalwell (CA)
Cummings	Loeb	Takano
Davis (CA)	Loeb	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Danny	Lofgren	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Lowey	Titus
DeGette	Luján, Ben Ray	Tonko
Delaney	Lynch	Torres
DeLauro	Maloney,	Tsongas
DelBene	Carolyn B.	Vargas
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Veasey
DeSaulnier	Matsui	Vela
Deutch	McCollum	Visclosky
Dingell	McEachin	Wasserman
Doggett	McGovern	Schultz
Doyle, Michael	McNerney	Waters, Maxine
F.	Meeke	Watson Coleman
Engel	Meng	Welch
Españillat	Moore	Wild
Esty (CT)	Morelle	Wilson (FL)
Evans	Moulton	Yarmuth
Foster	Murphy (FL)	
Frankel (FL)	Nadler	
	Napolitano	

NOT VOTING—59

Arrington	Issa	Rooney, Thomas
Barletta	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Black	Johnson, E. B.	Rosen
Blackburn	Jones (NC)	Roskam
Blum	Keating	Ross
Blumenauer	Kind	Russell
Capuano	Kinzing	Scalise
Cheney	Lewis (MN)	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Love	Shuster
Denham	Lowenthal	Sinema
Ellison	Lujan Grisham,	Smith (TX)
Eshoo	M.	Taylor
Fudge	Noem	Upton
Garamendi	Nolan	Velázquez
Gowdy	Pelosi	Walters, Mimi
Green, Gene	Pittenger	Walz
Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)
Hanabusa	Polis	Wenstrup
Hastings	Ratcliffe	Zeldin
Hudson	Renacci	
Hultgren	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1650

Messrs. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and KENNEDY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

9/11 MEMORIAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 6287) to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, 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 California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 3, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]

YEAS—371

Abraham	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot
Adams	F.	Chu, Judy
Aderholt	Brady (PA)	Cicilline
Aguilar	Brady (TX)	Clark (MA)
Allen	Brat	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Clay
Babin	Brooks (IN)	Cleaver
Bacon	Brown (MD)	Cloud
Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Clyburn
Banks (IN)	Buchanan	Coffman
Barr	Buck	Cohen
Barragán	Bucshon	Cole
Barton	Budd	Collins (GA)
Bass	Burgess	Collins (NY)
Beatty	Bustos	Comer
Bera	Butterfield	Comstock
Bergman	Byrne	Conaway
Beyer	Calvert	Connolly
Biggs	Carbajal	Cook
Bilirakis	Cárdenas	Cooper
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Correa
Bishop (MI)	Carter (GA)	Costa
Bishop (UT)	Carter (TX)	Costello (PA)
Blunt Rochester	Cartwright	Courtney
Bonamici	Castor (FL)	Cramer
Bost	Castro (TX)	Crawford

Crist	Katko	Pingree	Woodall	Yoder	Young (AK)	Crist	Kelly (MS)	Posey
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Pocan	Yarmuth	Yoho	Young (IA)	Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)
Culberson	Kelly (MS)	Poliquin				Culberson	Kennedy	Quigley
Cummings	Kelly (PA)	Posey		NAYS—3		Cummings	Khanna	Raskin
Curbelo (FL)	Kennedy	Price (NC)	Amash	Massie	Sanford	Curbelo (FL)	Kihuen	Reed
Curtis	Khanna	Quigley				Curtis	Kildee	Reichert
Davidson	Kihuen	Raskin		NOT VOTING—58		Davidson	Kilmer	Rice (NY)
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Reed	Arrington	Hultgren	Renacci	Davis (CA)	King (IA)	Richmond
Davis, Danny	Kilmer	Reichert	Barletta	Issa	Rooney, Francis	Davis, Danny	King (NY)	Roby
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Rice (NY)	Black	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney, Thomas J.	Davis, Rodney	Knight	Roe (TN)
DeFazio	King (NY)	Rice (SC)	Blackburn	Johnson, E. B.	Rosen	DeFazio	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (AL)
DeGette	Knight	Richmond	Blum	Jones (NC)	Roskam	DeGette	Kuster (NH)	Rogers (KY)
Delaney	Krishnamoorthi	Roby	Blumenauer	Keating	Ross	Delaney	Kustoff (TN)	Rohrabacher
DeLauro	Kuster (NH)	Roe (TN)	Capuano	Kind	Russell	DeLauro	Labrador	Rokita
DelBene	Kustoff (TN)	Rogers (AL)	Cheney	Kinzinger	Shea-Porter	DelBene	LaHood	Ros-Lehtinen
Demings	Labrador	Rogers (KY)	Crowley	Lewis (MN)	Shuster	Demings	LaMalfa	Rothfus
DeSaulnier	LaHood	Rohrabacher	Denham	Love	Sinema	DeSaulnier	Lamb	Rouzer
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Rokita	Ellison	Lowenthal	Smith (TX)	DesJarlais	Lamborn	Roybal-Allard
Deutch	Lamb	Ros-Lehtinen	Eshoo	Lujan Grisham, M.	Taylor	Deutch	Lance	Royce (CA)
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Rothfus	Fudge	Noem	Upton	Diaz-Balart	Langevin	Ruiz
Dingell	Lance	Rouzer	Garamendi	Nolan	Velázquez	Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Langevin	Roybal-Allard	Gowdy	Pelosi	Walters, Mimi	Doggett	Larson (CT)	Rush
Donovan	Larsen (WA)	Royce (CA)	Green, Gene	Pittenger	Walz	Donovan	Latta	Rutherford
Doyle, Michael F.	Larson (CT)	Ruiz	Gutiérrez	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)	Doyle, Michael F.	Lawrence	Ryan (OH)
Duffy	Lawrence	Ruppersberger	Hanabusa	Polis	Wenstrup	Duffy	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Duncan (SC)	Lawson (FL)	Rush	Hastings	Ratcliffe	Zeldin	Duncan (SC)	Lee	Sarbanes
Duncan (TN)	Lee	Rutherford	Hudson			Duncan (TN)	Lesko	Scalise
Dunn	Lesko	Ryan (OH)		□ 1656		Dunn	Levin	Scanlon
Emmer	Levin	Sánchez				Emmer	Lewis (GA)	Schakowsky
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Sarbanes				Engel	Lieu, Ted	Schiff
Espallat	Lieu, Ted	Scalise				Espallat	Lipinski	Schneider
Estes (KS)	Lipinski	Scanlon				Estes (KS)	LoBiondo	Schrader
Esty (CT)	LoBiondo	Schakowsky				Esty (CT)	Loeb sack	Schweikert
Evans	Loeb sack	Schiff				Evans	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Faso	Lofgren	Schneider				Faso	Long	Scott, Austin
Ferguson	Long	Schrader				Ferguson	Lowey	Scott, David
Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Schweikert				Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Sensenbrenner
Fleischmann	Lowey	Scott (VA)				Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Serrano
Flores	Lucas	Scott, Austin				Flores	Luján, Ben Ray	Sessions
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Scott, David				Fortenberry	Lynch	Sherman
Foster	Luján, Ben Ray	Sensenbrenner				Foster	MacArthur	Shimkus
Fox	Lynch	Serrano				Fox	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Simpson
Frankel (FL)	MacArthur	Sessions				Frankel (FL)	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Frelinghuysen	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Sewell (AL)				Frelinghuysen	Marchant	Smith (MO)
Gabbard	Carolyn B.	Sherman				Gabbard	Marino	Smith (NE)
Gaetz	Maloney, Sean	Shimkus				Gaetz	Marshall	Smith (NJ)
Gallagher	Marchant	Simpson				Gallagher	Mast	Smith (WA)
Gallego	Marino	Sires				Gallego	Matsui	Smucker
Garrett	Marshall	Smith (MO)				Gianforte	McCarthy	Soto
Gianforte	Mast	Smith (NE)				Gibbs	McCaul	Speier
Gibbs	Matsui	Smith (NJ)				Gohmert	McClintock	Stefanik
Gohmert	McCarthy	Smith (WA)				Gomez	McCollum	Stewart
Gomez	McCaul	Smucker				Gonzalez (TX)	McEachin	Stivers
Gonzalez (TX)	McClintock	Soto				Goodlatte	McGovern	Suozzi
Goodlatte	McCollum	Speier				Gosar	McHenry	Swalwell (CA)
Gosar	McEachin	Stefanik				Gottheimer	McKinley	Takano
Granger	McGovern	Stewart				Granger	McMorris	Tenney
Graves (GA)	McHenry	Stivers				Graves (GA)	Rodgers	Thompson (CA)
Graves (LA)	McKinley	Suozzi				Graves (LA)	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Graves (MO)	McMorris	Swalwell (CA)				Graves (MO)	McSally	Thompson (PA)
Green, Al	Rodgers	Takano				Green, Al	Meadows	Thornberry
Griffith	McNerney	Tenney				Griffith	Meeks	Tipton
Grijalva	McSally	Thompson (CA)				Grijalva	Meng	Titus
Grothman	Meadows	Thompson (MS)				Guthrie	Messer	Tonko
Guthrie	Meeks	Thompson (PA)				Handel	Mitchell	Torres
Handel	Meng	Thornberry				Harper	Moolenaar	Trott
Harper	Messer	Tipton				Harris	Morelle	Turner
Harris	Mitchell	Titus				Hartzler	Moulton	Valadao
Hartzler	Moolenaar	Tonko				Heck	Mullin	Vargas
Heck	Mooney (WV)	Torres				Hensarling	Murphy (FL)	Veasey
Hern	Moore	Trott				Hern	Nadler	Vela
Herrera Beutler	Morelle	Tsongas	Abraham	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano	Visclosky
Hice, Jody B.	Moulton	Turner	Adams	F.	Chu, Judy	Hice, Jody B.	Neal	Wagner
Higgins (LA)	Mullin	Valadao	Aderholt	Brady (PA)	Cicilline	Higgins (LA)	Neal	Walberg
Higgins (NY)	Murphy (FL)	Vargas	Aguilar	Brady (TX)	Clark (MA)	Higgins (NY)	Newhouse	Walden
Hill	Nadler	Veasey	Allen	Brat	Clarke (NY)	Hill	Norcross	Walker
Himes	Napolitano	Vela	Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Clay	Himes	Norman	Walorski
Holding	Neal	Visclosky	Babin	Brooks (IN)	Cleaver	Holding	Nunes	Wasserman
Hollingsworth	Newhouse	Wagner	Bacon	Brown (MD)	Cloud	Hollingsworth	O'Halleran	Schultz
Hoyer	Norcross	Walberg	Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Clyburn	Hoyer	O'Rourke	Waters, Maxine
Huffman	Norman	Walden	Buchanan	Coffman	Cohen	Huffman	Olson	Watson Coleman
Huizenga	Nunes	Walker	Buck	Coffman	Cole	Huizenga	Palazzo	Weber (TX)
Hunter	O'Halleran	Walorski	Bucshon	Cohen	Collins (GA)	Hunter	Pallone	Welch
Hurd	O'Rourke	Wasserman	Budd	Cole	Collins (NY)	Hurd	Palmer	Westerman
Jackson Lee	Olson	Schultz	Burgess	Collins (GA)	Comstock	Jackson Lee	Panetta	Wild
Jayapal	Palazzo	Waters, Maxine	Bustos	Collins (NY)	Cramer	Jayapal	Pascrell	Williams
Jeffries	Pallone	Watson Coleman	Butterfield	Comer	Costello (PA)	Jeffries	Paulsen	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Palmer	Weber (TX)	Bera	Conaway	Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Payne	Wilson (SC)
Johnson (LA)	Panetta	Welch	Bergman	Conolly	Cramer	Johnson (LA)	Pearce	Wittman
Johnson (OH)	Pascrell	Westerman	Beyer	Cook	Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Pelosi	Womack
Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Wild	Bilirakis	Cooper		Johnson, Sam	Perlmutter	Woodall
Jones (MI)	Payne	Williams	Bishop (GA)	Correa		Jones (MI)	Perry	Yarmuth
Jordan	Pearce	Wilson (FL)	Bishop (MI)	Costa		Jordan	Peters	Yoder
Joyce (OH)	Perlmutter	Wilson (SC)	Bishop (UT)	Costello (PA)		Joyce (OH)	Peterson	Yoho
Kaptur	Perry	Wittman	Blunt Rochester	Courtney		Kaptur	Pingree	Young (AK)
	Peters	Womack	Bonamici	Castor (FL)		Katko	Pocan	Young (IA)
	Peterson		Boat	Castro (TX)		Kelly (IL)	Poliquin	

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.

NATHANIEL P. REED HOBE SOUND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3456) to redesignate Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 365, nays 5, answered “present” 2, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

YEAS—365

Abraham	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Nadler	Vela
Adams	F.	Chu, Judy	Hice, Jody B.	Napolitano	Visclosky
Aderholt	Brady (PA)	Cicilline	Higgins (LA)	Neal	Wagner
Aguilar	Brady (TX)	Clark (MA)	Higgins (NY)	Newhouse	Walberg
Allen	Brat	Clarke (NY)	Hill	Norcross	Walden
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Clay	Himes	Norman	Walker
Babin	Brooks (IN)	Cleaver	Holding	Nunes	Walorski
Bacon	Brown (MD)	Cloud	Hollingsworth	O'Halleran	Wasserman
Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Clyburn	Hoyer	O'Rourke	Schultz
Banks (IN)	Buchanan	Coffman	Huffman	Olson	Waters, Maxine
Barr	Buck	Cohen	Huizenga	Palazzo	Watson Coleman
Barragán	Bucshon	Cole	Hunter	Pallone	Weber (TX)
Barton	Budd	Collins (GA)	Hurd	Palmer	Welch
Bass	Burgess	Collins (NY)	Jackson Lee	Panetta	Westerman
Beatty	Bustos	Comer	Jayapal	Pascrell	Wild
Bera	Butterfield	Comstock	Jeffries	Paulsen	Williams
Bergman	Byrne	Conaway	Johnson (GA)	Payne	Wilson (FL)
Beyer	Calvert	Connolly	Johnson (LA)	Pearce	Wilson (SC)
Bilirakis	Carbajal	Cook	Johnson (OH)	Pelosi	Wittman
Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas	Cooper	Johnson, Sam	Perlmutter	Womack
Bishop (MI)	Carson (IN)	Correa	Jones (MI)	Perry	Woodall
Bishop (UT)	Carter (GA)	Costa	Jordan	Peters	Yarmuth
Blunt Rochester	Carter (TX)	Costello (PA)	Joyce (OH)	Peterson	Yoder
Bonamici	Cartwright	Courtney	Kaptur	Pingree	Yoho
Bost	Castor (FL)	Cramer	Katko	Pocan	Young (AK)
	Castro (TX)	Crawford	Kelly (IL)	Poliquin	Young (IA)

NAYS—5

Amash Grothman Mooney (WV)
Biggs Massie

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Rice (SC) Sanford

NOT VOTING—60

Arrington Hultgren Rooney, Francis
Barletta Issa Rooney, Thomas
Black Jenkins (KS) J.
Blackburn Johnson, E. B. Rosen
Blum Jones (NC) Roskam
Blumenauer Keating Ross
Capuano Kind Russell
Cheney Kinzinger Shea-Porter
Crowley Lewis (MN) Shuster
Denham Loudermilk Sinema
Ellison Love Smith (TX)
Eshoo Lowenthal Taylor
Fudge Lujan Grisham, Tsongas
Garamendi M. Upton
Garrett Noem Velázquez
Gowdy Nolan Walters, Mimi
Green, Gene Pittenger Walz
Gutiérrez Poe (TX) Webster (FL)
Hanabusa Polis Wenstrup
Hastings Ratcliffe Zeldin
Hudson Renacci

□ 1700

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.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPETITION AND EXTENSION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7388) to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 148, nays 226, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—148

Abraham Cloud Goodlatte
Aderholt Coffman Granger
Allen Cole Graves (GA)
Amodei Collins (GA) Griffith
Babin Collins (NY) Grothman
Bacon Comstock Guthrie
Balderson Cook Handel
Banks (IN) Cramer Harris
Barr Culberson Hartzler
Barton Curtis Hensarling
Bergman Davidson Herrera Beutler
Bishop (UT) Davis, Rodney Hice, Jody B.
Bost DesJarlais Higgins (LA)
Brady (TX) Duffy Hill
Brat Duncan (SC) Holding
Brooks (IN) Dunn Huizenga
Buchanan Emmer Hunter
Bucshon Estes (KS) Hurd
Budd Faso Johnson (OH)
Burgess Ferguson Johnson, Sam
Byrne Flores Jordan
Calvert Fortenberry Katko
Carter (GA) Gianforte Kelly (MS)
Carter (TX) Gibbs Kelly (PA)
Chabot Gohmert Knight

Kustoff (TN) Labrador
Mooney (WV) Newhouse
Nunes LaHood
Olson LaMalfa
Paulsen Lamborn
Pearce Latta
Perry Long
Peterson Loudermilk
Poliquin Luetkemeyer
Posey MacArthur
Reed Marchant
Reichert Marino
Rice (SC) Massie
Robby Mast
Roe (TN) McCarthy
Rogers (AL) McCaul
Rogers (KY) McClintock
Rokita McHenry
Rothfus McKinley
Rouzer McMorris
Royce (CA) Rodgers
Sanford McSally
Scalise Meadows
Schweikert Messer
Scott, Austin Moolenaar

NAYS—226

Adams Fleischmann
Aguilar Poster
Amash Foss
Barragán Frankel (FL)
Bass Frelinghuysen
Beatty Gabbard
Bera Gaetz
Beyer Gallagher
Biggs Gallego
Bilirakis Garrett
Bishop (GA) Gomez
Bishop (MI) Gonzalez (TX)
Blunt Rochester Gosar
Bonamici Gottheimer
Boyle, Brendan Graves (LA)
F. Graves (MO)
Brady (PA) Green, Al
Brooks (AL) Grijalva
Brown (MD) Harper
Brownley (CA) Heck
Buck Hern
Bustos Higgins (NY)
Butterfield Himes
Carbajal Hollingsworth
Cárdenas Hoyer
Carson (IN) Huffman
Cartwright Jackson Lee
Castor (FL) Jayapal
Castro (TX) Jeffries
Chu, Judy Johnson (GA)
Cicilline Johnson (LA)
Clark (MA) Jones (MI)
Clarke (NY) Joyce (OH)
Clay Kaptur
Cleaver Kelly (IL)
Clyburn Kennedy
Cohen Khanna
Comer Kihuen
Conaway Kildee
Connolly Kilmer
Cooper King (IA)
Correa King (NY)
Costa Krishnamoorthi
Costello (PA) Kuster (NH)
Courtney Lamb
Crawford Lance
Crist Langevin
Cuellar Larsen (WA)
Cummings Larson (CT)
Curbelo (FL) Lawrence
Davis (CA) Lawson (FL)
Davis, Danny Lee
DeFazio Lesko
DeGette Levin
Delaney Lewis (GA)
DeLauro Lieu, Ted
DeBene Lipinski
Demings LoBiondo
DeSaulnier Loebbeck
Deutch Lofgren
Diaz-Balart Lowey
Dingell Lucas
Doggett Luján, Ben Ray
Donovan Lynch
Doyle, Michael Maloney,
F. Carolyn B.
Duncan (TN) Maloney, Sean
Engel Marshall
Españill Matsui
Esty (CT) McCollum
Evans McEachin
Fitzpatrick McGovern

Sessions Shimkus
Smith (MO) Smith (MO)
Smith (NE) Smucker
Stivers
Tenney
Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waters, Maxine
Weber (TX)
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder

Visclosky Walden
Walker
Wasserman
Schultz

Watson Coleman Welch
Westerman
Wild
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—58

Arrington Hultgren Rooney, Francis
Barletta Issa Rooney, Thomas
Black Jenkins (KS) J.
Blackburn Johnson, E. B. Rosen
Blum Jones (NC) Roskam
Blumenauer Keating Ross
Capuano Kind Russell
Cheney Kinzinger Shea-Porter
Crowley Lewis (MN) Shuster
Denham Love Sinema
Ellison Lowenthal Smith (TX)
Eshoo Lujan Grisham, Taylor
Fudge M. Tsongas
Garamendi Noem Upton
Gowdy Nolan Velázquez
Green, Gene Pittenger Walters, Mimi
Gutiérrez Poe (TX) Walz
Hanabusa Polis Webster (FL)
Hastings Ratcliffe Wenstrup
Hudson Renacci Zeldin

□ 1706

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.” So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 4 of rule XVI, I move that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the order of the House of today, this 15-minute vote on the motion will be followed by a 2-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 184, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 498]

AYES—187

Abraham Byrne DesJarlais
Aderholt Calvert Diaz-Balart
Allen Carter (GA) Donovan
Amodei Carter (TX) Duffy
Babin Chabot Duncan (TN)
Bacon Cloud Dunn
Balderson Coffman Emmer
Banks (IN) Cole Estes (KS)
Barr Collins (GA) Faso
Barton Collins (NY) Fitzpatrick
Bergman Comer Fleischmann
Bilirakis Comstock Flores
Bishop (MI) Conaway Fortenberry
Bishop (UT) Cook Foss
Bost Costello (PA) Frelinghuysen
Brady (TX) Cramer Gaetz
Brat Crawford Gallagher
Brooks (IN) Culberson Garrett
Buchanan Curbelo (FL) Gianforte
Bucshon Curtis Gibbs
Budd Davidson Gohmert
Burgess Davis, Rodney Goodlatte

Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Hensarling
Hern
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas

NOES—184

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett

Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan (SC)
Engel
Española
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Gallego
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
F.
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Griffith
Grijalva
Harris
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones (MI)
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Sherman
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Soto

Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

Speier
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko

NOT VOTING—61

Arrington
Barietta
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Capuano
Cheney
Crowley
Denham
Ellison
Eshoo
Ferguson
Fudge
Garamendi
Gowdy
Green, Gene
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hartzler
Hastings

Torres
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Hudson
Hultgren
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Kinzinger
Lewis (MN)
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Ratcliffe
Reichert

Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

□ 1723

Messrs. GOSAR and DUNCAN of South Carolina changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule to come.

Mr. Speaker, let me just preface it: I know all of our Members are concerned. I know the majority leader, having spoken to him, is very concerned about what we are doing and when we are doing it. Members, obviously, Christmas is coming, and they want to know what they can do. I am pleased that the majority leader agreed to have this colloquy to give us a sense of the schedule as he sees it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), my friend, the majority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Let me bring clarification. I know there is frustration. I am frustrated as well. I know we would like to be home with our family, but there is work still to be done.

Wait. There is still good news. Because the flood bill went down on suspension, we do not want to leave and have that lying out there.

So, after the colloquy is done, we will debate the Senate bill on flood. It will take about 30 minutes, and we will come back for another vote series. I don't want to say anything, but if the bill passed, we would not be back.

After that, tomorrow, there are no votes scheduled. We are waiting on action in the Senate. When the Senate has action, I will notify everybody, giving them ample time to come for that vote.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader agreed to have a colloquy on the schedule. He has given us the schedule.

Obviously, there are still a lot of questions, but I understand, and I appreciate the majority leader bringing us as much up to date as he can.

Will the flood vote later this afternoon or this evening be the last vote that the gentleman would perceive?

Mr. MCCARTHY. For today, yes. I don't foresee more votes until the Senate acts, if that helps clarify for everyone.

Mr. HOYER. I think the Senate vote is still open. Is that accurate?

Mr. MCCARTHY. The Senate vote is still open. There is talk. We have our bill over there. I hope they take action. I hope they find that we can find compromise, and then we would all come back together and solve this problem.

Mr. HOYER. Well, I hope that can happen. We certainly, on this side—I am sure on your side—hope that can happen as well so that we can get home to our families and celebrate Christmas.

The gentleman does not expect any further votes after the flood vote; is that correct?

Mr. MCCARTHY. The gentleman is correct. The only votes further will be on flood, and, after that, the only vote I see coming forward would be on funding of the government.

When the Senate acts, I will give ample time for Members to be able to have that vote.

Mr. HOYER. I understand the angst continues. We all have that.

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

□ 1730

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3628) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3628

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 Flood Insurance Program Extension Act”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.

4016(a)) is amended by striking “November 30, 2018” and inserting “May 31, 2019”.

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “November 30, 2018” and inserting “May 31, 2019”.

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after November 30, 2018, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on November 30, 2018.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is an unfortunate day where we are once again extending the National Flood Program for—I don’t know how many times we have done this. We have been unable to get to the basic reforms that this program demands.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are 140 million Americans who live in coastal counties, millions of whom depend on this program to protect them from flood risk. Without this program, they cannot buy or sell homes. If their policies lapse because we allow the program to lapse, they will not be able to buy a new policy, and if, God forbid, a storm like Sandy or like the storms that ravaged the Southeast recently, if one of those storms comes along during that lapse, those people will have no coverage. We simply cannot allow our failure to so negatively affect so many millions of Americans.

So, today, we are here to extend the program for another 6 months to give a new Congress time to get to some reasonable bipartisan reforms that will put this program on a solid footing for the future.

I am asking that we pass this bill, this extension. It is not perfect, obviously, but it is better than the alternative, and we need to get this done before this Congress recesses.

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

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of this legislation, S. 3628, and the gentleman, TOM MACARTHUR, is absolutely correct. We have to do a short-term reauthorization. And because of the previous vote, some people are a little bit confused, but they do not have to worry.

The previous bill that we voted on was one where Chairman HENSARLING was attempting to add some language. That failed. So now we have a clean bill before us with one little correction in it, and I would simply ask for an “aye” vote so that we can get on with ensuring we have short-term reauthorization.

And I am pleased to say that we have the support on both sides of the aisle to

begin to work on a long-term reauthorization, and I think we are going to have good agreement on that. So I would simply ask for an “aye” vote today and get this out of the way so that we can move on.

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

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything the ranking member said except she turned me into an Irishman. It is “MacArthur” like the general, not “McCarthy” like the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), who has been keenly focused on this issue.

□ 1745

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I just want to quickly say that I also regret that we are in a situation where we have to once again do a temporary extension, but it is important that we do not let this program lapse.

Whether it is Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Hurricane Harvey, Irma, Maria, or many other disasters we have had, Mr. Speaker, we have flood victims that are trying to rebuild their homes, that are trying to get their lives back in order, and to not have a flood insurance program that gives them the confidence and security that they can reinvest back in their homes and businesses is a dangerous thing for us to do, especially right now during this Christmas season.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to say, at a 50,000-foot level, we have been myopically focused on flood insurance and only flood insurance policy.

Thinking about the fiscal irresponsibility of continuing to allow this program to run the debt that it has, while completely ignoring the fact, Mr. Speaker, that we have spent \$1.5 trillion on 220 disasters since 1980, ignoring the fact that thousands and thousands of lives have been lost as a result of our lack of bringing an offense to the table and actually bringing resilient projects to the table, and just focusing solely on flood insurance, which is a reactive policy, it is fiscally irresponsible.

We need to bring an offense and a defense to the table. This program needs fundamental reform, but we cannot do it just by cutting checks to people every time there is a disaster. We have got to bring the resiliency measures to the table as part of a package deal here.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption.

Mr. MACARTHUR. 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 New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3628.

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. MASSIE. 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.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 3628

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148) directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 148

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628, the Secretary of the Senate shall make the following correction: Strike “November 30, 2018” each place such term appears and insert “December 7, 2018”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple technical correction to fix a date error in the suspension bill that we just debated. I don’t think it requires any discussion, other than if we want that bill to pass and have effect, we need to change the date, and that is what this bill accomplishes.

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

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. TOM MACARTHUR is absolutely correct. I ask for an “aye” vote.

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 New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 148.

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. MASSIE. 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 3628.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 344, nays 25, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 499]

YEAS—344

Abraham	Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)
Adams	F.	Lee
Aderholt	Dunn	Lesko
Aguilar	Emmer	Levin
Allen	Engel	Lewis (GA)
Amodei	Españillat	Lieu, Ted
Babin	Estes (KS)	Lipinski
Bacon	Esty (CT)	LoBiondo
Balderson	Evans	Loeb sack
Banks (IN)	Faso	Lofgren
Barragán	Ferguson	Long
Bera	Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk
Bergman	Fleischmann	Lowey
Beyer	Flores	Lucas
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (GA)	Foster	Luján, Ben Ray
Bishop (MI)	Frankel (FL)	Lynch
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	MacArthur
Blunt Rochester	Gabbard	Maloney,
Bonamici	Gaetz	Carolyn B.
Bost	Gallego	Maloney, Sean
Boyle, Brendan	Garrett	Marchant
F.	Gianforte	Marino
Brady (TX)	Gibbs	Marshall
Brat	Gohmert	Mast
Brooks (IN)	Gomez	Matsui
Brown (MD)	Gonzalez (TX)	McCarthy
Brownley (CA)	Goodlatte	McCaul
Buchanan	Gottheimer	McCollum
Bucshon	Granger	McEachin
Budd	Graves (GA)	McGovern
Bustos	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Butterfield	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Byrne	Green, Al	McMorris
Calvert	Griffith	Rodgers
Carbajal	Grijalva	McNerney
Cárdenas	Grothman	McSally
Carson (IN)	Guthrie	Meeks
Carter (GA)	Handel	Meng
Carter (TX)	Harper	Mitchell
Cartwright	Harris	Moolenaar
Castor (FL)	Hartzler	Moore
Castro (TX)	Heck	Morelle
Chabot	Hern	Moulton
Cheney	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Chu, Judy	Hice, Jody B.	O'Halleran
Cicilline	Higgins (LA)	O'Rourke
Clark (MA)	Higgins (NY)	Olson
Clarke (NY)	Hill	Palazzo
Clay	Himes	Pallone
Cleaver	Holding	Palmer
Cloud	Hollingsworth	Panetta
Clyburn	Hoyer	Pascrell
Coffman	Hudson	Payne
Cohen	Huffman	Pelosi
Cole	Hunter	Perlmutter
Collins (GA)	Hurd	Perry
Collins (NY)	Issa	Peters
Comer	Jackson Lee	Peterson
Comstock	Jayapal	Pingree
Conaway	Jeffries	Pocan
Connolly	Johnson (GA)	Poliquin
Cook	Johnson (LA)	Posey
Cooper	Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)
Correa	Jones (MI)	Quigley
Costa	Joyce (OH)	Raskin
Costello (PA)	Kaptur	Reed
Courtney	Katko	Rice (NY)
Cramer	Kelly (IL)	Rice (SC)
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Richmond
Crist	Kelly (PA)	Roby
Cuellar	Kennedy	Roe (TN)
Culberson	Khanna	Rogers (AL)
Cummings	Kihuen	Rogers (KY)
Curbelo (FL)	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Curtis	Kilmer	Royce (CA)
Davis (CA)	King (IA)	Ruiz
Davis, Danny	King (NY)	Ruppersberger
Davis, Rodney	Kinzing	Rush
DeFazio	Knight	Russell
DeGette	Krishnamoorthi	Rutherford
DeLaney	Kuster (NH)	
DeLauro	Kustoff (TN)	
DelBene	LaHood	
Demings	LaMalfa	
DeSaulnier	Lamb	
Deutch	Lamborn	
Dingell	Lance	
Doggett	Langevin	
Donovan	Larsen (WA)	
	Latta	
	Lawrence	

Ryan (OH)	Soto
Sánchez	Speier
Sanford	Stefanik
Sarbanes	Stivers
Scalise	Suzuki
Scanlon	Swalwell (CA)
Schakowsky	Takano
Schiff	Tenney
Schneider	Thompson (CA)
Schrader	Thompson (MS)
Scott (VA)	Thompson (PA)
Scott, Austin	Thornberry
Scott, David	Tipton
Serrano	Titus
Sessions	Tonko
Sewell (AL)	Torres
Sherman	Trott
Shimkus	Turner
Simpson	Upton
Sires	Valadao
Smith (MO)	Vargas
Smith (NE)	Veasey
Smith (NJ)	Vela
Smith (WA)	Visclosky
Smucker	Wagner

NAYS—25

Amash	Foxx
Barr	Gallagher
Biggs	Gosar
Brooks (AL)	Hensarling
Burgess	Huizenga
Davidson	Labrador
DesJarlais	Massie
Duffy	McClintock
Duncan (SC)	Mooney (WV)

NOT VOTING—63

Arrington	Hanabusa	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Hastings	Polis
Bartone	Hultgren	Ratcliffe
Bass	Jenkins (KS)	Reichert
Beatty	Johnson, E. B.	Renacci
Black	Johnson, Sam	Rooney, Francis
Blackburn	Jones (NC)	Rooney, Thomas
Blum	Jordan	J.
Blumenauer	Keating	Rosen
Brady (PA)	Kind	Roskam
Buck	Larson (CT)	Ross
Capuano	Lewis (MN)	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Love	Shuster
Denham	Lowenthal	Sinema
Duncan (TN)	Lujan Grisham,	Smith (TX)
Ellison	M.	Taylor
Eshoo	Meadows	Tsongas
Fudge	Messer	Velázquez
Garamendi	Noem	Walters, Mimi
Govdy	Nolan	Walz
Green, Gene	Paulsen	Webster (FL)
Gutiérrez	Pittenger	

□ 1814

Messrs. DUNCAN of South Carolina, GALLAGHER, and DESJARLAIS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. PALMER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 499.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3628) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, 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 New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 48, not voting 69, as follows:

[Roll No. 500]

YEAS—315

Abraham	Dunn	Lawson (FL)
Adams	Emmer	Lee
Aderholt	Engel	Levin
Aguilar	Españillat	Lewis (GA)
Allen	Estes (KS)	Lieu, Ted
Amodei	Esty (CT)	Lipinski
Babin	Evans	LoBiondo
Bacon	Faso	Loeb sack
Balderson	Ferguson	Lofgren
Banks (IN)	Fitzpatrick	Long
Barragán	Fleischmann	Loudermilk
Bera	Flores	Lowey
Bergman	Fortenberry	Lucas
Beyer	Foster	Luján, Ben Ray
Bilirakis	Frankel (FL)	Lynch
Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	MacArthur
Bishop (MI)	Gabbard	Maloney,
Bishop (UT)	Gaetz	Carolyn B.
Blunt Rochester	Gallego	Maloney, Sean
Bonamici	Gianforte	Marchant
Bost	Gibbs	Marino
Boyle, Brendan	Gomez	Marshall
F.	Gonzalez (TX)	Mast
Brooks (IN)	Goodlatte	Matsui
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	McCarthy
Brownley (CA)	Granger	McCaul
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	McCollum
Bucshon	Graves (LA)	McEachin
Burgess	Graves (MO)	McGovern
Bustos	Green, Al	McHenry
Butterfield	Griffith	McKinley
Byrne	Grijalva	McMorris
Calvert	Grothman	Rodgers
Cárdenas	Guthrie	McNerney
Carson (IN)	Handel	McSally
Carter (GA)	Harper	Meeks
Carter (TX)	Harris	Meng
Cartwright	Hartzler	Mitchell
Castor (FL)	Heck	Moolenaar
Castro (TX)	Hern	Moore
Cheney	Herrera Beutler	Morelle
Chu, Judy	Higgins (LA)	Moulton
Cicilline	Higgins (NY)	Mullin
Clark (MA)	Himes	Murphy (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Holding	Nader
Clay	Hoyer	Napolitano
Cleaver	Huffman	Neal
Clyburn	Hunter	Newhouse
Coffman	Hurd	Norcross
Cohen	Issa	Nunes
Cole	Jackson Lee	O'Halleran
Collins (GA)	Jayapal	O'Rourke
Collins (NY)	Jeffries	Olson
Comer	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Comstock	Johnson (LA)	Pallone
Cook	Johnson (OH)	Panetta
Cooper	Jones (MI)	Pascrell
Costello (PA)	Joyce (OH)	Paulsen
Courtney	Kaptur	Payne
Cramer	Katko	Pelosi
Crawford	Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter
Crist	Kelly (MS)	Perry
Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Peters
Culberson	Kennedy	Peterson
Cummings	Khanna	Pingree
Curbelo (FL)	Kihuen	Pocan
Curtis	Kildee	Poliquin
Davis (CA)	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Davis, Danny	King (IA)	Quigley
Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Raskin
DeFazio	Kinzing	Reed
DeGette	Knight	Rice (NY)
Delaney	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)
DelBene	Kuster (NH)	Richmond
Demings	Kustoff (TN)	Roby
DeSaulnier	LaHood	Roe (TN)
Deutch	LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	Lamb	Rogers (KY)
Dingell	Lamborn	Rohrabacher
Doggett	Lance	Ros-Lehtinen
Donovan	Langevin	Rouzer
Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
F.	Lawrence	Royce (CA)

Ruiz	Smith (NE)	Vargas
Ruppersberger	Smith (NJ)	Veasey
Rush	Smith (WA)	Vela
Russell	Smucker	Visclosky
Rutherford	Soto	Walden
Ryan (OH)	Speier	Walorski
Sánchez	Stefanik	Wasserman
Sanford	Stivers	Schultz
Sarbanes	Suozy	Waters, Maxine
Scalise	Swalwell (CA)	Watson Coleman
Scanlon	Takano	Weber (TX)
Schakowsky	Tenney	Welch
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Wild
Schneider	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Schrader	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Scott (VA)	Thornberry	Wittman
Scott, Austin	Titus	Tipton
Scott, David	Tonko	Womack
Sessions	Torres	Woodall
Sewell (AL)	Trott	Yarmuth
Sherman	Turner	Yoder
Shimkus	Upton	Young (AK)
Simpson	Valadao	Young (IA)
Sires		Zeldin

NAYS—48

Amash	Garrett	Mooney (WV)
Barr	Gohmert	Norman
Biggs	Gosar	Palmer
Brat	Hensarling	Pearce
Brooks (AL)	Hice, Jody B.	Rokita
Budd	Hill	Rothfus
Chabot	Hollingsworth	Schweikert
Cloud	Hudson	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Huizenga	Smith (MO)
Connolly	Jordan	Stewart
Davidson	Latta	Walberg
DesJarlais	Lesko	Walker
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Wenstrup
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Westerman
Fox	McClintock	Williams
Gallagher	Meadows	Yoho

NOT VOTING—69

Arrington	Gowdy	Polis
Barletta	Green, Gene	Posey
Barton	Gutiérrez	Ratcliffe
Bass	Hanabusa	Reichert
Beatty	Hastings	Renacci
Black	Hultgren	Rooney, Francis
Blackburn	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney, Thomas
Blum	Johnson, E. B.	J.
Blumenauer	Johnson, Sam	Rosen
Brady (PA)	Jones (NC)	Roskam
Brady (TX)	Keating	Ross
Buck	Kind	Serrano
Capuano	Labrador	Shea-Porter
Carbajal	Larson (CT)	Shuster
Correa	Lewis (MN)	Sinema
Costa	Love	Smith (TX)
Crowley	Lowenthal	Taylor
DeLauro	Lujan Grisham,	Tsongas
Denham	M.	Velázquez
Duncan (TN)	Messer	Wagner
Ellison	Noem	Walters, Mimi
Eshoo	Nolan	Walz
Fudge	Pittenger	Webster (FL)
Garamendi	Poe (TX)	

□ 1821

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.

Stated for:

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to be in attendance for Roll Call Vote No. 500. Had I been present I would have voted YES.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 500.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote today on the enrollment correction to H.R. 4174, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2017 (Roll no. 483), I would have voted "aye."

On concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 4174, the Foundations for Evidence-

Based Policymaking Act of 2017 (Roll no. 484), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 3277, the Space Frontier Act of 2018 (Roll no. 485), I would have voted "no."

On the House Amendment to S. 3661, the 75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Act (Roll no. 486), I would have voted "aye."

On concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Roll no. 487), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 1023, the Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Roll no. 488), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 1158, the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Roll no. 489), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 1580, the Protecting Girls' Access to Education in Vulnerable Settings Act (Roll no. 490), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 1862 the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, as amended (Roll no. 491), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 3247, the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (Roll no. 492), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 512, the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (Roll no. 493), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 1934, the Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act (Roll no. 494), I would have voted "no."

On concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 6287, the 9/11 Memorial Act (Roll no. 495), I would have voted "aye."

On S. 3456, a bill to redesignate Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes (Roll no. 496), I would have voted "aye."

On H.R. 7388, a bill to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes, (Roll call no. 497) I would have voted "no."

On the Motion to Fix the Convening Time (Roll call. no 498) I would have voted "no."

On H. Con. Res. 148, the enrollment correction to S. 3628, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program (Roll call. no 499) I would have voted "aye."

Additionally, had I been present for the vote on S. 3628, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program (Roll call. no 500) I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during roll call vote number 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, and 500 on December 21, 2018, due to a death in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted:

On rollcall vote No. 483, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 484, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 485, I would have voted no.

On rollcall vote No. 486, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 487, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No 488, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 489, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 490, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 491, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 492, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 493, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 494, I would have voted no.

On rollcall vote No. 495, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 496, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 497, I would have voted no.

On rollcall vote No. 498, I would have voted no.

On rollcall vote No. 499, I would have voted yes.

On rollcall vote No. 500, I would have voted yes.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 2322, CODIFYING USEFUL REGULATORY DEFINITIONS ACT

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-1103) on the resolution (H. Res. 1185) providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2322) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to define the term natural cheese, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1856

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 6 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of personal reasons.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2606. An act to amend the Act of August 4, 1947 (commonly known as the Stigler Act), with respect to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7327. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a security

vulnerability disclosure policy, to establish a bug bounty program for the Department of Homeland Security, to amend title 41, United States Code, to provide for Federal acquisition supply chain security, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker pro tempore, Mr. MCHENRY, announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 943. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an accurate comprehensive student count for the purposes of calculating formula allocations for programs under the Johnson-O'Malley Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1520. An act to expand recreational fishing opportunities through enhanced marine fishery conservation and management, and for other purposes.

S. 2076. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the expansion of activities related to Alzheimer's disease, cognitive decline, and brain health under the Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy Aging Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2248. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide certain burial benefits for spouses and children of veterans who are buried in tribal cemeteries, and for other purposes.

S. 2278. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to improve health care in rural areas.

S. 2736. An act to develop a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes.

S. 3530. An act to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, December 22, 2018, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7237. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, Department of Defense, transmitting the FY 2018 annual Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program Report to Congress, pursuant to title 10, U.S.C. 345; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7238. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination regarding countries of particular concern for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6442(c)(5); Public Law 105-292, Sec. 402(c)(5) (as amended by Public Law 106-55, Sec. 2(a)); (113 Stat. 405); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7239. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a change

to the membership of the Accountability Review Board to examine the circumstances surrounding a January 2017 shooting of a U.S. government employee in Guadalajara, Mexico, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4831(c); Public Law 99-399, Sec. 301(c) (as amended by Public Law 109-140, Sec. 3); (119 Stat. 2650); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7240. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a notification pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7241. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 18-093, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7242. A letter from the Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the Administration's Semiannual Report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General, covering the period from April 1, 2018, through September 30, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, of the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7243. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2018 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7244. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Semiannual Report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General, covering the period from April 1, 2018, through September 30, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, of the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7245. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting Notice of Realty Action: Non-Competitive (Direct Sale) and conveyance of Public Land and Mineral Interests of Public Land in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1713(c); Public Law 94-579, Sec. 203(c); (90 Stat. 2750); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7246. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Annual Specifications [Docket No.: 170320292-7580-02] (RIN: 0648-XF311) received December 13, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7247. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Groundfish Fishery; Framework Adjustment 56 [Docket No.: 170104014-7683-02] (RIN: 0648-BG53) received December 13, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7248. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; State Waters Exemption [Docket No.: 170301213-7869-02] (RIN: 0648-BG70) received December 13, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7249. A letter from the Ombudsman for Energy Employees, Occupational Compensation Program, Department of Labor, transmitting the 2017 Annual Report of the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7385s-15(e)(1); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 108-375, Sec. 3161); (118 Stat. 2185); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7250. 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-2018-0642; Product Identifier 2018-NM-087-AD; Amendment 39-19507; AD 2018-24-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 14, 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.

7251. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0633; Product Identifier 2018-NE-22-AD; Amendment 39-19470; AD 2018-21-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 14, 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.

7252. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International S.A. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0869; Product Identifier 2018-NE-32-AD; Amendment 39-19435; AD 2018-20-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 14, 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.

7253. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Finmeccanica S.p.A., AgustaWestland S.p.A) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1081; Product Identifier 2017-SW-090-AD; Amendment 39-19510; AD 2018-24-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 14, 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.

7254. 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-2018-0512; Product Identifier 2017-NM-170-AD; Amendment 39-19513; AD 2018-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 14, 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. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5054. A bill to provide an exemption for emerging growth companies and other smaller companies from the requirements to use Extensive Business Reporting Language (XBRL) for financial statements and other periodic reporting, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-1094). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5534. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide procedures for guidance issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1095). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6158. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude affiliates and subsidiaries of insured depository institutions in the definition of deposit broker, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-1096). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6743. A bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide a national standard for financial institution data security and breach notification on behalf of all consumers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1097). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4460. A bill to improve the provision of disaster and mitigation assistance to eligible individuals and households and to eligible State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and certain private nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1098, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Summary on the Activities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 115th Congress (Rept. 115-1099). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THORNBERRY: Committee on Armed Services. Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress (Rept. 115-1100). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 6468. A bill to direct that certain assessments with respect to toxicity of chemicals be carried out by the program offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-1101, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 5503. A bill to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1102). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NEWHOUSE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1185. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2322) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to define the term natural cheese (Rept. 115-1103). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5025. A bill to amend the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act to limit the imposition of penalties against a person fishing on a United States flag fishing vessel in certain areas of the Pacific Ocean based on a

report by an observer on such a vessel (Rept. 115-1104). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 6355. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to define petition backlogs and provide expedited means for discharging petitions during such a backlog; with an amendment (Rept. 115-1105). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration H.R. 4460 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 6468. Referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than December 28, 2018.

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. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 7388. A bill to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 7389. A bill to amend the FAST Act to improve the Federal permitting process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 7390. A bill to extend the various programs authorized under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Financial Services, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 7391. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of rural emergency medical access services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 7392. A bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FASO:

H.R. 7393. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations with respect to quality control and oversight of out-of-State care under the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 7394. A bill to prohibit the Federal financial regulators from requiring compliance with the accounting standards update of the Financial Accounting Standards Board related to current expected credit loss ("CECL"), to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to take certain impacts of a proposed accounting principle into consideration before accepting the principle, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 7395. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to allow delivery of medical supplies by unmanned aerial systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TORRES (for herself, Mr.

VARGAS, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 7396. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to implement policies and procedures, including the deployment of resources, to ensure the safety of children in CBP and ICE custody, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HERN, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.J. Res. 146. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation for any period during which a Government shutdown is in effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H. Con. Res. 148. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H. Res. 1186. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Fort San Juan holds a significant place in the early history of North Carolina and of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. TORRES (for herself, Mr. COLE, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 1187. A resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

271. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 19, commending the Arctic Waterways Safety Committee; supporting the adoption of prevention measures into international agreements to ensure clear, universal, and enforceable marine safety measures in the Arctic; urging the state's delegation in the United States Congress and the governor to promote the adoption of spill prevention measures into international agreements; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

272. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 29, urging the United States Congress to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

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. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 7388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States); and Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 7389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when dele-

gated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "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;" and Article III, in that the legislation defines or affects powers of the Judiciary that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 7390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article II, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 7391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 7392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FASO:

H.R. 7393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 7394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 7395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; and;

By Mrs. TORRES:

H.R. 7396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: 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. NORMAN:

H.J. Res. 146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 233: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 667: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 771: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1874: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 2119: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 2719: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3533: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 4022: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 4052: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4732: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 5034: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5499: Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 5697: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 6033: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 6114: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 6184: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 6269: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 6510: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 6646: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 6692: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 6734: Mr. GOHMERT and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 6759: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 6795: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 6987: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 7030: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 7124: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 7320: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 7360: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7362: Mr. COLE and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 7368: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 7372: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H. Res. 1031: Mrs. BEATTY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

128. The SPEAKER presented a petition of The Common Council of Syracuse, NY, relative to Common Council Resolution No. 36-R 2018, urging Senator Charles Schumer, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, and Congressman John Katko to take the necessary actions to ensure that the Violence Against Women Act is reauthorized with all necessary funding; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 164

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2018

No. 202

Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Honorable JOHN CORNYN, a Senator from the State of Texas.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Father, strong to save, we put our trust in You. Continue to be our shelter in the time of storm. Guide our lawmakers. Keep ever before them the vision of a better world that is yet to be. May the words of their mouths and the meditations of their hearts be pleasing to You, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer.

Lord, give our Senators pure intentions, a steadfast regard for Your glory, and a faith that will not shrink, though pressed by many challenges.

We pray, in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 21, 2018.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN CORNYN, a Senator from the State of Texas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ORRIN G. HATCH,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CORNYN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

(Thereupon, Mr. KENNEDY assumed the chair.)

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the events of the past week should concern every American. This may have been the most chaotic week of what is undoubtedly the most chaotic Presidency ever in the history of the United States.

The stock market is in a tumult and in decline. The Secretary of Defense, one of the only pairs of steady hands in our government, is resigning from the administration in protest. The United

States is pulling out of Syria and likely Afghanistan, abandoning our coalitions, allies, and the Kurds, and surrendering the field to Putin, Iran, Hezbollah, ISIS, the Taliban, and Bashar al-Assad.

The positions of Defense Secretary, of Attorney General, of Ambassador to the United Nations, of Interior Secretary, and even of Chief of Staff to the President are all in flux.

The institutions of our government lack steady and experienced leadership. With all of these departures, it is about to get even more unsteady. The President is making decisions without counsel, without preparation, and even without communication between relevant Departments and relevant Agencies. All of this turmoil is causing chaos in the markets, chaos abroad, and it is making the United States less prosperous and less secure. To top it all off, President Trump has thrown a temper tantrum and now has us careening toward a Trump shutdown over Christmas.

In a short time, the Senate will take part in a pointless exercise to demonstrate to our House colleagues and the President what everyone here already knows: There are not the votes in the Senate for an expensive, taxpayer-funded border wall.

President Trump, you will not get your wall. Abandon your shutdown strategy. You are not getting the wall today, next week, or on January 3 when Democrats take control of the House.

Just 2 days ago, the Senate came together to support a proposal by Leader MCCONNELL—unanimously, every Democrat, every Republican—to extend government funding through February without partisan demands. What it would accomplish would be that the government would not shut down, the fights we are having would be postponed to a later day, and millions of Americans would not be hurt this Christmas week.

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Let me repeat that. The Senate—every Democrat and every Republican—has already unanimously supported a clean extension of government funding.

Democrats supported the measure because we do not want to see the government shut down. We have no demands other than that. We had every indication that the President would sign the legislation—as did our friends the Republicans on the other side of the aisle in the Senate—but yesterday President Trump, hounded by the radical voices of the hard right, threw another temper tantrum, and here we are once again, on the brink of what the President has spent months saying he wanted—a Trump shutdown.

The President will try to do his best to blame Democrats, but it is flatly absurd. President Trump called for a shutdown no fewer than 25 times. In our meeting with the Oval Office, President Trump said: “If we don’t get what we want . . . I will shut down the government. . . . I am proud to shut it down. So I will take the mantle. . . . I’m not going to blame you.” Those are President Trump’s words, and nothing he says or does today can undo that.

No Democrat has called for shutting down the government. We are all working to avoid it. The President seems to relish it. He seems to feel he will throw a bone to his base—his base probably being less than one-quarter of America.

President Trump, you cannot erase months of video of your saying that you wanted a shutdown and that you wanted the responsibility and blame for a shutdown. President Trump, you own the shutdown. You said so in your own words.

President Trump may get his wish, unfortunately, but it doesn’t have to be this way. Democrats have offered two alternatives, and Republicans—Leader McConnell has offered one. Democrats have offered to pass the six bipartisan appropriations bills, plus a 1-year continuing resolution for Homeland Security. We have also offered a 1-year continuing resolution for all the remaining bills. Republicans have offered to pass a short-term continuing resolution through early February. Each one of those proposals would pass the House and pass the Senate. Each one of those proposals contains \$1.3 billion of real border security, not a wall. There is no wall in those proposals. Democrats support real border security, not a wall.

By the way, that is in addition to the \$1.3 billion in border security Congress allocated last year, the vast majority of which the Trump administration has not yet spent. They are asking for loads of more money. They haven’t even spent last year’s money. It is clearly a political gambit by President Trump to appease his never-happy base.

On the other hand, a Trump shutdown would result in zero dollars for the Department of Homeland Security over the Christmas holiday.

There are several ways for President Trump and congressional Republicans to avoid a shutdown over Christmas—I mentioned three—but there is only one way we will have a Trump shutdown: If President Trump clings to his position for an unnecessary, ineffective, taxpayer-funded border wall that he promised Mexico would pay for.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, yesterday the House passed an amended version of the continuing resolution to sustain government funding and sent it here for our consideration. In addition to giving the entire Federal Government the necessary resources to operate into the new year, this legislation also provides much needed investments in disaster relief for hard-hit communities and in our national security, particularly the integrity of our borders.

In my view, this legislation would be quite uncontroversial in a more normal political moment—in a moment when both parties put the obvious national interest ahead of any personal spite for the President.

I support the additional border security and disaster aid that the House added to the bill, and I am proud to vote for it. It is not a radical concept that the American people’s government should be able to control the people and the goods that flow into our country. It is not a radical concept that physical barriers play an important role in achieving security—unless there is a caucus of lawmakers who go to bed at night with their front doors wide open that I am not aware of. What is radical, what is way out of the mainstream, is this absurd premise of the open-borders far left that achieving basic stability and law enforcement on our southern border is somehow in itself without compassion or discriminatory or immoral.

Fairness and compassion don’t mean enforcing only some of our laws halfheartedly; fairness and compassion mean that we fulfill our governing duties for the American people. If we continue to throw up our hands and tolerate a status quo that is allowing too many drugs and dangerous criminals to travel freely into our land, then this Federal Government is not doing its duty.

The facts are clear on this. The need for greater security on our southern

border is not some partisan invention; it is an empirical fact, and the need is only growing. Apprehensions along the border have nearly doubled in the past year. The men and women of the Border Patrol are encountering greater numbers of gang members and individuals with criminal histories, more family units, more seizures of cocaine and fentanyl.

This is a real crisis. The implications for American communities, for vulnerable children, and for Border Patrol units that are already stretched thin are very real.

There is no bright line of principle that sets this request for border funding apart from similar requests that many Democrats have supported in the past. A lot of them have supported this in the past. There is no sharp distinction between the proposal my friends across the aisle have decided to oppose today and proposals they have been happy to endorse in the past. All that has really changed are the political winds way over on the far left. That is what has changed.

So let’s not end this year the way we began it—with another shutdown over the issue of illegal immigration. Remember this back in January? It was all because the Democrats were unwilling to support commonsense measures to address it. Let’s advance this legislation. Let’s pass it. Let’s finish our work for this year. Let’s secure our country.

CHILD PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2017—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the House message to accompany H.R. 695, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 274 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alexander	Corker	Fischer
Barrasso	Cornyn	Flake
Blunt	Cotton	Gardner
Boozman	Crapo	Graham
Burr	Cruz	Grassley
Capito	Daines	Hooven
Cassidy	Enzi	Hyde-Smith
Collins	Ernst	Inhofe

Johnson	Perdue	Shelby
Jones	Portman	Sullivan
Kennedy	Risch	Thune
Lankford	Roberts	Tillis
Lee	Rounds	Toomey
McConnell	Rubio	Wicker
Moran	Sasse	Young
Murkowski	Scott	

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall
Cortez Masto	McCaskill	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Harris	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—6

Feinstein	Heller	Kyl
Hatch	Isakson	Paul

(Mr. BOOZMAN assumed the chair.)

(Mrs. CAPITO assumed the chair.)

(Ms. MURKOWSKI assumed the chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 47. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the motion is agreed to.

CHILD PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2017

The Chair lays before the Senate the following message from the House:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 695), entitled "An Act to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.", with an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. Vice President and colleagues, here where we are. It is now clear there are enough votes to proceed to the pending legislation on government funding, disaster relief, and border security.

Within the Republican conference, there is strong support for the President's reasonable request for more resources to tackle the urgent situation at our southern border. Republicans support the House-passed bill, which includes additional border security funding. We are also, however, eager to complete the remaining appropriations bills that the Senate has already passed.

However, obviously, since any eventual solution requires 60 votes here in the Senate, it has been clear from the beginning that two things are necessary: support from enough Senate Democrats to pass the proposal at 60 and a Presidential signature.

As a result, the Senate has voted to proceed to legislation before us in order to preserve maximum flexibility for a productive conversation to continue between the White House and our Democratic colleagues. I hope Senate Democrats will work with the White House on an agreement that can pass both Houses of Congress and receive the President's signature.

Colleagues, when an agreement is reached, it will receive a vote here on the Senate floor.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 695.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is pending.

The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, as we said to President Trump a week ago, his wall does not have 60 votes here in the Senate, let alone 50 votes. That much is now clear.

The Democrats have offered three proposals to keep the government open, including a proposal offered by Leader MCCONNELL that passed the Senate unanimously only a few days ago. We are willing to continue discussions on those proposals with the leader, the President, the Speaker of the House, and the leader of the House. All five are necessary to get something done.

I yield the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I thank the two leaders for what they have done today.

Even though I know some people who are tuning in may not understand what just happened, the understanding that has been reached—and I thank Senator FLAKE and Senator JONES and others—is that we are not voting on anything else in this Chamber relative to this issue until a global agreement has been reached between the President and these two leaders and the leader of the House. There will not be test votes, and there is not going to be a tabling vote. The Vice President has been over here with his members, negotiating already.

What this does, I think, is to push this ahead to a negotiation that will yield a result, and we will do the best we can to keep from shutting down the government, or if it does shut down, it will shut down very briefly.

I thank the two leaders for agreeing to go forward in this manner. It allows us to move forward in a positive way, yet keeps the negotiations alive. Only a bill can pass this Chamber now that has all of their agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I thank the two leaders of this agreement, the Senator from Tennessee, the Senator from Alabama—Mr. JONES—and others who have worked to ensure that the next vote we will have in this Chamber

will be on an agreement as Senator CORKER said—not a test vote, not a cloture vote.

What I wanted to do with not proceeding is to demonstrate that not all Republicans would be for the House bill either. There is no path forward for the House bill. The only path forward is to a bill that has an agreement between the President and both Houses of Congress. The next time we vote, it will be on the agreement. It will not be another test vote.

I yield the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. COONS, be recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I thank Senator CORKER, Senator FLAKE, and the leaders, Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER, for their discussions. I thank the Vice President for his presence here today.

In my own view, government shutdowns ought not to be a part of budget negotiations any more than chemical weapons should be a part of warfare. We were elected to make the government run for taxpayers, not to shut it down. My hope is that this will put us on a path toward a result and will recognize the President's desire for increased border security, which we support and many Democrats support, and we can finish our appropriations process.

What I would like to do now is to say a few words about what was described in a very famous movie in which Jimmy Stewart played, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," as democracy's finest show—the right to talk your head off in the legislative filibuster. Lest someone says, "Well, Senator Alexander, you just announced you are not going to run for reelection in 2 years, so you are going to change your tune," I am not changing my tune.

The remarks I made in 2011 at the Heritage Foundation about the tradition of the legislative filibuster—perhaps the best known part of the U.S. Senate—can be found at <https://www.alexander.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/speeches/floorstatements?ID=23BE8F64-7708-4E5D-86AD-F1F8C7EE6F30>.

You can also find Senator SUSAN COLLINS' letter regarding the legislative filibuster on April 7, 2017, at <https://www.collins.senate.gov/newsroom/senators-collins-coons-lead-effort-preserve-60-vote-threshold-legislation>.

I would like to tell a story, Mr. Vice President.

In 1978, a young Utah Senator came here. He was conservative. He didn't know what he could not do, so he took on the Democratic establishment on its most important issue. ORRIN HATCH was the Senator. He is our longest serving Republican Senator, and he is

retiring this year. What he decided to do was to challenge the Democratic leadership that wanted to pass organized labor's major objective of the time. It was something that would have changed the relationship between employers and employees for years to come.

Now, at that time in 1978, there was a Democratic President, Jimmy Carter. There were 62 Democrat Senators—more than enough to pass a bill. There were 292 House Members. So, if ORRIN HATCH had not been new and young and if he had known more about what he had been doing, he probably wouldn't have even tried this, but he did try it.

He won. He offered 1,200 amendments. Senator Byrd, who was the distinguished majority leader of the Senate, tried six times to cut off debate—we call that cloture here in the Senate—and he didn't get 60 votes. Six different times, he tried to cut that off. The end result was that the minority view—the Republican view at that time—prevailed against a Democratic President, a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate. That happened before.

It happened in the 1960s. Everett Dirksen was the Republican leader of the U.S. Senate, sitting right over there. He had even fewer Republican Senators. When ORRIN HATCH did his work in 1978, there were 38 Republican Senators, and Dirksen had fewer than that. Lyndon Johnson and George Meany and the American labor movement decided that they wanted, in effect, to make it illegal for any State to have a right-to-work law. That is what they wanted to do, and they thought they could do it except that the legislative filibuster was in place. At that time, it took 67 votes. Everett Dirksen toured the country, and he was able to defeat a measure that was supported by overwhelming Democratic majorities.

Now, why do I tell those stories? It is because the shoe is on the other foot right now. The Republicans are in charge.

We hear many people, including the President say: Get rid of the filibuster. Get rid of the legislative majority. Let's do it our way.

We should not do that. We have never done that in the U.S. Senate. The Senate has always been different.

One Senator said to me a few minutes ago that it is the whole reason he came to the Senate from the House. It was so that every time the majority got an idea, it wouldn't be like a freight train running through the Senate. One of the major purposes of the legislative filibuster is to protect the minority in this country.

A young Frenchman wandered through America in the 1830s. His name was Alexis de Tocqueville. He wrote a book, entitled "Democracy in America," that is, maybe, the best book on democracy in America that has ever been written. It was very perceptive. He said that he saw, looking ahead, two potential problems for the American democracy. One, he said, was Rus-

sia. That was prescient. The other, he said, was the tyranny of the majority. Alexis de Tocqueville said in the 1830s that one of the great problems for our country might be the tyranny of the majority, and it is the U.S. Senate that is a bulwark to prevent the tyranny of the majority in the American democracy. It has been from the beginning, and it is today.

Now, some of our Republican friends and conservative friends and sometimes our Presidents say: Well, let's get rid of it. We might think about the fact that we Republicans, we conservatives, are usually the ones in the minority. We are usually the ones needing protection. Since World War II—nearly 70 years—Democrats have had complete control of the U.S. Government—they have had the Senate, they have had the House, they have had the Presidency—for 22 years, and Republicans have had it for 8 years. Democrats have had control 22 years, and we, 8 years. So democracy's finest hour—the right to talk your head off, the opportunity for extended debate—has benefited our side, Democrats could say, more than their side. So why should we be the ones who are trying to change it? In fact, we weren't.

In 1995, after the big Republican sweep—you know, we have these. One of us is in charge, and then the people get tired of us, and they put the other ones in charge. So in 1995, after the big Republican sweep, Republicans were in charge of the Senate, and a Democratic Senator said: Let's get rid of the legislative filibuster—at least change it. Every single Republican, even while the Republicans were completely in charge of the Senate, voted no.

The essence of the Senate is the right to extended debate, the right to talk our heads off, America's finest hour, and then we will vote when we think we are ready to stop debate. It used to be 67; now it is 60.

For a long time, there wasn't any limit on it; it just went on forever. President Wilson got mad about it a century ago, and so the Senate said: OK, we will debate until 67 of us think we should stop. Then we changed that, and now it is 60.

Some of the most eloquent defenses of the legislative filibuster came from the late Senator Byrd. I remember hearing his last speech he made in the Rules Committee where he said that the legislative filibuster is the necessary fence against the excesses of the popular will, the excesses of the Executive. It was the necessary fence, he said, and we should keep it.

This fractured Nation needs a consensus-building institution, and requiring 60 votes to pass major legislation is the discipline that forces us to come together.

I saw the Senator from Washington, Mrs. MURRAY, on the floor a little earlier. We worked on the legislation to fix No Child Left Behind. That wasn't easy to do. Everybody has an opinion about kindergarten through the 12th

grade. We are all experts on education. Yet we worked and we worked and we worked, and finally we probably got 85 votes for that. You know what. We made some big changes, but people accepted it. It is a lasting solution. Teachers at 100,000 public schools don't have to worry about our ziggling and zagging and changing Federal education policy for the next several years because we talked about it until we came to a conclusion about it and accepted it.

An example of the other way to do it is ObamaCare. Eight years ago, Democrats had the majority, so all the Democrats voted for it, and all the Republicans voted against it. What has happened? We have been trying to repeal it ever since it passed. It is just a constant state of agitation and a stalemate of debate.

The tradition has been different for nominations, and sometimes people get confused about that. The legislative filibuster is one thing; nominations are another thing. Until recently, they have always been decided by a majority vote. Now, they could have been decided by 60 votes, but they weren't—at least ever since a century ago.

I am not interested at this time in assigning blame to Democrats or to Republicans for what has happened on nominations, but the fact is that even though a Senator could have required 60 votes, there never has been a Cabinet member who was required to be confirmed by more than 51 votes. There never has been a Federal district judge who had to get 60 votes to be confirmed, and there never had been a Supreme Court Justice, with the exception of Justice Fortas.

I see the majority leader, and I would be glad to suspend.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I expect my friend from Tennessee is going to make this point in a moment, but if ever there were a stressful moment for the tradition that even though it was possible to filibuster the Executive Calendar, it was not done, would my friend agree that it would have to be the Clarence Thomas nomination for the Supreme Court?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I would agree with that. And we could get into a lively dispute among us about who shot John and who scratched whose back and whose fault it all is, whether the Democrats, who in 2003 began for the first time to require 60 votes for circuit judges, or the Republicans, who stopped a couple of President Obama's judges, are at fault. The fact is, I believe—I know for a fact that most of us believe we should keep the legislative filibuster.

How do I know that? Because Senator COLLINS, who is presiding at the moment, and Senator COONS, who will speak following my remarks, offered into the RECORD on April 7, 2017, a letter from 29 Republicans and 32 Democrats that said: We are mindful of the unique role the Senate plays in the legislative process. We are steadfastly

committed to ensuring this great American institution continues to serve as the world's greatest deliberative body. Therefore, we are asking you to join us in opposing any effort to curtail the existing rights and prerogatives of Senators to engage in full, robust, and extended debate as we consider legislation before this body in the future.

That is 61 Senators on record about the legislative filibuster. So one reason the legislative filibuster is going to stay is because there are not the votes to change it.

As I come to a conclusion, let me offer a better reason not to change it and a reason why we should change it if we consider it in the right way. We have rules in this body. In order to change a standing rule of the Senate, it takes at least 60 votes to get cloture. It has been proposed—and both sides have before—to use what we call the nuclear option, which is a parliamentary maneuver that allows the Senate to change a rule without getting 60 votes.

This is a country that prizes the rule of law. I have heard President Trump say that. I have heard President Obama say that. I have heard most of us say that. I would ask, if we don't follow our own rules, why would we expect the American people to follow the rules we write? We are the main rule-writing organization in the United States of America. We ought to follow our own rules.

When we didn't and used the so-called nuclear option in 2013, a Democratic Senator who is greatly respected, Senator Levin, said that "a Senate in which a majority can always change the rules is a Senate without any rules." A Senate in which the majority can always change the rules without following the rules is like a football game where the home team can say: If you gain 9 yards, that is a first down; or if they make a three-point shot and they need four, they count it as four. That is not the rule of law.

I make these remarks—and I hope the Senator from Delaware is still here and willing to stay—I make these remarks just to remind the country and to remind the Members of the Senate that 61 of us have already signed a letter saying that the legislative filibuster—the right to extended debate, the opportunity to talk your head off in defense of what you want, the ability of this body to function as a bulwark against the tyranny of the majority and, in this fractured country, as an institution that can produce a consensus that is lasting and accepted by most people—is the most valuable part of this body, and we ought not to trifle with it whether we are in the majority or in the minority, and we ought to make that clear.

If we ever do decide we want to talk about it and change it, we should follow the rules. We have rules. It takes at least 60 votes to change a standing rule.

I want to put a stop to this talk about breaking the rules to change the rules of the Senate. I will not vote to turn the Senate into a rule-breaking institution, and I hope that if that opportunity ever arises, my colleagues will vote the same way, as 61 of them did in the letter Senator COLLINS and Senator COONS signed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, the remarks just concluded by my friend and colleague from Tennessee help make it clear why many of us do not look forward to his departure at the end of the upcoming Congress to the better vales of retirement. We are so grateful for the balance and the measured leadership of the Senator from Tennessee. He reminds us of the best of our history and what it is that the Senate has stood for and the role that we play in our constitutional order. I will simply briefly thank him for his remarks.

I thank the Presiding Officer for her hard work to make sure this letter was presented to the leaders of both caucuses with 61 signatures. We frankly could have gotten more, but in the press of the work of that day, April 7, 2017, we thought it important to get on the record, in signature, individual Senators saying that we are committed to not change the rules of the Senate on the Senate filibuster rules regarding legislation. I am committed to never voting to change the legislative filibuster.

I will simply conclude by saying to my friend, my colleague from Tennessee, that I think there is important work for us to do here to strengthen our role. A number of the retiring Members gave floor speeches in recent days where they talked about the ways in which this body—we do not listen to each other enough, we do not debate each other enough, and we do not work across the aisle enough. If we are to play the role the Founders intended, we must do more of that, not less.

The agreement just reached here that will allow us to negotiate in good faith towards a resolution of the impending shutdown—the fiscal standoff between the White House, the House, and the Senate—is exactly the kind of example I would like to point to where Members listen to each other and work out the kind of resolution that allows us to skip dozens of intervening test votes and move right to the resolution.

This body has a critical role to play. As my friend and colleague from Tennessee pointed out, rule of law is at the very foundation of our constitutional Republic. We are at a moment in our history where many question the stability of our commitment to the rule of law. Nobody will play a more important role in reassuring our markets, our communities, our society, and the world that democracy—the deliberative, respectful resolution of disputes, not through violence but through de-

bate and through votes by the elected representatives of our people—is the best system for the governance of societies on Earth. No better proof of that can be given than by this body conducting itself in the sort of disciplined, reasonable, appropriate way that the rules of the Senate allow for. Thus, I will not vote and I will suggest that the signature of the Presiding Officer also reinforces that she and many others here, on a bipartisan basis, will not vote to take the rash step of changing the rules of the Senate to turn us into the House and to remove the last bulwark, as my friend and colleague said, that ensures that we have the right to talk our heads off whenever we might so choose.

I yield to my friend and colleague, the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Madam President, let me also thank my colleagues from Tennessee and Delaware.

I will tell you I wasn't here when that letter circulated; however, if you want to do an addendum, you have my permission to add my name to that letter because it is that important. I appreciate so much your comments.

I have been here almost 1 year now. What I have seen is, it is often so easy, in our polarized political climate we have, that when issues we have faced like today come up, people go to their corners and it is the proverbial line in the sand and everybody wants to talk at each other and not to each other.

So I appreciate very much Leader MCCONNELL and Leader SCHUMER, who worked with my colleagues Senator FLAKE and Senator CORKER in trying to make sure a motion to proceed is simply a motion to proceed to talk, to have those dialogues, so we can go about the business of government as we leave for the holidays at some point.

I believe what has happened here late this afternoon is an important step, and it is especially an important step going into the next Congress to tell folks who are coming in and those of us who are coming back that we want to make sure we were put here to get something done, not just retreat to our corners.

I thank everyone who was involved late this afternoon trying to make sure this agreement was reached. I am anxious for our leaders to proceed so we can go about the business of running this United States and that we can go into these holidays with the assurance we will come back to do things for the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, when I conclude my comments, I am going to ask consent that I can allow Senator VAN HOLLEN to speak, and then I will speak after him for the purposes of a unanimous consent request.

There is no such thing as a good shutdown. I certainly was encouraged

to hear the progress we made about half an hour ago, when the majority leader and the Democratic leader talked about discussions that are taking place. We hope that later this evening we will have an agreement that can pass the Senate and the House and be signed by the President.

I want to make this clear. Any government shutdown is unacceptable. It costs the taxpayers money. It inconveniences the public, and it is certainly not fair to our Federal workforce. This particular shutdown would affect 800,000 of our employees, our Federal workforce. About half would be asked to work but would not get a paycheck, and about half would be furloughed without compensation.

I am very proud and Senator VAN HOLLEN is very proud of the Federal workforce that live in the State of Maryland, but my colleagues should recognize that 85 percent of the Federal employees live and work outside of the Washington, DC, area. This affects each one of our States and people who are working in each one of our States.

I also wish to point out that over 30 percent of the Federal workforce are veterans who have already served our country in uniform and are now serving their country as public servants in the Federal workforce.

Let me tell you what they are in for and the reason why we are going to be asking a unanimous consent request. Without legislation being enacted, the individuals who are going to be required to work will have to work without getting paid, and then when government restarts, they can get a paycheck for the work they have done. Those who are on furlough would never receive any funds, even though it was not their fault or responsibility that they couldn't work. Those who have leave time would lose that leave time as a result of the government shutdown.

The legislation for which we are going to ask consent in a few minutes would make it clear to these Federal workers that as soon as we can after a shutdown—again, I hope there is not a shutdown, but if we have a shutdown, as soon as the shutdown ends—the next available time, our Federal workforce would receive their compensation. So they know that at least they are going to get their salary when the government reopens and that anxiety can be removed, because right now they don't know if they are going to be able to get their compensation when the government shutdown ends. They recognize that we will do the fair way with their leave time so they don't lose their leave time.

When we have opened government in the past, when we have had shutdowns, as part of the reopening process, we have included this type of legislation. We don't know how long the shutdown would be, if we have a shutdown, which I hope we don't have, but it would be in all of our interests to tell our Federal workforce that we hope there is no

shutdown, but if there is, they will be paid at the first available time when the government reopens. That is the purpose of this legislation. I am pleased we have been able to clear it on both sides. I wish to first yield through the Chair to my colleague from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

MR. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I want to thank my colleague from Maryland, Senator CARDIN, for his leadership on this issue, among many others, and start by agreeing with him that, first and foremost, we should avoid a government shutdown. That is exactly what this Senate did on a bipartisan basis just a few days ago. We passed an agreement. None of us loved it, but we all recognized that it was a better alternative than shutting down the government. That, of course, went over to the House, and we know what happened to it there. I hope we will continue to work together to avoid a government shutdown.

The proposal that Senator CARDIN and I are putting forward is very simple. Federal employees should not be punished by the shutdown. They have nothing to do with the dysfunction that would cause a government shutdown, and they should not be the ones who have to bear the burden and the penalty of something totally beyond their control—a government shutdown. That is what this is about.

As Senator CARDIN indicated, often after shutdowns are over, the Congress and the White House do the right thing, and we provide retroactive compensation to Federal employees, but it is not guaranteed. It always could be changed. It might not happen. What we are trying to do is to make sure that as Federal employees watch the spectacle here on Capitol Hill and they are thinking about joining their families for Christmas or other things over the holidays, they don't have to have the uncertainty, if there is a government shutdown, about whether or not they are going to get a paycheck to pay all of the bills that will stack up over that period of time. Let's provide confidence and certainty upfront that Federal employees don't have to pay the penalty for dysfunction in Washington. That is what this bill does.

I want to stress that if we go into a shutdown, Federal employees—both those who are still working during the shutdown, as well as those who are furloughed—go without paychecks. They have bills to pay. They have mortgages. They have rent. They have all sort of costs that will pile up. No matter what, they will bear a burden from the dysfunction in a government shutdown, along with many other people in the country who will see a disruption of Federal Government operations. They will still bear an unfair burden.

I also want to thank our Republican colleagues for agreeing with this in a unanimous consent request. What we are doing today is to say to people, to

hard-working Federal employees: Rest assured that after that difficult period goes by, if there is a shutdown, you will be assured and you will have the certainty that you are going to be able to get your pay and make those payments to make sure that you don't fall further behind.

It is the least we can do at this moment. Let's hope we don't have to use this provision that we are passing in the Senate today, but it is an important insurance policy, an important security blanket as the hours tick by and we are not sure whether or not we will have an agreement by midnight this evening.

I want to thank our colleagues, and I want to yield back to the senior Senator from Maryland for the purposes of making the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

MR. CARDIN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator VAN HOLLEN for his leadership on this issue and on so many issues that affect our Federal workforce. He has been a true champion. I want to underscore two points he made. One, the majority of our workforce depends on their paycheck in order to meet their monthly and weekly needs. If they do not get their paycheck on time, they run a real risk of being in default on meeting their family needs—whether it is a mortgage payment, food, or utility bills. They are at risk. They are at risk even though they will get a paycheck later. I just want to underscore the inconvenience and the danger.

A recent poll by AFGE indicated that 78 percent of their members have been impacted in this way during a government shutdown. So this is a large percentage of our Federal workforce.

The second thing I want to emphasize from Senator VAN HOLLEN's comments is the fact that we don't want to see a shutdown. Quite frankly, I would like to see appropriations bills done and not a CR, not a continuing resolution.

We did get some of the appropriations bills done on time; that is, October 1 for the fiscal year. But, unfortunately, 9 of the 15 Federal Departments and dozens of Agencies did not have an appropriations bill passed by October 1 and are in danger of running out of funds at midnight tonight. That is why it is important that, at least, we pass a continuing resolution in order to keep those Agencies functioning. It includes the Department of Commerce, NASA, the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Department of Transportation, HUD, IRS staff—and I could mention many, many others.

So the purpose of the unanimous consent request that I will be making is to tell our Federal workforce that we are going to continue to fight to keep government functioning. We hope we can get it done in the next 5 hours, but if for any reason we miss that deadline and we have a government shutdown, by this action we are telling you that when we have appropriations restored,

you will be compensated during this period of time.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE FAIR TREATMENT ACT OF 2017

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 290, S. 2274.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk:

A bill (S. 2274) to provide for the compensation of Federal employees affected by lapses in appropriations.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2274) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2274

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 “Federal Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY A LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “An officer” and inserting “Except as specified in this subchapter or any other provision of law, an officer”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c)(1) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘covered lapse in appropriations’ means any lapse in appropriations that begins on or after December 22, 2017; and

“(B) the term ‘excepted employee’ means an excepted employee or an employee performing emergency work, as such terms are defined by the Office of Personnel Management.

“(2) Each Federal employee furloughed as a result of a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for the period of the lapse in appropriations, and each excepted employee who is required to perform work during a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for such work, at the employee’s standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.

“(3) During a covered lapse in appropriations, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under chapter 63 of title 5, or any other applicable law governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.”.

Mr. CARDIN. I yield the floor to Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Maryland and the body and now urge the House of Representatives to take this

up immediately. This has now passed the U.S. Senate, and they now have an opportunity to pass this over in the House, and I would urge them to do it this evening or as soon as possible so that we can provide certainty and confidence to hard-working Federal employees.

Again, we want to avoid a shutdown, but we need to provide an insurance policy in the event that it does shut down.

Mr. CARDIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO MAKE A COR- RECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL S. 3628

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 148, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148) directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148) was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUATEMALA

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, like many Members of Congress who have

long supported efforts to help build an independent judiciary and reduce public corruption and impunity in Guatemala, I have observed a pattern of alarming actions by President Morales’s administration and his allies in Guatemala’s Congress to thwart these efforts.

In the latest development, earlier this week, the Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Affairs withdrew the diplomatic immunity of 11 investigators and other personnel of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, CICIG, and ordered them to leave the country. This followed an announcement by the Minister of Interior of the removal of another 15 high-ranking police officials from their posts.

Over the years, the United States has invested many tens of millions of dollars to support the national police, the attorney general’s office, and CICIG. These actions by the Morales’s administration directly undermine those investments and indicate that it cannot be trusted to keep its word and is not serious about upholding the rule of law.

Working jointly with the Attorney General’s Office, CICIG has investigated cases of public corruption and other serious crimes. It has helped to strengthen the investigative capabilities of the attorney general’s office and the police and promoted key criminal justice reforms. For this reason, CICIG, its commissioner, and the former attorney general have been the target of acts of intimidation and a smear campaign orchestrated by the Morales’s administration and its allies in the military and the media. These actions by the government threaten CICIG’s independence and its ability to function effectively. According to information I have received, the professionals whose diplomatic immunity and visas were revoked include investigators and lawyers involved in some of the most sensitive cases related to alleged corruption and illicit campaign financing by top government officials.

Other actions by Guatemalan authorities are equally disturbing. Since assuming office in January 2018, Minister of Interior Enrique Degenhart has, on multiple occasions, removed or relocated senior national police officers and detectives. Most of these officers had many years of experience in criminal investigations, counter-narcotics, and other specialized areas. Most were trained by the United States. Even worse, the Minister has reportedly appointed police officials with alleged links to the military and promoted officers without transparent, merit-based processes, undermining efforts to build a professional, transparent, and accountable police force. This threatens our ability to continue working with the police, which has in the past been infiltrated by organized crime, to combat narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational criminal activity.

In 2009, working with key Guatemalan law enforcement agencies,

CICIG helped establish a wiretapping unit within the Attorney General's Office. Prior to that, wiretaps were illegal. The unit, which has been supported by the United States, has been instrumental in helping the Attorney General investigate and dismantle complex criminal networks. Reportedly, among the officers recently removed by Minister Degenhart was the director of the wiretapping unit.

If we have learned anything over many years of trying to assist the countries of Central America build the institutions of government necessary to effectively combat corruption and impunity, it is that without partners who care at least as much about these issues as we do it is a fruitless exercise and a waste of U.S. taxpayers' money.

What is happening today in Guatemala is a repeat of what we have observed many times before. New government officials take office, they profess their commitment to democratic ideals, the rule of law, and judicial independence, and then, when their own misdeeds become the focus of criminal investigations, they show their true colors.

They ignore rulings by the country's highest courts. They seek to replace magistrates who cannot be intimidated, with cronies who will shield them from the law. They expel international prosecutors on grounds of "sovereignty." They threaten those whose job it is to apply the law. They try to intimidate their political opponents. It is the same sad story.

I recently met Constitutional Court Magistrate Gloria Patria Porras Escobar, an experienced and internationally respected jurist and former prosecutor known for her independence and courage. She, like others who have honored their professions, is an example of what Guatemala needs; yet she is being vilified by those who seek to subvert the institutions of justice.

The people of Guatemala deserve better. They have demanded an end to corruption, an end to impunity, and an end to public officials who care more about enriching and protecting themselves than they do about addressing the needs of their people. The Guatemalan people overwhelming support the attorney general's office and CICIG, which have, for the first time in the country's history, shown that public officials who abuse their authority are not above the law.

President Morales's administration has less than a year left in office. Let us hope that he quickly reverses course because the path he is on will jeopardize further U.S. support for his government's participation in the Alliance for Prosperity. Otherwise, we will have no choice but to wait for a government in Guatemala that has the integrity to be a credible partner of the United States.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today regarding President Trump's reversal of his commitment to support a short-term government funding bill and defer further spending negotiations until February.

The Senate voted late Wednesday night on bipartisan legislation to avoid a government shutdown right before Christmas. I supported that legislation, and my position has not changed. I do not support President Trump's wall proposal, and I do not believe the President should shut down the government over it.

Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL scheduled a vote on a straightforward, 7-week continuing resolution because the White House committed to him that President Trump would sign it into law. The Senate voted on that legislation with the understanding that the President would sign it and defer any further debate over his wall until February.

President Trump's reversal of his commitment to sign the continuing resolution has now placed the Federal Government on the brink of a shutdown.

Everyone knows that Trump's border wall proposal cannot get the 60 votes it needs in order to pass the Senate. That is an inescapable fact that the President needs to finally accept.

I cannot support the version of the short-term continuing resolution that the House passed last night. The \$5.7 billion in wall funding added by House Republicans is accompanied by no meaningful justification from the White House. Earlier this year, President Trump requested \$1.6 billion in wall funding. That was the amount requested in the President's official budget submitted to Congress. That was the amount that would be provided under the spending bill approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Now, however, the President says he needs \$5 billion.

The House version of the short-term continuing resolution also contains almost \$8 billion in disaster funding that would help victims of this year's devastating wildfires, which I would support. However, this disaster funding is not necessary now as when Federal disaster assistance accounts retain sufficient balances for the purposes of immediate recovery needs.

Unfortunately, due to the timing of the vote and difficulties incurred in returning to Washington, DC, I was unable to cast my vote in person. This statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is intended to make clear that, if present, I would have voted no.

Thank you. •

REMEMBERING PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I was honored to attend the ceremonies in the Capitol Rotunda and at Wash-

ington National Cathedral for former President George H.W. Bush. I first met President Bush when he was Vice President and I was the speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates. He visited Annapolis, and I presented him with a Maryland tie. He immediately took off his tie, which he gave to me, and put on the Maryland tie, which he wore with pride. He had a keen eye for detail, for the little things. I had a book on a shelf in my office which was still in the shrink-wrap packaging. He sent me a note—one of his thousands of famous personal notes—gently ribbing me, writing, "It's good to see you are keeping up on your reading."

I think George H.W. Bush may have been the most qualified person ever elected President, starting all the way back to his high school years at Phillips Academy Andover, where he was president of the senior class, secretary of the student council, a member of the editorial board of the school newspaper, and captain of the varsity baseball and soccer teams. He was one of the youngest aviators in the Navy at the beginning of World War II and was barely 20 when his Grumman TBM Avenger was hit by flak during an attack on Japanese installations on Chichijima. He calmly delivered his payload, scoring several hits, before flying as far away from the island as he could in a plane with its engines on fire. He bailed out and ended up in an inflatable raft for four hours before being rescued by the submarine USS *Finback*. He flew 58 combat missions, for which he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, three Air Medals, and the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the USS *San Jacinto*.

After his military service, he went to Yale University, graduating with a bachelor of arts degree in economics in 2½ years. He was president of his fraternity, captain of the Yale varsity baseball team, and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He could have stayed back east in Connecticut, where his father Prescott would be elected to the U.S. Senate in a special election in 1952, but George Bush moved to Texas with his wife Barbara and their young son George W. Bush, where he cofounded Zapata Petroleum Corporation. He was a successful businessman when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1964, losing to the Democratic incumbent, Ralph Yarborough. Two years later, however, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and he won reelection in 1968. The Seventh District was conservative, but George Bush voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act, and he supported birth control and a women's right to choose.

In 1970, then-President Richard Nixon prevailed on George Bush to run for the U.S. Senate again. He did, but he lost again, this time to Lloyd Bentsen. President Nixon nominated him to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and the Senate confirmed the nomination unanimously. He served with distinction for 2 years. In 1973, he

became chairman of the Republican National Committee and survived Watergate with his reputation and integrity intact. President Gerald Ford appointed Bush to be chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China. During the time he held this position, he was instrumental in improving U.S.-China relations.

From January of 1976 to January of 1977, George Bush was Director of Central Intelligence and incoming President Jimmy Carter considered keeping Bush in the post. He left the Central Intelligence Agency and became a part-time professor at Rice University's Jones School of Business and a director at the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1980, George Bush ran for the Republican nomination for President, ultimately yielding to Ronald Reagan, who then chose Bush as his running mate. George Bush served as Vice President for 8 years and then, in 1988, became the first incumbent Vice President to be elected President in 152 years.

George Bush brought all of these qualifications and experiences to the Oval Office. Now, he only served one term; he was defeated in his bid for reelection in 1992. But many commentators have noted that he may be the most successful one-term President in U.S. history. Indeed, his accomplishments in 4 years compare favorably with the accomplishments of many two-term Presidents. I think the key here is that he knew how to reach across the aisle and forge bipartisan compromises. I would like to highlight four.

The first is the Acid Rain Program that was included in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Acid Rain Program established a cap-and-trade regime to cut sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions. Cap-and-trade was originally a Republican idea to harness market forces for environmental protection. Environmental groups and Democrats were wary, initially, of the authorizations to emit SO₂ and NO_x, known as allowances. They worried that a "property right" in polluting was being established, but the program exceeded everyone's expectation and is one of the most successful environmental programs in history. When George W. Bush was President, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, determined that the program has had a benefit-to-cost ratio of 40-1. Our technical knowledge of the best ways to structure cap-and-trade programs has grown exponentially since 1990; sadly, the political will has atrophied. Even though Republicans were the first to promote cap-and-trade, they have essentially abandoned the idea now, but President Bush saw the potential, and the enormous progress we have made in combatting acid rain is part of his environmental legacy that will endure.

The second accomplishment is the Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA,

which our retiring colleague, Senator HATCH, championed with then-Senator Tom Harkin from Iowa. President Bush signed ADA into law in 1990, and it became known as the Emancipation Proclamation for people with disabilities. ADA literally changed the landscape of America by requiring buildings and transportation to be wheelchair accessible, and it required workplace accommodations for people with disabilities. Nearly 30 years after President Bush signed ADA into law, the improvements the ADA has made enjoy an 83 percent approval rating from the American public. Making life, education, and work more accessible to people with disabilities isn't just good for them; it is good for all of us as we benefit from the fuller contributions they are now able to make to society.

The third accomplishment, I am sure, was difficult for President Bush, and it cost him Republican support in his bid to win reelection in 1992: the 1990 budget deal he negotiated with Congress. At the 1988 Republican National Convention, he famously said, "Read my lips: no new taxes." While he was a Texan by choice, he never lost the pragmatism characteristic of New Englanders. As a recession began to fuel a rise in budget deficits, he realized that he needed to work with a Congress controlled by Democrats and come up with a budget deal, stating "it is clear to me that both the size of the deficit problem and the need for a package that can be enacted require all of the following: entitlement and mandatory program reform, tax revenue increases, growth incentives, discretionary spending reductions, orderly reductions in defense expenditures, and budget process reform." He understood that such a comprehensive framework is the only way to reduce the deficit. Unfortunately, the Trump administration and congressional Republicans still cling to the discredited notion of "supply-side" economics, which President Bush famously called "voodoo economics," and our budget situation has become more and more precarious. I doubt President Trump is capable of displaying President Bush's pragmatism, deal-making ability, and willingness to sacrifice personal popularity for the greater good.

His fourth accomplishment fell within his "wheelhouse": foreign policy and personal diplomacy. He prudently, successfully navigated the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. He showed remarkable but characteristic restraint when the Berlin Wall came down, and many historians credit that restraint with preventing a backlash from hardliners in Eastern Europe. Likewise, the relationship he carefully cultivated with Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev, including negotiating the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, START, helped end the Cold War not with a bang, but with a whimper.

Prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union, when Hussein invaded Kuwait

in 1990, President Bush carefully assembled a coalition that consisted of our traditional allies but also the Soviet Union and, even more crucially, other Arab nations to drive him out. He went to Congress and received authorization for the use of military force when it became clear that international diplomacy would not succeed in dislodging Hussein. "Operation Desert Storm" was well-planned and well-executed and succeeded in liberating Kuwait in less than 2 months. While many people have argued that President Bush should have extended the war to remove Hussein from power, he made it clear from the start that was never his objective. He presciently argued that pursuing Hussein into Iraq would destabilize the region and lead to a lengthy military conflict. President Bush optimistically spoke of a "New World Order" characterized by an era of historic cooperation between nations. He helped to bring such order into existence. It seemed durable at the time. Now, we realize that it needs more careful attention and nurturing than we, perhaps, previously thought necessary.

All of these accomplishments and more cemented George H.W. Bush's legacy. They alone would be impressive, but what became clear in the outpouring of respect and affection that followed his death is the acknowledgment of what a genuinely decent person he was. He was a humble and self-deprecating man. He respected our important institutions, and he respected people, including his opponents. He was deeply religious. He embraced the principle of noblesse oblige: to whom much is given, much more shall be required in return. As a result, he lived his life as a servant. He was committed to his country and to his beloved wife Barbara and his family, and to his friends. It seems he had an inexhaustible desire and capacity for making new friends from all walks of life, including former political adversaries such as the man who defeated him in the 1992 election, Bill Clinton. When President Bush spoke of his desire to see a "kinder, gentler America,"—one illumined by a thousand points of light, he was sincere.

Since President Bush has died, many commentators have said that he represented a bygone era. I certainly hope not. If we are to continue succeeding as a nation, his fundamental decency, pragmatism, kindness, bravery, self-sacrifice, persistence, and optimism shine a bright light on the path we should strive to follow. If we wish to honor President Bush, we should reflect on his character and temperament and other sterling qualities and seek to emulate them. He was a great man. Perhaps even more important, he was a good man.

TRIBUTE TO DEPARTING SENATORS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, December should be the happiest

month of the year, as we await Christmas and the New Year, but in the even numbered years, it is bittersweet as we say goodbye to colleagues who will not be returning in the next Congress. While the body often seems to be polarized and contentious to the public that knows us only from media appearances, the fact is that partnership and alliances across the aisle are part of the fabric of the body, and friendships of unlikely allies abound. This is not to say that we don't disagree on issues; we very much do. But we strive for these disagreements never to erode our collegiality.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those with whom I have been proud to serve, Mr. HATCH, our President Pro Tempore, Mr. CORKER, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. HELLER on my side of the aisle for their distinguished service. To my friend, Mr. KYL, it has been a pleasure to serve with you again. On the Democrat side of the aisle, Mr. DONNELLY, Ms. MCCASKILL, Mr. NELSON, and especially my dear friend, Ms. HEITKAMP, the Senator from North Dakota. Each of these individuals cares deeply for the Nation, for the States they have represented so ably, and for the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO ORRIN HATCH

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I pay tribute to my friend, the Senator from Utah, President pro tempore of the Senate, who is retiring after 41 years of service. Senator HATCH is known as a Senator's Senator. He has had more legislation signed into law than any other living Member of this body, and he has chaired the Finance, Judiciary, and Labor and Human Resources Committees with great distinction. Today we call that Labor and Human Resources Committee the HELP Committee.

We all recall the friendship Mr. HATCH had with the late Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY. This relationship was responsible for some of the most impactful legislation of our time. The State Children's Health Insurance Program, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Ryan White Act, to name a few, and when Senator KENNEDY suffered from life's difficulties, Senator HATCH was there to support him as a friend.

On June 28, 2017, Senator HATCH published a very important column in *TIME* Magazine, entitled, "I am recommitting myself to civility." Written in the wake of the attempted massacre of colleagues who were practicing for the annual congressional softball game, a racially motivated stabbing in Portland, and dueling political rallies in Berkeley that turned violent, Senator HATCH observed, "Civility is the indispensable political norm."

I would like to quote a few sentences from Mr. HATCH's column because they bear repeating, now more than ever.

"Civility—it is the public virtue that has greased the wheels of our democracy since its inception. Without it, little separates us from the cruelty and chaos of rule by force.

For decades, civility has acted as the levee protecting our society from its own worst impulses. But that levee now shows signs of strain as political passions spill over into open violence."

If our Nation paid greater heed to Mr. HATCH's wisdom, horrors like the Pittsburgh synagogue shooting might well have been avoided.

ORRIN, you have been a steady hand in troubled times. While you may have chosen to retire from this body, your work is hardly done, and I hope that your retirement does not mark a retreat from your commitment to keep our Nation and your colleagues on a steady course.

You are indeed a Senator's Senator and a true patriot.

TRIBUTE TO BOB CORKER

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, people often forget that each of us comes to the Senate having done other significant things in life. Mr. CORKER, the Senator from Tennessee, came here with a series of experiences that greatly informed his work in the Senate, as well as the work of his colleagues.

Mr. CORKER was a success in business long before he entered politics, and he brought the lessons of that success into public service. He was the deeply respected mayor of Chattanooga, TN. Mayors are perhaps the most accountable elected officials in the Nation. They are a pragmatic results-oriented stock. They live in the communities that they govern, so there is no place to hide, and they are forced to defend their records because the electorate knows what they have done and haven't. No room for spin when you are a mayor.

BOB then brought the lessons of both of these careers to the U.S. Senate where he is known as a no-nonsense Senator who cuts through the bluster and focuses on the facts. On difficult problems, whether it was the Iran nuclear agreement or working to save the American automobile industry from near collapse, he brought discipline to our deliberations.

I would like to say a few words about BOB's work as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has historically held a preeminent role in the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy. Chairman CORKER approached the position with all of the grace and diplomacy appropriate to the office.

As the Senate's representative to the executive in foreign policy, he ably represented our interests. He asked the questions that were on so many of our minds and then he returned to the Senate to explain the administration's thinking. He calmed many of our anxieties about the turbulent world in which we live. I like to think that is because Mr. CORKER is a thoughtful, methodical, and calm thinker. His calm, steady leadership as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee these past several years will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO HEIDI HEITKAMP

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, HEIDI HEITKAMP and I share much in common. Although we sit on different sides of the aisle, we represent resource States, we represent significant populations of Native Americans, and we are each fiercely independent women who have tended to vote our conscience over party on the toughest issues of our time. We are also the best of friends off the court. So it will come as no surprise to those who know us that I am heartbroken that my friend will not be returning to serve alongside me in the next Congress.

Our collaborations over the past 6 years have been very productive. We partnered on creating the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, a body named for respected Elders from each of our States. The commission has been stood up and is now operating. I am hopeful that the commission will conclude its work with recommendations that we can adopt into law. The adoption of those recommendations will be a fitting legacy for my friend, the Senator from North Dakota.

Senator HEITKAMP and I have also collaborated on Savanna's Act, which is the first piece of legislation to specifically address the epidemic of missing and murdered Native women and girls in America. This cause is so very important to my friend, as it is to me, but I would like to share a story about my friend that is so telling about her commitment and her character.

On the Wednesday, following our return from the election day and Veterans Day recess, I had a news conference scheduled with the Urban Indian Health Institute. That news conference was called to discuss the results of a new report on the epidemic of missing and murdered Native women and girls in urban American cities. It was important to me that my friend be present at that news conference because it was about an issue that she championed during her time in the Senate, and it would have been excusable if my friend had bowed out, having just fought and lost a difficult reelection bid.

But my friend didn't bow out. She stepped up, and she pledged to the advocates present that, even though she will no longer be a Senator come January, she would be moving over to their side come January. She pledged to remain an advocate for this cause that is most important to her. She will continue to do great and good things. Her work is not done.

To HEIDI, you have done good in the U.S. Senate. We thank you.

TRIBUTE TO IAN JANNETTA

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I wish to recognize an excellent

former member of my staff, Ian Jannetta, who is leaving Capitol Hill after 8 years of service. Having worked for his home State Senator CASEY of Pennsylvania, on the Joint Economic Committee, as part of my team in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, and finally with Senator HEITKAMP of North Dakota, Ian has many friends on Capitol Hill and will be missed.

During his time in my office, Ian never hesitated to roll up his sleeves and get the job done. He worked tirelessly on issues ranging from providing equal rights for all people, protecting our environment and the Chesapeake Bay, to building an economy that works for all Americans. His strong communications skills, coupled with his kindness, calm presence, and sense of humor, served my team and the people of Maryland well for over 4 years.

As Ian tackles his next project at the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, he continues his commitment to public service, a proud tradition set by his mother Heather and his father David, who both started their careers in the U.S. Air Force and continued their service in State government. I know he will make a tremendous impact. I join his many colleagues, friends, and family to wish him well, and I look forward to hearing about the extraordinary work he does next.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING BOB DELLWO

• Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the honor of recognizing Bob Dellwo of Choteau, MT, for his over 94 years of service to his community, country, and family.

Bob was born in Conrad on August 1, 1924. After his family moved to Choteau, Bob grew up and attended Teton High School, where he was a member of the football team. From 1942-1946, Bob volunteered to serve in WWII. While serving in the Navy, most of his time was spent as a radio man on a dive bomber, where he twice earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In January of 1946, Bob married his sweetheart Helen. The two were married for over 55 years. Together, they had four children they raised in Choteau and Helena. As owners of various small businesses throughout the years, they were well known and active in their communities.

Bob took immense pride in his 22 grandchildren and great-grandchildren and rightfully so. In fact, his granddaughter Liz holds a special spot in the DAINES office, having worked on Team DAINES for many years. A kind and lighthearted spirit, Bob enjoyed being with his family more than anything, and that is how he chose to spend his time.

Bob leaves behind a legacy of friendship, family, faith, and community. His

dedication and service to others throughout his life will have a lasting impact for generations to come. I join his family, friends, and community in mourning his death, but we take comfort in knowing he is in a better place now with the love of his life, Helen.●

TRIBUTE TO THE USS MONTANA COMMITTEE

• Mr. DAINES. Madam, today, I wish to honor the men and women of the USS Montana Committee and their notable contributions to our State and our Nation in 2018.

The USS Montana Committee is a group of volunteers from Montana who have dedicated themselves to promoting awareness and fostering support for the future commissioning of the USS *Montana* and all those who will sail aboard her in defense of our Nation. A Virginia Class nuclear fast-attack submarine, the USS *Montana* will protect carrier and expeditionary strike groups, hunt and destroy enemy ships, and conduct strategic national security missions around the globe. We wait with great anticipation as her 2020 commissioning quickly approaches.

Montana has a proud heritage of military service. Some 3,500 Active-Duty servicemembers currently serve at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, and another 4,500 citizen-soldiers serve in the National Guard and Reserve at various locations across the State. Montana also proudly boasts the highest percentage of veterans per capita in the contiguous United States. Beyond the borders of our landlocked home, more than 2,200 U.S. Navy sailors currently call Montana home, adding 134 new Montanans to their ranks in the past 12 months.

Once she is commissioned, the USS *Montana* will be the second U.S. Navy warship to bear our State's namesake. The first, an armored cruiser, AC 13, was commissioned 1908 and served with distinction in World War I. In fact, her keel was laid 112 years ago this week on December 15, 1906. The bell from that ship is currently on display in the lobby of the University of Montana's Adams Center. It has a legacy of its own, playing a prominent role in one of the oldest college football rivalries in the nation.

2018 has proven to be a banner year for the USS *Montana*, her crew, and her network of volunteers in Montana. In May, we celebrated the laying of her keel, a proud naval tradition and one of the most significant milestones in the ship's construction prior to delivery. The celebration incorporated a number of Montana themes and traditions, including a Native Blackfeet blessing by Mariah Gladstone of Kalispell. We were also introduced to her command leadership team: commanding officer, CDR Michael Delaney; executive officer, LCDR Jeffrey Kahn; and chief of the boat, SCPO Michael Dassau. We even got a look at the ship's preliminary emblem, which incorporates strong

symbolism of the State, the submarine force, and the naval service. The ship also enjoyed prominent recognition on the cover of the 2018 Montana Voter Information Pamphlet distributed statewide in preparation for the midterm elections.

The USS Montana Committee was proudly represented and facilitated these key events by raising awareness and funding across the state. Over the course of the year, the committee held events in Butte, Missoula, Helena, Columbia Falls, Kalispell, Billings, Colstrip, Lewistown, Miles City, Sidney, Great Falls, and Glasgow. In September, the committee facilitated a statewide tour with the commanding officer, with stops in Billings, Helena, Great Falls, and Missoula. These efforts have made great strides in fostering a strong and enduring relationship between the State of Montana and the U.S. Navy.

In recognition of these and other notable accomplishments, I ask that the following names who have volunteered for the USS Montana Committee be entered into the RECORD.

The Founding Members and other voting members of the Steering Group: Craig Anderson of Billings, Duane Ankney of Colstrip, Doug Averill of Bigfork, Leo Berry of Helena, Mike Halligan of Missoula, Bill Leininger of Bigfork, Brian Lipscomb of Polson, Greg MacDonald of Billings, Marilyn Olson of Lewistown, Sarah Swanson Partridge of Glasgow, Curtis Pohl of Butte, Gary Purdy of Columbia Falls, Marisa Robertson of Havre, Bonnie Simon of Plentywood, Steven Stahlberg of Kalispell, Monty Wallis of Billings, Bill Whitsitt of Bigfork, and Darren Wilkins of Bozeman.

Honorary Members: the Honorable Marc Racicot, Former Governor of Montana, the Honorable Stan Stevens, Former Governor of Montana, and RADM George E. Voelker, USN (Ret.), First operational commander, USS *Helena*, SSN 725.

Committee Members: Kelly Addy of Bigfork, Wade & Gee Allred of Bigfork, Chase Anderson of Laurel, Chris Aymes of Kalispell, Liz Bangerter of Helena, David & Dana Bennett of Missoula, Calvin Beringer of Kalispell, Dennis Berklund of Bigfork, Richard & Marilou Berklund of Formerly of Shepherd, Carol Bishop of Huson, David Blade of Helena, Rex Boller of Lakeside, Col. Frank Borman of Billings, Lane & Rachel Bos of Bozeman, Donald C. Bost of Lewistown, Michael Bower of Billings, Jennifer Brien of Formerly of Kalispell.

Katie Brien of Formerly of Kalispell, Bob & Sue Brown of Whitefish, Thomas & Gayle Butler of Deer Lodge, John & Cynthia Cannon of Bigfork, Charles Carroll of Billings, Bill & Valerie Caton of Laurel, Nick Chiechi of St. Marie, Doug & Cindy Coats of Kila, Beth Cohen of Billings, Stuart & Anita Cole of Bigfork, Mayor Wilmot Collins of Helena, Stuart & Anita Cole of Bigfork, Wayne Connell of Great Falls,

Tamara & Joseph Crismore of Libby, Ron & Shelly Davis of Butte, Paul Dragu of Havre, Timothy Dralle of Helena, Dan Eastman of Polson, Dan Ellison of Helena, John Emeigh of Butte.

Victoria Emmons of Missoula, Scott Fisher of Columbia Falls, Aaron & Jessica Flint of Billings, Attorney General Tim & Karen Fox of Clancy, Christopher Gartrell of Formerly of Manhattan and Bozeman, Raymond G. Gavlak The 3rd of Stevensville, Greg & Susan Gianforte of Bozeman, Mark Gilbertson of Formerly of Kalispell, Maury Graham of Glasgow, Ray Godfrey of Bigfork, Gary & Peach Graeff of Bigfork, Jack Griffith of Lakeside, Chris & Francine Hagar of Bigfork, Dave & Karen Helmrick of Troy, Jason & Jamie Hildenstab of Helena, Joe & Julia Hill of Formerly of Ennis, Kristen Inbody of Great Falls, James Irwin of Sweetgrass.

Keith Johnson of Twin Bridges, Kristin Jacobson of Missoula, Tate Jones of Missoula, Max Kalafat of Formerly of Great Falls, Cari Kent of Great Falls, David & Tamara Kiehl of Bigfork, Roger Knoell of Butte, Jay Lamb of Formerly of Billings, Michael Lawson of Butte, Mark & Analyn Lee of Bigfork, Terry Lodmell of Malta, Dale & Kathy Longfellow of Hobson, Lori & David Lynch of Billings, Dan & Mary Carol Marcus of Bigfork, James Mariska of Billings, Grant Mayer of Helena, James McGimpsey of Helena, Pete McKinley of Helena, Ron & Jessie Merwin of Polson, Cody Miles of Havre.

Steve & Lee Miller of Dayton, Todd Morgan of Missoula, Bob & Penni Nance of Billings, Jack Neergaard of Bozeman, Wayne Newton of Rollins, Robert Nieuwenhuys of Havre, Bob & Kim Nystuen of Lakeside, Tom O'Connor of Bozeman, Jody Olson of Havre, John & Marilyn Olson of Sidney, Carlene A. & Darrell W. Orr of Libby, Kevin Oster of Miles City, Jon Ottenbacher of Miles City, Robbi Perry of Kalispell, Gwenna Peters of Billings, Carla Peterson of Billings, Debbie Peterson of Billings, Bob Pfouts of Huson.

Jim & Annie Porter of Belt, Chuck & Linda Ream of Bigfork, VDM (Ret) Rodney Rempt of Big Sky, David & Kathy Roberts of Kalispell, Paul Robitaille of Bozeman, Char Ross of Great Falls, Peggy Salitros of Formerly of Colstrip, Mike Schauf of Missoula, Harlan & Judith Schwan of Kalispell, Peter Scott of Bozeman, David Semrau of Kalispell, Jim & Jean Sens of Great Falls, Gayle Shanahan of Helena, Troy Shockley of Helena, Lee Shubert of Helena, John Sisson of Colstrip, Howard & Angie Skjervem of Helena, Brad & Cindy Skramstad of Kalispell.

Steve & Cheri Sloan of Kalispell, Bernie & Thedra Slogotski of Bigfork, Jim Smith of Helena, Tom & Irene Snyder of Bigfork, Arnold Sonsteng of Formerly of Billings and Wolf Point, Leigh Haislip Spencer of Great Falls, Ernie & Anna Steiner of Bigfork, Larry Strizich of Great Falls, Peter Sullivan

of Helena, Tom & Toot Sward of Bigfork, Amber Swindler of Glasgow, Rolf Tandberg of Missoula, MG (Ret) Paul & Muffin Valley of Bigfork, Craig Wagner of Bigfork, Melville (Mel) Walters, III of Stevensville, Chris Walthall of Bigfork.

Aaron Ward of Townsend, Kirk & Angelina Warren of Butte, Arthur Wayne of Missoula, James Wegener of Kalispell, Monte Weisser of Kalispell, Beau & Holly Wielkoszewski of Bigfork, Bernie Windauer of Kalispell, Barry & Pixie Wirth of Lindbergh Lake, Chip & Barb Youlden of Billings, Grant & Mary Zerbe of Frazer, and Ryan & Lola Zinke of Whitefish.●

TRIBUTE TO FRANK BORMAN

● Mr. TESTER. Madame President, today I wish to honor a Montanan and an astronaut who, 50 years ago, set off on a journey that took him further from home than any man had been before.

On December 21, 1968, Commander Frank Borman, and his crew Jim Lovell and Bill Anders, sat atop a Saturn V rocket and were blasted into space, destined to become the first men to orbit the moon and return safely back to Earth.

Apollo 8 flew a dangerous mission at a perilous time for both the space program and our Nation which, much like today, was struggling to heal itself after a year of discord and division.

In late December, those differences were put aside as 1 billion souls turned their eyes towards the cosmos and watched as grainy images of the lunar surface were transmitted back to Earth. The magnitude of the moment was undeniable: When we work together, humanity is capable of greatness.

That was Commander Borman's last time in space. He now lives in Billings; he and his wife Susan have called Montana home for the past 20 years.

As we remember Commander Borman's history-making flight, we must also remember the sense of optimism and pride that it inspired and strive to find it once again.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 12:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 767. An act to establish the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training pilot program to address human trafficking in the health care system.

H.R. 1162. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide access to magnetic EEG/EKG-guided resonance therapy to veterans.

H.R. 3383. An act to designate the flood control project in Sedgwick County, Kansas, commonly known as the Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control Project, as the "M.S. 'Mitch' Mitchell Floodway".

H.R. 4227. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to examine what ac-

tions the Department of Homeland Security is undertaking to combat the threat of vehicular terrorism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4819. An act to promote inclusive economic growth through conservation and biodiversity programs that facilitate transboundary cooperation, improve natural resource management, and build local capacity to protect and preserve threatened wildlife species in the greater Okavango River Basin of southern Africa.

H.R. 5075. An act to encourage, enhance, and integrate Ashanti Alert plans throughout the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5509. An act to direct the National Science Foundation to provide grants for research about STEM education approaches and the STEM-related workforce, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5787. An act 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.

H.R. 5923. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain public lands in Ouachita National Forest, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6348. An act to adjust the real estate appraisal thresholds under the section 504 program to bring them into line with the thresholds used by the Federal banking regulators, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6400. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6893. An act to amend the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 to extend the Secret Service overtime pay exception through 2020, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7243. An act to amend Public Law 115-217 to change the address of the postal facility designated by such Public Law in honor of Sergeant First Class Alwyn Crendall Cashe, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. CORNYN).

At 12:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 2276. An act to require agencies to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget justification submitted to Congress.

S. 3031. An act to amend chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, to improve the management of Federal personal property.

S. 3191. An act to provide for the expedited disclosure of records related to civil rights cold cases, and for other purposes.

S. 3367. An act to amend certain transportation-related reporting requirements to improve congressional oversight, reduce reporting burdens, and promote transparency, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6602. An act to reauthorize the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7293. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the "Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office".

H.R. 7318. An act to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure

that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7319. An act to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7329. An act to make technical corrections to provisions of law enacted by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 88) to modify the boundary of the Shiloh National Military Park located in Tennessee and Mississippi, to establish Parker's Crossroads Battlefield as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 695) to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 2 to the text of the bill (H.R. 2606) to amend the Act of August 4, 1947 (commonly known as the Stigler Act), with respect to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 3:52 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 943. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an accurate comprehensive student count for the purposes of calculating formula allocations for programs under the Johnson-O'Malley Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2248. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide certain burial benefits for spouses and children of veterans who are buried in tribal cemeteries, and for other purposes.

S. 2736. An act to develop a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2606. An act to amend the Act of August 4, 1947 (commonly known as the Stigler Act), with respect to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7327. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a security vulnerability disclosure policy, to establish a bug bounty program for the Department of Homeland Security, to amend title 41, United States Code, to provide for Federal acquisition supply chain security, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. CORNYN).

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCHEMRY) has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1520. An act to expand recreational fishing opportunities through enhanced marine fishery conservation and management, and for other purposes.

S. 2076. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the expansion of activities related to Alzheimer's disease, cognitive decline, and brain health under the Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy Aging Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2278. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to improve health care in rural areas.

S. 3530. An act to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. CORNYN).

At 5:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 512. An act to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy.

S. 1023. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

S. 1158. An act to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises.

S. 1580. An act to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, and for other purposes.

S. 1862. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to modify the criteria for determining whether countries are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 3247. An act to improve programs and activities relating to women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes.

S. 3456. An act to redesignate Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 3661. An act to provide for a program of the Department of Defense to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4174.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2200) to re-

authorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4174) to amend titles 5 and 44, United States Code, to require Federal evaluation activities, improve Federal data management, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6287) to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

At 6:41 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 3628. An act to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 148. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on December 20, 2018, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 756. An act to reauthorize and amend the Marine Debris Act to promote international action to reduce marine debris, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship:

Report to accompany S. 2419, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the technical and business assistance services under the SBIR and STTR programs (Rept. No. 115-454).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 3804. A bill to reinstate the taxation of foreign oil related income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SASSE:

S. 3805. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain fraudulent audiovisual records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 743

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 743, a bill to strengthen the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.

S. 1497

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1497, a bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide a lactation room in public buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 2018

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2018, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the child tax credit fully refundable, establish an increased child tax credit for young children, and for other purposes.

S. 2274

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2274, a bill to provide for the compensation of Federal employees affected by lapses in appropriations.

S. RES. 738

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 738, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue its limited military activities within Syria and that ending such activities at this time would embolden ISIS, Bashar al-Assad, Iran, and Russia and put our Kurdish allies in great jeopardy.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 738, supra.

BUILDING OUR LARGEST DEMENTIA INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ALZHEIMER'S ACT

The bill (S. 2076), as amended by the Senate on December 12, 2018, passed as follows:

S. 2076

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 “Building Our Largest Dementia Infrastructure for Alzheimer’s Act” or the “BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer’s Act”.

SEC. 2. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE, COGNITIVE DECLINE, AND BRAIN HEALTH UNDER THE ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND HEALTHY AGING PROGRAM.

Part K of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280c et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the part heading, by adding “AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR DEMENTIA” at the end; and

(2) in subpart II—

(A) by striking the subpart heading and inserting the following:

“Subpart II—Programs With Respect to Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias”; and

(B) by striking section 398A (42 U.S.C. 280c-4) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 398A. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS.

“(a) ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the heads of other agencies as appropriate, shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities, such as institutions of higher education, State, tribal, and local health departments, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, associations, or other appropriate entities for the establishment or support of regional centers to address Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias by—

“(A) advancing the awareness of public health officials, health care professionals, and the public, on the most current information and research related to Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, including cognitive decline, brain health, and associated health disparities;

“(B) identifying and translating promising research findings, such as findings from research and activities conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health, including Alzheimer’s Disease Research Centers authorized by section 445, into evidence-based programmatic interventions for populations with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias and caregivers for such populations; and

“(C) expanding activities, including through public-private partnerships related to Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias and associated health disparities.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subsection, an entity shall submit to the Secretary an application containing such agreements and information as the Secretary may require, including a description of how the entity will—

“(A) coordinate, as applicable, with existing Federal, State, and tribal programs related to Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(B) examine, evaluate, and promote evidence-based interventions for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, including underserved populations with such conditions, and those who provide care for such individuals; and

“(C) prioritize activities relating to—

“(i) expanding efforts, as appropriate, to implement evidence-based practices to address Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, including through the training of State, local, and tribal public health officials and other health professionals on such practices;

“(ii) supporting early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(iii) reducing the risk of potentially avoidable hospitalizations of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(iv) reducing the risk of cognitive decline and cognitive impairment associated with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(v) enhancing support to meet the needs of caregivers of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(vi) reducing health disparities related to the care and support of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias;

“(vii) supporting care planning and management for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias; and

“(viii) supporting other relevant activities identified by the Secretary or the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as appropriate.

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In awarding grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider, among other factors, whether the entity—

“(A) provides services to rural areas or other underserved populations;

“(B) is able to build on an existing infrastructure of services and public health research; and

“(C) has experience with providing care or caregiver support, or has experience conducting research related to Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias.

“(4) DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this subsection, the Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall ensure equitable distribution of awards based on geographic area, including consideration of rural areas, and the burden of the disease within sub-populations.

“(5) DATA REPORTING AND PROGRAM OVERSIGHT.—With respect to a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement awarded under this subsection, not later than 90 days after the end of the first year of the period of assistance, and annually thereafter for the duration of the grant, contract, or agreement (including the duration of any renewal period as provided for under paragraph (5)), the entity shall submit data, as appropriate, to the Secretary regarding—

“(A) the programs and activities funded under the grant, contract, or agreement; and

“(B) outcomes related to such programs and activities.

“(b) IMPROVING DATA ON STATE AND NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, as appropriate, improve the analysis and timely reporting of data on the incidence and prevalence of Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias. Such data may include, as appropriate, information on cognitive decline, caregiving, and health disparities experienced by individuals with cognitive decline and their caregivers. The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities for activities under this paragraph.

“(2) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subsection, an entity shall be a public or nonprofit private entity, including institutions of higher education, State, local, and tribal health departments, and Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(3) DATA SOURCES.—The analysis, timely public reporting, and dissemination of data under this subsection may be carried out using data sources such as the following:

“(A) The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

“(B) The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

“(C) The National Health Interview Survey.

“(c) IMPROVED COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that activities and programs related to dementia under this section do not unnecessarily duplicate activities and programs of other agencies and offices within the Department of Health and Human Services.”.

SEC. 3. SUPPORTING STATE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS RELATED TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS.

Section 398 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280c-3) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM” and inserting “COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATES AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS”;

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

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the heads of other agencies, as appropriate, shall award cooperative agreements to health departments of States, political subdivisions of States, and Indian tribes and tribal organizations, to address Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, including by reducing cognitive decline, helping meet the needs of caregivers, and addressing unique aspects of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias to support the development and implementation of evidence-based interventions with respect to—

“(1) educating and informing the public, based on evidence-based public health research and data, about Alzheimer's disease and related dementias;

“(2) supporting early detection and diagnosis;

“(3) reducing the risk of potentially avoidable hospitalizations for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias;

“(4) reducing the risk of cognitive decline and cognitive impairment associated with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias;

“(5) improving support to meet the needs of caregivers of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias;

“(6) supporting care planning and management for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

“(7) supporting other relevant activities identified by the Secretary or the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as appropriate”;

(3) by striking subsection (b);

(4) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (g);

(5) by inserting after subsection (a), the following:

“(b) PREFERENCE.—In awarding cooperative agreements under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to applications that focus on addressing health disparities, including populations and geographic areas that have the highest prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a cooperative agreement under this section, an eligible entity (pursuant to subsection (a)) shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including a plan that describes—

“(1) how the applicant proposes to develop or expand, programs to educate individuals through partnership engagement, workforce development, guidance and support for programmatic efforts, and evaluation with re-

spect to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and in the case of a cooperative agreement under this section, how the applicant proposes to support other relevant activities identified by the Secretary or Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as appropriate.

“(2) the manner in which the applicant will coordinate with Federal, tribal, and State programs related to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and appropriate State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as other relevant public and private organizations or agencies; and

“(3) the manner in which the applicant will evaluate the effectiveness of any program carried out under the cooperative agreement.

“(d) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Each health department that is awarded a cooperative agreement under subsection (a) shall provide, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to 30 percent of the amount provided under such agreement (which may be provided in cash or in-kind) to carry out the activities supported by the cooperative agreement.

“(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching requirement described in subsection (d) for any fiscal year for a health department of a State, political subdivision of a State, or Indian tribe and tribal organization (including those located in a rural area or frontier area), if the Secretary determines that applying such matching requirement would result in serious hardship or an inability to carry out the purposes of the cooperative agreement awarded to such health department of a State, political subdivision of a State, or Indian tribe and tribal organization.”;

(6) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), by striking “grant” and inserting “cooperative agreement”;

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) NON-DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—The Secretary shall ensure that activities under any cooperative agreement awarded under this subpart do not unnecessarily duplicate efforts of other agencies and offices within the Department of Health and Human Services related to—

“(1) activities of centers of excellence with respect to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias described in section 398A; and

“(2) activities of public health departments with respect to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias described in this section.”.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

Section 398B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280c-5) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or cooperative agreement” after “grant” each place that such appears;

(B) by striking “section 398(a) to a State unless the State” and inserting “sections 398 or 398A to an entity unless the entity”;

(C) by striking “10” and inserting “5”;

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(4) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “section 398(a) to a State unless

the State” and inserting “sections 398 or 398A to an entity unless the entity”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “expenditures required in subsection (b);” and inserting “expenditures;”;

(5) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “each demonstration project for which a grant” and inserting “the activities for which an award”; and

(ii) by striking “section 398(a)” and inserting “sections 398 or 398A”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “6 months” and inserting “1 year”;

(6) by inserting after subsection (c) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this subpart, the terms ‘Indian tribe’ and ‘tribal organization’ have the meanings given such terms in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.”; and

(7) in subsection (e), by striking “\$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1988 through 1990” and all that follows through “2002” and inserting “\$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024”.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader and the junior Senator from Montana be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions on Friday, December 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ORDERS FOR SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 22, 2018**

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon, Saturday, December 22; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 695.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:07 p.m., adjourned until Saturday, December 22, 2018, at 12 noon.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 88, SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND PARKER'S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD DESIGNATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 24, 2018, THROUGH JANUARY 3, 2019

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND PARKER'S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD DESIGNATION

SPEECH OF

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2018

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I commend Chairman BRADY and Leader MCCARTHY for their work related to the retirement security title of this bill, which includes significant and long-overdue reforms that expand access to workplace retirement plans, improve participant savings, and increase transparency in those plans.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Education and the Workforce have a long history of working together to improve and strengthen America's employer-sponsored retirement system.

Given our shared jurisdiction over many of these matters, each Committee brings a unique perspective to the table, further strengthening the resulting legislation.

The House Amendment to Senate Amendment to H.R. 88—Retirement, Savings, and Other Tax Relief Act of 2018 includes many reforms that have benefited from the work of both committees. Several provisions were the subject of a hearing in the Education and the Workforce Committee earlier this Congress, such as the authorization of open multiple employer plans, and the clarification of an existing safe harbor for offering annuity products in a defined contribution plan.

However, the Retirement, Savings, and Other Tax Relief Act of 2018 overreaches by including a provision allowing for premium reductions for certain cooperative and small employer charity pension plans (CSEC plans), an issue which falls entirely under the jurisdiction of the Education and the Workforce Committee, and which stands in stark contrast to the spirit of this otherwise sensible legislation.

As Chairwoman of the committee of jurisdiction, I welcome this opportunity to provide background on the cooperative and small employer charity premiums provision.

In 2006, Congress passed the Pension Protection Act, which included provisions to improve the funding of defined benefit pension plans sponsored by a single employer, in order to ensure the solvency of these plans and the retirement security of plan participants. The law exempted certain entities from these improved plan funding requirements.

The Pension Protection Act also increased insurance premiums paid to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation by single-employer plan sponsors because the PBGC-administered single-employer insurance program was under extreme stress—it had gone from a \$7 billion surplus in 2001 to a \$22 billion deficit in 2005. Unlike the Pension Protection Act funding rules, the increased PBGC premiums applied equally to all single-employer plan sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, PBGC premiums for single-employer plans take two forms—a flat-rate, per participant premium; and an additional risk-based variable rate premium. While plan sponsors cannot control the level of the flat-rate premium, they have complete power over the amounts owed for the variable rate premium.

The variable rate premium is higher for severely underfunded plans than for well-funded plans, reflecting the higher risk underfunded plans present to PBGC, which steps in to pay benefits if a plan terminates. If a plan sponsor improves the funding of its plan, then its PBGC premium levels will go down.

The structure of this variable rate premium not only prevents sponsors of well-funded plans from subsidizing the benefits of other companies' employees, but also serves as an additional incentive for all plan sponsors to fund their plans properly.

As such, this variable rate premium is an especially crucial incentive for proper plan funding in certain cooperative and small employer charity plans that are exempt from the Pension Protection Act's more stringent funding rules.

For 2018, all single-employer plan sponsors pay a flat-rate premium of \$74 per participant, and a variable rate premium is assessed at 3.8 percent of a plan's unfunded vested benefits, capped at \$523 per participant. In exchange, the PBGC insures benefits up to \$67,295 annually for a 65-year old retiree.

Now, a number of organizations that already enjoy funding relief under current law have asked for an additional reprieve from premiums that protect their workers' pension plans.

The bill before us grants certain groups this additional break—both the flat-rate premium and the variable-rate premium are reduced exclusively for these entities to pre-Pension Protection Act levels. While all other single-employer plans would continue to pay the current premium amounts, these plans would pay only a flat-rate of \$19 per participant and a variable rate premium assessed at 0.9 percent of a plan's unfunded vested benefits. Further, the provision allows these plans alone to use higher interest rates to assume higher funding levels when determining premium amounts, while other single-employer plans must use long-standing specified assumptions that result in more sound funding estimates. As a result, many underfunded CSEC plans would not have to pay any variable rate premium under this provision.

Funding levels in many plans that would qualify for premium relief under this provision

have fallen in recent years, resulting in increased risk-based variable rate premiums. According to PBGC data, for purposes of determining the variable rate premium, the plan sponsored by Girl Scouts of USA was only 64 percent funded in 2017—but as noted above, this provision would allow the plan to assume a 76.6 percent funding level; the Boy Scouts plan was only 75 percent funded in 2017, but under this provision the plan could assume 88 percent funding. Other plans are in a similar situation. For example, in 2017 Hawkeye Insurance Association was only 56 percent funded and Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts' plan was only 58 percent funded.

There has been a trend in recent years of certain companies and organizations looking to pension policies for financial relief when they are confronted with difficult situations. Congress should not set the precedent that when a company faces hard times, it can turn to its employees' pensions for a quick fix.

Federal pension laws must reflect the purpose for which pension promises are made—they are not offered gratuitously, but as a form of compensation to employees. As such, any changes to federal pension laws should have a long-term, sustainable focus, taking into account all parties, and especially the interests of workers and retirees.

Employees of charitable organizations often make great personal sacrifices to do important work that benefits local communities; as much as anyone, these employees deserve a sound pension system and a secure retirement.

Once pension promises are made, workers must be able to rely on them being kept.

The current variable-rate premium puts the responsibility for premium levels in the hands of plan sponsors, and rewards plan sponsors that care for their employees by maintaining well-funded plans; it additionally serves as a strong disincentive for sponsors to allow their employees' plans to fall to dangerous funding levels. In the aggregate, cooperative and small employer charity plans that would qualify for premium reductions under the bill are underfunded by about \$5 billion according to PBGC.

A premium reduction benefiting a select few, as provided for in this bill, hands a select group of employers the same insurance at a lower price, at the expense of other employers that also sponsor single-employer plans. Under this provision, PBGC would lose over a billion dollars in premium revenue over the next ten years.

It allows a select group of employers to minimally fund promises made to their employees without consequence. Because these groups are exempt from Pension Protection Act rules designed to result in higher plan funding levels, the variable rate premium plays an important role in policing funding levels. PBGC estimates that it is likely that no cooperative and small employer charity plan would owe variable rate premiums under this provision.

Finally, this cooperative and small employer charity provision sends the wrong message to workers and retirees that when it comes to pension policy, Congress is willing to tip the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

scales in favor of certain employers over the retirement security of their employees.

Because the good in the bill before us today as a whole outweighs the harm of this one provision, I will be voting yes on the underlying bill. But my "yes" vote on this bill is not an endorsement of the CSEC provision which I strongly oppose for the reasons I've just discussed.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF DANNY
HOWARD

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend, Danny Howard, upon his retirement after dedicating 24 years of public service as Mayor of Harlan, a historic coal mining town in Kentucky's Appalachian region.

Learning from his father, who served as a long-time magistrate and Sheriff for Harlan County, Danny wanted to serve the beloved small coal town where he was born and raised. Despite his father's warning that the "spot doesn't pay," my friend moved forward with his courage of conviction to help the people of Harlan and was elected in 1993.

It was not the first time Danny Howard chose Harlan. An alumnus of Harlan High School, he graduated in 1973 from Mercer University College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia. At a time when many young people were moving away from small towns in the Appalachian coal fields, he and his wife, Debby Webb Howard, returned to Harlan to start their family. They raised two children, Seth Howard and Whitney Howard Mendiondo in the shadow of the mountains. Since then, the Howards have never had an empty nest, with Earl Raglin and Jordan Foster joining their family in 1995 and 2006, and generously opening their home to three other children over the years.

Danny not only served people from his post at City Hall, but also as a practicing pharmacist. He is known for his personable style, often walking around the counter to give customers an entertaining dose of local tales and jokes that demonstrate his love for his small hometown. His genuine interest in others always shines through, winning people from all walks of life.

As Mayor of Harlan, Danny has always faced a challenging economy with a small municipal budget strapped by a shrinking tax revenue and a deteriorating infrastructure. However, he has worked diligently for economic development projects, infrastructure improvements, flood control, environmental cleanups and much more. In fact, we became close friends through our work together for the Eastern Kentucky PRIDE program, removing illegal dumps from our hillsides, cleaning up litter along our roadways, and expanding access to clean water and sanitary sewer across the county. He has also been a trusted partner for first responders and Operation UNITE, supporting narcotics investigations, treatment and education efforts across the city to combat the drug epidemic.

Additionally, Danny effectively boosted tourism and community development efforts,

through the establishment of the Harlan Tourism Commission and construction of The Harlan Center in the heart of the city. Today, the tourism industry has an annual economic impact of approximately \$18 million.

Danny's expertise in both city management and pharmaceuticals have been highly coveted by numerous boards and commissions, including the Housing and Urban Development Board on which he served many years. He worked tirelessly, advocating for projects that would provide housing for those most in need.

Without question, Danny Howard's loyal leadership will have a long-lasting impact in the City of Harlan and throughout the county. I wish Danny, his wife, Debby, and their family many blessings, joy and peace in the years ahead.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY
OF EMINENCE, MISSOURI

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sesquicentennial of Eminence, Missouri. Located in Shannon County, Eminence began as a small settlement along the Current River near Round Spring. In 1868, after the courthouse was burned in the Civil War, it was determined the town and county seat should be moved to a more centrally-located area. County Judges Alfred Deatherage, Thomas J. Chilton, and William Mahan commissioned William S. Chilton to find the new location. Utilizing the help of his brother, Thomas J. Chilton, they moved the town to its current location.

The early structures in Eminence were constructed out of log and plain lumber. The first businesses in town, a saloon, store, and post office, were constructed by Colonel Thomas Freeman and A.J.P. Deatherage.

Today, Eminence is known for its canoeing, trail riding, hunting, fishing, and camping. It is also the home of former astronaut Tom Akers, a veteran of four space shuttle missions and former Principal of Eminence High School.

The people of Eminence have shown their resiliency through the years by overcoming fires, floods, and other obstacles. This resiliency has made Eminence what it is today. It is my honor to acknowledge this historic birthday before the United States House of Representatives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JASON LEWIS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. LEWIS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on December 21, 2018 I was unable to be present on the floor for recorded votes. As a proud father, I was attending my eldest daughter's college graduation in Minnesota.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
BARBARA J. HOOVER

HON. THOMAS R. SUOZZI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and remember Barbara Jeanne Hoover who passed away October 14, of this year. Unwaveringly altruistic, Barbara learned early the importance of family, dedication, and community.

Barbara was born on September 4, 1953 in Jamaica, Queens, New York. After graduating from St. John's College, she was employed in Human Resources for Citibank, in New York City.

It was at Citibank where Barbara met the man of her dreams and future husband, James Hoover. They were quickly married and it wasn't long before Barbara gave birth to their first son, Bradley. Barbara chose to leave Citibank, eager to build a loving home for her family. She would later give birth to two more boys, Courtney and Logan.

It is without question that Barbara's number one passion day in and day out was her three sons. Her unconditional love, devotion, patience, attentiveness, and personal sacrifice were unwavering.

Her ability to see beauty in the world fueled her passion for the environment and gardening. She was a member of the North Country Garden Club and her tenure was defined by impeccable leadership. Over the course of twenty years, she served as President, Chair of the Communications Committee, and most recently as Co-Chair of the Projects Committee. She pioneered a new era in the Club's communications, bringing a fresh, engaging design to the quarterly Gazette and even creating a new website.

Her leadership never went unnoticed and was often celebrated. She was given the Mentor Award for her many contributions to the NCGC for her bravery and ability to handle roadblocks with grace and dignity. Never boastful, Barbara was eager to share her expertise and wisdom to NCGC newcomers. Always happy to hold meetings in her house, her three English Springer Spaniels, her other passion, were always at her side.

Barbara's commitment to the environment did not stop there. From 2007 to 2011, she worked on the staff of the North Shore Land Alliance, a non-profit devoted to the conservation of land on Long Island. She tirelessly planned and executed fundraisers, advocacy campaigns, meetings with elected officials, and countless other events to protect the place she called home.

Barbara felt strongly about having a first-rate community hospital and tirelessly worked to provide her support for the Glen Cove Hospital, where she was a founding member of the Advisory Council and served as its Chairman since 2011. Her family witnessed the appreciation for her by the numerous interactions with the hospital staff during her frequent visits as a patient. She, in turn, was always thankful to anyone who helped her, no matter how small the gesture.

Always wanting to ease the burden for others and take on more responsibility, Barbara deliberately and thoughtfully gave her family a short eulogy a few days before her death:

"I did not live an extraordinary life, but I lived the life I chose. I chose the man I adored to marry, and I loved the man I chose. And we raised the three most beautiful and joyous boys. I was born into a beautiful family with two sisters and a brother. I was blessed with the best life raising my joyous boys, and they kept me laughing all the way. I had meaningful work, through which I developed some of my best friends.

I enjoyed being on the staff of the Land Alliance, and I loved my service to the Glen Cove Hospital and the North Country Garden Club.

I lived my life well and I lived in peace. My many friends have been caring and generous to me; and I will miss them all greatly."

Barbara's devotion to her family and our community will be sorely missed. While she leaves behind large shoes to fill, she also leaves behind a life to aspire to.

HONORING THE GREATER HARLEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation in honor of The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce:

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce has been a steadfast presence in Harlem since its establishment in 1896 originally chartered as the Harlem Board of Commerce; and later to the Uptown Chamber of Commerce to better represent itself as the first and ongoing business organization in Upper Manhattan; and now as the omnipresent Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce;

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce has been committed to Harlem and Upper Manhattan with a demonstrated focus on commercial development, educational services, as well as special attention to arts & culture, travel, and tourism;

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce for over 130 years has been a key community stakeholder integral to the development of major infrastructure including the construction of the George Washington and Tri-Borough Bridges connecting Manhattan to the outer boroughs and New Jersey and New York's first subway line, the IRT (No. 2 & 3 Train);

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce brought Harlem out of the Great Depression and into the national discourse as a beacon of social-commentary and expression through the Harlem Renaissance and home to the 1939 World's Fair;

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce has been at the vanguard of the development and revitalization of Harlem including Strivers Gardens, an extraordinary example of mixed-use residential and commercial development projects, and the Striver's Center Development Project that has been a tremendous benefit to the community at large;

Whereas, The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce to elevate Harlem, created a singular celebration of Harlem's unique culture and history which began as "Harlem Day" and has since grown and scale and breadth to "HARLEM WEEK". This extraordinary celebra-

tion of Harlem Life features a diversity of cultural events: Afro-Cuban, Gospel, R & B, and Jazz music, sports, cinema, business fairs and vintage automobiles, and a unique "Taste of Harlem" at local eateries and clubs. In 2017, Harlem Week attracted more than 3.5 million people. In 2018, it included the celebration of Aretha Franklin's legacy and featuring Janet Jackson as an honoree;

Whereas, The visionary leadership including Lloyd Williams, President and CEO; Voza Rivers, 1st Vice President; Andrew Reddick; Michele Scott; and, Valerie Roberson among others who have lent their talent and passion to the concern for the next generation; acknowledging historical contributions of Women and LGBTQ in the African-American community as well as creating opportunities for recruiting youth to be trainees for Wall Street firms;

Now, therefore I, ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, Representative of the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York in the United States House of Representatives, do hereby recognize The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce and its long history and contributions to the vitality of Harlem's economic growth, arts & culture, educational institutions, health awareness, and mixed-use residential-commercial developments as well as to the creation of HARLEM WEEK which has a local and global impact, and commitment to strengthening ties to the Harlem community during the "End of the Year" Holiday Gala Reception, on Tuesday, December 18 2018.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately was unable to be present for a vote taken on the House floor on December 20, 2018. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

Rollcall Vote No. 472: nay.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF BONG'S JEWELERS

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the legacy of Bong's Jewelers in Corning, New York.

For the last one hundred and twenty-six years the residents of Corning have celebrated birthdays, engagements, weddings, and anniversaries with gifts from Bong's Jewelers. Founded by two brothers in 1892, Bong's has been run by the family for generations, helping the people of Corning celebrate their happiest occasions.

It is with a heavy heart that I recognize the final closing of this community institution. Jeff Bong has owned the family shop since 1975 and after more than forty years of hard work and success, Jeff has announced his well-deserved retirement.

Having known Jeff and his family for decades, he represents a pillar of our community

that will be sorely missed with the closing of his business. However, I know his ties to our community will endure and we are forever grateful for his efforts and commitment to all of us.

We wish the Bongs well in their retirement and thank them for their service to our community.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to honor Bong's Jewelers, a family-owned business of the Corning community for the last one hundred and twenty-six years.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SALEM NEWS

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100-year anniversary of the Salem News, the local newspaper of my hometown—Salem, Missouri. The Salem News began operations on June 13, 1918, with O.H. Grosse as the owner/publisher and M.W. Gustin as the editor. For \$1.50 subscription, you could enjoy the newspaper for an entire year. The late Charles Stacey, Robert L. "Bob" Vickery and W.R. "Ray" Vickery also served as publishers of the Salem News, a position currently held by Donald Dodd.

Very few businesses reach 100 years of existence. This is a testament to the staff for consistently providing relevant and timely information to the community. Today, it is my great privilege to congratulate and honor the Salem News before the United States House of Representatives.

HONORING JAMES "CHIEF" WILSON

HON. VAL BUTLER DEMINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a legend in the Orlando community—the peerless James "Chief" Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was father to two daughters, but a father figure for thousands. As band leader at Jones High School—a program he built from scratch into one of the finest programs in the country—he brought a lifetime of learning, music, and joy to his students and his community.

Mr. Wilson was famous not only for his high expectations, but for his lifelong advocacy for the young men and women in his care. He helped them prepare for college and win scholarships. He stayed in touch with them for years after they graduated. Many credit him with turning their lives around.

Simply put, he was a role model. He provided the guidance that only an incredible teacher can give. Telling his pupils that "perfect practice makes perfect performance," he cultivated an attitude of excellence in his students that would last a lifetime.

But underneath the demand for excellence and the incredible legacy that he built, there was also the man himself—a man whom his

children described as a “kid at heart.” A man who loved music, Christmas lights, and the old car which he used to give rides to students and take his family on road trips.

“Chief” Wilson never met a stranger, and he remembered his students when he crossed paths with them years later. A faithful member of Washington Shores Presbyterian Church, a homeowner in the Washington Shores community for over 50 years, and a charter member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., his roots were deep.

He will be missed by all. But I know that his positive influence will live on in his students, his program, and his incredible legacy for years to come.

RECOGNIZING SERGEANT WILLIAM M. BAYS

HON. JAMES COMER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Sergeant William M. Bays, a beloved father and respected American hero who lost his life on June 10, 2017.

Born October 17, 1987, in Barstow, California, Sergeant Bays valiantly rose through the ranks since enlisting in the United States Army in 2009, eventually serving as a squad leader with D Company, 1st Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team of the 101st Airborne Division.

Sergeant Bays' reputation of steadfast selflessness, along with the numerous awards he earned for his service—including the Bronze Star and Purple Heart—are evidence of his relentless dedication to safeguarding our nation's freedoms and values. His patriotic spirit and dedication to his country were rivaled only by his fervent commitment to his family and his enthusiasm for serving others.

I join with his family and loved ones—including his wife, Jasmin Bays, his children, and his extended family—in celebrating his accomplishments and recognizing his noble service to our nation. His outstanding legacy of patriotism and compassion lives on in each member of his family and in all those who knew him.

I am grateful for the Kentucky General Assembly's dedication of this roadway in the 1st District of Kentucky, as it will serve as a testament to his extraordinary sacrifice, which is worthy of our deepest respect and admiration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIÉRREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the chamber on Thursday, December 20, 2018. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on roll call votes 448, 455, 461, 466, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, and 482. I would have voted “nay” on roll call vote 467.

Specifically, for roll call vote 448, the First Step Act, I would have voted “yea” enthusiastically in support of this legislation. Despite

my delay in making it to the House floor, I would have supported this legislation due to the reforming of decades old policies that have plagued our criminal justice system.

HONORING CHIEF MICHAEL DONOVAN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chief Michael Donovan's forty-two years of service in California Law Enforcement.

Chief Donovan was born in Oceanside, California in 1961 and has dedicated his life to public service. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in Human Resources Management and his Master's Degree in Business Administration in 1989, both from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. His commitment to public service and law enforcement has made all the communities he has served, including our community of Napa, California, a safer and better place to live.

Over the course of his career, Chief Donovan has served in many different law enforcement capacities. He was a police officer at the Sierra Madre Police Department, an Investigator at the Baldwin Park Police Department and the Assistant Chief Investigator, and later Chief Investigator, at the San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office. Since 2011, Chief Donovan has served as the Chief Investigator at the Napa County District Attorney's Office. Chief Donovan is active in the law enforcement community. He currently sits on the California District Attorney Investigators' Association Board of Directors as the Treasurer and Chair of the Training Committee. He also serves on the California District Attorneys' Association Legislative Committee. Additionally, Chief Donovan is an active member in the local Napa Rotary Club and volunteers at many Rotary Club sponsored events.

Chief Donovan has remained dedicated and motivated throughout his long career in law enforcement and public service. He is always willing to take on difficult projects and help others in the office. He draws on his depth of knowledge and experience in his profession to help others in his field. Mr. Speaker, it is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, on December 19, 2018 and December 20, 2018 I was absent for several roll call votes in order to attend the funeral of a family member. Had I been present I would have voted in the following manner.

Roll Call 437 Yea; Roll Call 438, the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimers Act Yea; Roll Call 439 Yea; Roll Call 440 Yea; Roll Call 441 Yea; Roll Call 442 Yea; Roll Call 443 Yea; Roll Call 444 Yea; Roll Call 445 Yea; Roll Call 446 No; Roll Call 447 No; Roll Call 448 the

First Step Act of 2018 Yea; Roll Call 449 Yea; Roll Call 450 Yea; Roll Call 451 Yea; Roll Call 452 Yea; Roll Call 453 the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act Yea; Roll Call 454 Yea; Roll Call 455 Yea; Roll Call 456 Yea; Roll Call 457 Yea; Roll Call 458 Yea; Roll Call 459 Yea; Roll Call 460 Yea; Roll Call 461 Yea; Roll Call 462 Yea; Roll Call 463 Yea; Roll Call 464 Yea; Roll Call 465 Yea; Roll Call 466 Yea; Roll Call 467 No; and Roll Call 468 No.

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DAVID FATTAH, SR.

HON. DWIGHT EVANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an influential and dedicated man from Philadelphia, David Fattah, Sr., a devoted servant of the community and his family. Mr. Fattah passed away on December 5, 2018. I'd like to include in the RECORD the eulogy delivered by Ralph E. Blanks, Interim Pastor of Vine Memorial Baptist Church in West Philadelphia.

“David Fattah, Senior has written the autobiography of his life. Today, we have read selected excerpts and pages from his life story. What a life extraordinaire as he and his beloved soulmate, Queen Mother Falaka Fattah made a difference in the lives of countless boys and girls thru the House of Umoja. Umoja, a Swahili word that means to strive and maintain unity in the family, community, nation and race. The opposite of unity is division and division is one of the weapons the devil has used for ages to divide us mentally, physically, and spiritually. This is why a race divided against itself cannot stand. The more united we are, the stronger we become. The more divided we are, the weaker we become. Today, David Fattah's life reminds us to do all things necessary to unite and stay united. If we don't do it, it won't get done!! There are some things that only we can do for us, by us, with us and to us!!!!

Hear the words of the Lord speaking to us for this time as recorded in the book of the Prophet Isaiah chapter 58 verses 10,11,12:

If you pour yourself out for the hungry and satisfy the desire of the afflicted, then shall your light rise in the darkness and your gloom be as the noonday. And the Lord will guide you continually and satisfy your desire in scorched places and make your bones strong; and you shall be like a watered garden, like a spring of water whose waters do not fail. And your ancient ruins shall be rebuilt; you shall raise up the foundations of many generations, you shall be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of the streets to dwell in.

Councilman Curtis Jones, Jr. tells of a time when two street gangs were about to go to war and David drove up in a banged up, beat up police cruiser. Jumped out and stood in the gap between the two gangs and carried out shuttle diplomacy in the “hood”.

A husband, father, grandfather, patriarch, social engineer, community activist and today we add “restorer” to describe David.

Restore means to bring back into existence; to use or reestablish; to bring back to a state of health, soundness or vigor. The communities and neighborhoods are calling out for someone like David to stand in the gap and restore civility, bring back respect,

reestablish order and common sense which ain't very common these days.

David was a restorer of life because his life pointed people to the life of Jesus. That's what it means to be a restorer of life. Your life points people to the ultimate restorer of life, Jesus Christ.

Let your light shine before others, so that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father who is in heaven.

If you pour yourself out for the hungry and satisfy the soul of the oppressed, then shall your light rise in the darkness and your night will become like the noonday.

Notice the Lord does not say, if you give the hungry some food, but rather He says if you give yourself!!! It's easy to give folk some food, but to give up your house, your comforts, your privacy, your money, your clothes, your space....., your living room/dining room becomes the meeting room, the gathering room, the prayer room filled with desks, chairs, computers and other office equipment.

Jesus said, if you try to hang on to your life, you will lose it. But if you give up your life for my sake and for the sake of the Good News, you will save it. Mark 8:35

Folks are just as hungry today as they were 45 years ago—physically hungry, mentally hungry, spiritually hungry; hungry for love, hungry for acceptance, hungry for family, hungry for a sense of home and belonging.

If you are generous, extravagant with the down and out, your lives will begin to glow in the darkness, your shadowed lives will be bathed in the sunlight. Listen to what the Lord says He will do in your life when you pour out, give extravagantly to the last, the least, the lost, the struggling.....

.....I will always show you where to go, I'll give you a full life in the emptiest of places, firm muscles, strong bones. You'll be a well-watered garden, a gurgling spring that never runs dry. You'll use the old rubble of past lives to build to build anew, rebuild the foundations from out of your past, you'll be known as those who can fix anything, restore old ruins, rebuild and renovate, make the community livable again.

Who will stand in the gap? Who will be known as the restorers of the streets, of the community? Will you make a commitment today? Then sign off on the Imani Pledge that Queen Mother and David developed:

Whereas over 44 years ago in 1974, the youth in the City of Philadelphia took the bold step forward to ensure that following generations would not have to experience the self-destruction and agony of gang warfare. We honor them for this and for keeping their word.

Whereas in as much as our ancestors, parents, teachers, caregivers, elder community members and others that have shed blood that we might acquire an education. We give our word to refrain from fighting during school, after school and inside school, and we encourage those that we know to do the same.

Whereas we too are a generation that is proud and want to succeed. On this day, I sign this document to let it be known wherever it needs to be known that I care deeply about our community and will do all in my power to return us to our traditional greatness. Let my word be my bond. In honor of David Fattah, Sr., I pledge to stand in the gap as a restorer of the streets and communities.

Some of you are asking right now: pastor, are you asking me to sign up for another social justice movement. In Jesus' church, there can be no separation between the cross and social justice. There is no separation in Scripture between the two—no pain no gain, no cross no crown!!!!

Jesus said in Matthew 25:

Come, you who are blessed by my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry, and you gave me food, I was thirsty, and you gave me a drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me, I was naked, and you clothed me, I was sick and you visited me, I was in prison and you came to me.

There is no separation between the cross and social justice. If we go into the neighborhood and live out the gospel—two things will happen. People and places will change. We are called to be restorers of life and of the streets.

David Fattah, husband, father, community activist, restorer of the streets was called from earthly labors to heavenly reward the other day. The heart that gave so much to so many just stopped!!! But the Creator said I've got a new heart for you over in Gloryland!!!! David is done with the troubles of this world, he has gone home to be with His God!!! No more crying, weeping and wailing, no more sickness, heartache or break. He's done with the troubles of the world.

Listen as David speaks parting words:

Do not stand at my grave and weep for me, I am not there. I do not sleep!!! I am every boy and girl fighting for life. I am every parent struggling with rebellious kids! I am every teacher demanding your best. I am standing in the gap connecting warring factions. Do not stand at my grave and cry, I am not there, I did not die.

If I can do my duty as a good man ought

If I can bring back beauty to a world up wrought

If I can spread love's message as the Master taught

Then my living shall not be in vain
David Fattah, Sr., husband, father, grandfather, patriarch, social engineer, restorer of the streets and community has done his work, has sung his song, now he has gone home where he belongs!!!! To God be The Glory!!!!!!

The 2nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania extends gratitude to David Fattah, Sr. for his dedicated support and service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

HONORING SHERIFF JOHN TURNER

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of John Turner, Sheriff of Walla Walla County. John is retiring as Sheriff of Walla Walla County on December 31, 2018, after serving as Sheriff since 2011.

John first became a member of law enforcement after joining the Manhattan Beach, California police department in 1984, followed by a sixteen-year stint with the Los Angeles Police Department. After a stint outside of law enforcement, John was elected Sheriff of Walla Walla County in 2011, and won reelection to that position in 2014. With his election, John became the 32nd Sheriff of Walla Walla County since its founding in 1859. Aside from his work with various law enforcement agencies, John is a graduate of both the University of Southern California, and Southwestern University School of Law, where he received a Juris Doctorate degree in 1996.

During his time as Sheriff, John has been recognized both in Washington State and

throughout the nation. He has been named an Executive Board Member of the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs, served as a Commissioner of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission, and has been nominated for the Ferris E. Lucas Award for National Sheriff of the Year. John has also been an active member of the Walla Walla community, participating in the Walla Walla Noon Rotary Club and as an active member at Blue Mountain Community Church.

John's work on behalf of Walla Walla County will be remembered by all, but especially by his colleagues in the Sheriff's office, who appreciate his work in turning the sheriff's office into a high quality, well respected law enforcement agency.

I appreciate John's work on behalf of the Sheriff's office and of Walla Walla County and the honorable role he filled as Sheriff. I wish him the best in his retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN H. RUTHERFORD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I was held up by Committee business.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Roll Call No. 449 and "yea" on Roll Call No. 456.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF BETSY WRIGHT AND COMMEMORATING HER DEDICATION TO THE CHAUTAUQUA MEDICAL COMMUNITY

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the service of Betsy Wright to UPMC Chautauqua, formerly WCA Hospital, and congratulate her on her retirement.

For the last twenty years, Betsy Wright has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of UPMC Chautauqua. Her dedicated service has ensured the high levels of employee engagement and community support that the hospital enjoys today.

With more than thirty-five years in the healthcare industry, Betsy's insight is highly respected by the New York State Department of Health, the Office of Mental Health, and the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services. Policy makers at all levels of healthcare know Betsy for her tireless work to improve care of patients in the community.

Betsy's leadership in the healthcare community does not end with UPMC Chautauqua. She also is a member of the executive committee of the Healthcare Association of New York State and a past Regent of the American College of Healthcare Executives. Throughout her career, Betsy has been recognized many times by Buffalo Business First as one of "Western New York's Most Influential People".

As Betsy moves forward with the next chapter of her life, we applaud her tireless effort to improve the quality of healthcare for the citizens of Chautauqua County and we wish her all the best in her retirement.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to celebrate Betsy Wright and her extraordinary career.

TRIBUTE TO PETER J. FREEMAN

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize the remarkable Peter J. Freeman, my Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor for the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He is a passionate public servant, and talented member of my staff.

Peter first arrived on Capitol Hill, over two decades ago, as a humble House Page hailing from Bainbridge Island, Washington. He returned to the area soon thereafter to attend and graduate from Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service. He then found himself back on the Hill in the office of Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-OH), where he rose through the ranks, becoming Deputy Chief of Staff. Along the way, he worked on various bills, including a federal backstop for commercial terrorism insurance, a bill prohibiting job discrimination based on sexual orientation, and various bills impacting affordable housing.

Peter developed an expertise on financial services issues, which served him well when he returned to Capitol Hill in my office. In his position, he helped me with flood insurance reform, economic regulatory relief, anti-money laundering, terrorism financing, housing finance, and credit score competition legislation, among others.

Peter did a remarkable job in managing my office. He helped me assemble a great team, provided valuable counsel; and helped me to fulfill my vision during our time together. While I am retiring, Peter will always be an esteemed and unforgettable member of the Royce Team. His dedicated intellect, his wit, and his ability to connect with people on all levels and all sides of the political spectrum are qualities that make him a rare entity on Capitol Hill. But Peter's greatest asset is his passion to serve. And I am grateful that he chose to serve my constituents of the 39th District of California, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the nation.

I thank Peter, and wish him the very best of luck for the next chapter of his life.

CONGRATULATING JOHN DAVID ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM WQAD

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John David, who is retiring from Moline, Illinois' TV station, WQAD. Mr. David has been reporting for 29 years at WQAD and has become an integral part of the Quad Cities community.

Mr. David grew up in Southern California, where he began his broadcasting career at age 16 for KCSN-FM. He graduated cum laude from Occidental College in Los Angeles

with degrees in Political Science and Theater Arts and Rhetoric. He then went on to receive a Master's degree in Broadcast Journalism with distinction from Northwestern University. Mr. David is best known for reporting on the rise and fall of American manufacturing and its toll on the workforce. His documentary, "Where Did the Jobs Go?" received the 2006 Regional RTNDA Edward R. Murrow Award for a news documentary. As a former reporter, I understand the demands of this work and thank David for his commitment to informing our community.

It is because of dedicated community leaders such as Mr. David that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Mr. David on his well-earned retirement and thank him for all of his contributions and service to our community.

COL. TONY JACK BUCKLES, U.S. ARMY (RET.)

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Col. Tony Jack Buckles, U.S. Army (Ret.) and his years of dedication to our country and the communities of California's 51st Congressional District.

Col. Tony Jack Buckles, of Pensacola, FL passed away at the age of 69 on December 5, 2018 following a heroic battle with cancer. He is survived by: his wife of 49 years, Nancy C. Buckles; his children: Jonathan (Lauren) Buckles; and Elizabeth (James) Deck; his six beautiful granddaughters: Brenton, Madeline, Catherine, and Elizabeth Buckles and Emilia and Enslie Deck and his mother, Billie Buckles.

Tony was born on November 5, 1949 to Jack and Billie Buckles in Elizabethton, TN. Tony was an alumnus of East Tennessee State University. He was commissioned in June of 1971 as an Armor Officer and after graduating the Armor Officer Orientation Course, Airborne School, and Ranger School, Tony began his distinguished service assigned to the U.S. Army's Third Armored Division in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Tony graduated from many courses, including the Infantry Officer Advanced Course, the United States Marine Corp's Command and Staff College, and achieved the status of distinguished graduate of the National War College at Fort McNair, Washington, DC. Tony's esteemed service led to the fulfillment of a career-long goal of being selected as the Battalion Commander for 1/70 Armor, in the U.S. Army's 5th Mechanized Infantry Division, at Fort Polk, LA, where his battalion was selected as the first in the Division to field the Army's newest battle tank at the time, the M1 Abrams. Tony went on to serve honorably as the Garrison Commander for the U.S. Army's III Armored Corps at Fort Hood, TX, with his military career ultimately concluding with the privilege of serving the U.S. House of Representatives in the U.S. Army's Congressional Liaison Office.

Over the course of Tony's career, he received numerous awards and recognition for his service, culminating with being awarded

the U.S. Army's Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in duties of great responsibility. Following his retirement, after 30 years of service, Tony became the Chief of Staff for U.S. Congressman Bob Filner, 51st District, California from 2001–2012.

On behalf of California's 51st Congressional District, I would like to formally honor the memory of Col. Tony Jack Buckles on his years of dedicated service to the nation and California's 51st Congressional District.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 2018 the House took roll call votes on a series of bills which included, H.R. 4451, the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Programs Reauthorization Act of 2018. Unintentionally, I voted no on this legislation when I meant to vote yes. My recorded vote does not reflect my position on the important programs and support services for homeless veterans that were reauthorized in H.R. 4451 and I look forward to working with my colleagues to expand services that help our veterans thrive as civilians after their brave service to our country has concluded.

HONORING MR. RANDY ESPINET; A CUBAN-AMERICAN LEADER IN OUR SOUTH FLORIDA COMMUNITY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Randy Espinet has been a leading figure in our Cuban-American community for decades.

A fellow graduate of the University of Miami, my alma mater, Randy has devoted his time to improving our beloved community each and every day.

He never ceases to put the needs of others before his own, and his determination to better the lives of those around him is a testament to his character.

As a political activist in South Florida, Randy works hard to advocate for those who need it most.

Whether he is supporting national Cuban-American initiatives—or advocating for a noble cause at the municipal or state level—his commitment to public service is unwavering, and South Florida is proud to have him in our corner.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Mr. Randy Espinet, an upstanding member of our community, and I am confident that he will continue to better our slice of paradise for years to come.

Thank you (Gracias) to Randy for all he does.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF RALPH WILLIAM HALL, DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT AND WORLD WAR II VETERAN WHO SERVED HIS COUNTRY WITH HONOR AND DISTINCTION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House that Ralph William Hall, a distinguished military officer and World War II veteran, passed away on December 18, 2018, in Washington, D.C. He was 99 years old.

Born January 25, 1919 in Metcalf, Georgia, the oldest of five siblings born to Adam and Maggie Hall.

Ralph William Hall attended Johnson C. Smith University from which he graduated in 1941. While a student there, Ralph William Hall pledged in Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was inducted into Rho Chapter, an active association he maintained for the ensuing 80 years, until entering Omega Chapter.

Mr. Speaker, Ralph William Hall was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army and served heroically in World War II. He was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant and upon his honorable discharge from active duty, Ralph William Hall continued his service to our nation by working as a civil servant for the U.S. Government.

Ralph William Hall relocated to Washington D.C. where he was an active member of the St. Timothy Episcopal Church, and Southeast Washington, D.C.

Ralph William Hall leaves to cherish his memory two children, Douglas and Angela Hall; two grandchildren, Shaune Cannon and Drew Cannon; and a host of relatives, friends, and loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to observe a moment of silence in memory of Ralph William Hall, a great American and one of the last members of the World War II generation, which is regarded by many historians as the "Greatest Generation."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I missed some votes on Wednesday, December 19, all votes on Thursday, December 20, and some votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll Call Vote Number 440 (Passage of H.R. 7327, the SECURE Technology Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 441 (Passage of H.R. 7279, the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 442 (Passage of H.R. 6227, the National Quantum Initiative Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 443 (Passage of H.R. 6652): YES;

Roll Call Vote 444 (Passage of S. 1520, the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 445 (Passage of S. 3530, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 446 (Agreeing to H. Res. 1180): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 447 (Agreeing to H. Res. 1181): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 448 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to S. 756, the First Step Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 449 (Passage of H.R. 7328, the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 450 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5075, the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 451 (Passage of H.R. 7093, the Clean Up the Code Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 452 (Passage of S. 2896, the Justice Against Corruption on K Street Act of 2018 or JACK Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 453 (Passage of S. 2961, the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 454 (Passage of S. 2679, the Veterans Small Business Enhancement Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 455 (Passage of H.R. 7227, the Taxpayer First Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 456 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 4227, the Vehicular Terrorism Prevention Act of 2019): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 457 (Passage of S. 2652, the Stephen Michael Gleason Congressional Gold Medal Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 458 (Passage of S. 2765, the RBIC Advisers Relief Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 459 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5509, the Innovations in Mentoring, Training, and Apprenticeships Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 460 (Passage of S. 7, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 461 (Passage of S. 2200, the National Integrated Drought Information System Reauthorization Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 462 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 767, the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Act of 2018 or the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 463 (Passage of S. 2322, the Codifying Useful Regulatory Definitions Act): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 464 (Passage of H.R. 6418, the VA Website Accessibility Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 465 (Passage of S. 3444): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 466 (Passage of S. 3777, the Forever GI Bill Housing Payment Fulfillment Act of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 467 (Motion to Table the Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 468 (Adoption of the Previous Question): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 469 (Agreeing to H. Res. 1183): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 470 (Passage of House Amendment to the Senate Amendment

to H.R. 88, the Retirement, Savings, and Other Tax Relief Act of 2018 and the Taxpayer First Act of 2018): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 471 (Concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2606, the Stigler Act Amendments of 2018): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 472 (Concur in the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment with an Amendment to H.R. 695 (making continuing appropriations for FY 2019)): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 473 (Passage of H.R. 6602): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 474 (Passage of H. Res. 1063): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 475 (Passage of H.R. 7318): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 476 (Passage of H.R. 7319): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 477 (Passage of H.R. 7329): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 478 (Passage of H.R. 3367): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 479 (Passage of H.R. 7293): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 480 (Passage of S. 2276, GAO-IG Act): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 481 (Passage of S. 3031, the Federal Property Management Act): YES; and

Roll Call Vote Number 482 (Passage of S. 3191, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018): YES.

HONORING GLEN MOBERG

HON. SEAN P. DUFFY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Glen Moberg, a great man and staple of the greater Wausau area. Glen is the award-winning news bureau director for Wisconsin Public Radio in Wausau. I have known Glen since I first ran for office, and Mr. Speaker, whether you're conservative, liberal, or moderate, Glen Moberg asks tough questions but also fair questions. It's easy to see Glen's character not only in his desire to keep the Wausau area informed, but also in his commitment to serve others. Glen has served on the Board of Directors of the Community Foundation of North Central Wisconsin, the Center for Visual Arts in Wausau, and the Marathon County Literacy Council. Glen is a great guy who always has a smile on his face, Mr. Speaker. And for all those reasons I am heartbroken. He was recently diagnosed with inoperable stomach cancer. My wife Rachel, our eight children, and I are praying for Glen and the Moberg family, and hope that the Lord comforts them as he bravely takes on this battle. He is a role model for aspiring journalists across Wisconsin and across the nation, and central Wisconsin is lucky to have had Glen as an anchor of the community.

HONORING MAYOR CHRIS COURSEY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chris Coursey for his four

years of service on the Santa Rosa City Council as Council Member and Mayor.

The son of a military officer, Mr. Coursey grew up in many states across the United States. After he graduated from the University of Northern Colorado, Mr. Coursey moved to Santa Rosa, California. Prior to his service on the Santa Rosa City Council, Mr. Coursey had been a writer at the Santa Rosa Press Democrat for many years and was a spokesman for the SMART commuter rail system.

Mr. Coursey was elected to the Santa Rosa City Council in 2014 and served as Vice Mayor in 2015. He has served as Mayor since 2016. During his tenure as Mayor, Mr. Coursey oversaw the annexation of Roseland and the reunification of Old Courthouse Square. Mr. Coursey led our community in the immediate aftermath of the October 2017 wildfires that devastated Santa Rosa. He dedicated many long days to the rebuilding process. He also saw the city begin to address the needs of the homeless and housing crises.

Additionally, Mr. Coursey has held many committee positions during his term on the Santa Rosa City Council. He has served on Ad Hoc Rent Subcommittee, the Economic Development Subcommittee, the Violence Prevention Partnership Policy Subcommittee, the Long Term Financial Policy Subcommittee and the Courthouse Square Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Chris Coursey is an admirable leader who is dedicated to serving our community. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

CONGRATULATING MARGO PRICE
ON HER GRAMMY NOMINATION
FOR BEST NEW ARTIST

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Margo Price, who has been nominated for a 2019 Grammy Award for Best New Artist. Ms. Price is a talented country musician and I would like to congratulate her on this achievement.

Ms. Price grew up in Aledo, Illinois, where she played piano and sang in church choir before studying piano and theater at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois. At age 20, she moved to Nashville where she worked a number of jobs while pursuing her music career. She and her husband, Jeremy Ivey, were part of the band "Secret Handshake" before they started "Buffalo Clover" and "Margo and the Pricetags." Ms. Price has been on Saturday Night Live and her music was featured on the show "Anthony Bourdain: Parts Unknown." Her first album, "Midwest Farmer's Daughter," went to number 10 on the U.S. Country chart and her second album, "All American Made," went to number 12 on the U.S. Country chart.

It is because of talented artists such as Ms. Price that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Ms. Price on her Grammy nomination and her commitment to making music for so many fans to enjoy across the country.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF ROY
HARGROVE

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the life of a man whose artistic abilities and musical prominence were born of my hometown. Roy Hargrove was a world-renowned jazz trumpeter, who won two Grammys in his career for best Latin Jazz performance in 1998 and then best jazz instrumental album in 2003. The impact of his musical career, however, was defined by much more than the five albums he released or the many awards he won.

A Waco, Texas native, like myself, Mr. Hargrove moved to Dallas at a young age, where he attended the Booker T. Washington School for the Performing and Visual Arts to study music. Though only 49 years old when he passed, Mr. Hargrove earned respect for his musical abilities from his peers while in his teens. For over 30 years, Mr. Hargrove's musical genius was celebrated by accomplished musicians who's path he followed. These musicians included Dallas' very own David "Fathead" Newman, who inspired Mr. Hargrove to continue pursuing his passion for music in the 1980s. After beginning his performing career in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex during his teenage years, Mr. Hargrove moved to New York City to continue his studies of music. In addition to launching his professional career, it is here that he founded The Jazz Gallery, a space that serves as a hub for new music.

It is noted by those who value his career that Mr. Hargrove created a unique sound that bridged traditional jazz with hip-hop and R&B. He was instrumental in bringing neo-soul to prominence. Mr. Hargrove will be most remembered as both an exceptional soloist and a brilliant collaborator.

Mr. Speaker, jazz is one of my favorite genres of music, and Dallas is my hometown. Roy Hargrove represents both of these two things, which are dear to me. Today, I wish to offer my condolences to the Hargrove family and the Booker T. Washington family who have lost one of their most adored members. Let us remember the joy Mr. Hargrove brought to others through his music and continue the tradition of passing on his passion through the teaching of music to the young people of this country.

HONORING THE CAREER OF J.
SCOTT PETERSEN

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of J. Scott Petersen, whose time on Capitol Hill will come to an end this Friday, December 21, 2018.

Mr. Petersen began his journey here in the House of Representatives as a Science and Technology Fellow in the office of former Congressman Dennis Cardoza, where his natural resource expertise and political acuity were quickly recognized and rewarded. Since he

joined Team Costa, Scott has proven himself an exceptional employee, advisor, and friend. His ability to forge consensus in difficult negotiations and his expert knowledge of water resources is unparalleled here in Congress. Over the years he has played a key role in passing legislation such as the WIIN Act. He holds the respect of his staff, peers, and principals for his bipartisanship, effectiveness, and decisive judgment.

Scott Petersen was born in Riverside on September 2, 1979. Scott attended California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering, and later receiving a Certificate in Land Use and Planning from the University of California, Riverside.

As a California native, Scott enjoys being in the great outdoors, whether capturing nature's wonder behind the lens of his camera, hiking, or climbing the face of Yosemite's iconic Half Dome. Scott will always be remembered for his sense of humor, love of protein shakes, and ability to equally appreciate both the finer and simpler pleasures in life.

As a member of Team Costa, Scott left his mark through his commitment to the natural resources issues affecting the San Joaquin Valley, with his greatest contributions coming from his work on water resources issues impacting Californians. In continuing pursuit of these goals, Scott will be moving back to California to become the Director of Water Resources and Science Policy for the San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority. I can think of no better person for the job.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the service of Mr. Scott Petersen and wish him the best in this transition, and what will undoubtedly be a bright future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACKY ROSEN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. Speaker, on December 20, on roll call votes 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, and 473, I was not present due to the death of my brother the prior evening. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on roll call votes 446, 463, 467, 468, 469, 470, and 472. I would have voted "yea" on roll call votes: 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 464, 465, 466, 471, and 473.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF NEW
YORK STATE SENATOR JOSÉ
RAFAEL PERALTA

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life and accomplishments of my colleague and fellow Dominican-American, New York State Senator José Rafael Peralta who passed away suddenly and unexpectedly at the age of 47.

A dear friend, a pioneer, and a tireless advocate for the people of Queens, José was an ardent advocate for his constituents and New York City in his elected service in the New York State Senate and the New York State Assembly.

José Rafael Peralta was born in Washington Heights and raised in Queens by Dominican-born parents; making him the first Dominican-American to be elected to New York State Senate. He was a proud graduate of Queens College, City University of New York. Not only a dedicated student, he was attuned to local politics and driven to make his community a better place. This was when I first met José as a volunteer on my campaign for State Assembly. José was effervescent and exceedingly intelligent. And thoughtful. And my friend.

Senator Peralta fought relentlessly for the rights and equity for all immigrants. He was a strong supporter of the DREAM Act for New York State. On behalf of his constituents in New York City and the greater immigrant diaspora in New York State, he was unyielding in his desire to see the New York State Dream Act passed and signed into law. He believed with every fiber of his being that we have an obligation to ensure that every opportunity for equity and advancement should be available to all persons. I have called on New York State Senate leadership and New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to rename the legislation after José Rafael Peralta to honor his work in advocacy of the immigrant community of New York.

José Rafael Peralta was vibrant, an extraordinary public servant, a devoted husband, and a loving father. He fought for the marginalized, for working families, for women, for everyone who needed a voice.

May God bless his family. It was an honor to call him a friend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at the Presidential signing of H.R. 2, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 also known as the Farm Bill, I was unable to be present for several votes taken on December 20, 2018 on bills considered under suspension of the Rules.

Had I been present, I would have voted:

YEA on Roll Call No. 448; YEA on Roll Call No. 449; YEA on Roll Call No. 450; YEA on Roll Call No. 451; YEA on Roll Call No. 452; YEA on Roll Call No. 453; YEA on Roll Call No. 454; YEA on Roll Call No. 455; YEA on Roll Call No. 456; YEA on Roll Call No. 457; YEA on Roll Call No. 458; YEA on Roll Call No. 459; YEA on Roll Call No. 460; YEA on Roll Call No. 461; YEA on Roll Call No. 462; YEA on Roll Call No. 463; YEA on Roll Call No. 464; YEA on Roll Call No. 465; and YEA on Roll Call No. 466.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FREDI SIMPSON

HON. DAVID G. REICHERT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Washington State Republican Congressional Delegation, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Fredi Simpson, and recognize her tremendous service and many contributions to Washington State and our nation.

As a longtime leader in Washington State politics, Fredi was well known for her fierce personality and tenacious drive. Fredi served as the Republican National Committeewoman for Washington State, Chairwoman for the Chelan County Republican Central Committee and Chairwoman of the Chelan-Douglas Republican Women's group, among other posts. In politics, Fredi was a force to be reckoned with, crisscrossing the state helping candidates on every level. Fredi's leadership in the state will be missed.

Above all, however, we will miss her friendship. Fredi was beloved by all who knew her, and she spent her life lifting up her community and serving others. There was no more loyal of a friend than Fredi. The hole she leaves behind in our hearts and in our Central Washington community will never be filled. We are forever grateful for the many laughs shared and will always cherish the fond memories of our time together as partners on the campaign trail, and most importantly as friends in life.

As I reflect on the many remarkable contributions that span Fredi's lifetime, I hold close in my heart the family she leaves behind. While Fredi loved her nation and was devoted to its service, there was no love greater than that which she gave to her family. To her husband, Bruce, a small business owner from Wenatchee, WA, and her son, Kane, I say thank you. From the bottom of my heart, I thank them for sharing Fredi with us—we are all better people and our nation is stronger because of her contributions.

RECOGNIZING TEMPLE MOSES AND RABBI D. GALIMIDI-HADAR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the historic Temple Moses in Miami Beach and its Executive Director, Rabbi D. Galimidi-Hadar.

Temple Moses is a staple and beacon of our beloved South Florida. It serves as a hub for Turkish-Spanish or Sephardic Jews across the world, a community of which I am proud to be a part through my grandparents who emigrated to Cuba from Turkey. Originating in Spain over 500 years ago, Sephardic Jews continue to celebrate that heritage through food, song, and prayer. From Spain to Turkey, beginning a hundred years ago, until the present time, the Sephardic Jewish community has become a leader in scholarship, events, and celebration of the Judeo-Spanish life. They are a shining example of diversity and modernity as well as culture and faith.

At Temple Moses Rabbi D. Galimidi-Hadar leads the largest Judeo-Spanish community in the world. He founded the 'Next Sephardic Generation', a grassroots organization aimed at revitalizing and rebuilding the Judeo-Spanish community, and was named one of America's 'Most Inspiring Rabbis' by Forward magazine. He's also been recognized in the Sun Sentinel newspaper and honored for his work by both the Miami Beach Commission and Mayor as well as by the Florida Senate. Rabbi D. Galimidi-Hadar was the only member of the clergy to address the Florida Senate after the Parkland shooting and has been an advocate for those in need throughout Florida. He has written the commentary for the Sephardic Siddur series and is currently working on a book about the Sephardic experience in America.

Mr. Speaker, Temple Moses and Rabbi D. Galimidi-Hadar have been a shining light in South Florida and I am grateful to have them representing us worldwide.

GODSPEED AND FAREWELL

HON. MARK SANFORD

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, it had been my intention to do a farewell address on the House floor on Thursday. In fact, I had reserved half an hour of floor time and had intended to not only offer a farewell but to talk one last time about the dangers headed to our economy and country, based on the build-up of our national debt and the economic bubble this has brought about. As it turned out, the day got turned upside down, and so as a consequence, I include in the RECORD the following.

I would have simply risen to say thank you; as it stands, I write to say thank you.

As a boy, our family would watch the movie "It's a Wonderful Life" each Christmas. It was one of our traditions, and it's a telling tale of life's real blessings and the importance of remembering them. It's in that spirit that I recognize how blessed I have been to have been an active participant in federal and state political debates over the last quarter of a century.

It was Teddy Roosevelt who spoke much of the man in the arena, but what's often times forgotten about those who apply his speech to politics is the people who put folks in the arena. And that's where my thanks begin. I ran for Congress for the first time back in 1994 not really having much of a clue on the political process but certainly being concerned, revolted by, and impassioned on the dangers of our federal debt—and what it could do to our economy and our republic. I held flip charts in front of Rotary Club gatherings and walked through rather mind-numbing sets of numbers in explaining the dangers of our debt. I talked about the fall of the Byzantine Empire. I talked about the debt-load in Spain in the sixteen hundreds. I talked about a lot of rather narrow details, and I look back now at those talks and cringe. Those who sat in the back row must have thought to themselves, "I have no idea what he is talking about, but he sure is passionate about it—and based on that I'll give him the benefit of my vote."

This was the beginning of 25 years of kindness, generosity, understanding, and more that me, Jenny, and the boys were the recipients of over the years. I don't know how

to best express my deep appreciation to the people of the 1st District, and to the people of the State of South Carolina, for the trust they placed in me and the grace they offered me and the family. It's well-known that on same days I exceeded their expectations on duties performed. It is equally well-known that on other days I fell short. But having seen both the highs and the lows of politics, and in falling at both ends of the "expectation-fulfillment-spectrum," I can say with certainty that I have been blessed to serve a most grace-filled lot. For that, I am indeed Jimmy Stewart's character in "It's a Wonderful Life"—a person only now beginning to recognize the ways in which I have been blessed over the years, and for this, I am most thankful.

In short, public trust represents an awesome and sacred responsibility. It's one that I took most seriously, and regardless of the days when I got it right or wrong, I have earnestly tried to do my best. That meant representing the views, hopes, and dreams of folks at home as I carried their views to both Columbia and Washington. It also meant keeping my word on the things I promised in running, and it is for this reason I think my voting record stands out as it does. On both counts, I will remain forever grateful for the honor of the chance to be in the arena.

Politics is made special not only by the ideas that mark its debates but by the people who give their different vantage points on those ideas and debates. Over these years, I have learned a lot from the many that I talked to . . . whether across the state or on the coast of South Carolina. I don't even know where to begin in thanking people along the journey. Linda Riney over in Berkeley County has always made me laugh with her dry humor. People like Bill and Barbara Bates, Ray Nash, Joan Peters, or Peggy Bangle have been remarkable for the ways in which they have helped me remember that iron sharpens iron. There were another thousand like them who would gently but clearly express their conviction. Their voices helped me to better understand my own thinking on a subject, and I will miss their wisdom. Other friends like Jerry Scheer, Mark Cumins, or Chad Walldorf were never particularly loud about their political views, but they were unbelievably consistent in their friendship. There were also another thousand just like them, and they were vital to my surviving the scrapes and bruises that go with political life. They are friends for life and I look forward to seeing more of them now that I will be able to spend more time at home.

Sustaining this thought of the ways in which no one does anything of significance alone, I also want to single out my family. Political life was never a spectator sport for any of them. I begin first with my former wife, Jenny. The wear and tear of political life certainly took its toll on our marriage, but in fairness, I never could have begun my time in politics without her. Along with being a spectacular mom to our boys and juggling a whole host of other balls that we kept up in the air given our busy life together, she was a great campaign manager. When I first ran for Congress, we ran a phone line into the kitchen to begin the campaign because she was trapped there most of the time with two babies. She put in long hours and made a vital difference in my ability to pursue political life.

And what worked in one campaign applied to the next campaign. And the next one after that. And three more after that. And three more after that. When we moved from congressional campaigns to state-wide gubernatorial campaigns, all the experts said that there was no way you can have your wife managing campaigns of that scale. But we

figured "if it's not broke, don't fix it" and moved ahead with our most unconventional campaign format. Again, there was wear and tear on the personal front with those many campaign battles, but she did her part and did it ably and I want to circle back to publicly thank her again for all of her time and energy devoted to my time in politics.

The same applies to our sons. They grew up in a very strange way. When I was first elected governor, I remember Jenny and I telling the boys of the details of dad's new work requirements and the move to Columbia. Marshall, our oldest, was curious and couldn't figure out how early he and his brothers would have to get up every morning to be able to make it to school on time in Columbia from Charleston. They grew up so rooted in the Lowcountry that they couldn't imagine moving away. Yet they did that and a whole lot more at a very pivotal point in their lives.

They grew up thinking it was normal to get in the back of a Suburban every weekend and to go off to a different parade, festival, or social event across the state. They would come back each week to live in what Jenny light-heartedly called "a gated community of one." There were certainly privileges that came with living in the governor's mansion, but there was also isolation, given you didn't have neighbourhood kids down the street just dropping by. There were armed guards out front at the end of the driveway. They had to deal with being viewed as the "governor's sons" as opposed to simply the great young men that they were as Marshall, Landon, Bolton, and Blake. They grew up standing in receiving lines with mom and dad before thousands; they grew up greeting each new crop of guests to the governor's mansion before they could go up and do their homework.

The list is endless, but the point here is simple. No one gets anywhere alone in their lives. It takes collective effort, and it was as a consequence of not only friends and political allies that got me to where I am in life—but the work of my former wife and my sons on the journey.

Let me quickly mention three last thank you's that are important to me as I close this chapter of life.

One, over the years I have been blessed with an incredible array of talent that came through staff and team positions in the governorship. Let me begin with Marie Dupree. We have worked together for about 30 years. She has been a remarkable help and steady hand over my different offices and professional pursuits. It is funny how time flies by with some people, as over the years, I've watched her and Scott raise children and now come to be called grandparents. But as she did all that goes with life, she also was an incredibly steady hand in helping me organize my life, and for that, I am most grateful.

The same would apply to people like April Derr who has worked with me for about 25 years. She, like Marie, was never political in focus but just cared about politics as a means toward helping other people. They have both done it very well and need to be singled out in this regard.

There is an equally long list of folks who have been with me for chapters of my life in politics, but people with whom I could not have done what I did without their help, care, and focus. Scott English and I argued over policy and ideas for about 20 years. That's a frightening prospect, but we both love policy and would delve into the details of all sorts of ideas. Tom Davis is now a state senator, but we went to college together and he really got his start in politics in a place called Jurassic Park. In my first run for governor, we had a slew of people

staying at the house. There was a fraternity-like element to the strangeness of random people coming up into the kitchen in the morning who may have arrived the day before or a month before as they took up residence to help with the campaign. The anchor of that effort was Tom Davis, who slept downstairs in the boys' bedroom that had been converted to a dormitory of sorts. It was filled with bunk beds laden with the boys' old dinosaur-covered sheets, pillowcases, and comforters . . . and accordingly named "Jurassic Park."

Martha Morris was another one of those early volunteers that you never forget. When I began my improbable race to return to the House in 2013, it began with me, Martha, and Jon Kohan. It certainly grew from there, but you never forget the people who were there with you when you are down and who are there to enthusiastically kick off a new enterprise in life, however improbable its outcome. Jon certainly fits this bill as well, and I miss longtime friends like Martha and Jon today.

I better stop with the naming of names because it is a list of hundreds over the years, and my mind is right now jumping back to the great work of people like Catherine Kellahan and Mary Neil Stroud or Jessica Gonzales and Brent Gibadlo. It is crazy how many competent professionals I was blessed to work with over my years in politics.

Speaking of which, I have to mention just two more: Bob Faith and Joe Taylor. The people of South Carolina are the beneficiaries of their remarkable work as successive Secretaries of Commerce. I would argue that they were the two best Secretaries of Commerce in South Carolina history, given the businesses that they helped grow and the others that they brought to our state. This was in the headwind of the largest economic downturn since the Great Depression, and when you look at the numbers behind their efforts, they really do stand out as extraordinary. I know for instance that Boeing, and the thousands of jobs that have come with it, would not be in South Carolina were it not for their collective efforts.

It's also a reminder of how from tiny acorns, mighty oaks grow. It feels like yesterday that Bob walked in to my office with an article he had found in *Fortune* magazine about the new use of composites in commercial aircraft. It was hardly yesterday and there is much water under the bridge over the years that have followed, but I am most appreciative of all their work.

This is dangerous because each new idea that jumps into my head connects to yet another one. On this subject of cabinet members, I had a great conversation just a few weeks ago with Jim Schweitzer. He had been my Director of Public Safety when I was governor until I had to fire him as a consequence of bad actions by a highway patrol officer. It had been most unpleasant, as there is no way to put a red ribbon on these kinds of actions—but I had felt I really didn't have a choice, given my belief in the military model of holding people at the top of the command structure responsible for actions taken within the unit. The long story short here is that I am thankful to people like Jim as well. He, and others like him, served ably for their chapter of service—and it was so nice to catch up and talk about the days gone by—and even tough moments in them.

The point in all of this is that time is a great healer and brings with it a level of humility in one's actions and attempts at service. We all do as best we can. Some days are glorious, others not . . . but it is the melding of all of them that temper us and give us wisdom as the years roll by. I am most thankful for the different people that God has placed in my life and for the wisdom and

perspective that I have gained in our interactions.

Two, I am thankful to my God above. Over the years, I have grown to hold tightly to what's talked about in Romans 8:28. It says that God works not some, but all things, toward a bigger plan. That's a notion that we will all question at different points in our lives, but I am thankful for a God that knows how many hairs there are on my head and whether or not a sparrow falls to the ground. I respect friends who are reticent about the notion of God and faith but couldn't live my life without that belief that things are moving toward a divine end regardless of the daily ups and downs. Accordingly, I should thank not only the people who have been brought in to my life over politics but as well the people who helped raise and define me as a boy. Mom was ever-giving, creative, loved people, and always there; Dad never gave up. His big life lesson was on pushing through the inevitable obstacles that would come in life, and I am most thankful for all they did that helped wire me for the politics I have seen over the last 25 years.

Three, and finally, I ask you to remember the power of ideas—and how they can change the world. We are living in a weird time on this front right now. It's important that we go back to our roots as a reason-based republic. We seem to flirt with populism about every hundred years in this country, and it seems we are in our latest courtship given the era of Trump. But a cult of personality is never what our Founding Fathers intended. We in fact were to be a nation of laws and not men. Over my 25 years, I have come to revere what the Founding Fathers created here—along with the traditions and institutions that they established in support of this simple but sacred idea of being about laws and ideas rather than a nation subject to the whims of men.

It's part of the reason I have come to believe so passionately in limited government. I have seen first hand government's many inefficiencies, and any look at history screams the dangers of walking away from the Founding Fathers' inherent distrust in systems built on men rather than ideas and the institutions built to protect those ideas.

So, along with the many things that I have enumerated above, my simple parting wisdom is that we remember what Benjamin Franklin said as he left the Constitutional Convention—that we had been given a republic, if we could keep it.

This will require vigilance on all of our parts.

It will mean not spending what we don't have. Math always works. Professors Reinhart and Rogoff spoke eloquently to this theme in their book "This Time Is Different." Over the 800 years of financial history that they studied, it never was different. In every instance, the civilization in question found itself confronting the same math that our country now faces, and the politicians inevitably answered "this time is different" when talking about the math behind their debt burden. The political answer brought with it the seeds of destruction, and if we simply accept the political answer of more spending—that this administration and past administrations have proffered, we will face the same fate of those now extinct civilizations.

I believe that we are marching our way toward the most predictable financial and economic crisis in the history of our republic. If we don't change course soon, markets will do it for us, and the consequences will be damning with regard to future inflation, the value of the dollar, the worth of our savings, and ultimately our way of life. More than anything, these last 25 years have been about

trying in some small way to affect the trajectory of government spending. It has at times been a most lonely battle, but I am thankful that people like Justin Amash will still be here in Congress to carry the flag forward in this eternal battle between government's growth and liberty, between freedom and security, and between the soothing promises of populism and real math.

Hayek warned us of the moment we are now living in America. In his book "The Road to Serfdom," he talks about how open political systems become more and more difficult and cumbersome with the passage of time. This we all know. It's again part of what makes me believe so strongly in conservative philosophy and the importance of limiting government. Part of making government more efficient simply means reducing its size. Open political systems are never designed for efficiency, they are designed to give each one of us a voice—and that process of democracy is hard. It means we all have to roll up our sleeves and give just a little to find the compromises necessary to move things forward.

What's valuable about Hayek's writing is the other half of the story. Because as open political systems become cumbersome and inefficient, inevitably a strong man comes along and offers easy promises. He says that he can take care of it for us. People desperate for a change accept his offer. They have to give up a few freedoms in the equation to get more security. It doesn't work out so well, as Hayek's book in this instance is about the rise of Hitler in post-WWI German history.

I want to be clear and explicit that I am not likening Trump to Hitler, but the forces at play could lead to a future Hitler-like character if we don't watch out. It must be remembered that another thing that Benjamin Franklin said was that he who trades his freedom for security, deserves neither. Indeed, how true.

So my parting wisdom again is this:

As a country, we have to get back to math that works. We are riding on the Titanic as it now stands. This will end tragically for all of us, if we don't turn our spending habits around. Paul Kennedy wrote an interesting book a few years ago titled "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," and again the dynamics that he talked about were once again simply tied to math.

We can't throw the baby out with the bathwater with regard to institutions and traditions that have served our country well for more than 200 years. If we have no faith in our institutions and the people that populate them, our system breaks down.

We must embrace the truth, and it will set us free. Open political systems cannot survive in a post-truth world. While none of us are perfect, and there will always be grey around some areas of truth, we cannot accept chronic streams of distrust. If everything is subjective, there is nothing to debate. If, on the other hand, there is objective truth, and I can approach it from the right while you approach it from a perspective more to the left, then we can join in debate. Without truth out in the middle, there is no starting point and the reasoned debate that an open political system relies on for its survival is strangled and dissipates.

A corollary to this is that we can't accept the idea of "fake news." I have certainly had more than my share of bad stories of my time in politics. Some of them were indeed not designed to bring forward the truth but were rather attempts discovering the most sensational nugget or line regardless of its context. And context is key to understanding any new bit of information before us. But this does not make all news fake. In the former Soviet Union, they have truly

fake news, and attempts to equate what's happening here with what happened there is most dangerous. There is a reason that the Founding Fathers enshrined the idea of a free and open press in the First Amendment. We should watch this carefully as the populist waves of today now come ashore.

Let I turn what would have been my talk here into a book, I will mercifully call it quits to my thoughts for the day. In doing so, I want to again express my thanks to all who have helped me on this journey and to once again encourage your embrace of free markets, limited government, and the institutional forces so vital to perpetuating this remarkably fragile gift of individual liberty. As you consider my charge, I would ask that you have the courage to walk humbly in advancing the ideas that we might share. Indeed, Micah 6:8 said it best in suggesting that we are to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly. Godspeed in the journey.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID ADKINS

HON. KEVIN YODER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, as I leave Congress at the end of this year, I am reminded that each of us have been fortunate to have careers in public service because of mentors who have helped us along the way.

One such mentor for me was my friend David Adkins. Long before I stood for public office I was an aide to State Senator David Adkins. David served as a talented and distinguished leader who helped guide our state on many issues. He helped me understand the importance of sound public policy, compassion and empathy for others and the need for levity on occasion to make governance work.

Although he was leaving public service as I was starting, David has remained a good friend who has helped provide mentorship and advice along the way. We don't always agree on the issues, but we always agree that our government needs leaders who are willing to step up and solve problems to keep our nation strong. More than anything David is a proud Kansas Jayhawk, who, like myself, served as Student Body President at the University of Kansas.

Now David serves as the executive director of the Council of State Governments in Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank David for his mentorship to me, his service to the people of Kansas, and to his lifelong dedication to creating good public policy to benefit our great nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 21, 2018

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of Wednesday, December 19, 2018, I was unable to cast a vote on a number of Roll Call Votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: Roll Call No. 436—"YEA", Roll Call No. 437—"YEA", Roll Call No. 438—"YEA", Roll Call No. 439—"YEA", Roll Call No. 440—

“YEA”, Roll Call No. 441—“YEA”, Roll Call No. 442—“YEA”, Roll Call No. 443—“YEA”, Roll Call No. 444—“YEA”, and Roll Call No. 445—“YEA”.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S8005–S8019

Measures Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3804–3805. **Page S8017**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 2419, to amend the Small Business Act to improve the technical and business assistance services under the SBIR and STTR programs. (S. Rept. No. 115–454) **Page S8011**

Measures Passed:

Federal Employee Fair Treatment Act: Senate passed S. 2274, to provide for the compensation of Federal employees affected by lapses in appropriations. **Page S8011**

Enrollment Correction: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 148, directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628. **Page S8011**

House Messages:

Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the House Message to accompany H.R. 695, to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following motion proposed thereto: **Pages S8007–11**

Pending:

McConnell motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill.

Page S8007

Prior to the consideration of this measure, Senate took the following action:

By 48 yeas to 47 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. 274), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the House Message to accompany the bill. **Page S8006**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the House Message to accompany the bill at approximately 12 noon on Saturday, December 22, 2018. **Page S8019**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Majority Leader and Senator Daines be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills on Friday, December 21, 2018. **Page S8019**

Messages from the House: **Pages S8016–17**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S8016**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S8017–18**

Additional Statements: **Pages S8015–16**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—274) **Pages S8006–07**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned at 8:07 p.m., until 12 noon on Saturday, December 22, 2018. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S8019.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 9 public bills, H.R. 7388–7396; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 146; H. Con. Res. 148–149; and H. Res. 186–187. were introduced. **Pages H10586–87**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H10587**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5054, to provide an exemption for emerging growth companies and other smaller companies from the requirements to use Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) for financial statements and other periodic reporting, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–1094);

H.R. 5534, to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide procedures for guidance issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–1095);

H.R. 6158, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude affiliates and subsidiaries of insured depository institutions in the definition of deposit broker, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–1096);

H.R. 6743, to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide a national standard for financial institution data security and breach notification on behalf of all consumers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–1097);

H.R. 4460, to improve the provision of disaster and mitigation assistance to eligible individuals and households and to eligible State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and certain private nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–1098, Part 1);

Summary of the Activities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 115th Congress (H. Rept. 115–1099);

Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress (H. Rept. 115–1100);

H.R. 6468, to direct that certain assessments with respect to toxicity of chemicals be carried out by the program offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–1101, Part 1);

H.R. 5503, to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–1102);

H. Res. 1185, providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2322) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and

Cosmetic Act to define the term natural cheese (H. Rept. 115–1103);

H.R. 5025, to amend the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act to limit the imposition of penalties against a person fishing on a United States flag fishing vessel in certain areas of the Pacific Ocean based on a report by an observer on such a vessel (H. Rept. 115–1104); and

H.R. 6355, to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to define petition backlogs and provide expedited means for discharging petitions during such a backlog, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–1105). **Pages H10585–86**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Pages H10513, H10581**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Designating room H–226 of the United States Capitol as the “Lincoln Room”: H. Res. 1063, designating room H–226 of the United States Capitol as the “Lincoln Room”, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 366 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 474;

Pages H10514, H10532

Amending the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board: H.R. 7318, to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to ensure that the Public Buildings Reform Board has adequate time to carry out the responsibilities of the Board, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 372 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 475; **Pages H10514–15, H10532–33**

Amending the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property: H.R. 7319, to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to provide flexibility with respect to the leaseback of certain Federal real property, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 372 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 476; **Pages H10515, H10533–34**

Making technical corrections to provisions of law enacted by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018: H.R. 7329, to make technical corrections to provisions of law enacted by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 378 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 477; **Pages H10515–16, H10534**

Department of Transportation Reports Harmonization Act: S. 3367, to amend certain transportation-related reporting requirements to improve

congressional oversight, reduce reporting burdens, and promote transparency, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 381 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 478;

Pages H10516–17, H10534–35

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the “Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office”: H.R. 7293, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the “Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office”, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 375 yeas to 6 nays with two answering “present”, Roll No. 479;

Pages H10517–18, H10535–36

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act: Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4174, to amend titles 5 and 44, United States Code, to require Federal evaluation activities, improve Federal data management, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 356 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 484;

Pages H10518–27, H10571

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act: S. 2276, to require agencies to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget justification submitted to Congress, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 382 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 480;

Pages H10526, H10536

Federal Personal Property Management Act of 2018: S. 3031, to amend chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, to improve the management of Federal personal property, by a $\frac{2}{4}$ ye-and-nay vote of 383 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 481;

Pages H10526–27, H10536–37

Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018: S. 3191, to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records related to civil rights cold cases, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 376 yeas to 6 nays, Roll No. 482;

Pages H10527–31, H10537–38

5th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Act: S. 3661, amended, to provide for a program of the Department of Defense to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 370 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 486;

Pages H10538–39, H10572–73

Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act: Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2200, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 368 yeas to 7 nays, Roll No. 487;

Pages H10539–44, H10573–74

Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act: S. 1023, to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, by

a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 332 yeas to 43 nays, Roll No. 488;

Pages H10544–46, H10574

Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act: S. 1158, to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 367 yeas to 4 nays, Roll No. 489;

Pages H10546–47, H10574–75

Protecting Girls’ Access to Education in Vulnerable Settings Act: S. 1580, to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 362 yeas to 5 nays, Roll No. 490;

Pages H10547–50, H10575–76

Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act: S. 1862, to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to modify the criteria for determining whether countries are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 370 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 491;

Pages H10548–50, H10576

Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018: S. 3247, to improve programs and activities relating to women’s entrepreneurship and economic empowerment that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 352 yeas to 18 nays, Roll No. 492;

Pages H10550–53, H10576–77

Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act: S. 512, to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 361 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 493;

Pages H10553–58, H10577–78

9/11 Memorial Act: Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 6287, to provide competitive grants for the operation, security, and maintenance of certain memorials to victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 371 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 495;

Pages H10569–70, H10578–79

Redesignating Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge: S. 3456, to redesignate Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge as the Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 365 yeas to 5 nays with two answering “present”, Roll No. 496;

Pages H10560, H10579–80

Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4174: H. Con. Res. 149, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make certain corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4174, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 362 yeas to 12 nays, Roll No. 483;
Pages H10570, H10570–71

Reauthorizing the National Flood Insurance Program: S. 3628, to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 315 yeas to 48 nays, Roll No. 500; and
Pages H10581–82, H10583–84

Directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628: H. Con. Res. 148, directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3628, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 344 yeas to 25 nays, Roll No. 499.
Pages H10582–83

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that, during further proceedings today in the House, the Chair be authorized to reduce to two minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any question that otherwise could be subjected to five minute voting under clause 8 or 9 of rule XX.
Page H10527

Recess: The House recessed at 9:33 a.m. and reconvened at 9:45 a.m.
Page H10531

Recess: The House recessed at 12:03 p.m. and reconvened at 3:36 p.m.
Page H10569

Suspension: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Space Frontier Act of 2018: S. 3277, to reduce regulatory burdens and streamline processes related to commercial space activities, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 239 yeas to 137 nays, Roll No. 485;
Pages H10560–67, H10572

Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act: S. 1934, to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 171 nays, Roll No. 494; and
Pages H10558–60, H10578

Extending the National Flood Insurance Program: H.R. 7388, to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 148 yeas to 226 nays, Roll No. 497.
Pages H10567–69, H10580

Motion to Fix Next Convening Time: Agreed to the Collins (GA) motion that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon tomorrow, December 22nd, by a recorded vote of 187 yeas to 184 noes, Roll No. 498.
Pages H10580–81

Recess: The House recessed at 6:24 p.m. and reconvened at 6:56 p.m.
Page H10584

Senate Referral: S. 2432 was held at the desk.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H10569.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-six yeas-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H10532, H10532–33, H10533–34, H10534, H10535, H10535–36, H10536, H10537, H10537–38, H10570, H10571, H10572, H10572–73, H10573, H10574, H10574–75, H10575–76, H10576, H10576–77, H10577–78, H10578, H10578–79, H10579–80, H10580, H10580–81, H10583 and H10583–84. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 6:57 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE FOR A SUSTAINABLE HOUSING FINANCE SYSTEM: THE BIPARTISAN HOUSING FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 2018

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A Legislative Proposal to Provide for a Sustainable Housing Finance System: The Bipartisan Housing Finance Reform Act of 2018”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CODIFYING USEFUL REGULATORY DEFINITIONS ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on S. 2322, the “Codifying Useful Regulatory Definitions Act”. The Committee granted, by record vote of 6–2, a closed rule providing for the consideration of S. 2322. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to commit. Testimony was heard from Representatives Long, Pallone, and Gallagher.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D1310)

H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023. Signed on December 20, 2018. (Public Law 115–334)

H.R. 1918, to oppose loans at international financial institutions for the Government of Nicaragua unless the Government of Nicaragua is taking effective steps to hold free, fair, and transparent elections. Signed on December 20, 2018. (Public Law 115–335)

H.R. 5759, to improve executive agency digital services. Signed on December 20, 2018. (Public Law 115–336)

S. 1050, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of

World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II. Signed on December 20, 2018. (Public Law 115–337)

S. 2101, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the crew of the USS Indianapolis, in recognition of their perseverance, bravery, and service to the United States. Signed on December 20, 2018. (Public Law 115–338)

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 22, 2018**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Saturday, December 22

Senate Chamber

Program for Saturday: Senate will continue consideration of the House Message to accompany H.R. 695, Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Saturday, December 22

House Chamber

Program for Saturday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bustos, Cheri, Ill., E1728, E1730
 Comer, James, Ky., E1726
 Costa, Jim, Calif., E1726, E1730
 Demings, Val Butler, Fla., E1725
 Duffy, Sean, P., Wisc., E1729
 Espaillat, Adriano, N.Y., E1725, E1730
 Evans, Dwigt, Pa., E1726
 Foxx, Virginia, N.C., E1723
 Gutiérrez, Luis V., Ill., E1726

Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E1729
 Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E1730
 Lewis, Jason, Minn., E1724
 Maloney, Carolyn B., N.Y., E1728
 McMorris Rodgers, Cathy, Wash., E1727
 Nunes, Devin, Calif., E1733
 Peterson, Collin C., Minn., E1731
 Reed, Tom, N.Y., E1725, E1727
 Reichert, David G., Wash., E1731
 Rogers, Harold, Ky., E1724
 Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana, Fla., E1728, E1731

Rosen, Jacky, Nev., E1730
 Royce, Edward R., Calif., E1728
 Rutherford, John H., Fla., E1727
 Sanford, Mark, S.C., E1731
 Smith, Jason, Mo., E1724, E1725
 Suozzi, Thomas R., N.Y., E1724
 Swalwell, Eric, Calif., E1729
 Thompson, Mike, Calif., E1726, E1729
 Vargas, Juan, Calif., E1728
 Yarmuth, John A., Ky., E1725
 Yoder, Kevin, Kans., E1733



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