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No. 15

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 24, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMES P. MCGOVERN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

As You make available to Your people the grace and knowledge to meet the needs of the day, we pray that Your spirit will be upon the Members of this people's House, giving them the richness of Your wisdom.

Pour forth that wisdom as the days of the shutdown drag on. So many Americans suffer without the resources needed to pay their bills, nor the assurance that their financial futures are secure.

May the power of Your truth and our faith in Your providence give them all the confidence they must have to do the good work required for service to our Nation.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD 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 PRO TEMPORE

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

MCKENZIE, TENNESSEE, 150TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of McKenzie, Tennessee, which is located in Carroll County. McKenzie's yearlong celebration commemorating 150 years since their proclamation begins this week.

The town of McKenzie has persevered through epidemics, wars, and two great fires. In 150 years, McKenzie has grown from a population of 500 people to over 5,000 people, and over 10,000 residents outside the city limits. The town was visited by President Grover Cleveland and is home to the Tennessee College of Applied Technology at McKenzie and the fastest growing private university in Tennessee, Bethel University, which is led by my good friend, President Walter Butler.

I congratulate the town of McKenzie, its Mayor Jill Holland, Carroll County Mayor Joseph Butler, and its residents on a remarkable 150-year history. McKenzie has shown great resilience, and I wish it nothing but the best on its next 150.

LET'S CONTINUE PROGRESS MADE TO BETTER LIVES OF VETERANS

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 433, the Veterans' Entry to Apprenticeship Act, which I introduced 2 weeks ago.

While a lot of progress has been made over the past few years in reducing the number of unemployed veterans in America, the latest data shows that around 370,000 remain unemployed as of 2017.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed several bills that improved the lives of our veterans specifically related to healthcare. My bill would keep this momentum going.

Here is the short of it: Right now, veterans are not allowed to use their

□ 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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GI Bill benefits to cover the cost of Department of Labor-approved pre-apprenticeship programs, such as training in welding or training in carpentry. This bill would change that and allow those who have served our country to learn skills that will better prepare them for apprenticeships and, ultimately, the workforce.

This bill will continue the progress we have made to better the lives of veterans who have served this country honorably, and I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in this effort.

NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 44, designating this week as National School Choice Week.

There are many paths to a successful education, including traditional public schools and charter schools, magnet schools, and homeschooling.

Finding the right path can include finding a school where a child feels safe and can build friendships, meeting the needs of a disabled child or playing to a student's strengths in a magnet school.

School choice is about empowering parents to make educational decisions for their children. It can allow minority children to escape poorly run, status quo schools.

There is no one-size-fits-all school system for our students, and I am happy to support National School Choice Week, along with every family and community that is seeking the best possible education for their children.

STOP ROE V. WADE FUNDING

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 46th anniversary of Roe v. Wade, bringing us close to 50 years since unborn children have not had legal protection.

Since then, there have been an estimated 60.9 million abortions in America. In 2018, an unborn child was aborted every 34 seconds, on average.

These aren't new statistics, but they are still shocking and horrifying to those of us who believe that all life is sacred.

The country is split nearly in half when it comes to being pro-life or pro-choice, but a majority of Americans don't believe their tax dollars should be used to fund abortions.

The largest provider of abortions in the United States, Planned Parenthood, is taxpayer subsidized, despite reporting over \$1.4 billion in revenue for 2016-2017.

It is big business. Planned Parenthood makes millions each year pro-

viding over one-third of the Nation's abortions.

It is unconscionable that millions of Americans are forced to contribute tax dollars to create profit for an industry they are fundamentally or morally opposed to.

If only they understood the whole truth on the abortion industry and how much it hurts women and the unborn.

HONORED TO ATTEND MOUNT ALOYSIUS COLLEGE MLK PRAYER SERVICE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, I was honored to be at Mount Aloysius College to participate in its Martin Luther King Jr. Day prayer service.

Located in Cresson, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District, Mount Aloysius College planned events throughout this week to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The activities include community service projects, diversity talks, art exhibits, and more.

Mr. Speaker, it was a privilege to join the students, faculty, and staff on Monday during a truly moving prayer service in Cosgrave Lobby. The service featured several readers who shared Dr. King's powerful words, and everyone in attendance sang hymns.

Yesterday, the college hosted a multicultural food day. Today, at 3:30 p.m., a special guest speaker from Carlow University will be featured at Alumni Hall. Friday concludes Martin Luther King Week at Mount Aloysius College with an exhibit in the Cosgrave Lobby and a poetry night for all the regional college students at a location in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to be able to meet so many wonderful Mount Aloysius students, and I thank them for hosting me.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 61, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 61, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 31

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115-245) is further amended—

(1) in section 105—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “except as provided in paragraph (4),” before “December”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) with respect to appropriations and funds made available, and other authorities granted, pursuant to section 101(5) of this joint resolution for the Department of Homeland Security, February 28, 2019.”; and

(2) in section 110, by adding at the end the following:

“(c) With respect to mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-141), subsections (a) and (b) shall be applied by substituting ‘section 105(4)’ for ‘section 105(3)’ each place it appears.”.

SEC. 2. (a) Amounts appropriated by operation of the amendments made by section 1 for the salaries and expenses of employees shall be available for payment of salaries in accordance with section 1341(c) of title 31, United States Code (as added by the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019).

(b) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this joint resolution for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this joint resolution, and for purposes of such obligations the time period covered by this joint resolution shall be considered to include the period beginning on or about December 22, 2018, during which there occurred a lapse in appropriations.

SEC. 3. (a) If a State (or another Federal grantee) used State funds (or the grantee's non-Federal funds) to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees (or the grantee's employees) whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “State” and the term “grantee”, including United States territories and possessions, shall have the meaning given such terms under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, “to continue carrying out a Federal program” means the continued performance by a State or other Federal grantee, during the period of a lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to the period of a lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018, and ending on the date of enactment of this joint resolution with respect to

the Department of Homeland Security which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.J. Res. 31, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, we are considering a continuing resolution to reopen the Department of Homeland Security after a funding lapse that is now 33 days and counting.

This bill simply extends 2018 funding until February 28, with no new funding anomalies.

The only new provisions in the CR authorize the Department to provide backpay to reimburse personnel and State or other Federal grantees, consistent with prior precedent following a lapse in appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, there are only two approaches to take: either we reopen the Department and the rest of the Federal Government without conditions, or we continue to use Federal workers and everyone who depends on them as bargaining chips in funding negotiations. It seems to me the choice is straightforward.

I hope my friends on the other side of the aisle will reconsider the necessity of opening up the government and paying Federal employees without any preconditions.

There have been a number of funding lapses over the last few decades, all ill-considered, all harmful to our country, our economy, and our Federal workforce.

History has shown that the American people do not approve of using the Federal Government and workforce as pawns in a legislative chess game. The side that has tried to use the shutdown as leverage in a negotiation has routinely failed, and polling shows that this recent iteration of the shutdown is no exception.

I know my friends on the other side of the aisle have criticized the consid-

eration of clean CRs on the basis that the Senate will not pass them and the President will not sign them.

Mr. Speaker, to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I would say that, in order to change that, reopen the Department of Homeland Security by having every member of the minority party support this CR.

This possibly could help change the thinking of the Senate majority when it votes on reopening the entire government later today and perhaps even change the thinking of the President.

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise today in very strong opposition to the joint resolution.

Before I do that, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank our full ranking member, Ms. GRANGER from Texas, my dear friend and colleague, for allowing me to chair this important subcommittee and for allowing me to manage this time today.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to acknowledge my friend and colleague from the other side of the aisle, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, who I look forward to working with over the next 2 years, she in her capacity of chair of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee and me in my role as ranking member, the highest member of the Republican Party on that subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I also see my friend, Mrs. LOWEY from New York, the full chairman, as well.

Mr. Speaker, how did we get here? The fiscal year that the government operates on started in September. It runs from September to September, so it started in the 115th Congress.

The Appropriations Committee, of which I am very proud and thankful to be a member, is a very special committee. For those who are watching us now, I would offer, and I have said time and time again, the Appropriations Committee is something special.

□ 0915

I am the only Member on the Appropriations Committee from my great State of Tennessee. And I admire every Member in this House and the positions and the committees they serve on, but the Appropriations Committee is a problem-solving committee. It is a committee that funds things, funds the government on the discretionary side, including Homeland Security.

During the course of the debate during this long and arduous shutdown—and let me say this: To the men and women who are working all across this Nation without pay, thank you. I sympathize with you—not empathize, but sympathize. This is wrong.

About 24 percent of the government is shut down, and that is never a good situation for us to be in as a nation; and that is why we must come up with a cure that will work, something that will pass the House, something that will pass the other Chamber.

And I add, today, as we debate this bill and as I oppose this bill, in the other Chamber, the United States Senate is debating bills. I would submit that the solution could and should come from the United States House of Representatives, and that solution is plain and simple.

The American people want and deserve border security. The American people want and desire a barrier. Call it a wall. Call it a fence. It is something that the American people want. It has been proven, whether in San Diego, El Paso, or other jurisdictions, that these walls do work.

But regardless where we stand on that issue, I support the President's position. The President has made it very clear that he is not going to sign a bill that does not include border security with a wall, or an analogous vehicle to a wall.

So if we keep coming back to the table, even with the best intentions, even with the best passions, even with the best hopes to help get the government open and running again and protect our borders—and I do believe Members on both sides of this aisle and in the other Chamber and, of course, in the White House want border security, want our country kept safe. The humanitarian crisis is outrageous. Women and children are being abused. Drugs are pouring in. But above all else, we need to secure our southern borders. We need to keep the American people safe.

The cure lies in a compromise. The cure ought to come from this body and if our friends in the majority would see fit to put a sufficient number on the table as part of a compromise.

Think of the boldness and courage of our President who stood up and basically said: I will come up with a cure for DACA, a solution on DACA.

That is courage. That is leadership. That is boldness. And I think that is what the American people deserve.

Let us, today, make a resolve that this great House, this great people's House, which I believe is closest to the people—we are elected every 2 years.

Think about it. The fiscal year, Mr. Speaker, is going to end in September. We are going to be back replaying this same argument again, this same debate again in just a few weeks. Come up with a solution that we can all work with. That means a wall. That means other areas of border security. That means full funding of the government.

Again, I close by saying to all of those who are working without pay, whether it is in our great Coast Guard, the TSA, the contractors who are hurting, I will continue to work hard to come to a compromise with my party, with my colleagues, to come to a conclusion to this national nightmare.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would just like to point out to the minority that there are billions of dollars in border security in this continuing resolution, and I agree that we

need to open up the government. And while the President refuses to do so, our homeland is, every day, getting more vulnerable to our lack of security. I hope that the President recognizes that and that he opens up the government so that then we can have a real discussion on border security.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the chairwoman of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, the Trump shutdown is now in its 34th day.

Yesterday, the House passed six bills to reopen most of the government, and with this bill today, we can reopen the entire government while providing time to negotiate a full-year bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

This continuing resolution would ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is open, and its public servants, including Secret Service agents, Transportation Security officers, Border Patrol, Customs officers, and the brave men and women of the Coast Guard are paid for their work.

According to The New York Times, as many as 1 of every 10 Transportation Security officers are not coming to work. Frankly, they simply can't afford to. As a result, some of our busiest airports are deploying backup and reserve workers. Other airports have closed checkpoints and entire terminals. Notwithstanding the long lines for travelers, this reduction in staffing puts our Transportation Security workforce on the brink and could risk national security.

Additionally, 41,000—41,000—Active-Duty servicemembers and 2,100 civilians in the Coast Guard are working without pay.

No one should have to face the uncertainty of not knowing when they will get paid, especially the men and women of our Armed Forces.

Each week of the Trump shutdown costs the United States economy \$1.2 billion. Instead of continuing down this wasteful road, I urge my friends on the other side of the aisle, reopen the government, pay our Federal workers, and then we can work together in a bipartisan way to determine the most effective border security. But we must open the government.

Make no mistake—I want to make it very clear—Democrats support smart investments in our homeland security, including increased infrastructure investments at our ports of entry, advanced technology to scan for contraband, new technology for detecting unauthorized crossings. We can work together to meet these needs—there is no question in my mind—because we have worked together in a bipartisan way for many years. If we sit down together, we can work out answers to these questions that could be supported by both sides of the aisle.

But, frankly, Mr. Speaker, until the government is open, the President's actions are hurting hardworking families and putting our security and economy at risk.

We are appropriators. We know how to work together in a bipartisan way. Frankly, it is not that difficult. The facts are there. We have all gotten many, many briefings on the best way to secure our borders.

And, by the way, drugs have been mentioned. The facts are that 90 percent of the drugs are coming through at the ports of entry.

We can work this out. But to keep the government closed and to see thousands of people suffering, not being able to support their families, is just unconscionable.

So let's open the government. Let's sit down. Let's get to work. Let's resolve this now.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield as much time as she may wish to consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member on the full Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 31.

Mr. Speaker, we have a true humanitarian and security crisis on our southern border. In the month of December alone, Border Patrol agents apprehended more than 50,000 individuals on our southern border. Of those, a record-breaking 27,518 were family units; nearly 5,000 of them were unaccompanied children.

Due in part to the treacherous journey, Border Patrol refers approximately 50 individuals a day for medical treatment. In 1 week alone, at the end of December, they referred 451 people to medical providers for treatment; of those, 259 were children. Seven out of ten people are victims of violence on their journey to the southern border; 31 percent of women are sexually assaulted.

There has been a significant increase in drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl coming across the border. Unfortunately, this is a crisis partly of our own making. For years, Members on both sides of the aisle have warned against the growing threats posed by our failure to enforce and reform our Nation's immigration laws. Just this week, Majority Leader STENY HOYER said:

We want border security. We want to make sure that people who come into the United States of America are authorized to do so, and we know they come in. We don't want contraband. We don't want drugs coming in. We don't want dangerous people coming into the country. So we are for border security.

Given this, we would think that they would be jumping at the chance to vote for a bill that includes:

Provisional status for 3 years for 700,000 current DACA recipients, giving them access to work permits, Social Security numbers, and protection from deportation;

Provisional status for 3 years for 300,000 immigrants whose current temporary protected status is set to expire;

\$805 million for technology, canines, and personnel to help stop the flow of illegal drugs, weapons, and other contraband;

\$800 million in humanitarian assistance, medical support, and new temporary housing;

\$782 million to hire an additional 2,750 border agents, law enforcement, and staff;

\$563 million to support our immigration court system, including hiring 75 new immigration judge teams to reduce the immigration court backlog of 800,000 cases.

All of this was included in the reasonable compromise that President Trump put forward over the weekend, but that is not the bill we have before us. Not only did House Democrats reject this plan before they even heard the details, the bill they put on the floor today provides not one single reform for our broken immigration system. All this bill does is extend the status quo.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the border more times than I can count. I have talked to these families who are risking their lives and the lives of their children to come here. I have heard the stories of Americans whose family members' lives were cut short due to drugs and bad actors, who seek to exploit our immigration system.

□ 0930

We owe it to all of these families to do something about this crisis, and I call on my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to end the political games. It is past time for them to come to the negotiating table and work to resolve this crisis in a reasonable, meaningful way, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this measure.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, for whatever reason, there seems to be reluctance on the part of the minority to accept the facts. And the reality is, while there has been an increase in drugs crossing at the border, the vast majority of drug interdictions have occurred at the ports of entry, not between the ports of entry.

In fiscal year 2018, only 3 percent of all heroin was interdicted between the ports, and 5.8 percent of the meth was interdicted between the ports.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

The remainder of the interdictions were at the ports of entry along with a small amount at CBP checkpoints north of the ports of entry.

So this idea that somehow we need to have this wall between the ports of entry because of the fact that drugs are coming through that area at large numbers and contributing to the drug problems that we have here, is absolutely false.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD for her leadership on the Homeland Security Subcommittee, and for her ideas

on how we secure the border. I also want to thank the ranking member, my friend from Tennessee; the full committee ranking woman, KAY GRANGER, for the work that she has done; and our leader, Mrs. LOWEY, the chairwoman of the full committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this joint resolution to reopen the government and the Department of Homeland Security. As we have said all along, we must first open up the government, and we can negotiate. We have always done that. We have always kept the government open and then we negotiate. We are doing this so the Federal employees do not suffer.

It has been 34 days since the government shutdown, far surpassing any other previous record. That means that it has been 34 days that 800,000 Federal employees have not received pay.

I live at the border. I don't just go and visit the border. I drink the water. I breathe the air. I talk to Border Patrol agents almost every day. I have talked to CBP officers every day. I talk to TSA officers. I talk to other folks, and they are doing absolutely critical work to keep us safe, but not receiving a salary.

Open up the government. Imagine trying to patrol the border or keep airline passengers safe without receiving a single dime for the last 34 days. You might be concerned about not being able to pay your mortgage, your car payment, food, and medicine. Your kids are going to school. That is what is going through the heads of those Federal employees at the border. I have talked to them, and we need to make sure that we open up the government.

The American public is ready for President Trump to put an end to this crippling shutdown. Let's keep the facts in mind. The President continues to reject any sort of compromise. We are ready. We are appropriators. We can sit down and work this out. I know we can. We have done it in the past.

What I want to make sure is that we don't hold the Federal employees hostage for a 14th century solution to a 21st century problem that we are looking at.

In Texas, we have natural barriers. Look at this, in west Texas, you have got probably over 100 feet of barriers up there. These are the natural barriers. Tell me how somebody is going to cross this natural barrier that we have.

If you look at the southern part of Texas, you have a river. Private property rights are important. Tell me how you are going to cross over this river. Are you going to put a wall here and cut off people from their property that they have owned for so long? How are you going to do this?

All I need is a \$100 ladder to cross that particular area, or you can dig under with a tunnel.

Listen to the latest drug case in New York. What are the bad guys saying there? They can either go under through a tunnel, or they can use a catapult. They can use a ladder. They can use other things.

We want to make sure that we secure the border. I live on the border. I want to make sure we secure the border, but let's do it the right way. Now, if you want to stop people from coming in, remember, 67 percent of the people who are here illegally, how do they come here? Through a legal visa.

So even if you put up a wall, they are going to fly over, they are going to drive to a bridge, or they are going to go ahead and come through on a ship. Keep in mind, most of those visa overstays, do you know where they are from? Canada.

Now, I am not asking you to look at the northern border to put up a wall, but I am saying Canadians. Look at the facts. So if you want to stop drugs, just like the chairwoman said, DEA, CPB, the National Drug Threat Assessment, they will tell you that most drugs come through ports of entry, either in car compartments, in trunks, in trains, or other ways.

So even if you put up a wall, they are going to go in. What we do is, we have got to make sure that we put canines at our bridges, make sure we have enough CBP officers, and make sure we have X-ray machines.

Look at Laredo, my hometown. We get 15,000 trailers a day. We need to put technology there. We need to put canines there. We need to put in CBP officers to make sure that we work on securing our border.

Everybody talks about a crisis. In 2001, we had about 1.6 million individuals that Border Patrol stopped. Now it is 398,000. Look at what happened. The numbers have gone down.

And if you want to talk about safety, our security, I will tell you that my hometown of Laredo is about three or four times safer than we are here in Washington, D.C.; murder rates, assaults, rapes, name all of the violent crimes, it is safer there.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, the most dangerous thing that I do is leave the border to come to Washington, D.C. I am not talking about the politics. I am talking about, it is more violent here.

So what should we do? Let's open up the government. Let's sit down, advocate for 21st century solutions, technology, increase personnel. We are losing more Border Patrol. What do we do? What does the administration do? They put a \$297 million contract out to show them how to hire Border Patrol. They just put out a \$14.8 million payment to hire two—two—two Border Patrol agents for almost \$15 million.

Increase personnel, increase the infrastructure at our ports of entry, and increase immigration judges. We have been increasing immigration judges for the last 3 years. This is nothing new. We have been doing that.

Again, one of the most important things, do we play defense on the 1-

yard line, where we spend \$18 billion at the U.S. border? Or do we play defense on the 20-yard line, which is working with the southern part of Mexico, where we put \$80 million a couple of years ago? And what happened? They started stopping 220,000 individuals a year, a lot of people who are coming in, and putting money in Central America, which we have done before, to do that.

So, again, given the facts, I just call upon our friends: open up the government; let's negotiate. We are appropriators. I feel very confident if we open up the government and we sit down, we will find a solution.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to speak in opposition to the majority's temporary funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security. However, our crisis that we are at at this point and at our border is not temporary, and it continues to grow during this government shutdown.

I am not sure why my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will expect a different outcome today when the real solution, as we all know, starts when everyone sits around the negotiating table.

The people elected the President and they elected each of us. They elected each of us to do our job, and this is a serious job. Legislating is governing; not putting bills on the floor of the House that we know the President will veto. He has continued to say that he will veto this legislation, and we know what the outcome will be.

I think all of the political points have been made here this morning, and I believe that it is time that we put partisanship aside to try to work together to try to find a solution.

Instead of using the words "coming together to compromise," I think we should use better words to say, "We need to find common ground."

Just saying "no" to the physical infrastructure is not really a negotiating position. This House yesterday had the opportunity to vote to pay Federal workers who have missed their paychecks, and it is disappointing that together, as a Congress, we couldn't come together for the needs of these public servants.

We must put this political gamesmanship aside and seek to work together to find some common ground. I think that is where the solution lies.

The solution is really simple. One side does not win at the expense of the other. Instead, what we need to do is find a way where each side cannot put our individual parties' interest before the needs of the country and the people who serve this country.

So this morning as we debate this legislation and continue to have this legislation before us, I would urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—

and let me say that, both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans—to reject the proposal so that we can get back to some serious business of being a legislative body.

Let's show the American people that we deserve the trust that they placed in us when they sent us to serve in this House of Representatives.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her years of service, appointed service, recognized service, for we have gone to the southern border many times.

I am a resident of the southern border. I am committed to the people of the southern border, as I am to the people of the United States, and most importantly, to the heroic workers who work for the Federal Government.

First, let me say that any regular order of business of this House should be the opening of the government and paying the workers now.

I have been alongside of every aspect of the southern border, every State, including California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. I have been to every part of the southern border. I have seen the terrain. I have gone up to the Rio Grande and on the Rio Grande several times. I have seen it at its fullest and I have seen it at its most narrow.

I have seen tunnels. I have seen the San Diego wall, if you will. I have seen the steel fencing. I have spoken to Border Patrol agents alongside of the border.

The tragedy of young Felipe, who passed away; I went to the part where he walked up with his father and they presented themselves to the Border Patrol.

My colleagues, including the gentle chairwoman, have likewise, walked with me or been to the border many times. They have solutions. So regular order now seems to be a straw man. We are placing on the floor of the House a bill that will open the government until February 28, but it will fund the Department of Homeland Security. May I say those words again? Homeland Security.

We are sitting here today, and we are not considering that our Homeland Security Department, one of the largest—I believe second to Department of Defense, rightly so, because it is homeland security—which I have had the privilege of serving since the heinous terrorist act of 9/11. I have never given up this committee because it is close to my heart. It means the protection of the American people day by day that they look to now. Post-9/11, we have a Homeland Security Department.

□ 0945

All of the leaders of that department whom I have worked with, most re-

cently Secretary Kelly, formerly the chief of staff of this White House, and Jeh Johnson, have said in a letter: Open the government.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 2 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, you will begin to see the unraveling. It is unraveling.

TSA officers make \$28,000. Every one of you are going to see them going out and coming back in. You are counting on air traffic controllers to keep the planes aloft. You are counting on pilots and flight attendants to be there pursuant to the aviation system.

I have been hearing pilots and airlines talking about putting pilots on layoff, if you will, because they are frightened about the planes, and they may have to shut down some of the routes.

This is a ripple effect. The Smithsonian system is crumbling, \$4 million. They cannot afford one more day.

But I want to get back to our TSOs and all of those line officers, the DEAs, the ATFs, the FBIs under the DOJ are not funded even though essential and working. So why not take this bill that covers Secret Service?

I hope the President's acquiescence and calm tweet announcement acknowledging that there cannot be a State of the Union when the government is in collapse and there is no state of a Union and that we will not have one, sadly, because we do work together, I am saying to my good friends: Pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my good friends on this side of the aisle, Republicans: You are going to vote "no" on a homeland security bill on the pretense of regular business, the lives of TSOs. One young TSO had to send her newborn baby to her mother because she could not afford to take care of that child. They don't have gas money. They are not allowed to take enormous gifts.

Every time I travel, there they are, the frontline people of this government in the system that is most attractive to terrorists: airplanes. They have never moved away from that.

So I am asking my colleagues to realize the importance of this bill that will fund reopening the government, the Department of Homeland Security, allowing these employees to be paid and begin us on the process of opening government and paying our workers.

God help us.

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

Members on both sides of the aisle can clearly show that today has been a day of speeches, of passion, and of good faith beliefs on both sides of the aisle. I want the American people to know that the people making these arguments on both sides of the aisle have bona fide ideas about how to get the government open, how to keep us safe, and how to move forward from this very difficult position.

I was an attorney for 24 years in my prior profession, and in my closing arguments, oftentimes I would point to the facts that were most beneficial to my case and to my client. But there was a vehicle that came up while I was practicing; it was called mediation. Mediation was a way that the parties could come to the table and all get something and all give something in return.

We have heard the same broken cure come from the majority since they became the majority. That cure—albeit in their view, their version of how to move forward—will not work. The practical constraints will require an agreement that the House, the Senate, and the White House all can agree on. That is the practical reality.

We agree that the hardworking men and women of the Coast Guard, TSA, and contractors are suffering, and we have got to stop that suffering. But when we know that the vote today—which I will oppose with my vote on behalf of my constituents. When we know that that will not work, then we have got to come back to the table with something that will work.

To continue to press for something that will not reopen the government and will not get our task done—and, again, I stress the fact that we are going to end this fiscal year in September of this year. In a few short weeks, when we move past this crisis, we are going to, in our respective subcommittees—and there are 12 on the great Appropriations Committee, including this great Subcommittee on Homeland Security. Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and I will be debating this again.

Mr. Speaker, I thank her for her hard work in these difficult times. This is fraying on me, this is fraying on our friends in the majority, and this is fraying on our staffs and the American people. But the solution is clear: Give us—give the American people—funds for a border wall as part of an overall compromise to get border security, to get the government open, and, yes, to look at other ways to keep our southern border and the American people safe.

So my "no" vote today is not a "no" vote just to say no. My "no" vote today is a statement to say to our friends in the majority, as well-intentioned as they may be—and I can stress to my colleagues that we on the minority side are well intentioned. It is not about good faith or bad faith; it is about bona fide differences.

The American people elect us to lead. Our great Republic is not an easy way to govern, but, Mr. Speaker, I would submit it is the best way to govern. I know that it is hard right now for some people not getting a paycheck to understand, but in our great Republic, it takes two Houses of Congress. It takes an executive, the President, and, yes, it takes the Supreme Court as well.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will close in opposition. I will close with the best intentions, and I just implore and I plead

with my friends in the majority: Put something on the table that will fund border security, that will give us a wall, that will give us a barrier where it works, and we will open the government and keep the American people safe.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just first say that it is very disappointing to hear from the minority that the first priority is not to stop the suffering of our Federal workers by opening up the government.

It is also unfortunate that the President has created such ill will around border security, and border barriers in particular. He has truly poisoned the well on this issue and made it much more difficult for Congress to find common ground. As a result, our Federal workers are suffering, and our homeland is becoming less safe.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end the shutdown. This morning, we can begin the process by voting to reopen the Department of Homeland Security, and then we can continue to fulfill our responsibility by finishing our work on the full-year 2019 funding bill for the Department so that those who protect our homeland can be paid as they continue their critical mission of protecting our homeland.

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

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 61, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the joint resolution?

Ms. GRANGER. I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Granger moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 31 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 2, beginning on line 10, strike "February 28, 2019" and insert "January 24, 2019".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, my motion amends the date of the continuing resolution to January 24. My motion will ensure that Homeland Security employees will get the pay they de-

serve, consistent with the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act that was enacted last week.

Last week and yesterday, I offered motions very similar to this one to immediately pay the hardworking Federal employees affected by this shutdown. Many of these people are on the front lines protecting our Nation. They shouldn't suffer because of this unnecessary shutdown, and they don't have to any longer if Members would support this motion.

Last week, six Democrats voted for my motion, and yesterday, 10 did. Today, I call on all members of the majority party to agree with me that we should provide Homeland Security employees the backpay they deserve and join me in voting for this measure.

These employees have bills to pay and families to support. This motion will ensure that they are able to do that immediately while we continue working toward a permanent solution that will reopen the government. The homeland security staff protecting the Nation should not be harmed because some of my colleagues refuse to negotiate.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Let's be clear about what this motion would do:

It would continue the shutdown of the Department of Homeland Security, which means that workers would not be in the office tomorrow to be able to process the checks;

It would continue the shutdown of the Transportation Security Administration;

It would continue to make the brave men and women of the Coast Guard and Secret Service work without any certainty about their next paycheck.

A vote for this motion is a vote to continue the Trump shutdown and a vote against our Nation's security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the strongest possible terms to oppose the motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1015

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to recommit on H.J. Res. 31;

Passage of H.J. Res. 31, if ordered; and

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

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 200, nays 214, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—200

Aderholt	Brooks (AL)	Comer
Allen	Brooks (IN)	Conaway
Amash	Buchanan	Cook
Amodei	Buck	Crawford
Armstrong	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Arrington	Budd	Cunningham
Babin	Burchett	Curtis
Bacon	Burgess	Davidson (KS)
Baird	Byrne	Davidson (OH)
Balderson	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Banks	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Barr	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Bergman	Chabot	Duffy
Biggs	Cheney	Duncan
Bilirakis	Cline	Dunn
Bishop (UT)	Cloud	Emmer
Bost	Cole	Estes
Brady	Collins (GA)	Ferguson
Brindisi	Collins (NY)	Fitzpatrick

Fleischmann Flores Fortenberry Foxy (NC) Fulcher Gaetz Gallagher Gianforte Gohmert Golden Gonzalez (OH) Gooden Gosar Gottheimer Granger Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Green (TN) Griffith Grothman Guest Guthrie Hagedorn Harris Hern, Kevin Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill (AR) Holding Hollingsworth Horn, Kendra S. Hudson Huizenga Hunter Hurd (TX) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Katko Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger	Kustoff (TN) LaMalfa Lamb Lamborn Latta Lesko Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Marchant Massie Mast McAdams McCarthy McCaul McClintock McHenry McKinley Meadows Meuser Miller Mitchell Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Mullin Newhouse Norman Nunes Olson Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Posey Ratcliffe Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P. Rogers (KY) Rose (NY) Rose, John W. Rouzer Roy	Rutherford Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin Sherrill Shimkus Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spanberger Spano Stauber Stefanik Steil Steube Stewart Stivers Taylor Thompson (PA) Thornberry Timmons Tipton Torres Small (NM) Turner Upton Van Drew Wagner Walberg Walden Walker Walorski Waltz Watkins Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Woodall Wright Yoho Zeldin	Ocasio-Cortez Omar Pallone Panetta Pappas Pascarell Perlmutter Peters Peterson Phillips Pingree Pocan Porter Pressley Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Rice (NY) Richmond Rouda Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush Abraham Cartwright Cicilline Doggett Gibbs Graves (MO)	Ryan Sánchez Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Serrano Sewell (AL) Shalala Sherman Sires Slotkin Smith (WA) Soto Speier Stanton Stevens Suozi Swalwell (CA)	Takano Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS) Titus Tlaib Tonko Torres (CA) Trahan Trone Underwood Vargas Veasey Vela Velázquez Visclosky Wasserman Schultz Waters Watson Coleman Welch Wexton Wild Yarmuth	Hurd (TX) Jackson Lee Jayapal Jeffries Johnson (GA) Johnson (TX) Kaptur Katko Keating Kelly (IL) Kennedy Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kim Kind Kirkpatrick Krishnamoorthi Kuster (NH) Lamb Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Lewis Lieu, Ted Lipinski Loebach Lofgren Lowenthal Lowe Luján Luria Lynch Malinowski Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Matsui McAdams McBath McCollum	McEachin McGovern Meeks Meng Moore Morelle Moulton Mucarsel-Powell Murphy Nadler Napolitano Neal Neguse Norcross O'Halleran Omar Pallone Panetta Pappas Pascarell Perlmutter Peters Peterson Phillips Pingree Pocan Porter Pressley Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Rice (NY) Richmond Rose (NY) Rouda Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush Ryan Sánchez Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader	Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Serrano Sewell (AL) Shalala Sherman Sires Slotkin Smith (NJ) Smith (WA) Soto Spanberger Speier Stanton Stefanik Stevens Suozi Swalwell (CA) Takano Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS) Titus Tlaib Tonko Torres (CA) Torres Small (NM) Trahan Trone Underwood Van Drew Vargas Veasey Vela Velázquez Visclosky Wasserman Schultz Waters Watson Coleman Welch Wexton Wild Yarmuth
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NOT VOTING—18

□ 1040

Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mrs. LOWEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 180, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—231

Adams Aguilar Allred Axne Barragán Bass Beatty Bera Beyer Bishop (GA) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Bonamici Boyle, Brendan F. Brown (MD) Brownley (CA) Bustos Butterfield Carbajal Cárdenas Carson (IN) Case Casten (IL) Castor (FL) Castro (TX) Chu, Judy Cisneros Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Clay Cleaver Clyburn Cohen Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Cox (CA) Craig Crist Crow Cuellar Cummings Davis (CA) Davis, Danny K. Dean DeFazio	DeGette DeLauro DelBene Delgado Demings DeSaulnier Deutch Dingell Doyle, Michael F. Engel Escobar Eshoo Español Evans Finkenauer Fletcher Foster Frankel Fudge Gabbard Gallo Garamendi Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez (TX) Green (TX) Grijalva Haaland Harder (CA) Hastings Hayes Heck Higgins (NY) Hill (CA) Horsford Houlahan Hoyer Huffman Jackson Lee Jayapal Jeffries Johnson (GA) Johnson (TX) Kaptur Keating Kelly (IL) Kennedy	Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kim Kind Kirkpatrick Krishnamoorthi Kuster (NH) Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Lewis Lieu, Ted Lipinski Loebach Lofgren Lowenthal Lowe Luján Luria Lynch Malinowski Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Matsui McBath McCollum McEachin McGovern Meeks Meng Moore Morelle Moulton Mucarsel-Powell Murphy Nadler Napolitano Neal Neguse Norcross O'Halleran	Adams Aguilar Allred Axne Barragán Bass Beatty Bera Beyer Bishop (GA) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Bonamici Boyle, Brendan F. Brindisi Brown (MD) Brownley (CA) Bustos Butterfield Carbajal Cárdenas Carson (IN) Case Casten (IL) Castor (FL) Chu, Judy Cisneros Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Clay Cleaver Clyburn Cohen Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Cox (CA) Craig Crist Crow Cuellar Cummings Davis (CA) Davis, Danny K. Dean DeFazio DeGette DeLauro DelBene Delgado Demings DeSaulnier Deutch Dingell Doyle, Michael F. Engel Escobar	Cleaver Clyburn Cohen Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Cox (CA) Craig Crist Crow Cuellar Cummings Cunningham Davids (KS) Davis (CA) Davis, Danny K. Dean DeFazio DeGette DeLauro DelBene Delgado Demings DeSaulnier Deutch Dingell Doyle, Michael F. Engel Escobar	Eshoo Español Evans Finkenauer Fitzpatrick Fletcher Foster Frankel Fudge Gabbard Gallo Garamendi Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Golden Gomez Gonzalez (TX) Gottheimer Green (TX) Grijalva Haaland Harder (CA) Hastings Hayes Heck Higgins (NY) Hill (CA) Horn, Kendra S. Horsford Houlahan Hoyer Huffman	Ferguson Fleischmann Flores Fortenberry Foxy (NC) Fulcher Gallagher Gianforte Gohmert Gonzalez (OH) Gooden Gosar Granger Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Green (TN) Griffith Grothman Guest Guthrie Hagedorn Harris Hern, Kevin Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill (AR) Holding Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Hunter Hurd (TX) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Katko Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger	Lucas Luetkemeyer Marchant Massie McCarthy McCaul McClintock McHenry McKinley Meadows Meuser Miller Mitchell Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Mullin Newhouse Norman Nunes Ocasio-Cortez Olson Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Posey Ratcliffe Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P. Rogers (KY) Rose, John W. Rouzer Roy Rutherford Schweikert Scott, Austin Shimkus Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smucker Spano Stauber
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NAYS—180

Steil	Upton	Wenstrup
Steube	Wagner	Westerman
Stewart	Walberg	Williams
Stivers	Walden	Wilson (SC)
Taylor	Walker	Wittman
Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Womack
Thornberry	Waltz	Woodall
Timmons	Watkins	Wright
Tipton	Weber (TX)	Yoho
Turner	Webster (FL)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—21

Abraham	Gibbs	McNerney
Budd	Graves (MO)	Payne
Carter (TX)	Hartzler	Rogers (AL)
Cartwright	Himes	Rooney (FL)
Cicilline	Jones	Sensenbrenner
Doggett	LaHood	Wilson (FL)
Gaetz	Marshall	Young

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1048

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote on the passage of H.J. Res. 31 during the last vote series. I oppose the bill and would have voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, 2019, I was unable to be present for the vote on the motion to recommit on H.J. Res. 31, offered by Rep. GRANGER of Texas. Had I been present for roll call No. 50, I would have voted "nay."

I was also unable to be present for the vote on passage of H.J. Res. 31, offered by Rep. LOWEY of New York. Had I been present for roll call No. 51, I would have voted "aye."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, 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.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 23, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, I hereby resign effective January 23, 2019 as a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

It has been my sincere privilege to serve on the Committee during the 115th Congress. I want to thank you Madame Leader and Chairman Scott for the opportunity to represent my constituents in New York's 13th Congressional District and my colleagues on

the Committee for their hard work and support.

Sincerely,

ADRIANO ESPAILLAT,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 23, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Thank you for appointing me to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. I am writing you to formally ask to resign from the House Committee on Education and Labor during the 116th Congress. I would like to take leave from and reserve my right to return to the House Education and Labor Committee in a future term.

Thank you for your leadership, and I look forward to working together to preserve the health of our democracy and strengthen economic prosperity for hardworking Americans across the country.

Warm regards,

RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 73

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Moulton, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Khanna, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Morelle, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Ms. Jackson Lee, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Jayapal, and Ms. Omar.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR: Mrs. Trahan and Mr. Castro of Texas.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Costa, Mr. Sablan, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Cox of California, Mr. Neguse, Mr. Levin of California, Ms. Haaland, Mr. Van Drew, Mr. Cunningham, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Clay, Mrs. Dingell, Mr. Brown of Maryland, Mr. McEachin, Mr. Soto, Mr. Case, Mr. Horsford, and Mr. San Nicolas.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Cohen (to rank immediately after Mr. Sherman).

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Ms. Finkenauer, Mr. Golden, Mr. Kim, Mr. Crow,

Ms. Davids of Kansas, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Evans, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Espallat, Mr. Delgado, and Ms. Houlahan.

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 74

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Woodall, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mr. Smith of Missouri, Mr. Flores, Mr. Holding, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Norman, Mr. Roy, Mr. Meuser, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, and Mr. Burchett.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Young, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Lamborn, Mr. Wittman, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Cook, Mr. Westerman, Mr. Graves of Louisiana, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mrs. Radewagen, Mr. Webster of Florida, Ms. Cheney, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Miss González-Colón of Puerto Rico, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, and Mr. Fulcher.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mrs. Radewagen, Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Mr. Balderson, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Stauber, Mr. Burchett, Mr. Spano, and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my friend and the majority leader of the House, for the purpose of inquiring as to the schedule for next week.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the

House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business. On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business, with last votes no later than 3 p.m.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspensions will be announced by the close of business tomorrow.

Members are advised that additional legislative items are possible, including additional legislation related to fiscal year 2019 appropriations.

I want to make it clear to Members that when we leave today or tomorrow, we will leave with the notice to Members that they are subject to being asked to come back Saturday, Sunday, Monday morning, or any day thereafter, if there is a possibility of opening up the Government of the United States, so that it can serve the American people.

Mr. SCALISE. As we, Mr. Speaker, work to reopen the government and to secure the border, clearly, there has been a divide on the other side. We were trying to get some kind of agreement on how much the majority is willing to work with us on, to put an offer on the table.

If you look, Mr. Speaker, last week on Saturday, the President of the United States addressed the Nation and laid out a new proposal. And, Mr. Speaker, what the President laid out was not only a proposal that reopens the government and secures the border, but also offered the suggestion that DACA could be a part of this negotiation, at least to start working on some kind of solution on DACA.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, we were just talking about the request from the Department of Homeland Security, the \$5.7 billion that was requested by the people who risk their lives to keep our country safe. Their request, Mr. Speaker, was that is how much it was going to cost to secure the border.

So far, we have not seen a single counteroffer from the majority. In fact, when the President spoke to the Nation at 4:07 p.m., before the President even walked to the microphone at 4:07 p.m., at 4 p.m., the Speaker of the House had already put out a statement opposing the plan that hadn't even been presented.

Mr. Speaker, what I would like to ask the majority leader is, if we are trying to get a resolution and if the President continues to try to lay out alternatives, if the President's latest alternative wasn't even offered until 4:07 p.m., why did the Speaker of the House already reject it before it was even presented? Is there an actual desire to work together to solve the problem, or is the answer going to continue to be no alternative, no alternative?

At some point, we have to get an agreement on how to solve this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me make very clear that which ought to be very clear: We believe the President of the United States, with the aiding and abetting of the majority leader of the United States Senate, has taken the Government of the United States hostage, and the President of the United States is asking for ransom, and that ransom is to accept his policy or go home and stay shut down.

I will tell the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that I have been in this body for a long time. I am in my fourth decade. I have never supported shutting down the Government of the United States.

Now, the gentleman may point out that I have voted from time to time against bills that would have opened it up because of things that were in the bills and these bills passed the House of Representatives when you were in charge. They did not pass the Senate, of course.

□ 1100

I believe that shutting down the people's government is an unacceptable—unacceptable—tactic in a democracy when one is discussing differences that need to be resolved. Unacceptable.

Furthermore, as I said on the floor the other day, Mr. Speaker, I can find no free government in the world that shuts itself down, other than the United States of America. Now, we have a relatively unique system of government.

But I will tell my friend that we are for border security. We have supported bills that affected border security. During our tenure, there was more border security fencing, I will tell the gentleman, constructed than when they had been in charge over the last 8 years. Look at the record.

But the issue is, we are not going to negotiate at the point of a gun, which is shutting down the Government of the United States, affecting 800,000 of our employees.

Some of you say: I run a business. I am a businessman.

Well, if you are a car company, or you are a real estate company, or you are a contractor, or whatever you may do, can you tell your employees: I am going to have you work, but by the way, I am not going to pay you.

Mr. Speaker, we want to negotiate. We want to get this resolved, but we are not going to pretend this is business as usual. This is the longest shutdown in history, and the other side has consistently voted against every bill that we have offered to open up government.

Now, the other side offered a bill where they want to pay employees while they don't work. I voted against that. I think the taxpayer deserves to have his employees or her employees working, and, yes, he should pay them and she should pay them for working, not some stopgap measure to pretend that somehow we are lessening the consequences of a shutdown, in light of a consistent, overwhelming vote on the

other side of the aisle to keep government shut down.

I tell my friend, he voted against Boehner, when he was the Speaker of the House, requesting to open up the government. Maybe he believes, Mr. Speaker, that shutting down the government is good policy, good practice, the way to treat your employees. I emphatically reject such a premise.

When the gentleman asked me if will we negotiate, I am pretty proud of my reputation, having negotiated with George H.W. Bush a major piece of legislation that was very controversial, the Americans with Disabilities Act, negotiating in league with ROY BLUNT, one of the gentleman's predecessors on his side of the aisle; and Jay Rockefeller and Senator Kit Bond from Missouri to get FISA, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which was a very controversial issue, resolved, with Democratic and Republican support, and President George W. Bush signed that bill.

So anybody who knows my reputation knows that I am prepared to sit down and come to agreement, because that is what you need to do in a democracy. I won't get everything I want; you won't get everything you want.

But the fact of the matter is, as long as government is shut down, we are not going to have business as usual.

I remind the gentleman that his side was in charge last year and went 11 months and 20 days and didn't bring a Homeland Security bill to the floor of this House—11 months and 20 days. It was in the waning 10 days of the year when his majority brought a bill to the floor that they knew wouldn't pass the Senate.

We have passed Senate bills that would open up the government. We have sent simple CRs with no controversy to them that would have opened up the government. We have sent 10 different bills, 11 different bills. The 12th lost on suspension, because their side voted against it.

So I tell my friend, I am prepared to negotiate. I am prepared to negotiate in good faith. I will tell the gentleman, the Speaker of this House is prepared to do the same, and our Members are prepared to do the same.

There are significant, strong differences. We differ on whether the wall is an effective way to keep the border secure. But we agree on a number of other things.

When the gentleman and I were down at the White House, for instance, the magnetic resonance of trucks and vehicles that are carrying contraband, drugs, guns, and other material that we don't want to come into the United States, we can agree on that. We can agree on much, I think, of border security.

That was a long answer to the gentleman's question, but until we open up government, it is not going to be business as usual, until we open up government and put those 800,000 people back to work. I represent 62,000 of them.

Now, not all of them are laid off, because we funded some portions of government. But a significant number of them are, and they are hurting.

A TSA agent comes in at \$28,000 per year. We make substantially more than that, and they are living paycheck to paycheck. Tomorrow, they are not going to get a paycheck. But they have been told by their government they have to work, and because they are conscientious, patriotic Americans, they are working. But you can't expect them to work much longer. We can't expect people to work when they are not getting paid, when they are not getting respected, when they are not getting treated as we would want to be treated ourselves.

So I say to the gentleman, in answer to his question, we are prepared to discuss and negotiate and compromise, but not in the face of this shutdown.

I would hope that it would end. It is the wrong policy. It is a cruel policy. It is hurting America. It is hurting our economy. It is hurting our reputation around the world. And it is hurting our people who work for us.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman uses terms like "hostages." The gentleman uses terms like "ransom." I was in those meetings in the White House with the gentleman from Maryland and the Speaker of the House. In fact, in our third meeting—by the way, in all three meetings, not one time did the Speaker of the House put any alternative on the table.

President Trump isn't the one who said: I need \$5.7 billion to secure the border.

Our experts, our experts at the Department of Homeland Security, who risk their lives to keep our country safe, said it is going to take \$5.7 billion to secure the border.

We can all talk about border security, Mr. Speaker. At some point, you have to be willing to put the dollars behind the rhetoric. So when the Department, Mr. Speaker, says we need \$5.7 billion, if your side thinks that there is some lesser amount that it is going to take to keep our country safe, then put the amount of money on the table. So far, the only offer that has been put on the table by the Speaker of the House, she said a dollar, and she laughed about it, a dollar. That is the only offer that has been put on the table. It is not a joking matter, by the way. And a dollar is not going to secure America's border. So what amount will the other side agree to?

The President of the United States looked at the Speaker and said: Okay, I will tell you what, we disagree on a lot of this, but I will agree to keep the government open, even with the things I disagree with, for the next 30 days, if, at the end of that 30 days, you are willing to negotiate with me on the wall and the border security.

The Speaker of the House said no. She said no to that offer from the President. She wants to keep everybody hostage. She wants to keep the pay of workers hostage.

In fact, now the Speaker of the House wants to keep the State of the Union hostage. How ludicrous is that? George Washington, in 1790, addressed a joint session of Congress. They were meeting in New York back then. George Washington addressed a joint session of Congress.

This is a constitutional requirement of the President. Historically, for generations now, every single year, for generations—Republican Speaker, Democrat Speaker, Republican President, Democrat President—the Speaker of the House has invited the President to give a State of the Union.

In fact, that agreement and that offer went out on January 3. The Speaker sent a letter to the President, inviting him to come here in this Chamber and address the State of the Union next Tuesday, and the President accepted that offer. And the Speaker of the House this time, for the first time in the history of our country, rescinded the offer, took it back. She doesn't want the people in this country to hear what the President has to say about the security of this country.

Maybe, Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of the House doesn't want the country to hear the President's message, but do you know what? The people of this country want to hear the President's message and deserve that opportunity. So who is holding whom hostage?

Look at some of the votes. We had a vote today on the House floor to pay everybody, to pay everybody who has worked or who has been furloughed. Those people who are securing our border today without pay, they ought to get paid. We had a vote on the House floor, and we almost got there: 200–214. Mr. Speaker, every Republican voted yes; 13 Democrats voted yes. Last week, only six Democrats voted yes.

The good news is, Mr. Speaker, a growing number of Democrats are recognizing they have to be willing to work to solve this problem and pay people who have worked. So we have had those votes on the House floor.

The gentleman talks about opening government. The gentleman talks about bills they have brought to the House floor that we voted against. The gentleman talks about the Senate bills that were passed. At the beginning, the first week of this new majority, when they brought a bill to the floor to fund what was so-called, or presented as, the Senate bills, some of those bills had passed the Senate, Mr. Speaker, but not all of them. In fact, one of those bills would not have passed the Senate because it would have allowed taxpayer funding to go to foreign government entities that provide abortion.

So let's get this right, Mr. Speaker, and let the RECORD reflect that the other side was willing to bring a bill to the floor a few weeks ago that allows taxpayer money to go to fund abortion in foreign countries, but they wouldn't put a dime of money in that bill to secure America's border. There was not a dime of money from the President's re-

quest to secure America's border, but taxpayer money went to fund abortions in foreign countries. That was in that bill.

Sure, I voted no on that, because those are not the values of this country. Let's be serious about this.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to talk about what it will take to resolve it, I think the gentleman from Maryland and I could come to an agreement. So far, for whatever reason, the Speaker has been unwilling to put a counteroffer on the table.

When you have a negotiation, when two sides are apart—frankly, I don't know why we are apart on this. It is not the President's number. The \$5.7 billion request is from the people who are risking their lives to keep our country safe. If they say that is what they need, we ought to take them at their word.

And if we disagree with them, if we disagree, Mr. Speaker, then at least show what their offer is, what their amount of money is, and put that on the table and back it up with something.

If they say the wall is the issue, maybe it is personal, maybe it is because President Trump wanted it. Back in 2006, CHUCK SCHUMER voted for the Secure Fence Act, which would have authorized \$50-plus billion to build fencing, which, in essence, is a lot of what the Department is asking for today. If he was authorizing \$50 billion—by the way, they didn't put any money behind it.

Again, it is always good to give the Fourth of July speech and say you are for something. Unless you are willing to put the money behind it, you are not there.

So he said \$50 billion was okay for fencing, but, today, he is not willing to put a dollar behind, in essence, fencing, or whatever you want to call it.

The President said he is willing to negotiate and let you ban a cement wall. The President said he is willing to do that. Right now, the experts are saying steel slats are the best approach.

The majority leader himself, just a few days ago, said, "Physical barriers are part of the solution." I think we are making headway. The majority leader agrees that physical barriers are part of the solution, maybe because the Speaker is saying that walls are immoral. In some strange way, people who build a house, you could build the strongest door in the world—and I agree, the gentleman from Maryland and I agree on enhancing port security, the points of entry.

We have points of entry all around our country. If you want to come here and seek asylum, if you want to come here and just be a part of the American Dream, like more than a million people a year who we let in, we have that. And we need to bulk that up. There is a lot more we can do with technology there.

But you don't put a door in your house and then leave the windows

open. Who would do that? Who would call that security of your house?

What the President is saying is, we have more than 500 miles of area in our country that is not secure. So you have a big door, and we are going to strengthen the door. But if you are going to leave 500 miles wide open, you are going to wonder why people are coming in illegally.

If we are for border security, it is going to take something to actually back that up. I would ask the gentleman: What amount is the majority willing to put on the table for real border security, which includes a physical barrier? And I quote the gentleman again: "Physical barriers are part of the solution."

□ 1115

And I agree with the gentleman from Maryland on that. But I guess maybe the question I have is: The experts have told us it is going to cost \$5.7 billion to build that physical barrier. How much of that \$5.7 billion is the gentleman willing to support?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

The gentleman, of course, just voted against funding the Department of Homeland Security, as did his colleagues.

The gentleman proudly said that all of his colleagues—and not all of his colleagues voted against it—but he voted against opening up the Department of Homeland Security. He voted against paying the personnel in Department of Homeland Security. Yet, he cites them as experts who have given us advice, and why don't we follow that advice.

But, Mr. Speaker, the minority party doesn't have enough respect for them to open up the government, open up the Department of Homeland Security, pay the people who are protecting our border, pay the people who are processing paperwork for those border security guards, pay the people who are answering the phones, pay the people whom we ask to protect our borders, and then laments that somehow we are not coming up with a number.

Open up this government, Mr. Speaker.

And, yes, I used the word, "hostage"; and, yes, I used the word, "ransom." And, yes, I believe there are two people, and a lot of complicit people, with this government being shut down and with the pain and suffering that we are imposing on our employees. Anybody who thinks Democrats are responsible for that doesn't know what is happening.

I am very concerned about the President being able to communicate with the American people. The historic, greatest tweeter of all time. You can't get away from hearing what the President has to say, every morning, every afternoon, and every evening. He has plenty of time.

And, by the way, the President said: Yes, I am not going to give the State of

the Union until the government is open. He just said that, just a few hours ago.

Open up this government.

And for anybody who watches the votes on this floor, watched that we voted unanimously to open up DHS; we voted unanimously to open up the other departments of government; we voted unanimously to make sure that the people are being served by their government agencies.

And, Mr. Speaker, again, I understand Mr. SCALISE and I have a difference. When the Speaker of the House John Boehner brought a bill to the floor when the government was shut down to open it up, Mr. SCALISE voted "no"; and the other person who voted "no" is Mr. Mulvaney, who is now the chief of staff.

I get that. They think shutting down the government is not a bad option to try to force the other side to agree with them or to pay their ransom.

Yes, I use those words. And, actually, if either one of us adopts that as an acceptable alternative in the negotiation process, this country is in real trouble—real trouble.

And so we ought to open up the government, and then, yes, we can sit down, and, yes, we will resolve this.

But my friend's great angst—he did not mention why it took them 11-2/3 months while they were in charge last year. They didn't offer a bill until they were about to walk out the door and be the minority. Mr. Speaker, 11 months and 20 days, no Homeland Security bill was brought to this floor. I don't know why. My supposition is they didn't have the votes, but I wasn't counting on their side.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to probably 37 or 38 States of the Union. Never was the government shut down. This shut-down is not only of historic length, it is of historic irresponsibility and historic danger to our country, to our people, to our national security, and to our economy.

Let's vote to open up this government, and then let's resolve the differences that we have in the way democracies resolve differences: by discussion, by debate, and by votes.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let's reflect on why we are here.

We are here because the President said we have a difference of agreement on parts of government. We negotiated over the course of months to fund 75 percent of our government.

The good news, Mr. Speaker, is that the vast majority of our government has been funded, including our troops. Our military are being paid. We were able to come to an agreement there.

The bad news is, Mr. Speaker, we were not able to come to an agreement over the remaining 25 percent. And people around the country, I am sure, wonder: Why can't they work it out?

And I think, Mr. Speaker, you just saw a display of why this can't be worked out. Because, Mr. Speaker, the

President of the United States got a request from his Homeland Security officials, people who risk their lives to keep our country safe. They said, Mr. Speaker: It is going to take \$5.7 billion to give us the tools we need to secure our border.

And I asked the gentleman just a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, once again, how much are you willing to support if you won't support the \$5.7 billion? The entire time, not once did the gentleman from Maryland give a number—not once.

If the gentleman would give a number, I would yield, but there are a lot of other things that he said that need to be corrected that I want to also address.

Is the gentleman willing to give a number over \$1, which is the Speaker's number? \$5.7 billion, \$1. Is he willing to give some number more than \$1 that would secure the border?

Mr. Speaker, I yield if the gentleman would give that answer.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, these CRs carry forward the spending in 2018, the CRs the gentleman voted against. They have \$1.6 billion in them. He voted "no."

And would the gentleman tell me why he didn't bring a bill to the floor for 11 months and 20 days that would have done what he says is such important work to be done? Can he tell me why he waited 11 months and 20 days to bring a bill to the floor?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to tell the gentleman.

I think the gentleman knows, one of the dilemmas we have been facing with negotiations is that the Senate has a 60-vote requirement. The Senate had that 60-vote requirement back when you all were in the majority last time. When we were in the majority, they had that 60-vote requirement as well.

When we were negotiating all of those bills, all the bills that fund our government, we were able to get an agreement on 75 percent of government funding. We had that negotiation with the Senate. We can't just negotiate with ourselves.

As you see, you can pass bills in the House and they go nowhere in the Senate. We brought a bill in December—and, by the way, the gentleman from Maryland said we didn't have the votes, that is why we didn't do it. The Speaker of the House went into the Oval Office and told the President: Your side can't deliver the votes for the \$5.7 billion. She said that.

Well, guess what, Mr. Speaker. We did deliver the votes for the \$5.7 billion, and we were able to do that all along, but the Senate wasn't there. And why wasn't the Senate there? The Senate Republicans were willing to support that, but Senate Democrats weren't. It is the same dilemma we are in today. The Senate Democrats and House Democrats have refused to negotiate with the President.

I think the gentleman from Maryland knows the legislative process. He has

been here enough to know you can't just pass a bill out of the House, and you can't just pass a bill out of the Senate. You have to reconcile the two bills. And even then, you need a bill that the President will sign.

So the legislative process has to play out. It played out for 75 percent of the government, and it is funded. We never got that agreement on the remaining amounts.

We proved to the Speaker and to the President we could deliver the votes to pass the bill to fund the \$5.7 billion. The problem has been that this majority, the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate have refused to negotiate. They have refused to put a dollar amount.

If the gentleman is willing to start at \$1.3 billion—by the way, that \$1.3 billion had strings attached, important strings that limited our ability to actually secure the border. In those strings, Mr. Speaker, they actually told the President where he can and can't build wall.

So our security experts are saying, for example, we need to build wall around the Rio Grande. That is where a lot of people are bringing drugs and human trafficking across our country. And yet law says you can't build it there. How ridiculous is that?

So, in our legislation that we passed, we removed that limitation. Why should we be micromanaging the experts who risk their lives and telling them they can't do the things it takes to support the border? That was in our bill.

Current law also prohibits what kind of security, what kind of physical barriers—to use the gentleman's term—can or can't be used. And so our experts say there are some physical barriers that don't work.

Why would you want to spend \$1.3 billion of taxpayer money to build things that won't actually work when you can spend the money to build things that actually do work? And again, these aren't the President's designs. These are the experts who risk their lives, who said: This is what we need.

So, yes, Mr. Speaker, we weren't able to get an agreement with the Senate over that 25 percent. We proved we could put the votes together in the House to do it. The Senate couldn't pass the bill. So, ultimately, there was nothing that got to the President's desk on those remaining items, so the President convened us.

The President got all the principals together, Mr. Speaker, and in three different meetings in the White House, not one time—not one time—was a single dollar amount put on the table by the Democrats in the room—not once. So then you can look at other votes, you can look at other plans.

So the President said: Well, if the Speaker of the House won't negotiate, maybe I will bring in other Democrats.

And, by the way, it is a growing list of Democrats who are starting to say we need to address this problem.

I will read from the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Mr. COLLIN PETERSON, Democrat from Minnesota: "Give Trump the money. . . . I'd give him the whole thing . . . and put strings on it so you make sure he puts the wall where it needs to be. Why are we fighting over this? We're going to build that wall anyway, at some time."

Representative ADAM SMITH, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee: "The wall is not in itself a bad idea, it's just—it's been done."

Representative CHERI BUSTOS from Illinois: "If we have a partial wall, if we have fencing, if we have technology used to keep our borders safe, all of that is fine . . ."

So we see a growing list of rank-and-file Democrats, and even committee chairmen, who are saying let's just do this, and yet the Speaker refuses to do it.

So the President invited some members of the Democratic majority in the House to the White House. The first meeting, Mr. Speaker, some of them didn't even show up. And we want to talk about civility?

We are in a shutdown, and the President of the United States says: I want to bring some Democrats in to see if we can resolve this. Then they don't even show up. And maybe they were told not to go.

So a few days later, the President invites a different group, and in that group we actually did have some Members that went.

The gentleman from Maryland, that day, was on a TV show, and he said—when they were asked do those Democrats who are going to the White House have the authority to negotiate, the majority leader of the House said they do not have the authority to strike a deal.

So now the Democratic majority is telling other Democrats who want to solve the problem and are going to the White House to try to solve the problem, he is telling them they don't have the authority to solve the problem.

So if the gentleman from Maryland is telling other Democrats they don't have the authority to strike a deal, I would ask the gentleman: Who does have the authority to strike a deal?

He is saying that physical borders are part of the solution. The Speaker of the House doesn't necessarily share that view, from the comments I have heard from her.

But if the gentleman from Maryland thinks physical borders are part of the solution, other Democrats want to negotiate a solution, who is authorized? Who does have the authority to strike a deal?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

□ 1130

Mr. HOYER. Let me first say that Mr. SCALISE and his party over the last 8 years that they were in charge passed bill after bill after bill after bill that

they knew without any doubt they had no chance in the United States Senate—none, zero, zip. They passed them for message. They knew that, we knew that, and America knew that. So that is not the reason they didn't bring the bill that they talk now so passionately about to the floor for 11 months and 20 days. They only brought it as they were going out the door.

Let me tell you what they rejected, Mr. Speaker. They rejected a bill from the United States Senate which would have opened up government and paid all 800,000 of the people who are now either furloughed or asked to work without pay. They rejected that bill that passed overwhelmingly and unanimously on voice vote from the United States Senate that the President of the United States was said, by the Vice President of the United States, to support.

But something happened during those 24 hours as it came from the Senate to the House. A bill that passed the Senate, they rejected that bill, the Republicans in this House, and then they, and only then, did they bring a bill which they knew would not pass the Senate. Talk about negotiation and compromise, and you have done that over and over and over, Mr. Speaker—not you but the Republican majority.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you who sent it over here: Senator MITCH MCCONNELL of Kentucky, the Republican leader of the United States Senate.

Let me quote Senator MCCONNELL in a CNN report:

In his strongest words to date, Senate GOP leader Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, tried to quash talk that he would allow another government shutdown if he becomes Senate majority leader next year.

What was his response? "Of course not. Remember me? I am the guy that gets us out of shutdowns," MCCONNELL told CNN in an exclusive interview Wednesday.

Then he went on to say: "It's a failed policy," he said of shutdowns."

Now, sadly, in league with the Republican minority here in the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, he has done exactly the opposite of what he said he would do. He hasn't opened up, he has shut down government.

The minority whip is correct, Mr. Speaker. We are not going to pretend that this is business as usual as long as we have 800,000 of our employees—some working, some not—not being paid and not being treated with respect because it is a tactic that they have adopted. And I tell my friend again: it must be a tactic he believes in because he voted against his own Republican Speaker and the majority leader who is now the Republican leader who voted and urged Members: vote to open up this government.

Now, he was not alone in that vote. There were 143 other Republicans. Only 87 voted to open up the government. So apparently he believes this is a tactic

that is acceptable in a democratic government. We reject that emphatically and proudly.

We have passed bill after bill after bill after bill that would open up this government, and Mr. SCALISE, Mr. Speaker, and his colleagues have almost to a person—not always unanimously—rejected that effort.

So I tell my friend: open up the government and we will talk, but we are not going to talk while you hold hostage the employees of this government—not all of them, but 800,000 of them—who are worried about whether they can put food on the table.

There are food lines. Our people at food lines—public employees—do we have no shame?

Do we have no moral commitment to those whom we ask to work to protect this country and to serve these people?

What is it that the President and his party refuse to open up the government?

This is historic. Never in the history—he talked about going back to George Washington in 1799—has this ever happened before that we kept the government shut down. The longest before that, of course, was the Republican shutdown of 2013.

It is not a tactic I tell my friend that we accept. We reject it emphatically, and we are not going to subject ourselves tomorrow to the same kind of blackmail or the day after to the same kind of blackmail or the day after that to the same kind of blackmail.

I will tell my friend: we will have a Democratic President at some point in time. And he ought to reject this tactic as well because it is bad for the government. Much more importantly, it is bad for the people of this country, the economy of our country, and the national security of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I have nothing else to say.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, once again, we are in a government shutdown. I could clearly argue that the gentleman from Maryland voted to shut the government down in December before we had hit an expiration of funding. Before there was a shutdown, we had a bill to fund government and secure the border. My friend can say it was dead on arrival in the Senate. The reason it was dead on arrival in the Senate is because Senate Democrats refused to negotiate over securing the border.

So here we are. We could talk about 2013. We are in 2019, and we are in the middle of a government shutdown that could end tomorrow. The majority just voted to adjourn again. Literally—and here is the quote my friend just said—the gentleman from Maryland said: “We are not going to talk until the government is open.”

So during the shutdown, the gentleman is not going to negotiate how to get out of a shutdown.

The gentleman wonders why people look and say: why can't you figure it out?

The President has offered idea after idea, and eventually you are negotiating against yourself when the other side says: we are not going to talk until we get everything we want.

Well, do you know what, Mr. Speaker? In divided government, Mr. Speaker, nobody gets everything they want, but you have to start talking today. The 800,000 people who are working or not working and not getting paychecks—which, by the way, we voted again today to pay all of them, we had a vote on the House floor to pay all of them, and we got 13 Democrats to vote for that. Last week it was only six. A growing number of Democrats are recognizing stop all this foolishness of saying: we are not going to talk to you when the President is trying to talk. We are going to reject your offer before you put it on the table. At 4 o'clock Saturday the Speaker rejected an offer that wasn't even proposed until 4:07.

So to say: we are not going to talk while we are in the shutdown, how do we get out of the shutdown unless people are talking?

I think the gentleman from Maryland and I could solve this problem. He quoted: Physical barriers are part of the solution.

I agree with the gentleman from Maryland on that. Unfortunately, the Speaker of the House doesn't agree with that. So rank-and-file Democrats who want to solve this problem are invited to the White House, but told by the Democrat leadership: you are not authorized to negotiate.

So I ask the gentleman from Maryland: Who is authorized to negotiate? And the gentleman from Maryland says: we are not going to talk until the government is back open.

But the government is not open because we are at an impasse, and the way you solve an impasse is to talk. You can't say: “We are not going to talk” and expect it just to solve itself and expect the President just to keep offering and offering and offering and the Speaker of the House say: we are not even going to let you come talk to the country; we are not going to let you have a State of the Union; my way or the highway.

That is not how you solve this problem. You have to talk to solve this problem. The country expects you to talk to solve this problem.

It is divided government. Sure, we are not going to agree on everything. Our experts—it is not the Republican Party saying \$5.7 billion is what it would cost to secure our border—it is the experts who secure our border who say it is going to cost \$5.7 billion.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman disagrees with that number, if he doesn't like the color of the wall or the style of the slats and the steel, if he wants to make it out of bamboo, I don't know what the gentleman's offer is because he has never put an offer on the table. But at some point the gentleman has to. He has to put a counteroffer on the table if we are going to get out of this.

I want to get out of this. I voted multiple times to get out of it and to pay people. The gentleman from Maryland can show votes, and I can show votes. Ultimately we need to talk to get an agreement.

So I continue to stand ready, the President stands ready; our minority here in the House and our majority in the Senate stands ready. But if only one side is saying: “We are going to talk,” and the other side says: “We are not going to talk”, that is not going to resolve itself.

We have to talk if it is going to resolve itself, and, hopefully, Mr. Speaker, we do.

I stand ready, and I yield back the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, is a motion to recess in order or is the Speaker empowered to recess on his own?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has the authority to declare a recess.

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 11 o'clock and 41 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD) at 4 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. FRANKEL. Madam Speaker, this week I met with south Floridians to talk about the impact of the cruel Trump shutdown, so many sad stories.

I learned about a TSA agent who just came back from maternity leave who had to send her baby to her mother in Massachusetts because she didn't have the money for daycare or Pampers.

The air traffic controllers told me that their stress level is so high now, it is a danger to all of us. And I heard from the service providers of victims of domestic violence who are worried that their shelters are about to close.

Now, Democrats, we support smart border security, not an ineffective, wasteful wall. But, listen, we can debate that at another time.

Right now, we have to open our government so that we can get back to the business for the people.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to come to the table and urge Speaker PELOSI to come to the table to negotiate an end to this shutdown.

This week, Democrats called us back to Washington to solve this problem, but they voted against paying Federal workers three times over the past week, while Republicans have been standing up for those who have now missed paychecks.

It has been 15 days since the Speaker has sat down to negotiate with the President.

Last week, I went to the White House for what was supposed to be a bipartisan meeting to discuss ending this shutdown and, unfortunately, none of my Democratic colleagues showed up.

Before Democrats even heard President Trump's proposal offering a solution for DACA recipients and TPS individuals in return for border security, they rejected it.

Speaker PELOSI gave the longest speech ever in this Chamber, on protecting DACA recipients, but now she is refusing to provide certainty for them.

We have an opportunity to get real border security and protect DACA recipients. It is time to set politics aside and for the Speaker of the House to go to the table, end this shutdown, and negotiate a deal with the President.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I was in my district over the weekend. We had a couple of marches. We had a Women's March. We had a march for MLK Day.

A man approached me, and he said: Representative KIRKPATRICK, I work for the National Park Service. I am furloughed. I have no income. I have missed two paychecks.

He said: My 9-year-old son gave me his Christmas gift card to help our family get by.

He had tears in his eyes, and I am tearing right now just telling that story, because this shutdown is affecting families, children.

The instability that these children are feeling—and we don't talk about that enough—is going to affect them for the rest of their lives.

We have got to open the government, and we have got to do it now.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. BEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I received an email Friday night from a young lawyer I know in northern Virginia. I met him last year when he had just hung out his shingle for a solo practice.

He was desperate. His one big client is a Federal Government contractor who told him he would not be paid for December or for January because of the government shutdown.

He wrote me because he had just received an eviction notice from his landlord: come up with the rent for January by Wednesday, noon, or face immediate eviction.

I connected him with our local government office on emergency assistance. He got some meaningful help. He reached out to a few nonprofits and got some more. He was only \$800 short yesterday, and the landlord agreed to wait another month.

Yes, the shutdown has left 800,000 Federal employees without the money for life's necessities, but it is also harming American citizens far and wide, cruelly and unnecessarily, victims of the inevitable multiplier effects of a Federal Government failing its fiscal responsibility.

This should be the last ever Federal shutdown. We must never again give a President the power to hold the most powerful and best managed government hostage to his whims, obsessions, and political knavery.

Mr. President, let our people go.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, to all my colleagues, I apologize. I may speak just a little longer than 1 minute—not much.

Madam Speaker, I was sitting in my office just a few minutes ago and Representative MICHAEL WALTZ, whom I do not know, from the State of Florida rose and said he was here in an empty Capitol.

Scores of my fellow Democrats are here because they are outraged that we have shut down the people's government, and they are here, Mr. WALTZ, to urge the President of the United States and MITCH MCCONNELL to open up the people's government. That is why they are here. They haven't gone home, Congressman WALTZ. We are here.

I don't see anybody over here.

Madam Speaker, I rise to join with my colleagues in highlighting the absurdity of the Trump-McConnell shutdown and share some of the ways, just some few ways, it is affecting Americans in my district.

Now, you can go to this website, trumpshutdownstories.us, and get scores more stories than I will be able to tell on this floor in this short time I will speak.

Maryland's Fifth District, which I have the great honor of having rep-

resented for the last 38 years, has 62,000 Federal employees, tens of thousands of whom are not getting paid, and some who are being forced—no, who are voluntarily working because they love this country and they love their jobs, and they are working without pay.

Is that any way to treat any employee, much less an employee working for their government?

One woman from Prince George's County, Maryland, wrote to tell me that her husband, an astrophysicist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, is furloughed. She isn't working because they have an infant, and he, the only source of their income.

Another constituent wrote to tell me that he serves in the Coast Guard. He said:

As I was putting my 9-year-old son to bed last night, he asked me, "Dad, how come they are making you work without pay?"

He went on to say:

I gave him an answer about having taken an oath and that it is my duty to serve, but he was still confused.

I share that young child's concern and confusion. Why would we do this? What would lead us to show such disrespect for those who carry out our policy?

All Americans should be confused about why our hardworking public servants would be forced to work without pay or be told to go home and wait while a paycheck doesn't come.

It is not just Federal employees and contractors who are affected.

And, by the way, we are going to repay the Federal employees, as we should. But the contractors, the small business people, the small shop owners in my district who have thousands of their customers who aren't being paid and, therefore, are not customers.

One woman from St. Mary's County, the county in which I live, said:

We were scheduled to close on our home on January 11, and we received a phone call 3 days before that we would not be going to closing because our loan was on hold due to the government shutdown. A time that is supposed to be the happiest, and here we sit with our house in boxes and living week to week with a landlord. We don't know if we will lose our home.

Madam Speaker, I would tell President Trump to listen to these stories, listen to the humanity that must be in you, be sympathetic, be empathetic, be caring about these people who are your constituents, whom you are pledged to protect.

Madam Speaker, I would ask the President and Senator MCCONNELL to hear the voices of men and women their shutdown policies are hurting. They are going to hear many more stories.

Democrats have voted now 11 times to end this shutdown, and Republicans and the President have blocked these measures again and again.

Let me say, Madam Speaker, to those who might be listening: We passed Republican bills to open up this government—not our bills, not partisan bills,

but Republican, Senate-passed bills which would have opened up the government.

Madam Speaker, because we care so deeply about our constituents who either work for or are served by our government, we will continue to do everything possible to reopen government and share the stories of those being held hostage by the President and Senator MCCONNELL.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues for being on this floor to bring their stories of their constituents, of the President's constituents, to his attention, as well as Senator MCCONNELL.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I rise to call on President Trump and the Senate to reopen the Federal Government immediately.

A legion of Federal workers went to work again this morning with no idea how or when they will be able to pay their bills or support their families, workers like Tracy from my hometown of Amsterdam, New York.

Tracy has worked for the USDA for more than three decades helping upstate New York farmers, with nowhere else to turn, find the funds they need to stay afloat for another season.

She says: "When you start to lose farms, equipment dealers go out of business. Everybody suffers—the charities, the churches. If you can't pay your bills, you can't go to the local pancake breakfast on Sunday" to help a not-for-profit.

This weekend, bitter cold hit New York's capital region. Tracy tells me she hasn't gone down to the basement because she is afraid to see the level of heating oil left in her tank.

Just as tough is the mental toll this shutdown is taking. Until recently, Tracy was furloughed. Now she is working, working without pay. She worries about the farmers who rely on USDA loans to get seed and fertilizer for the coming season.

When asked what she would say if she were standing here in this spot today, she said: "We need to take care of one another. It doesn't matter what party you are. We need to help and uplift each other."

Madam Speaker, I urge the United States Senate to heed Tracy's call, move forward with any one of the many bills that we have passed here in the House to reopen this government, restore paychecks to our dedicated Federal workers and the critical services they provide to our neighbors who need it, who need it most.

□ 1615

TRUMP SHUTDOWN

(Ms. JUDY CHU of California asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Madam Speaker, today, I went to the Jose Andres food bank in Washington, D.C., for Federal workers. I was stunned to see hundreds waiting in line in the rain.

Inside, they were giving a hot meal to everybody, as well as fresh vegetables, diapers, and feminine products. And they were assisting those who were in danger of missing utility payments.

As I served the workers, I asked them what their jobs were. They worked for the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the D.C. Superior Court.

How many of these workers were served by this food bank yesterday? Eleven thousand.

They are like the Federal workers in my district, people like Catherine, who has back problems and now can't afford the copay for physical therapy and epidurals, or Eric, who told me he had to defer car maintenance in order to avoid missing his son's college tuition payment.

This suffering could end right now. But instead of ending their pain, Trump ignores it. Just this morning, his Commerce Secretary, Wilbur Ross, said he could not understand why furloughed workers have to go to food banks. Well, I say: End this shutdown today.

SHUTDOWN IMPACTS

(Mrs. DEMINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, this shutdown is causing fear, pain, and stress for thousands of families in central Florida.

Now, this may be confusing to the President and to Senator MCCONNELL, but to Brandon and his wife, who both have Federal jobs in my district and zero income coming in, it is all too clear.

It is all too clear to Ralph, an Army veteran who is trying to juggle expenses for three children, including a special needs child.

It is all too clear to Doug, who keeps sensitive equipment working at the airport, but now he is struggling to cover daily expenses while also taking care of his mother.

It is all too clear, Madam Speaker, to my constituent Jeff, a Coast Guard retiree, now a civilian employee, who is working to raise money to help current Coast Guard servicemen. But Jeff himself is also not receiving a paycheck.

Families like these—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—are real people with real pain.

The President and Senator MCCONNELL need to do the right thing and put an end to this destructive shutdown now.

DO YOUR JOBS, NOT PRESIDENT'S BIDDING

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because what our country is going through is a disgrace: 800,000 Federal workers are going without a paycheck. They are suffering, and their families are suffering, all because the President wants a wall that is nothing more than a monument to hate. The American people are tired of this President's games.

Last night, I called some constituents who had contacted my office because they are furloughed due to the Trump shutdown.

I talked to a Forest Service worker from my district who has missed a paycheck and doesn't want to be used as a bargaining chip by the President.

I talked to another constituent who works at the National Archives and is experiencing the consequences of this shutdown. She knows that the longer this drags on, the more people who will get hurt.

Last night, I received a heart-wrenching message from a constituent who is experiencing hardship and needs to apply for assistance programs, but she can't because she can't even access the information she needs from the Office of Personnel Management.

This has to end. We have voted not once, not twice, but 11 times to reopen the government. Leader MCCONNELL and the Senate Republicans have blocked these bills in the Senate every step of the way. To them, I say: Enough. Do your jobs, not the President's bidding. 800,000 workers and the rest of the American people demand it, and so do we.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to heed the gavel.

SHUTTING DOWN GOVERNMENT IS FAILED POLICY

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of Megan and Rick, and their children, from Pennsylvania's Sixth.

Rick answered the call after 9/11 to join the Air National Guard. He was deployed to Iraq in 2007 and Afghanistan in 2008, and then hired as an air traffic controller on a veteran preference. Currently, the family's only income is Rick's.

In day 34, Megan now is selling items online to try to get income for their family because they have no idea how long this shutdown will last. She has called their daughter's preschool to see if they can withdraw her and get a refund for the remainder of the school year. She now has an appointment with SNAP this week for food assistance for her and her family.

Rick loves his job. He takes pride in what he does, but this is taking a toll on him as well. The family's last-ditch plan is to pull from their 401(k)'s and

incur severe penalties to be able to keep a roof over their heads.

This tragedy is playing out in household after household in my community.

I am a third generation veteran. Border protection is an imperative and a real issue, but a shutdown is not the answer. I rise for the people like Megan and Rick, because shutting down the government is failed policy.

END THE SHUTDOWN NOW

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

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my Republican colleagues, who continue to vote against reopening the government, how they respond to their constituents who are suffering during this inhumane shutdown.

For example, my office was contacted by the wife of a Federal corrections officer from South Carolina's Third District. Her husband works at the Federal prison in Edgefield, and she just had bariatric surgery and is unable to work. She is unable to afford the vitamins her doctor prescribed because they are not covered by insurance. Without these vitamins, she may develop deficiencies that could cause death.

To further add to their financial difficulties, her husband, as a correctional officer, was required to sign a document that he would not get another job. They sacrificed a lot to build the good credit score they have that this shutdown is impacting, and their family's finances will be affected well into the future.

Again, I ask my colleagues across the aisle: How do you respond to your constituents who are suffering?

They need leadership from the President, Leader McCONNELL, and House Republicans to end the shutdown now. Enough is enough.

IMPACT OF SHUTDOWN ON SMALL BUSINESSES

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, across my district, the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and across our country, this shutdown is hurting small businesses.

One of my constituents is an entrepreneur from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He recently emailed me to let me know that he can't get his mandatory employer ID number for the new business he is trying to start because the IRS is shut down. Until he gets that number, he can't set up payroll for his employees or open a company bank account.

Another constituent from Emmaus, Pennsylvania, processes Small Business Administration-backed loans to

entrepreneurs trying to start or expand businesses. But, as he explains, since the SBA has been shut down, no small business loans have been going out. For many, that means no access to capital at reasonable interest rates and having to turn to loan sharks to keep businesses afloat.

And let us never forget that our Coast Guard is still working without pay.

We were sent here to make people's lives better, not make them harder and more stressful than they already are. Members of both parties need to come together to support our military and the small businesses that power our economy, and that means ending this shutdown.

LET THEM EAT CAKE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let them eat cake—Marie Antoinette.

The Secretary of Commerce has indicated that my \$28,000-paid TSA agent can walk into the Nation's banks and demand a loan. Well, right now, in my district, the city and other good neighbors are opening their doors to give free groceries to those TSOs and other wonderful Federal workers. I don't know what bank they can go into.

I can tell you that Edith, who just returned from deployment in the Middle East, is suffering. She hasn't worked for 25 days. To make matters worse, she has to take temporary work in order to help pay for her children. She now is selling personal possessions to make a difference.

Sandra, who recently came to Houston to work at NASA, came to start on January 7 from Nebraska. She hasn't been able to work; she doesn't have a job; and she doesn't have any money.

Or what about Linda, who has been working and now has to work extra shifts to help pay for her children? She, too, is selling her items for rent, groceries, everything that is needed.

Let them eat cake. That is what is being said by this administration.

Open the government. Pay our workers now.

Mr. Republican, join us in the 11 times that we have voted to open the government now.

Madam Speaker, today I rise to join my colleagues in condemning the President's decision to shut down the federal government, furloughing 800,000 civil servants and forcing nearly half that many to work without pay, and which is costing the economy more than \$1 billion each day in lost productive and economic output.

As the Trump Shutdown enters its thirty-fourth day, the effects of President Trump and Republicans' reckless decision to shutter the government over a wasteful and unnecessary border wall are obvious.

A continuing resolution could be passed that would provide funding for the federal government through February 28, 2019 but it has not been done.

Frontline federal employees, including law enforcement and public safety personnel, have been working without pay since December 22. So many people have risked their lives in order to serve this country and the way they have been treated

This includes around 14,000 FBI agents, 54,000 Customs and Border Protection agents, 47,000 Transportation Security Officers, and 6,000 Forest Service firefighters.

TSA employees received their last paycheck on December 28, this single paycheck will now have to stretch much further than they initially anticipated.

The shutdown has already forced some employees to look for new jobs or take on extra work, and the pressure is immense for employees and families with no other source of income.

Among those not receiving a pay check for their work are 3,200 Secret Service agents who risk their lives every single day to protect President Trump and his family.

Speaker Pelosi's decision to delay the State of the Union is in defense of the Secret Service agents who would be forced to work without pay.

In addition to the federal employees working without pay, hardworking federal employees at agencies like the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture, and NASA have been furloughed without pay, plunging them and their families into uncertainty.

These are real American families that are being put through an unwarranted and unnecessary shutdown, and they are suffering because of it.

With many federal employees being furloughed, and those deemed essential being expected to work without pay American families are now stuck wondering how they are going to get by without an income, especially since things like rent, groceries, children's prescriptions and general day-to-day living costs must still be paid whether the government is fully functional or not.

The Trump Shutdown will end when the President comes to his senses.

The Republican members of the House and the Republican controlled Senate can send a message to the President to end the shutdown by voting a veto proof margin in favor of a short term continuing resolution.

Not only are Americans struggling to pay for their day-to-day expenses but veterans and military families are suffering as well.

The shutdown has lasted long enough that the Department of Veterans Affairs has said that it may not have enough money to pay disability claims and pension payments.

This could affect approximately 3.6 million veterans.

The military is also suffering in other areas. For example, changes of station for military personnel will be delayed and facility and weapons maintenance could be suspended.

Military commissaries (base grocery stores) have shut down and military families are being forced to shop elsewhere, costing up to 30 percent more on average than at the commissaries.

The United States Coast Guard is still without funding.

This is an added expense that adds up quickly, especially for military families living in cities with a high cost of living.

Edith Banda who recently returned from a reservist deployment in the Middle East is

among thousands of people in the Houston area feeling the impact of the government shutdown.

Edith has not worked her federal job in downtown Houston since the shutdown 25 days ago.

Making matters worse, she and dozens of others in Houston are unable to seek temporary private sector work because such jobs require permission, and the people who process those requests have been furloughed.

Edith has begun selling her personal possessions to make ends meet, but she said another couple of weeks of no work would be crushing.

There are so many other issues that we could tackle with the money Trump wants to spend on the wall.

With an increase of \$265 million the Department of Justice could hire 2,000 new police officers and make steps towards making many communities a safer place.

With an increase of \$99 million the Office of National Drug Control Policy could support community-level efforts to address substance abuse programs in nearly 730 additional communities.

With an increase of \$200 million the Economic Development Administration could create or preserve 31,000 jobs for our hard-working Americans.

With an additional \$20 million Small Business Administration grants could support dozens more Women's Business and Veterans Outreach Centers providing business training, counseling and outreach to 47,000 additional U.S. veterans and women.

These are the changes that American citizens deserve.

Madam Speaker, it is critical that the President ends this government shutdown and end the unwarranted suffering of American families across the nation.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN'S IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY

(Ms. SPANBERGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, over the past 34 days, we have heard that this shutdown is about security. Well, I am a former undercover CIA officer, so let's talk about security.

There is nothing secure about FBI agents working without pay. There is nothing secure about them closing down investigations and losing their informants, their counterterrorism informants.

There is nothing secure about TSA employees who keep us safe in the airspace working without pay.

There is nothing secure about our Customs and Border Patrol agents, who work along the very border we are discussing, working without pay.

There is nothing secure about our air traffic controllers working 10 hours a day to keep our airplanes safe in the air.

There is nothing secure about our diplomats, who work in war zones and around the world to keep this country safe, working without pay.

There is nothing secure about the 42,000 dedicated members of the U.S.

Coast Guard working without pay as they defend our shores.

The public servants who work every single day to protect the lives of their fellow American citizens deserve better. I know this because I used to be one of them.

This shutdown is a disgrace. It is hurting our national security. We must end it now so that Americans can sleep safely at night; Federal workers can receive the paychecks they have earned; and our country's military, economic, and diplomatic strength can be preserved before it is too late.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to share the story of Laurie Wall, a Las Vegas resident, a mother of three, and a Federal employee denied a paycheck because of this government shutdown.

Like many of Nevada's Federal employees, Laurie is still reporting to work every single day, doing her job on behalf of the American people. But because she is not getting paid, Laurie also has to add trips to the local food bank to pick up needed food and diapers for her family.

Because of this shutdown, 3,520 Nevada-based Federal employees are being denied a paycheck; 30,000 southern Nevadans are at risk of homelessness because of reduced housing assistance; and 34,000 people in my district could lose their nutritional assistance.

The House has already voted 11 times to reopen the government. It is long past time that the Senate does the same and stops holding Nevadans like Laurie Wall hostage.

OPEN UP THE GOVERNMENT

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, here we are in the fifth week of this shutdown.

I want to talk about two stories.

One is Tyler. He is a resident of Golden, Colorado. I have known his family a long time. He has two small children. He says: Two weeks ago, I received a certificate from the United States of America thanking me for working for the air traffic controllers for 10 years. The same day, I got a check for zero dollars.

Then I want to talk about a young woman who works for the EPA. She has two children with disabilities. She is a patriot. She has a chemistry degree. She could work in a million different places. She wanted to work for us, for the United States of America, to serve the public, to give back to the United States. But now she has to question, with two young kids with disabilities, whether she can do this any-

more. She expected us to be reliable as employers, and we are not.

We are better than this, Mr. President. Open up the government.

□ 1630

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, every day I hear from constituents about how this manufactured crisis is hurting them and hurting their families. MITCH MCCONNELL's and President Trump's refusal to reopen government has consequences for real people.

A Marine veteran from Bay City, Michigan, won't receive his monthly housing allowance this week that he needs to pay his rent and make his car payment. His words to me were this: "I never thought the President would be putting us veterans that he says he loves so much in harm's way just to get money for his harebrained immigration solution."

That is from a United States veteran who served this country and is now being treated by the President of the United States as a pawn in a political game to get something that he is not willing to submit to the legislative process.

Shame on this President. Shame on him. Open this government. Do it now.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the good people of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, who are helping their neighbors, the Federal workers, contractors, and families who have been so grievously impacted by the government shutdown.

As the human and financial toll of this senseless shutdown has spread, we have seen locals step up and help those who are struggling without pay. What a contrast with this administration where Cabinet members said today that they didn't understand why an unpaid worker might have to resort to a food bank to feed his family.

Unlike this administration and the Senate majority leader, our neighbors have recognized the true impact of the shutdown and are doing something about it. We have seen youth groups, and fire departments, and local organizations organize food drives. Nonprofits are collecting donations and organizing food pantries so Federal workers can feed their families.

I urge the President and the Senate majority leader to put people before politics. People are not bargaining chips. The shutdown needs to end now.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, the time has come for the President to end this shutdown and put our Federal workers above political bickering. Hundreds of thousands of Federal workers, many of them veterans, continue to show up to work every day without pay. TSA employees, FBI employees, air traffic controllers, coastguardsmen and women as well as many others continue to make the security and safety of our Nation a top priority.

One such person that I spoke to is Lupe Mejia. Lupe is a veteran, who currently works for the FBI on counterterrorism issues. Her husband also works for the FBI, and neither one of them is getting paid.

During this shutdown, Lupe has been going to food banks to keep food costs down. Paying the bills has become a struggle, and she is trying to do this all without dipping into their family savings, but it is getting harder and harder each day.

Madam Speaker, I say to the President that his shutdown is causing hardship to families like Lupe's all across this country. Thirty-four days is long enough.

Let's do what is right and pay our Federal employees, especially those who put their lives on the line for our country. They deserve to be compensated for the work they do and the security they provide. Let's bring sanity back to government, and I call on the President to tomorrow end this shutdown.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, the pain from this Trump shutdown is being felt deeply in every corner of my district in New Mexico and across America.

We have farmers and ranchers that are unable to plan for their production. Tribal communities are facing disruptions in their healthcare services. People are not getting urgent questions answered by the IRS, and some families are worried that there are going to be liens put on their homes.

A local health clinic in my district, the Pecos Valley Medical Center had their Federal loan halted, even though the project has been approved, which means they can't draw down on funds. This means they will have to pause their efforts to expand access to mental healthcare and it could jeopardize the project.

Over 800,000 families, individuals across America are not being paid.

Over 150,000 veterans that are furloughed, some of them are working without being paid. Chef Jose Andres is feeding thousands of people who are lining up just down the street between here and the White House.

Madam Speaker, I say to the President, come outside and go see what Chef Andres is doing. These families are hurting. End this shutdown. It can end today.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. HILL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I was elected to fight for the people of my district, to challenge the way things are done here in Washington, and make sure our government starts working for the people. But it can't work for the people when it is not working at all.

It is not working for Christy, a hardworking air traffic controller, veteran, and single mother of two who is terrified. When she doesn't get her paycheck tomorrow, she won't be able to feed her kids. She works a good job. She shouldn't be afraid of meeting her kids' basic needs, and now she is looking for a job at night as a bartender.

It is not working for Eric, a 17-year career employee at the Federal Aviation Agency. He wrote to me, "As an integral part of the Nation's air traffic control system, my focus has always been, and will always be, on safety."

That is true for so many of the law enforcement officials, aviation specialists, and firefighters who are affected by this shutdown. They are focusing on our safety, and in return, they are not receiving pay for their work. Every day, that safety becomes more and more compromised.

It is not working for Diane, who works for the Angeles National Forest and lives paycheck to paycheck as almost 80 percent of this country does. She is gearing up for the economic turmoil of not getting a second paycheck tomorrow.

It is not working for John, who protects us, as a Federal prison guard, from terrorists, who is now driving Uber after his shifts in order to pay the bills.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues, the President, and our fellow Senators to open the government right now.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, this morning, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross, the Marie Antoinette of the Trump administration, said he "doesn't understand why Federal work-

ers need to go to food banks." Oh, my God. He might as well have said: Let them eat cake.

This President and his Cabinet are so out of touch, it is pathetic. Here are just a few emails I have gotten this week.

A law enforcement officer in my district says: "We struggle, but pinch pennies so our child can attend a good school. My mortgage company put us in no-pay status. The shutdown is putting us at risk of losing our home."

A Customs and Border Patrol employee says: "We have bills to pay, like nursery school and daycare. What's going to happen to us? I am sick over this."

A Fish and Wildlife Service worker writes: "I am proud to serve the American public. But right now, I can't even serve my family dinner."

Madam Speaker, President Trump's publicity stunt is hurting America's hardworking public servants. It is cruel. Shame on him and shame on Majority Leader MCCONNELL for refusing to end this shutdown. He, along with the President, need to grow up. They need to do their job, and they need to reopen this government now.

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

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, at its most basic level, the government should keep us safe. On the 34th day of the longest government shutdown in our Nation's history, hundreds of thousands of Federal workers tasked with keeping us safe are working without pay.

As the men and women of TSA, air traffic control, the FBI, the United States Coast Guard, and many other government agencies continue to perform their duties, many live with the uncertainty and fear of not knowing how they are going to pay their mortgage or feed their families.

In less than 2 weeks, millions will come to Atlanta, Georgia, the district I represent, and they will be flooding in for the Super Bowl. Having been a flight attendant for 30 years, I am very afraid. I am deeply concerned for the Atlanta airport's TSA agents, air traffic controllers, and for the Federal agencies tasked with ensuring the public safety during this event.

President Trump said he would shut down the government for a wall that he claims will make us safer, but, in fact, his shutdown has made us less safe. I will continue, along with my Democratic colleagues, to support bipartisan funding packages to reopen the government.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I want to share the story of Doris, a constituent from Palmetto Bay, Florida. Doris works as an investigative program officer for the Department of Homeland Security. For over 27 years, she has devoted her life to the safety and the security of our community. Today marks the 34th day of this irresponsible shutdown. It also marks the 34th day that Doris will be going to work without getting a paycheck.

She has received notice that her department will miss a second pay period; something that her supervisor has told her will affect her retirement status.

This nightmare has affected her financially, mentally, and emotionally. She is terrified about having to default on her mortgage and not having enough money to cover her car payments or put food on the table.

Later today, Doris is planning to stand in line at a nearby parking lot to receive a head of lettuce and some tomatoes from a local food bank. Is this what the administration thought of when they initiated this shutdown? Is this what the greatest country in the world has succumbed to?

It angers me to know that Doris is being used as pawn to fulfill a campaign promise. Madam Speaker, I say to the President that we do our jobs and he does his. Open the government.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, across this country and in my hometown of Sacramento, President Trump is inflicting unnecessary harm to our Federal workers, our economy, and the health and safety of the American people.

I have heard from my constituents across my district that this shutdown is disrupting their lives. Many Federal workers are frustrated. They just want to return to work. Yet, now they can't work, or they are working without pay. They can't pay their bills. The consequences of this shutdown affect us all.

I have heard from a U.S. Coast Guard veteran who answered the call to serve his country for over 20 years and retired with honors. Now, because of the shutdown, his pension isn't being processed. He is worried about his bills, and is heartbroken that this country he served for so many years is not honoring its promise to take care of him in return.

Another person who is a TSA agent working without pay at Sacramento's airport said it is hard to concentrate at

work when she is thinking about the bills stacking up. She is able to pay for January's rent with savings, but if this shutdown continues through February, she will not have enough money for rent, leaving her to choose between being evicted or moving out on her own and becoming homeless.

Our Federal workers deserve an employer that honors its promises and provides for its workforce. It is time for President Trump and Majority Leader McCONNELL to fully fund the government and put an end to the pain and suffering of the American people.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the people of Nevada's Third District, I rise again to say it is time to end this shutdown. My office is currently working with a couple, both of them Federal workers, one of them a veteran, who are furloughed and now being evicted because of this unnecessary shutdown.

Nevada's SNAP and housing authority are preparing to draw on their reserves to make up for the lack of Federal funding. Over 400,000 Nevadans will face devastating consequences if these programs run out of money.

Our Governor just asked our higher education board to step in and protect Nevada's college students from penalties, and the speaker of our legislature just introduced a bill to protect Federal workers from debt collectors and landlords. Get the picture?

We are now stressing our State and local governments because our President and our Senate cannot step up and do their job. This shutdown has gone on far too long. My colleagues and I just voted for the 11th time to reopen the government. I ask the Senate and the President to do their duty and open it up now.

□ 1645

THE SHUTDOWN STRUGGLE

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, Federal workers should not have to struggle to pay their bills just because my colleagues across the aisle and the President refuse to end the Trump shutdown. They should not be in a position of having to apply for unemployment while continuing to work without pay, which is exactly what one of my constituents from Westchester County, New York, has been forced to do.

Others in my district, nonprofit employees, working reduced hours because of the shutdown, have been forced to rely on food donations to feed their families.

It is inexcusable that Republicans have rejected 11 opportunities to end the Trump shutdown, pay workers, and reopen government. I urge them to come to their senses and reopen government without further delay.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IMPACT ON WORKERS AND CONSTITUENTS

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, a week ago, we had a roundtable in my district, and we invited, including Madam Speaker today, to come and listen to the workers.

Tamara, who works for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, said that she is trying to figure out how to tell her son that he is not going to be able to have his birthday party. She is a young widow, single mother.

Veronica said that she has to take care of her parents and has to pay for their medicines and their copays, and it is really hard.

Lori said that workers at the IRS are trying to figure out how to pay for gas to get to work, parking, and childcare. And the taxpayer assistance office is closed, even though we have a new tax bill.

Kevin said the morale at the Bureau of Prisons is really tough. He lives 50 miles from work and is just about out of gas money.

Crystal said: We are public servants. We are not public slaves.

And Florence, who helps people get food stamps, is applying for them herself and waited 3 hours at a food pantry.

Madam Speaker, we need to get rid of the shutdown and pay the workers now.

SHUTDOWN STORIES

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to echo the pain and suffering experienced by Federal workers and their families in my district during this reckless McConnell-Trump shutdown and also the important work that they do as public employees.

One is a constituent who is a proud African American TSA agent out of the Oakland airport, who has been working without pay for more than a month. He must pay to get to work, though, buy his own lunch and gas, but has no paycheck coming in. He can't borrow from his family because eight of his relatives also work for the Federal Government.

His story resonates with so many African Americans who work for the Federal Government. But now with this shutdown, the Black community has been deeply affected, like everyone else.

While African Americans account for 12 percent of the population, 18 percent

of the Federal workforce is African American. This is, of course, due to discrimination against African Americans in the private sector. The Federal Government has provided good-paying jobs and a path into the middle class.

My grandfather worked for the Postal Service. He was a letter carrier. My mother worked for Social Security.

Another constituent has been furloughed from the Food and Drug Administration. He told me that he and his husband both rely on their incomes to afford rent on their one-bedroom apartment.

I urge President Trump and Senator McConnell to stop playing games with people's lives. Let's reopen the government and get workers the paychecks that they deserve.

THE SHUTDOWN HURTS NEW JERSEY FAMILIES

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, 34 days into the Trump shutdown, New Jersey families are hurting: 5,000 Federal workers have lost their paycheck; millions more are being harmed by the closure of critical services.

In my district in Edison, many EPA employees are being prevented from doing their jobs. These dedicated public servants help clean up contaminated sites. They keep our drinking water safe. Meanwhile, at the NOAA lab at Sandy Hook, they are unable to conduct urgent research on climate change.

One of my EPA workers said: "Mr. President, please open the government. Do your job so we can do our job." I couldn't agree more.

Members of the Coast Guard at Sandy Hook in my district are going without pay. These are the men and women who risked their lives to keep us safe during Superstorm Sandy, and they deserve a paycheck.

An IRS worker from my district said: "This is the first time in my life that I have ever had to go to a food bank for food. Not knowing where food is coming from is scary." And she went on to say that she fears being evicted from her apartment. This is an IRS worker.

Madam Speaker, House Democrats have voted 11 times on bipartisan legislation. It is time to open the government, Mr. President.

THE IMPACT OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED SHUTDOWN

(Ms. STEVENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today for the people suffering the consequences of this shutdown. I rise today for our great country and for the belief in our great government. I rise for our neighbors, our friends, and all our taxpayers.

The impact of this unprecedented shutdown, the longest in our history, has had real and deeply concerning impacts on our families, particularly in Michigan. It is also posing serious threats to our national security and safety.

Tim Mach of Waterford, Michigan, a professional aviation safety specialist, has been working diligently throughout this shutdown. He is doing the best he can with the materials he has to ensure our airplanes are safe, but he is unable to access the parts for the planes that are damaged.

The longer this shutdown drags on, the more dire these types of operations become. For the well-being of our public servants and the safety of our country, the government must open today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today from this body as his voice, imploring the less than 600 among us who have been elected to this Federal Government to open this government now.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS SUFFER THROUGH THE SHUTDOWN

(Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Speaker, on this, the 34th day of the longest shutdown in American history, I sat down with a group of air traffic controllers in my office today.

These workers told me about how an already stressful job has been made even worse by this shutdown, that many of them are working 6 days a week, 10 hours a day with no pay.

They know that their work requires no mistakes because it is life and death, but to make matters even worse, 30 percent of them are already stretched thin and currently are eligible to retire, and many are considering retiring earlier so that they can at least get a paycheck.

In the words of Ranika, one of the air traffic controllers: This shutdown is the perfect storm for a national emergency.

Madam Speaker, the collateral damage of this shutdown is difficult to fathom, but this much is clear: Every day that goes by, we are less safe, our economy is more weakened, and all Americans from all backgrounds suffer.

This must end. Open the government.

HUNDREDS HURT BY SHUTDOWN

(Mr. AGUILAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, we are now in day 34 of the longest shutdown in American history.

Over the course of this shutdown, I have heard from hundreds of people in my community who are being hurt by this reckless shutdown. Today, I would like to share the story of Graciela, who wrote to me from my hometown of Redlands.

Graciela has worked for the IRS for over 40 years, and her Federal job allows her to care for her daughter, who is suffering from thyroid cancer. Graciela wrote to me and said: "Each missed paycheck is another 2 weeks that my daughter will go without medication and treatment."

It is outrageous that, in the face of this type of suffering, real human suffering, our President can remain so callous.

We have voted 11 times to reopen this government, but instead of working with us to end this shutdown, the President and Leader McConnell continue to move the goalpost and insist on funding for their ineffective and wasteful border wall and cuts to legal immigration.

Our country deserves better than leaders who are willing to hold their people hostage.

Graciela concluded her message to me by saying this: "The President's misconceived notion that this country needs a wall more than its own citizens need to go back to work or to be paid for the work they are doing is mind-boggling."

Madam Speaker, Americans are suffering and deserve better.

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

END THIS GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, I rise to demand, insist, and beseech President Trump to end this shutdown now and open the Federal Government.

I represent the fifth largest number of Federal Government employees. Every day I see, I hear, and I feel the pain and suffering of the Federal Government employees and contractors in my neighborhoods and my communities. One out of every ten residents in my Maryland district live in a household headed by a Federal Government employee or contractor.

This Monday at a community event supporting our Federal employees, I met a woman with her 2-month-old infant child. She is an essential employee at the Food and Drug Administration. She needs to be and wants to be on the job, but she simply can't. She can't because she can't afford to pay for childcare for her infant daughter.

She is having difficulty paying for groceries, providing lunch money for her two elementary school-aged boys, and is on the verge of not being able to pay either her rent or her car note.

She was sobbing uncontrollably. She was weeping painfully, and pleading for you, Mr. President, to open the government, to let her work with dignity, to support her children, and to do her job.

President Trump, end this shutdown now.

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

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. EVANS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, it is day 34 of the Trump shutdown.

Tomorrow will mark the second missed paycheck for 800,000 Federal workers and for many Federal contractors, as well.

I have spent parts of 2 days at the Philadelphia airport meeting with the workers and seeing the needs. These people in the groups are stepping up.

Everyone is looking to the Republicans and the President to step up. We must reopen this government.

Pay these workers now.

Pay these workers now.

Pay these workers now.

Pay these workers now.

Pay these workers now.

Pay these workers now.

SHUTDOWN HAS TURNED LIVES UPSIDE DOWN

(Ms. WEXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, my district in Northern Virginia is home to tens of thousands of Federal workers, and even more contractors who work alongside them.

I have heard from hundreds of constituents about how the shutdown has turned their lives upside down, like Teresa, who is a furloughed Federal worker.

She and her husband recently sold their home and signed a contract to purchase another one in my district. The mortgage financing for their purchase was all set and approved before the shutdown. Their closing date is set for next Monday, the 28th, 4 days from now.

But just a couple days ago, they learned that the mortgage company is now denying their mortgage application because she is furloughed. She was told by the lender that they consider her unemployed and too much of a risk to finance.

This is a Federal employee who will receive backpay when this shutdown eventually ends, but that isn't enough for the mortgage company. It isn't enough for any of their other creditors, and now she and her family, instead of celebrating moving into their new home, are essentially homeless, all because of the reckless Trump-McConnell shutdown.

□ 1700

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, today, thousands of air traffic controllers, who we know are essential to our safety and work in one of the most stressful work environments, have had to work without being paid for 34 days.

Unions for air traffic controllers, pilots, and flight attendants released a letter today describing the impact of this shutdown. This is what they wrote: "We have a growing concern for the safety and security of our members, our airlines, and the traveling public due to the government shutdown. This is already the longest government shutdown in the history of the United States, and there is no end in sight. In our risk-averse industry, we cannot even calculate the level of risk currently at play nor predict the point at which the entire system will break. It is unprecedented."

This is unconscionable.

Mr. President, you took credit for this shutdown. You said you would accept the responsibility. You said you own this shutdown. Are you going to own and take responsibility for the loss of lives for a catastrophe that will be caused in the sky because you are holding the American people hostage for a political agenda that has no credibility whatsoever?

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, it is time to end this shutdown, which is hurting working Americans and damaging the overall economy.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce says that the shutdown is harming the American people, American business, and the economy.

So far, it has cost the United States economy about a half percentage point of overall economic growth. That is about \$25 billion.

JPMorgan Chase estimates that the shutdown is now reducing economic output up to \$10 billion each week.

Even the administration has doubled its estimate of the economic cost. It says that, if the shutdown lasts through March, we could have zero growth this quarter. Some forecasters even project that growth could turn negative.

Mr. President, open this government for the people. The people are hurting. Enough is enough.

REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT NOW

(Mr. SOTO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, America is in crisis. What will it take for the President to reopen the government? Will it take families across America to not get their tax return? Will it take Federal employees going without a second paycheck or without healthcare?

Will it take millions of families who are going hungry without SNAP, without food assistance?

Maybe it will take Customs and Border Patrol walking off the job or uninspected planes falling from the sky due to mechanical failure—or worse.

I have here a letter from Doug Lowe, one of my constituents, who is an aviation specialist, and he talks about how these planes aren't even being inspected right now.

Or, even worse, for all the President's bragging about the economy, we could be going into a recession in what would otherwise be a boom period.

So I ask again: President Trump, what will it take? What disaster will it take for you to reopen this government now?

OPEN THE GOVERNMENT NOW

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Federal employees in my district and around the Nation.

For over a month now, 800,000 coastguardsmen, TSA agents, and air traffic controllers have been held hostage by President Trump's shutdown, a shutdown with far-reaching consequences.

Due to staffing shortages at Dallas' two major airports, shortages that have resulted from the TSA agents being forced to live the last 34 days without pay, aviation experts have warned that flying today is less safe than over a month ago.

Madam Speaker, since President Trump irresponsibly shut government down, I have heard from countless TSA agents and the national air traffic controllers in my district. They have all indicated that, while they are committed to their duties, they are also suffering financially and need the government reopened now.

I stand with them. Every member of our Caucus is standing together, calling on the White House to open the government now.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, I also rise to share a shutdown story from my district in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Vanessa Thomas, a resident of St. Thomas, shared a heartfelt story with me on her personal experience with the government shutdown.

In 2017, less than 2 years ago, she lost her home in the two hurricanes that we had. Her home insurance is through the USDA Rural Development program.

Prior to the shutdown, she did not receive homeowners insurance payments regularly. Now, with the shutdown, she is forced to use her own money to pay

for materials and labor to repair her home. She has to choose between having her daughter sit out a semester in college or saving her home.

This is one among many stories that are threatening residents of our country.

Today, I strongly urge the President to end this shutdown now, immediately.

Today, we cannot continue using Federal employees and Federal funds as pawns in a political game.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the devastating impacts this shutdown is having on families throughout Oklahoma's Fifth District.

Over the Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday weekend, I went back to my district and visited with impacted Federal workers. The stories of the impacts were heartbreaking.

One of the things that stuck with me was speaking with a woman named Tammy, who reminded me that it is not just the government that is shuttered right now, but that families' lives are also being shattered. That is, too often, the forgotten part of this conversation. We should never use Federal employees, contractors, or their families as pawns in a political disagreement.

So, while we are analyzing the current negative effects of this shutdown, we also need to look at the long-lasting effects on families, on our communities, and on the economy.

Simply put, we will be suffering the negative consequences of this shutdown for years to come, and the stories I have heard from Oklahoma families are the reasons I will continue to work to reopen the government.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise following our 11th vote earlier today to reopen government and end the senseless chaos and the pain of this shutdown.

Why won't the Republicans take yes for an answer? Why won't they provide relief for the hardworking Americans suffering in their own communities?

It is important to note, Madam Speaker, that on every occasion we have presented to the floor initiatives that had been passed by the Republicans in the Senate, just their own bills, sending them back to them, and they have said no, or their bills acted upon by a bipartisan group in the House, our most recent contribution to send over to the Senate, and they have said no.

And today, in the simplest—the simplest—of resolutions, we said please vote “yes” for \$12 billion for disaster assistance—we all know that we have to do that—and open up the government for 2 weeks in order to have a discussion of how best to protect our borders. And they said no.

Madam Speaker, \$12 billion for disaster assistance and 2 weeks of opening up government to allow the debate to continue so that people can come to work and those who are working already, all of them, can be paid:

Americans like Brenda from Maine, whose family can no longer pay for heating fuel this winter, while temperatures remain below freezing;

Americans like Julie from rural Iowa, who says that farmers, already hit hard by tariffs, will feel the squeeze even more now;

Americans like Sarah from Colorado, whose new job at the VA is on hold, adding to wait times for veterans who need healthcare services; and.

Veterans, who comprise nearly a third of our Federal workforce, 31 percent. Our veterans' security clearances are at risk. You can lose your security clearance if you lose your credit rating, and you can lose your credit rating if you cannot pay your bills on time—your mortgage, your rent, your car payment, your credit card bills, and the rest. If your credit rating goes down, the vulnerability of your security clearance is increased.

So it is harmful to our veterans to be doing this, and it is important for everyone to know how they are affected because our veterans, who have donned the uniform of our country to protect us and then carry on their commitment to public service in the public sector as Federal employees—in some ways still continuing to protect us, in other ways meeting our needs in another way—all of them are affected by this shutdown.

Or like Lila from Georgia, who says: “Food stamp recipients will go hungry. Many will lose subsidized housing. State and local services will be overwhelmed trying to make up for the losses.”

One woman, Vivian, from Maine, asked: “How is a wall more important than families?”

This senseless shutdown throws the American people's safety and security into peril.

This week, FBI agents released a report warning of the dire effects of the shutdown on nearly every aspect of their work.

The FBI writes: “We don't have funds to get drugs and guns off the streets and to prosecute the violent gang and drug traffickers. . . .”

“We aren't able to take child sexual exploitation cases to grand jury to seek indictments and warrants in order to get our most violent offenders arrested. . . . This just puts our children in jeopardy. . . .”

“We have no funds” to pay sources that provide cybersecurity intelligence

to protect the country “against our foreign adversaries.”

And they conclude: “The fear,” during this disastrous shutdown, “is our enemies know they can run freely.”

The FBI talked about children, putting our children in jeopardy. This shutdown is putting so many children and the families of our Federal workers in jeopardy as well.

Those of us who have had the privilege of serving those in food lines and the rest, to listen and hear their stories, can tell you firsthand that this is making enough impact that it is material for sure. It is about their financial security, but psychological as well.

We are doing serious damage to our country, totally unnecessarily.

The President and the Republicans either do not notice or do not care about the real effects of this shutdown on real people. They say: Oh, you will get paid later.

Well, they have to pay their bills on time, not sometime later.

This morning, when told that many Federal workers were going to food banks, Treasury Secretary Wilbur Ross said: “I don't quite understand why.”

As hundreds of thousands of workers are about to miss a second paycheck tomorrow, Secretary Ross does not know why people without a paycheck have to go to food lines.

This Marie Antoinette attitude of “let them eat cake” is pervasive in the administration. The President thinks, I guess, that they can call their dads for money.

Hours after Secretary Ross made his statement, White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow doubled down on this administration's “let them eat cake” attitude, saying that the shutdown was “just a glitch.”

Just a glitch? Maybe to you it is a glitch, but it is a paycheck to our Federal employees and the work they do for us.

□ 1715

So they are being harmed by not getting paid. The people they serve, the American people, are being harmed by not being served.

Our economy will suffer a downturn. It does, at these times. The President's own economic advisers can tell them that.

This shutdown is not a glitch. It is a crisis that the President alone created and that the President alone can end. The Republicans in the Congress have been accomplices to the President's irresponsibility in just ignoring the consequences of his actions. Either he doesn't know or he doesn't care, but, nonetheless, the Trump shutdown goes on.

Once again, we call on the President and the Republicans in Congress, especially in the United States Senate, where they are holding this up, to reopen government now for the sake of the health, the safety, and the well-being of the American people.

I thank our Federal employees for what they do to meet the needs of the

American people, for the role they play in providing the public-sector promise that we make to people to meet their needs, to provide the services of the courts and the protections of our security in terms of the FBI, of TSA, of the Coast Guard.

The cost of this shutdown—the Coast Guard is the only defense entity that is not being paid. Because this is a 25 percent shutdown, 75 percent of the workforce is at work. The Department of Defense is at work, but the Department of Homeland Security is not, and that is what the Coast Guard falls under.

Imagine those responsible for search and rescue and emergency situations having to go to food banks to get food for their families. How does that keep them as strong as they can possibly be, as strong as they can possibly be to search and rescue and to protect us? They are a line of defense in securing our borders.

A lot of the discussion is about secure borders. Well, our borders extend to the seas, and our Coast Guard is our line of defense there. In our proposals for the opening up of government, we have funding for our Coast Guard for assets that they have asked us for.

This is a tragedy in so many respects. It shouldn't go on any longer. We should at least be able to discuss and compare the merits of our different proposals, and we should be able to do that with government open and not holding the American people hostage, Federal employees hostage, the security of our people hostage, and the safety and well-being of our children hostage to an idle campaign applause line that the President seems committed to at this time.

EFFECTS OF THE SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased we are able to be here tonight to have an hour with some of my colleagues to continue this conversation about the hardships people are facing due to this shutdown and the impact it is having on our country.

We have had so many interesting stories and tragic recollections of exactly what people are going through. As our Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, just said, we are holding Federal employees hostage; we are holding the safety of our country hostage; we are holding the American people hostage; and it is time to get the government going again and resolve our differences.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Ms. PINGREE. So today is the 34th day of the longest government shutdown in history. It is a shutdown that has no excuse, and it has taken a great toll on dedicated public servants and their families across America.

Americans who have jobs are actually standing in line at food pantries here in Washington and back home in my State of Maine.

This Chamber, as of today, has voted 11 times to fund the government, to pay 800,000 workers, and to restart essential services.

President Trump's unwillingness to reopen the government is tone deaf to the financial circumstances of working Americans. Most are living paycheck to paycheck, pay mortgages and healthcare premiums, and need to keep food on the table. Government workers and contractors cannot afford these weeks being held hostage.

People who rely on government programs like SNAP and housing vouchers are feeling the stress. They cannot afford these weeks of being held hostage.

Businesses that are losing opportunities to expand and grow their businesses cannot afford these 3 weeks of being held hostage.

The consequences of this shutdown have rippled through our State and national economies. Members of Maine's Coast Guard, who protect us every single day, are about to miss their second paycheck while actively serving to protect our working waterfronts.

The USDA's partial closure in Maine has put Maine farmers in financial limbo, and SNAP benefits for Maine's most vulnerable are on the verge of a lapse. Many of Maine's craft brewers, who added \$260 million to our State economy last year, have had to put new products and their businesses on hold.

At this time, I will share a few of the stories about what is happening and what we are hearing from our constituents in Maine as a result of this shutdown. I will read just a few clips from letters I received and the stories Mainers have shared with the local news, and I will outline some of the broader problems this historic shutdown has created for real people.

We heard from a brewery in the process of expanding to a second location. They had all their paperwork in with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau in the Department of the Treasury when the shutdown began, but now that brewer is waiting with an empty storefront.

Another brewery is just waiting for approval to open six new types of beer, all sitting and ready to be sold. As the owner says:

January is already a tough time in Maine, as I hope you know, and to lose out on weeks of sales because of the shutdown may cause us to close our doors. Please, I implore you, do what you can to get the shutdown over with.

We hear from a lot of Federal employees in our State. Here is one that says:

Please do whatever you can to reopen the government. I have 28 years of Federal service and do not appreciate my financial security being jeopardized by the President.

Another says:

Please do everything you can to help end the government shutdown. As a furloughed Federal employee, the anxiety of not knowing when or if I will be paid grows with every day of the shutdown. I have savings to cover a few months of living expenses, but I know many in this situation don't. We just want to get back to work, and we don't want to be used as pawns.

Another says:

I am exempted from furlough, and I am mandated to work without pay. This shutdown is crushing me. I am a single father of three who just went from a one-income household to a no-income household. I keep hearing the President insist that Federal workers support this. I must have missed that poll. No one has asked me for my input. Please help end this shutdown soon. This is not sustainable for me.

Another says:

This shutdown is the worst one that I have been involved with since joining the Federal Government decades ago. Earlier this week, I went to my credit union to take out a personal loan to pay my bills. It is the first time ever in my life I have had to do that.

Another says:

I work under a government contract, and I have just been informed that I cannot come back to work until this government shutdown is over. This is a terrible time of year for myself and my fellow coworkers to not know when we can continue our work, not that there is ever a good time for a shutdown.

Well, the good news is, I have a lot more stories like this, but I want to share some of the time with my colleagues, and I will get back to reading them more.

So I now yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD).

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, this week, we voted for the tenth time to end the shutdown. For people in the 14th District of Illinois, the effects of this Trump shutdown are real, and they are painful.

This weekend, I visited a family shelter for survivors of domestic violence that does incredible work serving my community. This shelter would like to expand to serve even more people, but funding uncertainty around reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act makes that impossible for them. Domestic violence survivors are casualties of this shutdown.

This weekend, I also met an entrepreneur who is working to open a pet care company with her husband. He even left his job so they can realize their dream, but they are currently waiting on a Small Business Administration loan they need to open their business. It is sitting on a furloughed worker's desk. Entrepreneurs are casualties of the shutdown.

This week, I met with air traffic controllers in my district, people who keep passengers and freight moving safely

through the skies. They are working 6-day weeks and about to miss a second paycheck. They told me they look after their colleagues by asking: How long do you have left?

How long do they have left before they miss a mortgage payment or a healthcare bill, or max out their credit cards?

These are hardworking, responsible people, many with at least 3 months' savings, but they are entering their second month without a paycheck. The financial and psychological stress of this shutdown is cruel, and, sadly, it won't be the only consequence.

The shutdown has closed the air traffic controller training academy, which will diminish the pipeline of people we need to keep air travel safe and efficient in the future. Our future is a casualty of the Trump shutdown.

Madam Speaker, I sincerely hope our Republican colleagues will join us in reopening the government. The alternative is too painful for too many.

Ms. PINGREE. I thank the gentlewoman very much for her thoughts.

I am now happy to yield to my friend from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Maine. This subject is so serious and so infuriating because it is absurd.

We have shut down our government—we are the only country in the world that does something like this—inflicting harm on our employees, on Americans, and on America.

I see we have the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) in the Chamber. She talked about national security being placed at risk. The fact that we have done this to ourselves is really difficult, and I would say to the President, Madam Speaker, that it is time to reopen this government.

We have offered 11 versions of how to reopen the government. But I want to talk about some stories, because the psychological effect that the gentlewoman from Maine talked about really has an impact on these employees.

I want to talk about a young man who works for the National Park Service. He is in the natural resource technical division, so what he does is he goes to the national parks and deals with faults and different kinds of geological problems that may exist. They work throughout the year, but particularly at the time when their parks are not very crowded. This is something that is very important.

He has worked for the Park Service for 19 years, and then, all of a sudden, he believes that nobody saw this coming, and he is furloughed, with young children.

And he described it as this:

I don't know when we are going to get back to normal. Everything is on hold. It just sucks. The mental side is crushing. I am sad; I am angry; I am demoralized. And this sitting around, just twiddling your thumbs, hoping that the greatest Nation on Earth opens back up for business, eats away at my soul.

He has a brother-in-law who works for the Border Patrol. He is an EMT

and a field agent with four children. He is a first responder not getting paid.

□ 1730

And this gentleman, we ask him to provide border security, and he is not getting paid, and he is under the pressure of having a young family that needs these paychecks and needs stability and reliability.

We had folks from Fish and Wildlife that came in and talked to us, they deal with aquatic and invasive species, like the zebra mussel, which really can gum up water systems throughout the country.

There was a big conference between Canada and the western United States that got canceled when, in fact, we should be making sure these rivers and our waterways are in good shape. They are getting affected.

There are so many things. We talk about the front-facing individuals that talk to the public, the TSA, the FBI, those individuals, but we have so many other employees who provide service to each and every one of us that are either working without pay or have been furloughed without any end in sight.

This is no way to run a nation. We know that. The absurdity of all of this is really taking hold, and it is time for us to open this government. This can be resolved quickly, Mr. President. Let's just get this government open, and then let's sit down and negotiate all of this.

Ms. PINGREE. I thank the gentleman for taking the time to share those stories with us. It is so important that everybody understand the impact this is having in many areas that most people don't know anything about.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for organizing this.

Madam Speaker, right now, millions of Americans all across this country are struggling, and they are uncertain about the future because of a government shutdown.

Federal employees, government contractors and their families, they are all hurting. Small businesses, nonprofits, State and local governments, they are feeling the pain, and they know they cannot count on Congress and the Federal Government as a reliable partner.

So who is at fault for this irresponsible, negligent, and dangerous shutdown? President Trump and the Republicans.

They are demanding a wall, a wall the Republican majority refused to fund for 2 years, and they are willing to inflict pain on millions of Americans, damage our economy, and put our Nation at risk to get their way, all so the President can keep a campaign promise.

Mr. Trump and the Republicans in Congress have taken 800,000 Federal workers hostage, and for them to get back to work and get paid, the ransom demand is Trump's wall.

Last week, I met with over 40 Federal employees, air traffic controllers, TSA agents, prison guards, all forced to work without pay. I met with Federal workers from HUD, and the IRS, and the Agriculture Department, who are furloughed and without pay. They are struggling. They feel betrayed by their government. They feel betrayed by their President.

Tomorrow, these valued workers will miss their second paycheck. They are hurting. They feel desperate. Their families are hurting, and they feel afraid. They are being treated like pawns by this President, and it is just outright cruel.

House Democrats have passed appropriation bills 10 times to fund and immediately open the government, but Republicans keep voting "no."

It is time for Congress and Democrats to vote to open the government and to end this shutdown. Then we can negotiate the details of comprehensive border security and immigration reform with the government open.

Every Federal worker, on the job or at home, I want you to know, you are valued for your service and your contribution to the safety and security and to the success of our Nation. You deserve to be treated with respect. You deserve to get paid immediately.

And the one way that we can collectively thank them for their service is to open the government now.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for sharing those stories.

I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I want to talk about Tom, who is a 32-year Federal employee and works as an agricultural statistician. He calculates how many cattle are in the western United States and how many acres of hay and crop that we have.

This is his fourth government shutdown. He loves his job and his work. He loves serving our country. But he feels like these political games have become an insult, and he is tired of being used as a pawn.

I have many more stories, but I see that the gentleman from Maryland is ready to go and I yield back to the gentlewoman from Maine so that she can yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank everyone here tonight for providing the diversity of stories that are really coming from States across the country which we all represent. And I know it is just a small bit of what we are all hearing every day in our offices.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. PINGREE and Mr. PERLMUTTER for their leadership.

I welcome all questions from you guys and any other colleagues here, and from any Republicans present. Anybody who wants to pose a question to me, I am all for it.

Madam Speaker, Lara Trump, who is President Trump's daughter-in-law and

re-election campaign adviser, recently had a message for the furloughed workers and people working without pay. It will all be worth it, she assures us. "Listen, it's not fair to you, and we all get that; but this is so much bigger than any one person," she said in an interview with "Bold TV". "It is a little bit of pain, but it's going to be for the future of our country."

No, this is not a little bit of pain. A little bit of pain is losing your earring at the White House Christmas party. That is a little bit of pain.

This is a lot of pain that the American people are experiencing right now. It is day 34, and tens of thousands of my constituents are suffering because of the shutdown. Military veteran air traffic controllers in Frederick County are being forced to work with no pay, and having to borrow money from their kids' 529 college accounts, with a 10 percent penalty, in order to put food on the table and to pay their mortgage.

FDA workers living in Bethesda sent home from the job with no pay, when they are supposed to be keeping our food supply safe from E. coli, salmonella and insect infestation.

Dozens of scientists, researchers, secretaries, technicians, park rangers, IT workers, all thrust into a nightmare of closed offices, closed daycare, no gross pay, no net pay, and a suffering economy.

There are thousands of private contract employees in my district, Madam Speaker, who have not earned a dollar in a month, and they are never going to get repaid for it.

There are Uber drivers telling me they are making one-third of what they usually make because our regional economy is depressed in Maryland, Virginia, and D.C., because of the government shutdown. And we know that that is symptomatic of what is going on across the country, because more than 80 percent of Federal workers don't live in the national capital region.

One of my constituents has been a Federal employee for 27 years, first in the Interior Department, and then in the National Park Service, who says: "This is the first time that I've had to question whether I made the right choice in public service, and the first time I've had to reach into my retirement funds to make sure that my wife and I can pay our bills as they come due this week and next."

He describes fellow Park Service employees living lives of quiet desperation. And of course they would be, because they are being maligned and typecast by the President of the United States, who derides all of the Federal workers as Democrats. He says they're all Democrats.

Well, first of all, it is not true. But what difference does it make? They are Americans.

We used to have Presidents of the United States who stood with all Americans, not with those from a particular political party, not just with

those who agreed with the President or showed blind loyalty to the President. We used to have Presidents who were loyal to the American people and to our Constitution.

"All are suffering," my constituent writes, "mostly silently, not looking for pity, but just for Congress and the White House to do their job."

Now, we might think this shutdown is some kind of freak outburst by an admittedly erratic and impetuous President. But, Madam Speaker, I represent tens of thousands of Federal workers, and I am afraid that there is a method to this madness, and I know what it is; because I was there in January 2017 when the President issued an executive order freezing all Federal hiring, demoralizing, and even crippling agencies throughout our government.

I was there when they adopted, in January of 2017, the Holman Rule, giving Congress the power to reduce Federal workers' salaries, and even abolish their positions, simply by slipping riders into appropriations bills.

I watched them try to ban the use of the words "climate change" by Federal scientists in official documents. And I saw them propose hundreds of billions of dollars in cuts to Federal workers' wages and health benefits.

I saw the President, in September of last year, announce his decision to rescind modest, across-the-board, statutory pay increases and locality pay increases of 1.9 percent for the Federal workforce. And I have watched them try to bust the Federal worker unions by making it easier to fire Federal employees and trying to undo the existing collective bargaining contracts, a series of moves that were fought by the AFGE and NTEU and were finally reversed in court.

Madam Speaker, the original political philosopher of this administration, Steve Bannon, told us very clearly what was the principal and overriding political aim of this administration when he essentially declared war on our government and its workforce.

He stated at the outset of the administration that the new administration is in an unending battle for a deconstruction of the administrative state. "Every day it is going to be a fight," he said. And by the administrative state, he means my constituents, who are working to protect our air, protect our water, protect our planet and the climate at the EPA, at NOAA, and throughout the Federal Government.

He means the civil servants at the Department of Justice who are prosecuting mobsters and white collar criminals; the IRS agents who are trying to catch tax scofflaws and collect money so we have a government.

He means the people at NOAA who are trying to save us from the horrors of ocean acidification, the collapse of the glaciers, and the cataclysmic weather events that have overtaken us in the age of global warming.

He means the hardworking scientists and researchers at the NIH who are working to cure colon cancer and breast cancer, cystic fibrosis, and multiple sclerosis, and even malignant narcissistic personality disorder.

Madam Speaker, does America recognize what is happening to us? We have a President who has essentially declared war on our own government, on our own civil servants. This is a complete betrayal of the oath of office. He is sworn to uphold and defend the law, not to frustrate and thwart it.

The first paragraph of the Constitution creates a covenant to form a more perfect union, but the President has given us the longest shutdown in American history. He is driving a wedge through the union.

To establish justice. But they have defunded the Department of Justice.

To ensure domestic tranquility, but the Department of Homeland Security is not being funded and our Border Patrol agents are being forced to work with no pay.

To provide for the common defense, but our Coast Guard officers have been held hostage, along with the rest of the Federal workforce.

To promote the general welfare, but 800,000 Federal workers are being forced to work with no pay, or sent home from jobs that the American people desperately want them to do.

And to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, but, instead, we are now threatening to bequeath to our children a dysfunctional government, degraded regulatory capacity to clean our air and water, a chaotic and unequal economy, and a comprehensive climate disaster.

And who wins? Who benefits? Who profits from it?

Well, we know it is not the American people. The overwhelming number of American people in every poll says open up the government right now. Put the Federal workers back to work.

And it is not the Federal workforce, which has been put through hell over the last month. It is not the business community, which is suffering. It is none of us who are benefiting, because the whole economy is hurting.

But Donald Trump has a profound admiration for autocrats and kleptocrats, tyrants and dictators all over the world. Putin in Russia, Orban in Hungary, Duterte in the Philippines, the homicidal Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Salman. All of these are the heroes of the President, and it must be a delicious sight for them to see as the President dismantles the government of our own country.

They don't shut down the government in Russia. They are not shutting down the government in Hungary. They are not shutting down the government in the Philippines, but he has shut down our own government.

Who wins? Who benefits from this outrageous and scandalous offense against America?

Well, it is not a partisan issue. I think the American people are increasingly unified every day against this horror.

And now we had the first great Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, who unified America by working to save the Union and defend the government.

And now we have got a Republican President who is driving a wedge through the Union, and has closed the government down. Will that be his legacy? Will this disgraceful offense against our Constitution and government be the legacy of this President? Or will, somehow, someone get to the President and tell him that our people are hurting? It is not a little bit of pain.

□ 1745

And I know they can't understand why Federal workers are going to food banks. Then they should come on out to the food banks. I invite them to come join me at the food banks in my district where I have been going. You will meet lots of Federal workers and their families there, because in this economy there are a lot of people who are living from paycheck to paycheck, and tomorrow, that is two paychecks that people have missed, and they have missed them in the course of not doing the jobs that America needs them to do.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Ms. PINGREE for yielding this time, and I just urge all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the President to please let America get back to work, and to open the government immediately.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his comments.

I know it is particularly challenging in a district where so many people are close to Washington and so many Federal employees have a multitude of challenges. So I appreciate the gentleman's good work and his thoughts.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), my friend and colleague.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with over 800,000 Federal workers and contractors who are dramatically impacted by the shameful and irresponsible government shutdown. I rise today to share the stories of those Federal workers in my district, Alabama's Seventh Congressional District.

This shutdown is impacting everyone. I had the pleasure, recently, of going through the Montgomery airport and the Birmingham airport in my district. It was Martin Luther King Day, and everybody was trying to be upbeat, but, you know, it is really hard to be upbeat when you miss a paycheck. It is hard to be upbeat when you have bills to pay and you don't know how you are going to make ends meet.

We celebrated Martin Luther King's birthday on Monday, and it was Dr.

King who said: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Well, Madam Speaker, it is a threat to justice that people work without pay in this country, in America. It is an injustice that they are about to miss the second paycheck.

It is unacceptable that we are not doing our job so that the people who are working without pay can get paid. We have to do better. We must reopen government. Enough is truly enough.

Today, my staff delivered food to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Aliceville, Alabama, in Pickens County, to the hundreds of workers who work there every day and who have not gotten paid in 35 days. They did so out of service.

But do you know what? We, out of obligation, must open up this government so that everyone who is working gets paid, all those who are furloughed can go back to work.

We know the importance of dignity of a job. These are hardworking Federal workers and contractors who deserve to get paid. Why are we holding them hostage? Why are their paychecks held hostage all for a wall?

I want to be clear, Madam Speaker: We Democrats believe in border security, but we want effective border security.

I do not believe in spending \$5.7 billion for a wall when people in my district, babies in my district, go to bed hungry, when there are people in my district who need basic water and sewer in Lowndes County and Pickens County and in Perry County, Alabama.

I will stand up and fight for all those in my district, and I stand in solidarity with my Federal workers and contractors. They deserve to get paid.

I had an opportunity to talk with a young TSA worker from Birmingham, Alabama, just on Tuesday. I pass through that airport once a week going to and fro to D.C.

This young worker, with a smile on her face, said: How are you this morning? Can I help you?

I said: How can I help you? I want you to know that we are working hard every day to open up government.

She said: I know that. I know that you are. I also know that you know that a wall will not make the difference.

You know, the sad irony is that so many of these Federal workers don't have savings. She told me that she was just happy to have a job with the Federal Government, to have the security of having a Federal job is what she said.

She also told me that right now things are okay because she has her mother to take care of her child. She can no longer afford to send her child to daycare and put gas in her car to drive to the Birmingham airport to work at 4 a.m., that first shift, but she does it. She does it as long as she can.

We have to stand on this floor and demand that we reopen government as long as we can, as long as they have

not gotten their paychecks. It is unfair. It is an injustice. It is an injustice.

So today, many of my congressional staff are with those correctional officers in Aliceville, Alabama.

We heard the story of Heather Bryant, who is struggling to pay for the gas she needs to drive the 30 minutes to work.

You see, in this small community of Aliceville, Alabama, the Federal women's correctional facility is the major employer. It is the major employer in that city, in that county.

I want you to know that because, in the 35 days that these corrections officers, parole officers, prison workers have gone without pay, we have seen restaurants close. We have seen convenience stores reduce hours in that community. Indeed, in order for us to provide meals today, we had to reopen that Meat and Three diner in order to feed these workers today.

This is unacceptable because it is not just the Federal workers who are impacted; it is the collateral damage that is done to the communities around this country. Store owners, restaurant owners who depend upon those workers for their livelihoods are affected.

We must do something now. It is unfair for us to ask those folks who are furloughed to come back to work and not get paid. It is unfair and unjust for us to ask Federal workers who are working hard every day in our airports, in our prison systems all across this Nation to work without pay.

But as Martin Luther King also said: "The time is always right to do what is right."

What is right, Madam Speaker, is to reopen government now. We must stand with these Federal workers. We must unabashedly demand that they get paid, and we must seek ways to work across the aisle to get government open.

But they have to also offer an olive branch. This President hasn't done that. Instead, he has put his interests over the American people's interests.

Enough is enough. We must reopen government and let our Federal workers, our contractors, know that we stand in solidarity with them.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. SEWELL from Alabama for being here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I really appreciate the opportunity to come down and talk.

Our colleague from Alabama was talking about Martin Luther King, who also talked about the urgency of now. If there is a time for urgency, it is now to end the shutdown and pay the workers.

He also talked about and warned about that, if you wait too long, it can be too late. So this is the time to spare what is a growing disaster for all Americans from happening.

Wilbur Ross, our Commerce Secretary, said that he doesn't quite understand why these furloughed and unpaid workers might have to go to a food bank. He doesn't understand.

That is exemplary of the level at which this administration is completely tone-deaf and out of touch, that they don't understand how people—the beginning salary for a TSA worker at the airport is \$28,000, and sometimes it goes up to maybe \$43,000. Tomorrow will be the second paycheck that they don't get.

So a number of us in Chicago had a roundtable that included eight Members of the House of Representatives, Democrats, and Senator DURBIN. Madam Speaker right now in the chair was at that roundtable. We heard from 18 different workers from different agencies talking.

Wilbur Ross ought to talk to Florence, who is helping people get food stamps and found herself having to apply for food stamps, for the SNAP program. She waited 3 hours at a food bank. Why? Because the lines are growing and growing and growing of people who, yes, need to get food on their tables and can't afford to do it.

Shame on Secretary Ross for not understanding what is going on out there.

We are hearing of people giving blood and plasma in order to have a few dollars to put food on the table. We are hearing about people running out of gas money, and that means that they can't get to work. This is money that comes out of their pocket while they are not getting paychecks.

Madam Speaker, to MITCH MCCONNELL, who doesn't want to call bills that would actually get the government going, I say: Shame on you. Shame on you, Wilbur Ross. Shame on this administration. This is a crisis. This is a disaster that you are creating. You can end it.

So the demand is clear: End the shutdown; pay the workers.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much for sharing that and for hosting a roundtable in her district.

Madam Speaker, I think every time we have a chance to have people gather to talk about this, at least they know we are listening to them, even if we haven't fixed the problem.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for hosting this.

First, I want to start by reading a letter from one of my constituents, Douglas Lowe, who is a professional aviation safety specialist in my district.

"Dear Representative DARREN SOTO, I am writing you with a heavy heart and much stress as I live through this government shutdown. It has been the longest we have ever faced, and as the days continue, I am finding myself more and more weakened by the situation.

"I am the president for the Florida Chapter of Professional Aviation Safety Specialists, PASS. We represent the men and women that make aviation across our Nation function in every aspect, from the aviation safety inspectors, to people like myself who maintain complex equipment that makes air traffic control possible, as well as a multitude of support staff that deals with logistics and contracts.

"The main reason I am writing you is to talk about the human factor. We need to find a resolution. There must be an end to this shutdown. Real people are suffering. Many coworkers of mine across the Nation, people I represent have come to me with hardships. I personally have dealt with two individuals already who have had to resign their positions and move on with life.

"We are going on day 34 now with no end in sight. Men and women like myself have still been at work. Each day makes that endeavor a little harder. We struggle with when and how do we keep coming to work and support the system when we can no longer afford gas. I personally have had to make some sacrifices already. Friday the 25th is my daughter's 18th birthday. I have asked my daughter to please forgive me, but we are not buying her anything right now because we need to budget and ensure we have money for bills and food.

"Also, I take care of my mother who has schizophrenia. I have been relying 100 percent this past month on her nurse to hold everything together because I cannot get over to see her. The amount of stress and anxiety surrounding these events is enormous. I cannot ask enough that every Member of Congress please think about those of us caught in the middle of this fight.

"Please consider our hardships and find some common ground; find a road forward. I still have faith in you, and we are carrying the country on our backs, but I do not know how much longer we can endure.

"I am a marine and a leader, so I show a smile and I keep moving forward, but I have already seen the heartache and turmoil others have displayed, people crying, not knowing how to make ends meet, professionals applying for food stamps and aid while still being required to put in a 40-hour workweek."

□ 1800

"This list goes on and on, but I believe the most disturbing fact is that this is happening to people in the United States of America. People are being asked and forced to work for free, threatened to completely lose their livelihood if they do not show up. This is something that I would expect from" a country that is developing. I won't use the exact words he used.

"My fear is someone is going to be so stressed that they miss a task. They are going to be so fatigued that they make a mistake, and, with the jobs that we do, that mistake could lead to

the lives of thousands being lost. Aviation safety is on the line, and each day, each hour, each minute that we stay shut down, more risk is injected into our Nation's aviation system.

"Please, I beg you to reopen the government before something bad happens. I continue to come to work because I think of the children that may be flying into Orlando on a Make-A-Wish Foundation flight. That child may have cancer and be on their way to Disney for what may be the last days of their lives. I come to work each day without pay to make sure that those children land safely. But as the weeks turn into months for this shutdown, I am fearful that even I will have a breaking point.

"Sincerely, Douglas Lowe, Professional Aviation Safety Specialists."

Now, I want to talk a little bit about compromise throughout American history. There have been some great American compromises that we have seen in this Nation.

Starting at the very founding of our Republic, in 1787, after we had to start working on the Constitution, Connecticut delegates Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth drafted the Great Compromise, a plan for congressional representation. Without this, there likely never would have been a Constitution.

Many more compromises have followed in political history, but imagine what small States would face, and large States would face, if they didn't have representation in the Senate and in the House.

Then there was the Compromise of 1790 that was made famous by the now-popular "Hamilton" musical. It was the compromise by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson with James Madison, where Hamilton won the decision for the national government to take over, pay the debt, and create a banking system, while Jefferson Madison obtained a national capital, in the District of Columbia that we stand in right now, for the South. That was described as "the room where it happens," and I feel like we need another room where it happens today.

But compromises aren't always great in American history. In the 19th century, in particular, we had many examples. It was a dark time, for trying to compromise on such moral crusades as slavery and the Civil War. But I will mention one of them.

In 1820, there was the Missouri Compromise, legislation that provided admission of the gentleman's State, Maine, a Free State, along with Missouri, that, unfortunately, came in as a slave State, thus maintaining the balance of power between the North and the South in the United States.

One of the things I struggle with right now is: What time are we in? Is this a time where we need to compromise, and it will turn out to be one of those terrible ones that America will look back on, like that one? Or will it be one of the ones that helped forge ahead the Republic stronger than ever?

In the 20th century, compromise fared far better in American politics. We saw, in 1917, the United States came together to enter World War I, even though we were still emerging as a world power ourselves. We saved our allies from destruction, turned the tide of the war, and eventually emerged as a major power.

Everything changed when we saw the New Deal happen. Mostly Democrats, with some Republicans, not enough of them, came together to help make sure that we would have major programs to help put Americans back to work after we had the stock market crash.

But it was on December 7, 1941, a day that would live in infamy when Pearl Harbor was bombed, that Democrats and Republicans came together to join in a fight against Nazi Germany and the Japanese empire, to literally rewrite the rules of the world order that we now live in today. We just, in fact, reaffirmed this with a vote the other day, affirming our support for NATO.

Compromise got even better as we got into the sixties. In 1964, one of the first civil rights bills, proposed by congressional Democrats in the North and opposed by Republican Senators, led to one of the longest filibusters in Senate history. Eventually, Majority Leader Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, I believe, reached out to his Republican counterpart, Senator Everett Dirksen, to put an end to the debate, and the bill passed 9 days later.

In 1977, we saw, finally, more regulations and more teeth in the law to protect folks who were going hungry with the Food Stamp Act. It was Republican Bob Dole at the time—can you imagine that later on?—along with Democratic Senator George McGovern who joined forces to support a bipartisan compromise back in 1987.

In 1986—we have heard so much about the eighties—President Reagan and Speaker Tip O'Neill were able to get together to come up with major compromises. One was to save Social Security for a future generation, in 1983 to 1986. Another in 1986 was a tax reform bill that eventually came to a compromise.

This leads me to probably the most relevant one for what we have today, which is, in 2013, when a bipartisan immigration bill passed the Senate with 68 votes. It had comprehensive immigration reform and included robust border security.

So the big question that each Member will have to ask in the Congress, in the House, in the Senate, and the President as well, is: What are we willing to do to rise together? What sacrifices are we willing to make? What compromises are we willing to wage? What interests are we going to advance to come together to put an end to the longest shutdown in American history?

I can assure you, it is not going to be easy. But I know that, if we all work together, we can do it.

There is one thing in common with all these compromises: none of them

required a government shutdown, not a single one. We had some filibusters in there, but not one of these major compromises in American history started by a shutdown.

I think the first thing that we need to do is reopen the government, not hold our Federal workers hostage over what needs to be a grand compromise on policy, on immigration, on border security.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for allowing me to have a few moments to talk about how important it is, this moment in time, and how every Member needs to step up for the American people to end this shutdown now.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for reminding us of some important compromises. Some I liked, some I didn't. But were it not for the Missouri Compromise, we wouldn't have Maine, so I am glad about that one anyway.

Also, as you said, we can compromise without holding hostage all of these workers we have been talking about tonight, without shutting down the government, and without shaking up people's lives. This is our challenge, to work it out as Members of Congress, as members of the executive branch. We can't ask our hardworking Federal employees to bear the brunt of all this.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), who is also the vice chair of our Caucus. I thank her for being here tonight and for fitting us into her busy schedule.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for holding this important Special Order hour. It is so important that we tell the stories of the very real impact of this shutdown, and I appreciate her giving us that opportunity.

I do want to share some of the stories from my district.

We recently heard from Emily, who is a TSA agent at Logan Airport and a single mom of three. She hasn't received her paycheck. She won't be getting one tomorrow and is worried about falling behind on rent and childcare payments. She has to stay current with childcare or she loses her children's spots. She said: "I don't know how I'm going to make this work. If I don't get paid, how can I afford to send my children to daycare?" She has \$400 left in her bank account.

Then there is Donna from Revere. She has been employed at her job for the last 22 years but doesn't know where her next meal will come from without a paycheck to rely on. Donna said: "I have to choose between buying food or paying a bill."

We received a call from a retired Federal employee in Natick. She lives in affordable housing and is required to prove her income to renew her lease. She cannot obtain a statement from OPM regarding her pension because they are closed, jeopardizing her living situation.

Sandy called us. She owns a startup in Cambridge that almost exclusively contracts with DOD and DHS. This is a small business, and they are struggling to keep up with payroll as the checks stopped coming. She said: "We have about a week and a half of payroll left."

David from Ashland is an Active Duty Coast Guard member stationed in Boston. I want to note that the community has come together to open a food bank for our Coast Guard members and their families. He doesn't know how he and his family are going to continue to pay their bills.

The Coast Guard, certainly for coastal States and for our national security, plays a critical role, not only in search and rescue, and protection from terrorism, but also in drug interdiction. The fact that we are asking Coast Guard members, who serve their country proudly and with great patriotism, to work without pay is a national shame.

Susan from Belmont receives a housing subsidy through HUD, and if the shutdown continues, she is afraid she could face the possibility of eviction.

We have heard from Amanda in Waltham. Amanda is an Indian citizen who has resided with legal status in the U.S. for over 12 years, working for a childcare provider. She, her husband, and young son traveled to India in November to visit with family. At that time, they went to the U.S. consulate to get their visas stamped. Her husband's visa was issued right away, but Amanda's was subject to further review. Having not received her visa, she remains in India, separated from her son and husband. The shutdown has delayed this processing further and has prolonged the separation, which is a significant hardship on this family.

These are just a few of the stories that we have heard about what is the real impact of this shutdown.

It is long past time that we open government. We can negotiate on what real border security looks like, but it shouldn't be done at the expense of the security of these families and of our national security as well.

□ 1815

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts for sharing those stories, which we are hearing throughout New England, and are so challenging and meaningful to all of us.

We have heard tonight from all regions of the country: north, south, east, and west, and so many of the stories are the same. We heard from families affected by the fact that our Coast Guard personnel are not being paid, the only branch of the military that doesn't get paid.

This is a hardship not only on them, but on their families as well who are home trying to make ends meet when they are off deployed; the TSA and the FAA, which we depend on every single day in our airports across the country

for our safety, for our security; people who work in the Federal courts; people who are not working, but are government employees. They are not essential, so they are furloughed, but they can't go out and get another job in the middle of all of this. They just have to wait until it is all over to collect that back pay.

There are so many contractors I hear from who can't continue with their contracts, because maybe they work with the Coast Guard or other Federal agencies, and they can't keep the funding going, and they can't give any certainty to when jobs will be completed or to their own employees.

I have a couple of minutes left and I am going to read a long story, but it might just take up exactly the right amount of time.

We talk so much about all of the employees, but there are so many others who are impacted by this, and, particularly, in the agriculture sector in Maine. We are very proud of our farmers. We are very proud of seeing new, young farmers getting into the business, of farms being revived and finding new markets.

This was a story from the Grace Pond Farm in Thomaston. They shared their story of how the USDA shutdown has impacted them. They said: "We are often a little removed from the issues affecting others. We can sigh and rejoice, cry and shake our fists at the air with just a little bit of safe distance from way up here; but not this time. This shutdown affects everyone and that everyone includes us.

"We have planned, schemed and dreamed our way onto this historic farm property in Thomaston. Gregg and I have spent countless late nights, after catching chickens and milking cows, staring at screens and numbers, and putting together business plans and spreadsheets to grow sustainably.

"Our goal—to be able to just milk cows, grow chickens and turkeys, feed our kids and neighbors, and drive a car that runs. Gregg grew up learning how to enjoy dark mornings, working on a dairy farm in rural Pennsylvania. I grew up in central Maine, spending mornings waiting for the Skehan's dairy truck and learning how to beat my brother to the cream on top of that glass bottle.

"We want to ensure that both of these experiences are available to our kids, and to everyone in Maine, for years to come.

"Our farm is financed the old-fashioned way—on a tightrope. We operate on a faith-based budget, and that keeps things exciting. The FSA and the USDA rural development loans are valuable resources for poor folks that want to work hard and eat well—and we make good use of them.

"About a year ago, with a shifting dairy market impacting our current situation, we poured ourselves into the process of financing the new farm we'd found to fit our needs.

"Utilizing a community lender, we managed to secure that property, and

relying on our faith-based budget, we went for it. Thanks to CEI for taking that chance on us. We also began the laborious process of financing the dairy infrastructure at the new property using the FSA as our security lender, because that's what they do for us.

"This is all contingent on our selling the 'old' farm property—we cannot in any way carry two farms. After gratefully securing a buyer for the 'old' farm, we were moments away from closing when the government was shut down. Just like that, we lost access to our mortgage holder and all of the necessary documentation and signatures that they alone can provide.

"Not only that, we were just a few weeks away from the deadline for our Maine DACF-based dairy loan, and found ourselves suddenly without the proof of security necessary. No skin in the game equals no dairy loan.

"We are now weeks past our closing. We continue to accrue heating bills, taxes, and mortgage interest on the 'old' farm property, while we pay all of the same on the 'new' one. We had to scramble to find another bridge loan for the dairy infrastructure, and due to the lender being anyone but the USDA, the interest rate is more than 5 percentage points higher—this translates to an annual number that made our 'numbers guy' take a few breaths before commenting when he heard the news. We are thousands of dollars into this shutdown now.

"We operate on razor-thin margins. We are not alone. The companies that sell us grain, and chicks, and poults, are all actual people, employing other actual people, all operating on a faith-based budget, trying to preserve a way of life that we believe has value and merit. We need an end to the shutdown before we have to shut down and the way life should be is that much more lost to us all."

Madam Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues for being here tonight and thank everyone who shared their stories and allowed us to let you in on a little bit of how this tragedy proceeds. I encourage a negotiation and a settlement.

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

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

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN AND STATUS OF WALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the current government shutdown and the status of the government wall.

It is kind of a frustrating issue to address, because there is so much misin-

formation out there. The first thing I will address is the unpaid employees. We can pay the unpaid employees, particularly the employees who are working, if we would pass a bill now. We do not have to end this whole thing.

There is a wonderful bill, H.R. 271, introduced by Congressman BROOKS—I am a cosponsor—that will immediately pay all of the current, working Federal employees.

I do not have the power to put that bill on the floor, because I am just a regular Congressman from Wisconsin. But the majority leader, if you see him, could put that bill on the floor any time. And if the real concern here is for the Federal employees who work in our airports, who work in the Coast Guard, who work in our prisons—many of whom I know and are great people—if these people really cared about them, that bill would be on the floor next Tuesday and winging its way to President Trump's desk by this time next week.

It is a mystery to me why, when so many politicians purport to care about the Federal employees, they will not bring forth this bill to pay them without having the whole issue solved.

The next issue I am going to address is these people who say President Trump cannot compromise. I don't know whether they haven't been paying attention the last 2 years, or whether they just love to make things up.

For the public to understand, under normal circumstances if we are going to build a wall, the wall is in what we call an appropriation bill, or what people back home would refer to as a budget. President Trump ran on the wall, and the wall is necessary, and we will talk about that in a second. Nevertheless, President Trump would have wanted funding for this wall in some budget.

For his first 2 years, President Trump was sent budgets by Congress, or spending bills by Congress, that did not contain a wall. That was frustrating to him, but because he did not want to shut down the government, and did not want to penalize the government employees, President Trump, particularly, with a big omnibus bill about a year ago, signed big spending bills without a wall because he compromised.

You will recall that originally people talked about this wall being \$20 billion. President Trump is now asking for \$5.7 billion. In the last week, I have taken time to meet with the former head of the Border Patrol. I have been on the Arizona border, and it disappoints the experts in the field, the people on the border themselves, that Donald Trump has compromised so much as to want only funding for a fraction of the wall.

So I would say, coming down from \$20 billion to \$5.7 billion is a big compromise. I would say twice signing entire appropriations for his first 2 years in office without the wall, is a big compromise by President Trump.

President Trump, last Saturday, also decided to extend DACA, and decided to extend temporary protected status on people. Now, what I found out from listening to the Border Patrol is that when you talk about DACA, insofar as the President talks about it, it encourages more people to come here from south of the border because they will assume DACA is a permanent thing, and that more and more people will be added to it.

But, despite the fact that it might have been irresponsible to talk about DACA and extending it again, President Trump, in an effort to compromise, decided to throw these other policy items in the mix on Saturday.

I sometimes slip, instead of calling President Trump the Commander in Chief, I call him the compromiser in chief, because he has given so much to twice sign annual bills without funding for the wall and asked for funding for only a fraction of the wall.

When I was down on the border, I saw places where the wall needed extensions. President Trump is not asking for enough money for the extensions that the Border Patrol needs. But in the interest of compromise, President Trump has asked for \$5.7 billion. I will talk in a second about how much money that is. I know for me, \$5.7 billion is a huge amount of money. But let's talk about what other people are willing to vote on around here.

Madam Speaker, \$5.7 billion for the wall is about one-seventh of what we spend every year on foreign aid. I never hear Congressmen come up here and rail against all the money we are spending on foreign aid and how we could do wonderful things if we only kept that money at home. But all of a sudden, with one-seventh of the cost of foreign aid, we have a battery of people on the other side of the aisle saying we could do so many better things with that money, when in the wink of an eye, they are going to pass appropriation bills spending seven times that much, year, after year, after year, after year on foreign aid.

President Trump greatly increased the defense budget—more than I would have liked. I complained about it a little bit. The funding for the wall would be about one-twelfth of the increase—not the total budget—the increase in the defense budget under President Trump.

Again, I objected. Almost nobody around here, however, objected to this large increase in the defense budget. But now it comes to the wall, and all of a sudden, they can't bring themselves to vote for it.

Is this a crisis? You bet it is a crisis. Like I said, I was down on the border last week in Sasabe, Arizona. First of all, we have a huge cost to the government at the border. People are coming across the border using our medical facilities. The Governor of California has outright said he will be happy to have all of the immigrants. I guess everybody in the Western Hemisphere can

come to California and have the government, which to a certain extent means the Federal Government, pay for medical costs.

Madam Speaker, 90 percent of the heroin comes across the southern border. Now, you hear people say that most of that is at selected points of entry. But the reason most of the heroin comes in at selected points of entry is because we are not catching virtually anybody between the points of entry. They are just walking in where there is no wall.

I don't know—given the huge number of people who die of heroin every year—that we can say that not putting walls in the gaps in the current system is not something that is necessary and not something that we need to do to solve that heroin crisis.

There are a lot of parts of that heroin crisis, but when that amount of heroin is coming across south of the border, part of the answer is to complete the wall.

We are getting more and more children on our border. What is going on right now, so people understand, is parents are sending their children to the border. And if the children come to the border, which is all the easier, because they may have somebody escort them to the border, we will take those children and deliver them to a relative around the country.

I would say if a child is taking the hazardous trek, albeit helped along the way, to come to the United States, and the parents are sending the children with somebody who may not be their relative, sending their children because once the children are here, the children can say they are living in America, and the parents can come here under the family rules and join them; it is a huge crisis.

Other people coming and trying to get between the points of entry are frequently found dying. I have been told—I haven't confirmed it—that in the Tucson sector alone, in the last 15 or 16 years, over 2,000 people have been found dead of dehydration, starvation, and what have you. That is what you call a humanitarian crisis.

□ 1830

The overall cost on our overburdened government—different people can argue how much illegal immigrants cost this country. The Heritage Foundation—some people may not agree with them—feels it is over \$50 billion a year.

Madam Speaker, when it is costing us \$50 billion a year between the healthcare costs, the welfare costs, the education costs, and the criminal justice costs, how can you not spend \$5.7 billion to begin to solve this crisis?

The next thing to address, it is sometimes said, and people say it to my right, that everybody wants to do something about the border. I question that, given what other people are saying.

It may surprise Americans out there to know that there are a lot of people

out there who buy into the idea that the United States can be kind of like Europe and we can have open borders and everybody can walk wherever they want.

How do we know this? All around the country we have sanctuary cities in which mayors or sanctuary counties in which county executives or, in the case of California, a whole State in which local officials are forbidden to ask people whether they are here legally or not. The only explanation for that is Americans are electing people around the country who do not believe in borders and who are perfectly happy to have tens of millions of people come across our southern border, some good, some not so good.

But, obviously, these people do not believe in border security. If you believe in border security, Madam Speaker, the Governor of California would not be openly inviting everybody to come to California for free medical care.

It is clear that a lot of people out there do not want a closed border.

Another piece of evidence for that, Madam Speaker, is you have Members of Congress saying we should get rid of ICE and get rid of immigration enforcement. People who publicly say we should get rid of immigration enforcement—even though it is a preposterous idea, of course—border security is not a priority for them. They are the type of people who, on examining the situation, can see no reason why we cannot accept 5, 10, 15, or 20 million other illegal immigrants across the border.

By the way, one other thing I found out talking to Border Patrol is nobody knows exactly how many illegal immigrants are in the country. Madam Speaker, you sometimes heard it said 11 million, 12 million. It could be 15 million, or it could be 20 million. We really aren't counting, and the people on the border, Border Patrol themselves, will admit that they don't know how many people are coming across the border.

Now, Madam Speaker, the next thing you hear is: Oh, I care about border security. I just don't believe in the wall.

Why don't I believe that? I don't believe that they really care about border security because walls work.

Now, behind me, I have pictures of four parts of a wall in other parts of the world.

Here we have a wonderful wall which cut illegal immigration by over 90 percent in the San Diego-Tijuana area. That wall works.

I was in Nogales, Arizona. Here is a wall that was recently refurbished, and that wall works. Unfortunately, as you will notice, the wall ends, and the Border Patrol and the ranchers who live near this area, one of whom I recently talked to, said all of a sudden MS-13 showed up and they had to give them dinner at the ranch. These people desperately want this wall to be extended a little bit.

Here we have more wall in Sasabe, Arizona.

Here we have a wall that has cut illegal immigration down to almost nothing in Israel.

I was not able to find a wall, which has also been successful—I have got to get a picture. We will be back next week with a picture of a wall between Jordan and Syria.

Madam Speaker, you might say: Why are you talking about a wall between Jordan and Syria? Because a lot of that wall was paid for by the United States.

Now, why did the United States have no problem funding a wall in San Diego or a wall in Sasabe or upgrading the wall in Nogales? Many of my colleagues on the right side of me here had no problem voting for these walls. But there is something different about these walls from the walls President Trump wants. These walls were proposed by somebody other than President Trump.

When it was President Clinton proposing to build a wall in San Diego, people didn't say it was immoral to have a wall.

When President Obama was extending or upgrading the wall in Nogales, Arizona, people didn't say: "President Obama is an immoral person. Walls look bad." You never even heard about it. I didn't know about it until a couple weeks ago.

When you have a wall going up in Sasabe, which desperately has to be extended, that wall was built under President Bush, under appropriation bills, and not a peep. Nobody said it was immoral when President Bush built a wall.

So, Madam Speaker, now we get down to, I reluctantly conclude, because I have to wonder when you have these other successful walls around the world, when we have no problem voting for walls for Jordan for goodness' sake, why, all of a sudden in this large budget—and every budget has things in it we don't like. Why, all of a sudden, do we go through all this heartburn, put all these Federal employees through financial distress, why do we do it when, in the past, we have built walls all the time? I have to conclude, sadly, part of it is some people want President Trump to fail.

The fact that not building a wall means all that much more heroin across the border, it means many more people sneaking across the border or escorted across the border by the Mexican cartels—and, by the way, today the Mexican cartels run the border.

So to come in this country means you are hostage for awhile to the Mexican cartels, which may be one of the reasons why they don't do a very good job of protecting the women down there. It is why it can be very expensive for people. It is why people who try to escort you across the border who aren't a member of the cartel, if they are caught, will be killed and, apparently, in some cases, skinned alive. But we don't want to stop the current situation.

Again, the folks back home will have to wonder: Why can people build a wall

in Jordan, why can we let President Clinton build a wall in San Diego which is very effective, why can we let President Bush build a wall, why can we let President Obama upgrade our walls, but all of a sudden, President Trump becomes President and we have to have a shutdown because we can't vote for a budget with a wall in it?

I have voted for spending bills under chief executives who were Democrats and Republicans, and I usually agree with the Republicans, but it never occurred to me to vote against a spending bill because I didn't like other policies of the chief executive.

So here we have it, Madam Speaker. We will refresh your memory one more time: walls work. They work in Israel; they work in San Diego; and they work in Nogales.

We have paid for many walls both in this country and in other countries; and other countries build walls, and they are successful.

If we do not build a wall, we will continue to have people starve as they try to come in here inappropriately. We will continue to have bad people come across the border who commit crimes. We will continue to have people come across the border who are here for our generous welfare benefits.

This is something that didn't occur to me until I got down to the border and talked to Customs. They said that, when you look in people's wallets and you look in people's purses, they find food stamps—EBT cards—in those purses. In other words, people are coming here to get our welfare benefits.

It would be much better if we completed the wall and funneled people through the normal entry points so we could keep some of the criminal element out of the country, so we could keep people who are coming here just to take advantage of our generous medical systems—all with Federal dollars going into this that our Governor of California and mayor of New York are so eager to give away—so we can solve this crisis.

All it takes is somebody to be willing to pass a budget, a budget that is too free-spending otherwise, by the way. I don't like all the excessive spending in the budget, but every budget is a compromise, and we are willing to build the wall.

I hope, in the interim, that my colleagues who at least are pretending now to care about the Federal employees will bring a separate bill to the floor, which they can do at any time. A wonderful bill, H.R. 271, MO BROOKS, a great guy, bring that bill to the floor so we can pay the Coast Guard, we can pay the guys and gals working in the Federal prisons, and we can pay the TSA guys. So, Madam Speaker, even if you don't feel like spending anything on the wall today, at least they can get paid for the work they are doing.

Madam Speaker, you are crying crocodile tears if you do not cosponsor those bills and bring those bills to the floor but then claim that you have

sympathy for the Federal employees. We do not have to solve the other issues to get these people paid.

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

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 2019, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 2019

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

**COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 24, 2019.**

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 116th Congress for the Committee on Ways and Means for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Thursday, January 24, 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

A. GENERAL

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF HOUSE RULES

The rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Ways and Means and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a non-debatable motion of high privilege in the Committee.

Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the Committee.

The provisions of rule XI of the Rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

RULE 2. MEETING DATE AND QUORUMS

The regular meeting day of the Committee on Ways and Means shall be each Wednesday while the House is in session. However, the Committee shall not meet on the regularly scheduled meeting day if there is no business to be considered.

A majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum for business; provided however, that two Members shall constitute a quorum at any regularly scheduled hearing called for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence. In establishing a quorum for

purposes of a public hearing, every effort shall be made to secure the presence of at least one Member each from the majority and the minority.

The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet pursuant to the call of the Chair.

RULE 3. COMMITTEE BUDGET

For each Congress, the Chairman, in consultation with the Majority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee. After consultation with the Minority Members, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted by Minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision.

RULE 4. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Any Committee or Subcommittee print, document, or similar material prepared for public distribution shall either be approved by the Committee or Subcommittee prior to distribution and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority or additional views, or such document shall prominently display near the top of its cover the following: "Majority [or Minority] Staff Report," as appropriate.

The requirements of this rule shall apply only to the publication of policy-oriented, analytical documents, and not to the publication of public hearings, legislative documents, documents which are administrative in nature or reports which are required to be submitted to the Committee under public law. The appropriate characterization of a document subject to this rule shall be determined after consultation with the Minority.

RULE 5. OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff. Official travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full Committee for any Member or any Committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Member and any Committee staff member in connection with the attendance at hearings conducted by the Committee, its Subcommittees, or any other Committee or Subcommittee of the Congress on matters relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee, and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the official travel;
- (2) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of the Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman

and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the full Committee Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated above.

Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the full Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

RULE 6. AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE RECORDS AND PUBLICATIONS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of Rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 7. COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee members, other members of the House and the public. The ranking minority member may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee members, other members of the House, and the public.

B. SUBCOMMITTEES

RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEE RATIOS AND JURISDICTION

All matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means involving revenue measures, except those revenue measures referred to Subcommittees under paragraphs a, b, c, d, e or f shall be considered by the full Committee and not in Subcommittee. There shall be six standing Subcommittees as follows: a Subcommittee on Trade; a Subcommittee on Oversight; a Subcommittee on Health; a Subcommittee on Social Security; a Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support; and a Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on any Subcommittee of the Committee shall be consistent with the ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the full Committee.

(a) The Subcommittee on Trade shall consist of 18 Members, 11 of whom shall be Democrats and 7 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Trade shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to customs and customs administration including tariff and import fee structure, classification, valuation of and special rules applying to imports, and special tariff provisions and procedures which relate to customs operation affecting exports and imports; import trade matters, including import impact, industry relief from injurious imports, adjustment assistance and programs to encourage competitive responses to imports, unfair import practices including antidumping and countervailing duty provisions, and import policy which relates to dependence on foreign sources of supply; commodity agreements and reciprocal trade

agreements involving multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and implementation of agreements involving tariff and non-tariff trade barriers to and distortions of international trade; international rules, organizations and institutional aspects of international trade agreements; budget authorizations for the customs revenue functions of the Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Trade Representative; and special trade-related problems involving market access, competitive conditions of specific industries, export policy and promotion, access to materials in short supply, bilateral trade relations including trade with developing countries, operations of multinational corporations, and trade with non-market economies.

(b) The Subcommittee on Oversight shall consist of 11 Members, 7 of whom shall be Democrats and 4 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee's jurisdiction. Said oversight jurisdiction shall not be exclusive but shall be concurrent with that of the other Subcommittees. With respect to matters involving the Internal Revenue Code and other revenue issues, said concurrent jurisdiction shall be shared with the full Committee. Before undertaking any investigation or hearing, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall confer with the Chairman of the full Committee and the Chairman of any other Subcommittee having jurisdiction.

(c) The Subcommittee on Health shall consist of 18 Members, 11 of whom shall be Democrats and 7 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to programs providing payments (from any source) for health care, health delivery systems, or health research. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters that relate to the health care programs of the Social Security Act (including titles V, XI (Part B), XVIII, and XIX thereof) and, concurrent with the full Committee, tax credit and deduction provisions of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with health insurance premiums and health care costs.

(d) The Subcommittee on Social Security shall consist of 11 Members, 7 of whom shall be Democrats and 4 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal Old Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System, the Railroad Retirement System, and employment taxes and trust fund operations relating to those systems. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters involving title II of the Social Security Act and Chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Railroad Retirement Tax Act), as well as provisions in title VII and title XI of the Act relating to procedure and administration involving the Old Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System.

(e) The Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall consist of 11 Members, 7 of whom shall be Democrats and 4 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, including temporary assistance for

needy families, child care, child and family services, child support, foster care, adoption, supplemental security income, social services, home visiting, and eligibility of welfare recipients for food stamps. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall include bills and matters relating to titles I, IV, VI, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XX and related provisions of titles V, VII and XI of the Social Security Act.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall also include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, and the financing thereof, including the programs for extended and emergency benefits. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall also include all bills and matters pertaining to the programs of unemployment compensation under titles III, IX and XII of the Social Security Act, Chapters 23 and 23A of the Internal Revenue Code, and the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, and provisions relating thereto.

(f) The Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures shall consist of 15 Members, 9 of whom shall be Democrats and 6 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures shall consist of those revenue measures that, from time to time, shall be referred to it specifically by the Chairman of the full Committee.

RULE 9. COMMITTEE PANELS

Subject to clause 5(b)(2)(C) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Chairman may designate a select panel of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on matters of special national interest. Any such panel shall be subject to all Committee rules herein and shall not have legislative jurisdiction.

Any select panel designated under this rule shall continue in existence for six months after the date of the designation and may be reauthorized in the discretion of the Chair for subsequent six month terms.

RULE 10. EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may sit as ex-officio Members of all Subcommittees. They may be counted for purposes of assisting in the establishment of a quorum for a Subcommittee. However, their absence shall not count against the establishment of a quorum by the regular Members of the Subcommittee. Ex-officio Members shall neither vote in the Subcommittee nor be taken into consideration for the purposes of determining the ratio of the Subcommittee.

RULE 11. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS

Insofar as practicable, meetings of the full Committee and its Subcommittees shall not conflict. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman of the full Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen with a view towards avoiding, wherever possible, simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 12. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

Except for bills or measures retained by the Chairman of the full Committee for full Committee consideration, every bill or other measure referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman of the full Committee to the appropriate Subcommittee in a timely manner.

No measure reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless it has been presented to all Members

of the full Committee at least two legislative days prior to the full Committee's meeting, together with a comparison with present law, a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, a section-by-section justification, and a draft statement of the budget effects of the measure that is consistent with the requirements for reported measures under clause 3(d)(1) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 13. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman of the full Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those Committee Members as the Chairman may designate. In making recommendations of Minority Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

C. HEARINGS

RULE 13. WITNESSES

In order to assure the most productive use of the limited time available to question hearing witnesses, a witness who is scheduled to appear before the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee at least 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of their proposed testimony. In addition, all witnesses shall comply with formatting requirements as specified by the Committee and the Rules of the House. Failure to comply with the 48-hour rule may result in a witness being denied the opportunity to testify in person. Failure to comply with the formatting requirements may result in a witness' statement being rejected for inclusion in the published hearing record. In addition to the requirements of clause 2(g)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House regarding information required of public witnesses, a witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of their position and shall provide sufficient copies of their written statement to the Clerk for distribution to Members, staff and news media.

A witness appearing at a public hearing, or submitting a statement for the record of a public hearing, or submitting written comments in response to a published request for comments by the Committee must include in their statement or submission, a list of all clients, persons or organizations on whose behalf the witness appears. Oral testimony and statements for the record, or written comments in response to a request for comments by the Committee, will be accepted only from citizens of the United States or corporations or associations organized under the laws of one of the 50 States of the United States or the District of Columbia, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the full Committee or Subcommittee involved. Written statements from noncitizens may be considered for acceptance in the record if transmitted to the Committee in writing by Members of Congress.

RULE 14. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

Committee Members may question witnesses only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. All Members shall be limited to five minutes on the initial round of questioning. In questioning witnesses under the five minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall be recognized first, after which Members who are in attendance at the beginning of a hearing will be recognized in the order of their seniority on the Committee. Other Members shall be recognized in the order of their appearance at the hearing. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chairman may take into consideration the ratio

of Majority Members to Minority Members and the number of Majority and Minority Members present and shall apportion the recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage Members of the Majority.

RULE 15. SUBPOENA POWER

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 16. RECORDS OF HEARINGS

An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all testimony taken at a public hearing. The staff shall transmit to a witness the transcript of his or her testimony for correction and immediate return to the Committee offices. Only changes in the interest of clarity, accuracy and corrections in transcribing errors will be permitted. Changes that substantially alter the actual testimony will not be permitted. Members shall have the opportunity to correct their own remarks before publication. The Chairman of the full Committee may order the printing of a hearing without the corrections of a witness or Member if he determines that a reasonable time has been afforded to make corrections and that further delay would impede the consideration of the legislation or other measure that is the subject of the hearing.

RULE 17. BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS

The provisions of clause 4(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives are specifically made a part of these rules by reference. In addition, the following policy shall apply to media coverage of any meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee:

(1) An appropriate area of the Committee's hearing room will be designated for members of the media and their equipment.

(2) No interviews will be allowed in the Committee room while the Committee is in session. Individual interviews must take place before the gavel falls for the convening of a meeting or after the gavel falls for adjournment.

(3) Day-to-day notification of the next day's electronic coverage shall be provided by the media to the Chairman of the full Committee through an appropriate designee.

(4) Still photography during a Committee meeting will not be permitted to disrupt the proceedings or block the vision of Committee Members or witnesses.

(5) Further conditions may be specified by the Chairman.

D. MARKUPS

RULE 18. PREVIOUS QUESTION

The Chairman shall not recognize a Member for the purpose of moving the previous question unless the Member has first advised the Chair and the Committee that this is the purpose for which recognition is being sought.

RULE 19. POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. In exercising postponement authority the Chairman shall take reasonable steps to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 20. MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE

The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules

of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE 21. OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF MARKUPS AND OTHER COMMITTEE MEETINGS

An official stenographic transcript shall be kept accurately reflecting all markups and other official meetings of the full Committee and the Subcommittees, whether they be open or closed to the public. This official transcript, marked as "uncorrected," shall be available for inspection by the public (except for meetings closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House), by Members of the House, or by Members of the Committee together with their staffs, during normal business hours in the full Committee or Subcommittee office under such controls as the Chairman of the full Committee deems necessary.

The Chairman may provide a Member of the Committee with electronic access to an unofficial transcript of an open markup or other open official meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee upon written request by the Member to the Chairman, but the Member shall not cause such electronic unofficial transcript to be published or otherwise made publically available.

If (1) in executing technical and conforming changes, the Office of the House Legislative Counsel or (2) in the preparation of a Committee report, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation determines (in consultation with appropriate majority and minority committee staff) that it is necessary to review the official transcript of a markup, such transcript may be released upon the signature and to the custody of an appropriate committee staff person. Such transcript shall be returned immediately after its review in the drafting session.

The official transcript of a markup or Committee meeting other than a public hearing shall not be published or distributed to the public in any way except by a majority vote of the Committee. Before any public release of the uncorrected transcript, Members must be given a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks. In instances in which a stenographic transcript is kept of a conference committee proceeding, all of the requirements of this rule shall likewise be observed.

E. STAFF

RULE 22. SUPERVISION OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman of the full Committee except as provided in clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives concerning Committee expenses and staff.

Pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the full Committee, from the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions, shall ensure that each Subcommittee receives sufficient staff to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on January 18, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 251. An act to extend by 15 months the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, further reported that on January 23, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 430. To extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and related programs through June 30, 2019.

H.R. 259. To extend the Medicaid Money Follows the Person Rebalancing demonstration, to extend protection for Medicaid recipients of home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 25, 2019, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV,

58. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, transmitting reports on amounts previously paid with public funds in connection with violations of Sections 201(a) or 207 of the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to Public Law 115-397, Sec. 201(b)(1), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

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. McCAUL (for himself and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 739. A bill to support United States international cyber diplomacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand school choice opportunities for children of active duty members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BARR, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BUCK, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. COLE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 741. A bill to require the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies to take risk profiles and business models of institutions into account when taking regulatory actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 742. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to establish January 31 of each year as the Federal framework closing

date for the duck hunting season and to establish special duck hunting days for youths, veterans, and active military personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 743. A bill to establish a Commission on Securing our Nation's Children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. KATKO (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 744. A bill to provide States with funding to establish new tools to prevent suicide and violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for reform in the operations of the Office of Government Ethics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to apply the ban on contributions and expenditures by foreign nationals under such Act to foreign-controlled, foreign-influenced, and foreign-owned domestic corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 747. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct and support research on the efficacy and safety of medicinal cannabis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 748. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. JONES, and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 749. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to deliver notice of the denial of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary by certified mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 750. A bill to provide the payment of salaries to Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia excepted from furlough during a lapse in appropriations during fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 751. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the

Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 752. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require the maintenance of databases on awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 753. A bill to promote international exchanges on best election practices, cultivate more secure democratic institutions around the world, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 754. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make residents of Puerto Rico eligible for the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 755. A bill to authorize, direct, expedite, and facilitate a land exchange in Bullhead City, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 756. A bill to provide for the unencumbering of title to non-Federal land owned by Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida, for purposes of economic development by conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest to the University; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act for purposes of making claims under such Act based on exposure to atmospheric nuclear testing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 758. A bill to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that maintain a customer account or customer transaction at the request of a Federal or State law enforcement agency; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. VELA, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GIBBS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 759. A bill to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 760. A bill to permit Federal employees to obtain employment outside the Federal Government during a Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. DEMINGS,

Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 761. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen prevention and response measures for hate crimes on college campuses by establishing robust accountability measures, providing needs-based grants, and amending the Clery Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 762. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for the dissemination of information regarding available Federal programs relating to energy efficiency projects for schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 763. A bill to create a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the American people in order to encourage market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, 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. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COOK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 764. A bill to authorize the President to take certain actions relating to reciprocal trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 765. A bill to prohibit congressional recesses until Congress adopts a concurrent resolution on the budget that results in a balanced Federal budget by the last fiscal year covered by such resolution, to establish a 5-year ban on individuals appointed to Executive Schedule positions and Members of Congress engaging in lobbying activities at the Federal level, to provide for the termination of further retirement coverage for Members of Congress under the Federal Employees' Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, Oversight and Reform, and 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.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 766. A bill to allow penalty-free distributions from retirement accounts in the case of Federal employees and certain Federal contractors impacted by the Federal Government shutdown; to the Committee on

Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 767. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 180 West Main Street in Abingdon, Virginia, as the "H. Emory Widener, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 768. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit the provision of funds under such title to institutions of higher education that violate the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 769. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a board to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to counterterrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 770. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make student loans dischargeable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 771. A bill to distribute Federal funds for elementary and secondary education in the form of vouchers for eligible students and to repeal a certain rule relating to nutrition standards in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 772. A bill to require the country of origin of certain special immigrant religious workers to extend reciprocal immigration treatment to nationals of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 773. A bill to terminate the EB-5 program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 774. A bill to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 775. A bill to provide that silencers be treated the same as firearms accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 777. A bill to reauthorize programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 778. A bill to expand school choice in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COLE, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 779. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. COX of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 780. A bill to provide reimbursement to certain Federal employees for childcare expenses during the lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER (for himself and Mr. HURD of Texas):

H.R. 781. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to provide a deferment for certain student loans of Federal employees subject to a lapse in discretionary appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 782. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 1.9 percent, to provide a hardship bonus for Federal employees affected by the Government shutdown beginning on December 22, 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 783. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to expand the scope of individuals and activities which are subject to the requirements of such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. PERRY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COLE, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JONES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. KELLY

of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YOHO, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BARR, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLORES, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. AMASH, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BUDD, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. ROY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 784. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop and publish an all-of-the-above quadrennial Federal onshore energy production strategy to meet domestic energy needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 786. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require that a portion of revenues from new Federal mineral and geothermal leases be paid to States for use to supplement the education of students in kindergarten through grade 12 and public support of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. WALKER (for himself, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 787. A bill to amend the SOAR Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida (for himself, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. JONES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 788. A bill to amend and enhance the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to improve the conservation of sharks; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 789. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit prescription drug plan sponsors and MA-PD organizations under the Medicare program from retroactively reducing payment on clean claims

submitted by pharmacies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself and Mr. COHEN):

H.J. Res. 33. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures with respect to Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. COLE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the number of persons in each State who are citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JONES, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all direct and indirect subsidies that benefit the production or export of sugar by all major sugar producing and consuming countries should be eliminated; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 73. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 74. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. BASS, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 75. A resolution strongly condemning the January 2019 terrorist attack on the 14 Riverside Complex in Nairobi, Kenya, offering condolences to the family and friends of the victims, and reaffirming solidarity with the people of Kenya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H. Res. 76. A resolution expressing support for the designation of a "Women's Health Research Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. MCCAUL:

H.R. 739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: "The Congress shall have power . . . To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Executive 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. UPTON:

H.R. 750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; [and . . .]

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. GOSAR:

H.R. 755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause). Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one "without limitation" *Kleppe v New Mexico*, 426 U.S. 529, 542-543 (1976) ("And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.") The transfers codified by this legislation are thus constitutional.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause). Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one "without limitation" *Kleppe v New Mexico*, 426 U.S. 529, 542-543 (1976) ("And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.") The conveyance codified by this legislation is thus constitutional.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (Spending Clause): "The Congress shall have the power

to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense . . ." The United States has incurred legal liability for which it has waived its sovereign immunity for illnesses and deaths associated with its Nuclear Weapons testing programs during the 1950s and 1960s. This bill is grounded in scientific principles, represents an intent to apologize and offer compassionate compensation to an expanded list of individuals who were not included in the 1990 Act but who, nonetheless, deserve restitution.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

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By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 767.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 768.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 769.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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. KATKO:

H.R. 770.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The “Power of the Purse” as defined in Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution. “No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.”

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

2nd Amendment of the US Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States;

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17:

“To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States”

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article. 1., Section. 1. of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under the Commerce Clause in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution and under the Constitution's grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.J. Res. 33.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio:

H.J. Res. 34.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 2: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states . . . The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 8: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 20: Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HUDSON, and Ms. FOX of North Carolina.

H.R. 24: Mr. EMMER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 25: Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H.R. 26: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 35: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 36: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAMB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. PORTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 38: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 94: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 95: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BOST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. BYRNE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 141: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 155: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 205: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 211: Mr. MCADAMS and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 236: Mr. BERGMAN and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 262: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 263: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. REED, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 270: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 276: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 280: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. BASS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 295: Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H.R. 296: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 299: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 301: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 309: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 367: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COOPER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 371: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 372: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 396: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 397: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 435: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SOTO, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DEAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. SIRE.

H.R. 444: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NOR-
TON, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 445: Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY,
and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 446: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 487: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and
Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 510: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr.
COMER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. RYAN, Mr.
MOOLENAAR, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr.
TURNER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. KELLY of Illi-
nois, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and
Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 516: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 526: Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 535: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 540: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire,
Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr.
NEWHOUSE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. CASTOR
of Florida.

H.R. 545: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOV-
ERN, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 546: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr.
NORMAN.

H.R. 549: Mr. HASTINGS and Miss GONZÁLEZ-
COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 553: Mr. RUSH, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr.
DUNN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STIVERS,
Mr. KIND, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr.
SOTO, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 554: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 557: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. CASTRO of
Texas.

H.R. 562: Mr. HURD of Texas and Mr. STIV-
ERS.

H.R. 563: Mr. KILMER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr.
JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. MURPHY,
and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 587: Mr. COOPER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART,
Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. KUSTER of
New Hampshire, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr.
CICILLINE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COHEN, Mr.
CARBAJAL, Ms. MENG, Mr. COLLINS of New
York, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 600: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 615: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 624: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 628: Mr. MAST, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr.
FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 635: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 636: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 638: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 646: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. RUIZ, Mr.
PETERS, and Mr. NUNES.

H.R. 647: Mr. LONG, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio,
Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. LATTA,
Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-
ESTER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr.
LUJÁN, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 657: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr.
SARBANES, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 663: Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 671: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 673: Mr. CRIST, Mr. ROSE of New York,
Ms. NORTON, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 674: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs.
CRAIG, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsyl-
vania, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms.
SPEIER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr.
RUIZ, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 677: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 678: Miss RICE of New York, Mr.
HORSFORD, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 681: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 682: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 693: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. TITUS, Mrs.
TORRES of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr.
QUIGLEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SEAN
PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr.
MOULTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MAST, Mr. RUIZ,
Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. MENG, Mr.
POCAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. BROWNLEY of Cali-
fornia, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr.
RYAN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. JONES, Ms.
GABBARD, Mr. HECK, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr.
ESPAILLAT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. YAR-
MUTH, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. LEE of California,
Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FITZPATRICK,
Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WILD, Mr. TED LIEU of
California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr.
GRIJALVA.

H.R. 705: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mrs.
BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr.
COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 708: Mr. BUDD and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of
Tennessee.

H.R. 714: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BABIN, and
Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 719: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 720: Mrs. LURIA and Mrs. WATSON
COLEMAN.

H.R. 725: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 732: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LEWIS, and
Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 736: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. WILSON of
Florida.

H.R. 737: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr.
MOULTON, Ms. BASS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr.
DEUTCH, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. CLARKE of New
York, Mr. BERA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr.
MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr.
COHEN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr.
GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr.
SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms.
LEE of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BEYER, Mr.
GALLEGO, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr.
GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and
Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. SPANO and Mr. JOYCE of
Pennsylvania.

H. Con. Res. 5: Ms. NORTON.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and
Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 23: Mr. BRINDISI.

H. Res. 33: Ms. DEAN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK
MALONEY of New York, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr.
VEASEY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr.
HARDER of California.

H. Res. 45: Mr. COSTA, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr.
CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GON-
ZALEZ of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsyl-
vania, Mr. COMER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr.
BRADY, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H. Res. 49: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr.
GROTHMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and
Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H. Res. 58: Mr. SIRES, Mr. HIMES, Mr.
CARBAJAL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr.
GARAMENDI, and Ms. PINGREE.

H. Res. 71: Mr. TRONE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and
Ms. SCANLON.