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No. 23

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 6, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BENNIE G. THOMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

RESPONSE TO THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

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

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to yesterday's address by the President to this body.

The guests the President invited represented America's finest hours and most compelling stories. They serve as a reminder of a history much larger than any individual among us and as an invitation to recommit to our values and promises to our people.

But last night, the President chose to invoke a national unity that he has made every effort to fray. It has been his cynical and sinister political strategy to divide our country and burn bridges among us.

The State of the Union is a platform for the President to inject urgency into the problems the country faces. As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am encouraged that he has indicated he will sign bipartisan infrastructure legislation, and I am prepared to work with all Members to do so serving our country and communities.

The President also raised the specter of declaring a national emergency to build a monument to his ego, but the real national emergency is the looming climate crisis. As seas rise, fires burn, and the weather becomes more extreme, the people of Orange County and across our country are already suffering its effects, and action from the executive branch can no longer wait—let alone denial of climate change altogether.

He warned us not to cross him, to abandon our constitutional duty to exercise oversight and shine a light on the practices of the executive branch. Congress will not be intimidated.

We should not wait for nor should we expect the President to lead an agenda for the people, but this Congress can move forward with a seriousness befitting the problems of our time and work with one another regardless of party to improve the lives of the people who trusted us to represent them.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMP'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last night we heard a tre-

mendous State of the Union Address from President Trump that expressed confidence and hope for the future of this great Nation.

Our economy is growing. Thanks in part to historic tax reform, there are currently more than 7 million job openings. This truly is the land of opportunity. We must continue to support smart policies that will expand opportunities for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with President Trump: Together, we can break decades of political stalemate and choose greatness over gridlock. We can work together for the common good to improve our outdated infrastructure; to protect American workers; to provide a check against the high cost of healthcare, prescription drugs; to secure our borders; and, yes, to fix our broken immigration system.

As a nation, we have a right to secure our borders. As President Trump stated, tolerance for illegal immigration is not compassionate; it is cruel. Smugglers use migrant women and children to exploit our laws and to gain access to our country.

Congress must act to address these issues that have plagued our country for far too long because it is clear that America is stronger when we work together.

We saw incredible moments of unity last night. One that stands out for me is when Republicans and Democrats in this Chamber sang "Happy Birthday" to Holocaust survivor, Judah Samet. Mr. Samet narrowly avoided the mass killing at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh. Last night, he turned 81 years old. Mr. Speaker, I have witnessed many State of the Union Addresses, but that is a moment I will truly never forget.

The President and First Lady had many distinguished guests in addition to Mr. Samet, including another Pennsylvania resident, Pittsburgh Police Officer Timothy Matson.

□ 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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Officer Matson raced into the Tree of Life synagogue and was shot seven times as he chased down the shooter. Officer Matson has undergone 12 surgeries. I understand he has more in the future, but he made the trip to Washington to be in the gallery last night.

We are proud of the bravery and heroism of both Officer Matson and Mr. Samet. It was an honor to have them in the Chamber last night.

The President and First Lady also welcomed a World War II and D-day veteran; the first man to step on the Moon; a childhood cancer survivor; former prisoners who, thanks to criminal justice reform, have their lives back; and many other special guests.

The State of the Union is both a time to reflect and look to the future, and this administration has achieved record-setting accomplishments. The policies being put forth truly are lifting up all Americans and setting a foundation to build a safe, strong, and proud America:

We have worked to combat the opioid crisis; we have provided relief from burdensome regulations; we have given our military the resources it needs to be successful; and we can continue to work towards solving the very serious problems facing this Nation.

Now, I thank President Trump for outlining his vision for the path forward, and I look forward to working together to overcome some of our greatest challenges. I know we can do it because it is the American way.

STATE OF THE UNION CELEBRATED WHAT IS GREAT ABOUT AMERICA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last night, in this very Chamber, we heard a lot about what has made America the strong country it is: the ideals, the founding ideals, and the strength of which, when the people are able to put their will, their way behind it, has made us the greatest country in the world.

What the President outlined were many important things. We have to keep coming back to the situation at our border.

Now, interestingly, polls taken last night by CBS and CNN—not the bastions of conservatism or the supporters of President Trump that you would expect—both of these polls, the people's voice across this country added up to 76 percent somewhat support or strongly support the measures the President had talked about in securing our border.

We can get into the semantics, if you want to call it a wall or call it a fence, whatever it is. "A strong fence makes for good neighbors"—an old cowboy saying.

The President laid out a plan that he wants to work with this Congress to

get to a resolution on that, not an executive order. But in the time since we came up with this temporary solution here for 3 weeks, the negotiations from that side of the aisle have been zip.

Is that what people see as this Chamber, that this process is supposed to be? No. They want us at the table coming up with solutions.

The President has reached out with an olive branch, saying: We will give you 3 more weeks on this. Let's get the government reopened and get a solution on this.

Instead, gridlock.

What the President talked about was greatness instead of gridlock. That is what this Nation is about. That is what we need.

Instead, we hear around here that the crisis isn't something at our border, isn't something with the immigration problem we have. We hear about climate change. Climate change, climate change—a manufactured problem, a manufactured crisis.

Indeed, the United States is leading the way of all the westernized countries, all the industrialized countries, of lowering its CO₂ numbers, leading the way by things we are already doing and innovating. Yet that is the first thing, that the religion of climate change can be tapped around here to stop the progress we have when we can make more progress by being a thriving, strong economy. The crisis isn't that. It would be much more so our crushing national debt and our border situation.

If we don't provide for our own security as a nation, then we don't really have much. So let's solve these issues. As we prosper, as we do better, we can even improve more on doing things environmentally more strongly.

I come from northern California, where the climate has been pretty tough with the drought. The climate is pretty tough where our forest burns around us and amongst us, like in the town of Paradise, the town of Redding, and other areas of the district that are so negatively affected by that.

The crisis doesn't lie in the religion of climate change. The crisis lies in us doing whatever we can to protect our citizens at the border, from the crushing national debt, and from the threatened export of our jobs that we should be employing our own people here.

Mr. Speaker, there is room for a lot of optimism. We heard that message of optimism last night from the President, again, right in this Chamber, when he mentioned our great heroes from World War II who were here last night and one of the people he liberated from those camps where the Germans held the Jewish people and executed so many of them and abused so many more.

What a great story of optimism and what America is about, liberating and preserving freedom in this country and around the world, and one of the highlights in my time here in this U.S. House of Representatives to see those

people come together so many years later and celebrating what is great about America and how it exports that freedom and opportunity to the rest of the world.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 12 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff, U.S. Navy Chaplain, Retired, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we the people stand before You, some in prayer, all in need.

Armed with our Founders' prayers and dreams: more perfect Union—less divided; liberty and justice—for us and our posterity.

We the people don't give up. Neither should our leaders.

Let our Nation never slumber: no closings, fits and starts; no honest pay denied for honest work; no time out from efforts to improve our lives, achieve our dreams.

On this day—1971—Alan Shepard hit two golf balls on the Moon: first human swings beyond the confines of the Earth.

At our best, fair play defines our work with some room for playfulness. We pursue, achieve extraordinary dreams with humor, joy—a touch of grace.

Reignite that joy and grace, we pray; make no room for hate or threats, or closing shop. Reignite our dreams, as we—our better angels—reunite for progress toward more perfect times.

And may we say, amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire 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.

WELCOMING RABBI ARNOLD E. RESNICOFF

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff who led us in the opening prayer today.

Rabbi Resnicoff is an American conservative rabbi who served as a military officer and military chaplain. He served in Vietnam and in Europe before attending rabbinical school, and then went on to serve as a U.S. Navy chaplain for almost 5 years. He promoted the creation of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and delivered the closing prayer in its 1982 dedication.

In 1984, President Ronald Reagan spoke on his eyewitness account of the 1983 Beirut barracks bombing.

After retiring from the military, the rabbi served as the National Director of Interreligious Affairs for the American Jewish Community and then special assistant to the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, serving at the equivalent military range of brigadier general.

Across his career, he received several awards including: the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Department of the Air Force Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service, and the Chapel of Four Chaplains Hall of Heroes Gold Medallion.

He has always been a spiritual inspiration, and now inspires me to Google how far the golf balls were hit on the Moon.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to welcome Rabbi Resnicoff to the House of Representatives today, and personally thank him for his leadership and for offering the opening prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PASS AN AGENDA THAT IS FOR
THE PEOPLE

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

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, last night, the President came to the floor here and highlighted important issues like the need to fix our aging infrastructure and lower the cost of prescription drugs.

These are issues that I know I and many of my colleagues are ready to work with the President on. However, the President does have some history of saying things and then not necessarily following through.

In fact, last State of the Union, the President promised a \$1.5 trillion infra-

structure plan, but the next month, released an inadequate proposal that put nearly all the burden on States and local governments to fund those necessary repairs.

In October of 2016, then-candidate Trump promised in Michigan that not one plant would close on his watch. But this year we saw General Motors slash 14,000 jobs in North America, including in my district. And while the President has promised to protect public health, we have seen his own administration refuse to act on important drinking water and health protections.

Throughout his calls to fix the broken immigration system, he continues to govern by tweet, chant, and manufactured crises. The President has to rise for the occasion. We have an agenda that is for the people, and I look forward to working with my colleagues across the aisle to enact it.

BORN ALIVE ABORTION
SURVIVORS PROTECTION

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of babies who survive abortions and are born alive.

The Constitution clearly states that all persons born in this country are entitled to life, liberty, and equal protection under the law.

Our Founding Fathers did not put age limits on who is entitled to life, but over the past month, I have been astounded and horrified to watch radical legislators upend the Constitution and argue that babies who survive abortions should not be given the same level of medical care that all other newborn babies receive.

New York legislators repealed a law mandating medical care for any baby born alive during an abortion. A law proposed in Virginia would allow abortions up to the very moment of full delivery.

Congress must act to protect those who cannot protect themselves. This week, I introduced the Born Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, H.R. 962, which merely ensures that babies who survive abortions receive immediate lifesaving care, which is very simple. We choose life or we choose death.

FREE PETER BIAR AJAK FROM
SOUTH SUDAN

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about Peter Biar Ajak, a husband, father, and renowned peace activist unlawfully detained in South Sudan.

In July of 2018, Peter was arrested by South Sudan security forces. He has

been held without charge or trial ever since, and has frequently been denied access to his family, counsel, medical care, and adequate food.

Peter was one of Sudan's Lost Boys who resettled to Philadelphia and attended La Salle University where I taught for 10 years. I knew Peter as a brilliant student and leader. He later went on to Harvard and Cambridge.

He is a dedicated peace activist, who cofounded South Sudan Young Leaders Forum. In his work, he has criticized South Sudan's leaders for failing to secure permanent peace for their people.

Incredibly, Peter is now under investigation for crimes, including treason and terrorism. If charged and convicted, Peter could be sentenced to death. In reality, he is being persecuted for speech. I call on President Kiir to release Peter and all political prisoners in South Sudan.

RECOGNIZING OMAHA PUBLIC
SCHOOLS FOUNDATION AND DI-
RECTOR TOBA COHEN-DUNNING

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

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Omaha Public Schools Foundation and its director, Toba Cohen-Dunning for their commitment to the children attending Omaha Public Schools.

The Foundation was established in 1984 with \$1,555, gifted by teachers and staff. It is now a multimillion-dollar foundation serving the students and teachers in Nebraska's largest school district.

Last November, the Foundation was recognized with the Investor in America Award by the Partners for Livable Communities which acknowledges groups and individuals who use creative public and private partnerships to create more opportunities for livable communities.

As director of the Foundation, Toba directs a unique model of social entrepreneurship that invests the revenues from early childhood education and childhood programs to scholarships for high school seniors, teacher innovation and classroom grants, and community partnership projects.

Madam Speaker, I offer my congratulations to Ms. Cohen-Dunning and the staff of the Foundation for their commitment to our children.

HONORING CHILDREN'S
HEALTHCARE OF ATLANTA FOR
THEIR WORK FIGHTING SICKLE
CELL ANEMIA DISEASE

(Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Children's Healthcare of Atlanta for their extraordinary work in fighting sickle cell anemia disease, and providing comprehensive medical care for thousands of our children in Georgia.

Children's Healthcare of Atlanta is the home of this Nation's largest pediatric sickle cell disease program with more than 1,800 children and teens. Georgia is home to over 8,000 people who have sickle cell disease, one of the Nation's most impacted populations.

On this Thursday, February 7, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta will be hosting a briefing at 1 p.m. right here in the Capitol in room HVC-201 to discuss innovations in sickle cell disease treatment.

Madam Speaker, more than 100,000 Americans have and suffer from sickle cell disease. It is a painful, genetic blood disorder that prevents the children from getting air. It is debilitating.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we stand proudly and support the Children's Healthcare of Atlanta.

INVEST IN MEANINGFUL PHYSICAL BARRIERS AT OUR BORDER

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, Border Patrol agents recently made the largest fentanyl bust in the agency's history. A suspect attempted to cross our southern border with nearly 400 pounds of meth and enough fentanyl to kill 57 million Americans.

Montana faces a meth epidemic that is tearing our families apart. We must secure the border to cut off the meth supply that cartels push through the ports of entry and across our porous borders.

Securing the border with a physical barrier enjoys bipartisan support. More than 60 Democrats in the House and the Senate have claimed a physical barrier should be part of the solution.

Both U.S. Senators from Montana have voted for physical barriers. Yet, despite bipartisan support for a physical barrier, the Speaker recently declared there is not going to be any money for a wall.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members of the border security conference committee to listen to lawmakers from both parties and invest in meaningful physical barriers at our southern border.

REVERSE TRANSGENDER MILITARY BAN

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I welcomed a transgender veteran from New Hampshire named Tavion as my guest to the State of the Union. I am proud to say that he was warmly received here in the people's House.

Tavion didn't give a big speech last night but he still delivered a powerful message. His story and exemplary service stand as a direct rebuttal to the

false claims and flimsy logic used to justify the Trump administration's ban on transgender military service.

By politicizing our military and marginalizing patriot servicemembers, this unjust policy is weakening America's Armed Forces. Any American who is prepared to risk life and limb in defense of our Nation deserves our undying respect.

In spite of our political differences, my sincere hope is that members of both parties can come together to support our men and women in uniform, regardless of gender identity.

Madam Speaker, the American people sent us to Washington to stand up for our constituents and our values. We can live up to that responsibility by reversing the transgender military service ban and honoring brave trans vets like Tavion.

□ 1215

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING THE 116TH CONGRESS

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

FEBRUARY 6, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STENY H. HOYER, the Honorable JAMES E. CLYBURN, the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, the Honorable ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, the Honorable ELLIAH E. CUMMINGS, the Honorable DORIS O. MATSUI, the Honorable JOHN P. SARBANES, the Honorable GERALD E. CONNOLLY, the Honorable DONALD S. BEYER, JR., the Honorable ANTHONY G. BROWN, the Honorable A. DONALD MCEACHIN, and the Honorable JAMIE RASKIN to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 5, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 5, 2019, at 5:17 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment S. 49.

With best wishes, I am.

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 6, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 6, 2019, at 11:11 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 439.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

PACIFIC NORTHWEST EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2019

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 876

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019".

(b) CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE DEFINED.—In this Act, the term "Cascadia Subduction Zone" means the landward-dipping fault that is approximately 684 miles long, separates the Juan de Fuca and North America plates, and stretches along a portion of the western coast of the United States beginning off Cape Mendocino, California, along the State of Oregon, the State of Washington, to Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

SEC. 2. EARTHQUAKE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE.

(a) PLAN FOR PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall—

(A) develop a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone; and

(B) identify the funds necessary for implementation of the plan.

(2) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a copy of the plan.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that summarizes the actions taken to implement the plan.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) **EARTHQUAKE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM.**—The term “earthquake early warning system” includes—

(A) improvements to regional and geodetic networks that support building a capability for an earthquake early warning system; and

(B) seismometers, Global Positioning System receivers, and associated infrastructure.

SEC. 3. EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI TASK FORCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish an Earthquake and Tsunami Task Force for the purpose of developing a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how the Nation should prepare and plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(b) **TASK FORCE.**—

(1) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The membership of the Task Force shall include a cross section of subject matter experts representing the following:

(A) Relevant Federal agencies.

(B) The States of Oregon, Washington, and California.

(C) Indian tribes, local governments, and private sector representatives that may be impacted by a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(D) Universities, academia, and research institutions with expertise in topics relevant to the work of the Task Force.

(2) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Administrator (or the Administrator’s designee) shall serve as the chairperson of the Task Force.

(3) **DETAILED EMPLOYEES.**—Members of the Task Force may detail employees to assist the Administrator (or the Administrator’s designee) in fulfilling the responsibilities of the Task Force.

(c) **COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.**—

(1) **STRATEGY.**—The comprehensive strategy to be developed under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(A) A description of how Federal agencies will coordinate to develop the ability to prepare and plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to the impacts of a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(B) A strategy to ensure collaboration between the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, the Coast Guard, the Corps of Engineers, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate, for purposes of—

(i) completing a needs assessment of Federal facilities in need of hardening for a covered event; and

(ii) developing a strategic plan to mitigate and retrofit Federal, State, tribal, and local critical assets for freight, energy, and transit purposes to withstand a covered event and to help save lives during and immediately after a covered event.

(C) A strategy—

(i) to assist State, tribal, and local governments in developing and implementing a coordinated and comprehensive plan to prioritize Federal, State, tribal, local, and private investments and activities to develop the ability to prepare and plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to the impacts of a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone; and

(ii) to link any existing statewide mitigation plan with such a coordinated and comprehensive plan.

(D) With respect to the strategy described in subparagraph (C), an examination of the feasibility of the public sector, the private sector, and individuals to acquire earthquake insurance.

(E) An identification of funding opportunities to implement the comprehensive strategy and any recommendations made by the Task Force, including—

(i) existing funding opportunities across Federal agencies and other sources; and

(ii) potential new funding opportunities.

(F) An identification of barriers to obtaining funding for the implementation of the comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how to remove the barriers.

(G) A strategy for appropriate Federal agencies to collaborate with and assist State, tribal, and local governments in developing recommendations for cost-effective mitigation alternatives for aging State, tribal, and locally owned critical infrastructure.

(H) A strategy for assisting State, tribal, and local governments in developing a recovery plan prior to a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone that addresses how State, tribal, and local governments may want to rebuild after the event.

(I) An identification of the steps taken to date to develop an onshore and offshore earthquake early warning system and a description of the purpose and scope of such a system.

(J) An evaluation of the types of offshore earthquake early warning systems and recommendations and a cost estimate for an earthquake early warning system appropriate for the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(K) Recommendations on how an earthquake early warning system should operate, including whether and how the system should interface with the private sector.

(L) A description of appropriate roles and responsibilities for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, including who should operate and maintain an earthquake early warning system, the cost of the system, and possible funding sources for the system.

(M) A plan on how to integrate an earthquake early warning system into existing and new public alert warning systems and technologies, including mobile systems.

(2) **USE OF EXISTING PLANS.**—In developing the comprehensive strategy, the Task Force may use existing plans, studies, and other resources.

(d) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The recommendations to be developed by the Task Force under subsection (a) shall include recommendations on—

(1) potential administrative or legislative changes required to implement the comprehensive strategy;

(2) the funding required to implement the comprehensive strategy and the recommendations; and

(3) the order of priority for implementation of the comprehensive strategy.

(e) **NATIONAL ACADEMIES.**—

(1) **COLLABORATION.**—The Task Force shall work simultaneously and collaboratively with the National Academies.

(2) **AGREEMENT.**—The Task Force shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies under which the National Acad-

emies shall develop recommendations for a Federal research strategy to advance scientific understanding of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and resulting tsunami preparedness, including the following:

(A) Geologic conditions, ground motions, and tsunami hazards.

(B) Implications of an effective automated early warning system.

(C) Effects of mega-earthquake and tsunami events on the built and natural environment.

(D) Social and behavioral factors for effective disaster preparedness and response.

(E) Cost-effective mitigation alternatives for legacy and aging infrastructure.

(F) Strategic planning for freight, energy, and transit network robustness.

(G) Tools that help communities invest their resources for the greatest benefit.

(H) Any other topics identified as necessary by the Task Force or the National Academies.

(f) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report of the Task Force that includes the following:

(1) The comprehensive strategy to be developed under subsection (a).

(2) The recommendations to be developed under subsections (a), (d), and (e).

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) **COVERED EVENT.**—The term “covered event” means an earthquake, tsunami, or combined earthquake and tsunami event.

(3) **TASK FORCE.**—The term “Task Force” means the Federal interagency task force to be established under subsection (a).

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. **DEFAZIO**) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. **MITCHELL**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **DEFAZIO**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 876, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **DEFAZIO**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this overdue action by the Federal Government, the Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, as amended.

Next month will mark the eighth anniversary of the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Tohoku, Japan. Japanese officials estimate the event caused 100,000 buildings to totally collapse, 270,000 buildings to half collapse, and partially damaged almost 750,000 buildings.

Fifteen thousand people died. Most of the deaths were caused by the resulting

tsunami and not the earthquake because Japan has an early warning system for earthquakes, and it worked. It sent alarms and text messages warning citizens to take cover and likely prevented many deaths and injuries.

Within 15 seconds to 1 minute of warning, depending on location, the earthquake warning system alerted Japan's high-speed rail system to stop trains, reducing deaths and injuries; production lines had time to cease operations; and property damage economic losses were way less than would have been otherwise.

I went with then-Chairman Denham over to observe their system and discuss what they are doing now. Now what they are doing is they realize that most of the people died because they did not have ocean sensors, and they underestimated the height of the tsunami. They told people to take shelter in places 10 to 12 feet above wave level. The waves were much bigger and, subsequently, many of those people died.

So they are not waiting. The technology currently exists for a realtime warning system that will give them even more notice of an earthquake and will give them more accurate wave heights on the resulting tsunami so people can take proper shelter.

We have the same opportunity to do that here in the United States if we take action soon.

The Cascadia subduction zone sits off the coast of Oregon and northern California—right at that border, essentially—and experts believe it has generated at least a dozen major earthquakes between magnitudes 8 and 9, which is an awesome earthquake, and resulting tsunamis over the last 5,000 years.

This January was the 319th anniversary of the last large quake, and many scientists say that we are overdue and it could happen at any time. It will be essentially a mirror image of the subduction zone off the coast of Japan that caused the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami.

The technology is here. The question is whether we want to invest in an offshore earthquake early warning system now or wait until thousands of people have died and catastrophic property damage occurs. We need to invest now rather than later.

This bill will begin to address the very real threat of a combined earthquake and tsunami off the Pacific Northwest coast before it happens. Some forecasts say there is a 10 percent chance of a magnitude 8 to 9 in the next 30 years; others predict a 35 to 40 percent chance in the next 50 years.

This bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop a plan to identify funds to purchase equipment necessary for an earthquake early warning system and to report to Congress on the implementation of the plan.

It also requires the President to establish an earthquake and tsunami

task force. The task force will consist of representatives from potentially impacted areas as well as earthquake and tsunami experts to develop a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how the Nation should prepare for, plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and adapt to an earthquake, tsunami, or combined event of a large magnitude in the Cascadia subduction zone.

We need to take this threat seriously and prepare accordingly. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as my colleague has noted, earthquakes strike without warning and result in potentially catastrophic casualties and massive damage to buildings and infrastructure.

As was seen in Japan 8 years ago, earthquakes in the coastal regions such as the Pacific Northwest can be followed by devastating tsunamis with huge loss of life. They can't be prevented, but they impact life, property, and our economy. What we can do is warn our citizens of that threat.

H.R. 876, the Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, directs FEMA to plan the development of an earthquake early warning system, not unlike that in Japan, for the Cascadia subduction zone. The bill directs the President to establish an earthquake and tsunami task force to develop a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how to prepare and plan for seismic events.

Good planning and preparedness can save lives and property, and this legislation will help us to prepare for, mitigate against, and respond to disasters along the Cascadia subduction zone.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan for his support of the bill, and I will look to support him on issues that deal with the Great Lakes in the future or other concerns that he may have.

This is just something that, as a nation, as we see threats to our citizens around the country, we should be pushing for preparedness and for resilience. This bill, if we move forward with the plan and put out the instrumentation, will save lives and will be a tremendous benefit to the Nation as a whole.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I support passage of H.R. 876, the Pacific

Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, as amended. I commend my friend from Oregon, Chairman DEFAZIO, for addressing the urgent need to develop better earthquake and tsunami warning systems in the region of our country most vulnerable to such natural disasters. In fact, my own committee, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, has had for many years a leading role in strengthening earthquake and tsunami preparedness and response in order to minimize the loss of life and property.

In December 2018, we enacted a reauthorization of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), which was first authorized in 1977 but had not been updated since 2004. In the 15 years since, our scientific understanding of earthquakes as well as how we apply that science to save lives and property have evolved significantly. In the reauthorization, we updated the program to reflect those developments.

Four agencies participate in NEHRP. The National Science Foundation and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) carry out fundamental research in the earth sciences that contributes to our understanding of earthquakes. In addition, USGS develops and manages ShakeAlert—the earthquake early warning system. The National Institute of Standards and Technology is the lead agency for NEHRP and also carries out applied research in support of more earthquake resilient building codes. FEMA provides earthquake training and awareness to States and territories and assists communities in creating seismic mitigation plans. Each of these agencies has a unique and essential role as clearly defined in the NEHRP statute. I want to thank my colleague Chairman DEFAZIO for working with me to ensure that H.R. 876 does not unintentionally create any confusion or uncertainty as to the respective roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies.

Our committee also has a lead role in tsunami warning and preparedness. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has run a tsunami early warning system for many years. In 2006, the Science Committee passed the Tsunami Warning and Education Act. We updated that program just last Congress through H.R. 353, thanks to the leadership of another colleague from Oregon and a valued Member of the Science Committee, Rep. SUZANNE BONAMICI.

We all share the same goal of taking advantage of the strengths and resources of our federal agencies to minimize the tragic loss of life and the economic impact of large scale natural disasters. If H.R. 876 becomes law, I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure good coordination and collaboration between the new activities required in H.R. 876 and the ongoing activities under the NEHRP and Tsunami warning programs. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 876.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 876, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAIRNESS FOR BREASTFEEDING
MOTHERS ACT OF 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 866) to provide a lactation room in public buildings.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 866

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fairness For Breastfeeding Mothers Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. LACTATION ROOM IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a) LACTATION ROOM IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 3318. Lactation room in public buildings

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.—The term ‘appropriate authority’ means the head of a Federal agency, the Architect of the Capitol, or other official authority responsible for the operation of a public building.

“(2) COVERED PUBLIC BUILDING.—The term ‘covered public building’ means a public building (as defined in section 3301) that is open to the public and contains a public restroom, and includes a building listed in section 6301 or 5101.

“(3) LACTATION ROOM.—The term ‘lactation room’ means a hygienic place, other than a bathroom, that—

“(A) is shielded from view;

“(B) is free from intrusion; and

“(C) contains a chair, a working surface, and, if the public building is otherwise supplied with electricity, an electrical outlet.

“(b) LACTATION ROOM REQUIRED.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the appropriate authority of a covered public building shall ensure that the building contains a lactation room that is made available for use by members of the public to express breast milk.

“(c) EXCEPTIONS.—A covered public building may be excluded from the requirement in subsection (b) at the discretion of the appropriate authority if—

“(1) the public building—

“(A) does not contain a lactation room for employees who work in the building; and

“(B) does not have a room that could be repurposed as a lactation room or a space that could be made private using portable materials, at a reasonable cost; or

“(2) new construction would be required to create a lactation room in the public building and the cost of such construction is unfeasible.

“(d) NO UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an individual to enter a public building or portion thereof that the individual is not otherwise authorized to enter.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item related to section 3316 the following new item:

“3318. Lactation room in public buildings.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 866.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of my bill, the Fairness For Breastfeeding Mothers Act of 2019, a bill that would require buildings that are either federally owned or leased to provide designated private and hygienic lactation spaces for nursing mothers.

The House passed this bill by voice vote when I offered it last Congress. The House also passed this bill in the 114th Congress as an amendment to the Public Buildings Reform and Savings Act of 2016. I appreciate the prior support of my colleagues, and I hope they will join me today in support of this important legislation once again.

For years, Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have encouraged breastfeeding. The benefits are so great that the Affordable Care Act amended Federal law to require employers to provide a designated, non-bathroom space for returning employees to pump breast milk for their newborns, ensuring that new mothers would be able to continue the essential practice even after returning to work.

My bill would extend this requirement to include not only employees, but visitors and guests to Federal facilities across the Nation. Actually, Federal facilities visited by millions of Americans and others should lead the way.

My bill does not require the expenditure of Federal funds or require space to be mandated. It would simply allow visitors to Federal buildings to make use of spaces that are already available to Federal employees or to access similar spaces within those buildings.

In Washington, D.C., alone, there are millions of tourists who visit Federal sites, such as the Lincoln Memorial and the Smithsonian Institution. Increasingly, families understand the unique benefits of breastfeeding as encouraged by Federal agencies and programs, and visitors to these buildings who have newborns and babies should have a private space to breastfeed or pump.

The benefits of breastfeeding are well-documented. Breast milk contains antibodies and hormones that boost babies’ immune systems. Studies have shown lower risks of asthma, diabetes, respiratory infections, and other diseases among breastfed babies.

□ 1230

Breastfeeding also has benefits for nursing mothers, who, research has

shown, have lower risks of diabetes and certain forms of cancer.

Given the significant health benefits of breastfeeding for both baby and mother already recognized in Federal policy, my bill is a logical step to ensure that visitors to Federal sites have access to clean, hygienic, and private spaces to nurse or pump.

It is also important to ensure that lactation spaces are accessible to individuals with disabilities. While the Americans with Disabilities Act does not apply to Federal buildings, the lactation spaces required by my bill would be subject to a similar law, the Architectural Barriers Act, which requires buildings and facilities that are designed, built, or altered with Federal dollars or leased by Federal agencies, to be accessible to individuals with disabilities whenever possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I join my colleague in support of H.R. 866, which provides that federally managed buildings or federally owned buildings open to the public nursing rooms that are available.

The bill would apply to buildings that are already open to the public and which have nursing rooms for employees yet somehow do not manage to provide those to the general public, and they should. The requirements would not apply if the existing space cannot feasibly be opened.

As the gentlewoman notes, it does not create additional cost.

The legislation passed the House last Congress by voice vote and, if enacted, will help visiting mothers to our facilities in both the capital here and throughout the Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I urge the Senate to finally take up this legislation. To move it forward, I join my colleague in saying that it is about time that we open up the nursing rooms in Federal facilities to the general public in support of the care of newborns and young children.

Madam Speaker, I have no remaining speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, we have had this act come up in a Republican House. It has now come up in a Democratic House. What more do we need in order for it to be clear that this is, shall we say, motherhood legislation and that the whole House is for it?

Madam Speaker, I have no remaining speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 866.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUIRING FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION TO PROVIDE CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE OF COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 543) to require the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 543

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

SECTION 1. NOTICE OF COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS.

(a) INITIAL NOTICE.—Not later than 10 business days after the Federal Railroad Administration initiates a comprehensive safety assessment of an entity providing regularly scheduled intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation, the Federal Railroad Administration shall notify in electronic format the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and each member of Congress representing a State in which the service that is the subject of the assessment being conducted is located, of the initiation of that assessment.

(b) FINDINGS.—Not later than 90 days after completion of a comprehensive safety assessment described in subsection (a), the Federal Railroad Administration shall transmit in electronic format to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and to each member of Congress representing a State in which the service that is the subject of the assessment being conducted is located, its findings of that assessment, including identified defects and any recommendations.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purpose of this section, the term “comprehensive safety assessment” means a focused review of the safety-related processes and procedures, compliance with safety regulations and requirements, and overall safety culture of an entity providing regularly scheduled intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 543.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on the morning of September 29, 2016, a New Jersey Transit train failed to stop, overrode a bumping post at the end of its track, and struck a wall of the Hoboken Terminal in Hoboken, New Jersey.

In the wake of this fatal accident, which killed a young mother and injured 110 passengers and crew members, it was made public that the Federal Railroad Administration had been conducting a so-called “deep audit” of New Jersey Transit, which was prompted by an increase in safety violations.

This bill requires that the FRA provide appropriate congressional notice when the agency initiates and completes a comprehensive safety assessment of an intercity or commuter rail passenger system.

It is important that Members of Congress are informed as soon as Federal safety assessments are underway so that we may work on ways to provide assistance and oversight for our districts’ intercity or commuter passenger rail services and inform our constituents of any safety issues before accidents like what happened in Hoboken occur again.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill would improve safety and transparency for our Nation’s railroads. Our constituents expect no less, by the way.

It requires notification of proper congressional committees and Members of Congress of the initiation of certain safety assessments for passenger railroads and rail transit agencies. Further, upon completion of those safety assessments, the bill requires the Federal Railroad Administration’s findings and recommendations be submitted to the proper committees and all affected Members of Congress.

Rail safety is critical to our Nation. When the FRA begins an in-depth safety assessment of a railroad, it means the agency has identified a significant and serious safety problem. Our constituents expect us to be advised of that, and, in fact, to keep them informed.

It is important that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and affected Members be notified timely both that the investigation is underway and what the agency found as a result of it. Doing so can only help improve the safety of our passenger and commuter railroads, as well as keep our constituents informed.

The bill passed the committee and the House last year unanimously. I certainly hope we can get the Senate to give it considerable concern. I thank my colleague, Mr. SIRES, for his hard

work on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIRES), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SIRES. Madam Speaker, in 2016, in Hoboken, New Jersey, my district, a New Jersey Transit commuter train ran past the end of the track and into the terminal, killing a young mother and injuring over 100 passengers and crew members.

In the wake of this tragedy, it was made public that the Federal Railroad Administration had been conducting a deep audit on New Jersey Transit for months, prompted by an increase in safety violations. At that time, the safety review was not known to relevant Members of Congress or the public who relied on New Jersey Transit to take them to work and bring them home safely every day.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 543 is a simple, straightforward piece of legislation. When the FRA begins a safety assessment on an intercity or commuter passenger rail system, it must notify Members of Congress and Senators on committees of jurisdiction or representing the State in which the assessment is conducted. The FRA will have 10 business days after the assessment begins to notify these parties.

The FRA will also need to transmit its findings, including any safety recommendations, to the relevant parties within 90 days of completion of the assessment.

Madam Speaker, this bill brings us one step closer to ensuring full transparency for Federal agencies and helps us ensure that our rail transportation infrastructure is safe.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, this bill, too, was considered in the Republican House. We are considering it here in the Democratic House. I certainly hope that the urgency of this bill is apparent.

I have no further speakers other than the gentleman from New Jersey, who knows this issue perhaps best, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I urge the Senate to move forward, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 543.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVIVING AMERICA’S SCENIC BYWAYS ACT OF 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 831) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 831

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Reviving America’s Scenic Byways Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAYS PROGRAM.

(a) **REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue a request for nominations with respect to roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, as described in section 162(a) of title 23, United States Code. The Secretary shall make the request for nominations available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation.

(b) **DESIGNATION DETERMINATIONS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the request for nominations required under subsection (a) is issued, the Secretary shall make publicly available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation a list specifying the roads, nominated pursuant to such request, to be designated under the national scenic byways program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 831.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The National Scenic Byways Program was created in 1991 in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act—ISTEA, as it was called—and, since that time, has helped designate and provide funding for 150 scenic roads across the country.

In the consolidation of Federal highways programs in MAP-21, which was enacted in 2012, funding for a separate National Scenic Byways Program was eliminated; however, the authority of the Department of Transportation to continue to designate roads was retained. Unfortunately, the Department of Transportation has not designated any new scenic byways since the dedicated program was eliminated in 2012.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will ensure that there is a process once again for States, Tribes, and Federal land management agencies to request designations for roads that meet the scenic byways criteria.

I thank the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. CICILLINE, who has supported efforts to preserve the scenic beauty of our country’s natural and man-made environments as co-chair of the Congressional America the Beautiful Caucus for introducing this legislation, and I strongly support H.R. 831 and urge my colleagues to join in passing this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 831, and I thank my friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for carrying the ball on this one.

Madam Speaker, our scenic byways, the national program, has a few mottos. One of them is: No two experiences are the same. Another one is: Exploring the heart and soul of America.

Madam Speaker, some of the top or most visited tourist destinations in the United States are areas like Central Park and other areas of Manhattan. You have Las Vegas, our own Union Station, Disneyland, Disney World, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

□ 1245

But some of the real experiences in America are in some of these more scenic areas, and we have such extraordinary treasures in our country. There is much more to America.

By reopening the scenic byways designations, we are giving access to, we are bringing attention to some of these great places, some of these great experiences in helping to highlight those and bring tourists to those areas.

In my home State of Louisiana, we have two right now. Number one, we have the Louisiana Great River Road, a scenic byway which goes along the length of the Mississippi River, through my hometown of Baton Rouge; and, also, the Wetlands Cultural Byway that goes through our wetland areas in south Louisiana’s Sportsman’s Paradise.

Madam Speaker, it really is just incredible. Years ago, the Department of Tourism in Louisiana came up with a motto saying, “the Atchafalaya Basin, America’s Foreign Country,” and I really think that applies to much of south Louisiana, which is home and where I represent. It is such a unique place in terms of the food, the culture, the people. We need to bring more attention to some of these treasures that America has.

I thank, again, my friend from Rhode Island, for carrying the ball on this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), my good friend and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding,

and I am particularly delighted to be here in support of this legislation with the Speaker pro tempore on the rostrum, who understands the value of scenic byways in our beautiful country.

I rise today in strong support of this bipartisan legislation, Reviving America’s Scenic Byways Act.

The National Scenic Byways Program was established by Congress in 1991 in order to recognize, preserve, and enhance designated roadways throughout the United States. Since that time, 150 roads across the country have received the scenic byway designation. However, no new designations have been made since 2009.

Under this program, the Secretary of Transportation designates certain roads as all-American roads or national scenic byways based on one or more archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, or scenic qualities that capture the unique characteristics of a region.

The National Scenic Byways Program is a national asset that showcases our Nation’s natural grandeur, our history, and our culture, as well as being a very significant economic driver of tourism. It has been identified by Brand USA, the organization created by Congress to promote travel to the United States, as a core element in promoting international visitation to the United States and creating tourism-related jobs.

According to the National Scenic Byway Foundation, State departments of transportation report approximately 60 State scenic byways, and nearly 30 States are interested and prepared to seek designation as a national scenic byway or an all-American road.

For example, in my own State, roadways such as Paradise Avenue on Aquidneck Island in Newport and Route 102 are really excellent candidates for designation and all the benefits that will follow.

This bill will allow those States to once again apply for scenic byway designations and directs the Department of Transportation to announce new designations within 1 year of requesting nominations.

I thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their work. I urge passage of this legislation, and conclude by, again, thanking the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), who is the lead Republican on this legislation, for his partnership, his passion about this issue, his presence here today, and his words in support of the legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. GRAVES, for the surprising yielding.

This is a program, and this bill needs to be passed.

My district in central and southwestern Illinois contains numerous scenic byways, and I am excited that this bill is such a bipartisan bill, too.

This bipartisan bill needs to pass because the Department of Transportation has got to undertake a process to designate the scenic byways in my district, in Rhode Island, in Louisiana, and throughout this Nation, designate them under this program. This good fix is a message of bipartisanship that the President delivered last night on this floor, and I certainly hope this bill passes.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, you see the bipartisan nature of this bill, and it doesn't require us to appropriate any funds, but we can imagine what States would do with this designation on their own.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 831.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ROUTE 66 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 66) to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 66

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Route 66 Centennial Commission Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Route 66 was the Nation's first all-paved highway under the U.S. Highway System connecting the Midwest to California and has played a major role in the history of the United States.

(2) Route 66 was the symbol of opportunity to hundreds of thousands of people seeking escape from the Dust Bowl in the 1930s, serving as a "road to opportunity" in the West and providing employment during the Great Depression, as thousands were put to work on road crews to pave the road.

(3) Route 66 was invaluable in transporting troops, equipment, and supplies across the country to the West, where the government established multiple industries and armed force bases during World War II. Upon the conclusion of the war in 1945, Route 66 was a key route taken by thousands of troops as they returned home.

(4) Route 66 symbolized the Nation's positive outlook during the postwar economic recovery in the 1950s and 1960s, serving as an icon of free-spirited independence and linking people across the United States. During this period, the tourist industry along Route 66 grew tremendously, giving rise to countless tourist courts, motels, service stations, garages, and diners.

(5) Since June 27, 1985, when Route 66 was decommissioned as a Federal highway, the popularity and mythical stature of Route 66 has grown domestically and internationally, as the road has experienced a rebirth of interest and support.

(6) The year 2026 will be the centennial anniversary of Route 66, and a commission should be established to study and recommend to Congress activities that are fitting and proper to celebrate that anniversary in a manner that appropriately honors America's Mother Road.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the Route 66 Centennial Commission (referred to in this Act as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. DUTIES.

The Commission shall have the following duties:

(1) To study activities that may be carried out by the Federal Government to determine whether the activities are fitting and proper to honor Route 66 on the occasion of its centennial anniversary, including any of the activities described under section 8(b)(2)(B).

(2) To recommend to Congress the activities the Commission considers most fitting and proper to honor Route 66 on such occasion, to be carried out by the Department of Transportation and any other entity or entities within the Federal Government that the Commission considers most appropriate to carry out such activities.

(3) To plan and host, in cooperation with such partners, a conference on the U.S. Numbered Highway System, and assist in the activities of such a conference.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 19 members appointed as follows:

(1) Three members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President.

(2) Two members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of Transportation.

(3) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Illinois.

(4) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Missouri.

(5) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Kansas.

(6) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Oklahoma.

(7) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Texas.

(8) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of New Mexico.

(9) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Arizona.

(10) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of California.

(11) Three members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(12) Three members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader of the Senate.

(b) QUALIFIED CITIZEN.—A qualified citizen described in this subsection is a private citizen of the United States with—

(1) a demonstrated dedication to educating others about the importance of historical figures and events; and

(2) substantial knowledge and appreciation of Route 66.

(c) TIME OF APPOINTMENT.—Each initial appointment of a member of the Commission shall be made before the expiration of the 120-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) CONTINUATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—If a member of the Commission was appointed to the Commission as a Member of Congress, and ceases to be a Member of Congress, that member may continue to serve on the Commission for not longer than the 30-day period beginning on the date that member ceases to be a Member of Congress.

(e) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(f) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(g) BASIC PAY.—Members shall serve on the Commission without pay.

(h) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(j) CHAIR.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall designate one member of the Commission as Chair.

(k) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF.

(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of a Director and such additional personnel as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(2) STAFF.—The staff of the Commission shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. POWERS.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at

such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(b) **POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.**—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action that the Commission is authorized to take by this Act.

(c) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable the Commission to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(d) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(e) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

SEC. 8. REPORTS.

(a) **INTERIM REPORTS.**—The Commission may submit to Congress such interim reports as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(b) **COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a report incorporating specific recommendations for the commemoration of the centennial of Route 66 and related events.

(2) **CONTENTS OF REPORT.**—The report under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include recommendations for the allocation of financial and administrative responsibility among the public and private authorities and organizations recommended for participation by the Commission; and

(B) may recommend activities such as—

(i) the production, publication, and distribution of books, pamphlets, films, electronic publications, and other educational materials focusing on the history and impact of Route 66 on the United States and the world;

(ii) bibliographical and documentary projects, publications, and electronic resources;

(iii) conferences, convocations, lectures, seminars, and other programs;

(iv) the development of programs by and for libraries, museums, parks, and historic sites, including national traveling exhibitions;

(v) ceremonies and celebrations commemorating specific events;

(vi) the production, distribution, and performance of artistic works, and of programs and activities, focusing on the national and international significance of Route 66; and

(vii) the issuance of commemorative coins, medals, certificates of recognition, and postage stamps.

(c) **FINAL REPORT.**—The Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report not later than 90 days before the termination of the Commission provided in section 10.

SEC. 9. PLAN ON PRESERVATION NEEDS OF ROUTE 66.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Governors referred to in section 5(a), shall prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the President a report containing the plan prepared under subsection (a).

SEC. 10. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than June 30, 2027.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. **NORTON**) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. **RODNEY DAVIS**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. **NORTON**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 66.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. **NORTON**. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 66. This bill establishes a Route 66 Centennial Commission to develop and plan a fitting celebration of the 100th anniversary of America's Mother Road, as it is called.

U.S. Route 66 was established November 11, 1926. The 2,448-mile highway originally ran from Chicago, Illinois, to Los Angeles, California, and passed through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona in between.

A precursor of the interstate system, this route was born out of the need for greater connectivity in our Nation after the rise of automobile ownership. Disparate segments of roads and paths were woven into a cohesive highway that offered Americans unparalleled ease of mobility.

The historic route has carried Americans of all stripes, from migrants during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s to curious road trippers following in the footsteps of Jack Kerouac.

While Route 66 became largely obsolete after completion of the interstate system, it holds a unique place in our Nation's surface transportation history. The story of Route 66 serves as an important reminder as to why our interconnected system of roads is vital and why we can never devolve to a piecemeal approach to surface transportation policy.

This bipartisan bill is led by Representative **DAVIS**, the ranking member of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee, and has bipartisan cosponsorship among Transportation and Infrastructure Committee members, including Representatives **NAPOLITANO** and **LIPINSKI**, and I am proud to be a cosponsor as well. I support H.R. 66 and urge my colleagues join me in passing this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **RODNEY DAVIS** of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to be here today.

I recognize the chairperson of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee and thank her for her support, Ms. **HOLMES NORTON**. I appreciate her support on this issue. As her ranking member on the committee, I look forward to working with her in a very bipartisan way to make sure that we put infrastructure first when it comes to the United States of America, and I congratulate her on her chairmanship.

I thank my colleague who has joined us on the floor, my partner in getting this bill passed in the last Congress, too, **GRACE NAPOLITANO**. We kind of sit on both sides of Route 66: I in central Illinois, and Mrs. **NAPOLITANO** on the far west side with a lot more ocean air than in the middle of Illinois in her district near Santa Monica, California.

As you know, Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 66.

I thank the Speaker of the House for giving us this designation of H.R. 66 because it is very important for the historical context of this bill that creates the Route 66 Centennial Commission.

I am proud to have Route 66 run right through the middle of my district. As you know, in 1926, Route 66 became our Nation's first all-paved highway under the U.S. highway system, connecting Chicago, Illinois, which is about 3 hours north of me. Right through the middle of the 13th District in Illinois runs this road.

Early on, this road, of course, ended in Santa Monica, California, but it was used by hundreds of thousands of Americans, as Ms. **NORTON** said, seeking escape from the Dust Bowl. It provided critical employment opportunities for road crews and infrastructure investment during our Great Depression.

During World War II, our highway transported troops, equipment, supplies to military bases across our country, and it was used after the war by thousands of troops coming home to see their families.

By the 1950s, Route 66 began to see a rise in tourism and became the true symbol of American freedom and independence that we know today.

In April of 2017, my colleague from central Illinois, **DARIN LAHOOD**, and I went on an extended tour along with numerous State legislators in Illinois, like my good friend Representative **Tim Butler** and my State representative, **Avery Bourne**, and we toured the stretches of Route 66 that we share.

I had the opportunity to personally witness the economic impact of the Mother Road throughout my district and throughout Congressman **LAHOOD**'s district. It supports many jobs and key economic activity in many of our smaller rural communities that we are blessed enough to represent. This keeps many of those communities alive, economically.

Now travelers along Route 66 in my district can see a giant pink elephant. It is a big statue. You can't miss it

even when you are traveling on Interstate 55. But what you also can see there on a Sunday afternoon, because of the tourists and tourism opportunities along Route 66, the parking lot at the Pink Elephant Antique Mall and the diner attached to it in the small town of Livingston, Illinois, is packed. I took my family there to eat lunch not too long ago, and you could barely find a parking spot on a Sunday afternoon.

You can also stop in Edwardsville, Illinois, at the Wildey Theatre, and you can experience the same theater experience that many in the 1950s experienced right in Edwardsville, Illinois. That theater opened in 1909, and it has been redone.

I got to stop by Jungle Jim's breakfast in Springfield, too. I got some good food, got some good pancakes; just don't eat too many of them.

These are just a few of the thousands of local businesses along Route 66, which is why this bill is so important. This is a system of not just roadways and trail paths.

I want to make sure that we give this route what it deserves in our Nation's history. That is what this bill will do. That is why I am so supportive. I am glad to be an original author of this bill.

I thank, again, my colleague, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and I look forward to her remarks.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), my good friend, who is a Democratic cosponsor of this bill.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. NORTON for that great introduction.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 66, the Route 66 Centennial Commission Act, and I thank Mr. DAVIS for being so kind as to begin the sponsorship of this bill because it is something that we all share, and we are proud of it.

□ 1300

I also want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for their support in moving this bill quickly in this Congress. Last Congress, we put it through—we almost got it through. But here we are again, and we hope this time it will go through.

Route 66 runs east to west through my whole district as Foothill Boulevard and Huntington Drive in the cities of La Verne, San Dimas, Azusa, Duarte, and Monrovia.

My district's restaurants include great food, tacos, Mexican food, Asian food, and great meals. And I challenge my friend to come and visit us, so we can take him through the whole area.

The shops and businesses, like so many others dotting the interstate, from the heartland to the West Coast, provide rest breaks for travelers, allow-

ing them to sample local flavors of the communities that are proud to be connected with this iconic road.

The city of Duarte, home to the fabulous City of Hope, a cancer treatment center, also celebrates Route 66 every September with a parade of classic cars, equestrian groups, marching bands, and the whole gamut. In fact, Route 66 signs have been a part of these communities for many years.

The theme of the Los Angeles County Fair last year was Route 66, with memorabilia and Route 66-themed movie nights. They also have indicated strong support for again, next year, highlighting Route 66, so that more people can be made aware of how important this route is.

States and local governments across the country are reinvesting in Route 66 as an icon of American history and culture. The Federal Government should be involved in this effort as well.

H.R. 66 creates a national commission to recommend activities to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Route 66 in the year 2026. It will also direct the Department of Transportation to develop a plan on the preservation of Route 66. The Department is required to consult with the eight States through which it travels, which include California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

Madam Speaker, Route 66 is a significant part of America's past, but it also continues to provide transportation, economic, and community benefits to our societies today. We must continue to improve this historic road so that many more generations can, in the words of Chuck Berry, get their kicks on Route 66.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 66, not only because it is the right thing to do, but it is a preservation of an iconic portion of our history in the United States.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 15½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. 15½ minutes. Awesome. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, look, we can't say much more about this bill. This is another true example of bipartisanship. This is what we do together in this institution to ensure that historical areas like Route 66 that span this great Nation are given the recognition that they deserve.

This road, from Chicago to Santa Monica, California, that I have yet to take up—my colleague, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, has offered to drive the entire distance on Route 66. Maybe we will have to do this during the 100-year anniversary that this bill allows us to plan for.

Let's give Route 66 its due. Let's think of the small-town communities

that rely upon the mother road to survive. Let's continue to work together, like we are today, to put good bills through the House to the Senate. And let's get the President to sign them into law.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I certainly associate myself with my colleague's remarks on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I am accustomed to historic places in the District of Columbia, because I represent the Nation's Capital. But I love the notion of a historic road, to understand how we built our country.

I particularly think it is appropriate for us to be considering this bill this year when we have to consider a new transportation bill. As we consider the movement from east to west, this bill reminds us of how we got there, and we can't let such historic places—in this case, a road—just float from our memory. We have to do all we can to keep a road like Route 66 alive, as we do here in the District of Columbia, to keep the monuments a part of American history.

I certainly appreciate the opening remarks, as well, of our new ranking member, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS. Our Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has been the most bipartisan committee in the entire Congress, and with Mr. DAVIS as ranking member of the subcommittee, I anticipate that it will continue to be.

Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers on my side, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WATKINS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 66, which would establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission.

The historic Route 66, The Main Street of America, travels through Galena, Riverton, and Baxter Springs, Kansas in my district.

While the 13 miles of Route 66 in Kansas may be the shortest stretch, it certainly has its fair share of history and beauty.

From inspiring the animated movie character "Tow Mater" in Cars, to being the very definition of "the open road".

Route 66 is a staple of hometown America—and there is no better representation of hometown America than in these three South-east Kansas communities.

Route 66 is not only an economic driver, it is part of the identity of the community.

I am thrilled to see Congress is taking proactive steps towards the revitalization and preservation of Route 66 and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 66.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1331

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire) at 1 o'clock and 31 minutes p.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:

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 831; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 66.

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

REVIVING AMERICA'S SCENIC BYWAYS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 831) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 19, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]
YEAS—404

Abraham	Axne	Beatty
Adams	Babin	Bera
Aderholt	Bacon	Bergman
Aguilar	Baird	Beyer
Allen	Balderson	Bilirakis
Allred	Banks	Bishop (GA)
Amodei	Barr	Blumenauer
Armstrong	Barragan	Blunt Rochester
Arrington	Bas	Bonamici

Boyle, Brendan F.	Gabbard	Lowey	Schrier	Stewart	Wagner
Brady	Gaetz	Lucas	Schweikert	Stivers	Walberg
Brindisi	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer	Scott (VA)	Suzuki	Walden
Brooks (AL)	Gallo	Lujan	Scott, Austin	Swalwell (CA)	Walker
Brooks (IN)	Garamendi	Luria	Scott, David	Takano	Walorski
Brown (MD)	Garcia (IL)	Lynch	Sensenbrenner	Taylor	Waltz
Brownley (CA)	Garcia (TX)	Malinowski	Serrano	Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Buchanan	Gianforte	Maloney,	Sewell (AL)	Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Bucshon	Gibbs	Carolyn B.	Shalala	Thompson (PA)	Waters
Budd	Golden	Maloney, Sean	Sherman	Thornberry	Watkins
Burchett	Gomez	Marchant	Sherrill	Timmons	Watson Coleman
Bustos	Gonzalez (OH)	Marshall	Shimkus	Tipton	Weber (TX)
Butterfield	Gonzalez (TX)	Mast	Simpson	Titus	Webster (FL)
Byrne	Gooden	Matsui	Sires	Tlaib	Welch
Calvert	Gottheimer	McAdams	Slotkin	Tonko	Wenstrup
Carbajal	Granger	McBath	Smith (MO)	Torres (CA)	Westerman
Cardenas	Graves (GA)	McCarthy	Smith (NE)	Torres Small (NM)	Wexton
Carson (IN)	Graves (LA)	McCaul	Smith (NJ)	Trahan	Wild
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McCollum	Smith (WA)	Trone	Wilson (SC)
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	McEachin	Smucker	Turner	Wittman
Cartwright	Green (TX)	McGovern	Soto	Underwood	Womack
Case	Griffith	McHenry	Spanberger	Upton	Woodall
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McKinley	Spano	Van Drew	Wright
Castor (FL)	Guest	McNerney	Speier	Vargas	Yarmuth
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	Meadows	Stanton	Veasey	Yoho
Chabot	Haaland	Meeks	Staubert	Vela	Young
Cheney	Hagedorn	Meng	Stefanik	Velazquez	Zeldin
Chu, Judy	Harder (CA)	Meuser	Steil	Visclosky	
Cicilline	Hartzler	Miller	Stevens		
Cisneros	Hastings	Mitchell			
Clark (MA)	Hayes	Moolenaar			
Clarke (NY)	Heck	Mooney (WV)			
Clay	Herrera Beutler	Moore	Amash	Gosar	McClintock
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Murrell	Biggs	Grothman	Perry
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Moulton	Buck	Harris	Rice (SC)
Clyburn	Hill (AR)	Mucarsel-Powell	Burgess	Hern, Kevin	Roy
Cohen	Hill (CA)	Mullin	Cloud	Hice (GA)	Williams
Cole	Himes	Murphy	Davidson (OH)	Jordan	
Collins (GA)	Holding	Nadler	Gohmert	Massie	
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Napolitano			
Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Neal	Bishop (UT)	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Conaway	Horsford	Neguse	Dingell	Jones	Steube
Connolly	Houlahan	Newhouse	Fudge	Krishnamoorthi	Wilson (FL)
Cook	Hudson	Norcross			
Cooper	Huffman	Norman			
Correa	Huizenga	Nunes			
Costa	Hunter	O'Halleran			
Courtney	Hurd (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez			
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Olson			
Craig	Jayapal	Omar			
Crawford	Jeffries	Palazzo			
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Pallone			
Crist	Johnson (LA)	Palmer			
Crow	Johnson (OH)	Panetta			
Cuellar	Johnson (SD)	Pappas			
Cummings	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell			
Cunningham	Joyce (OH)	Payne			
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Pence			
Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Perlmutter			
Davis (CA)	Katko	Peters			
Davis, Danny K.	Keating	Peterson			
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (IL)	Phillips			
Dean	Kelly (MS)	Pingree			
DeFazio	Kelly (PA)	Pocan			
DeGette	Kennedy	Porter			
DeLauro	Khanna	Posey			
DelBene	Kildee	Pressley			
Delgado	Kilmer	Price (NC)			
Demings	Kim	Quigley			
DesSaulnier	Kind	Raskin			
Deutch	King (IA)	Ratcliffe			
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Reed			
Doggett	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler			
Doyle, Michael F.	Kirkpatrick	Rice (ND)			
Duffy	Kuster (NH)	Richmond			
Duncan	Kustoff (TN)	Riggleman			
Dunn	LaHood	Roby			
Emmer	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)			
Engel	Lamb	Roe, David P.			
Escobar	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)			
Eshoo	Langevin	Rogers (KY)			
Espallat	Larsen (WA)	Rooney (FL)			
Estes	Larson (CT)	Rose (NY)			
Evans	Latta	Rose, John W.			
Ferguson	Lawrence	Rouda			
Finkenauer	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer			
Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)	Ruiz			
Fleischmann	Lee (NV)	Ruppersberger			
Fletcher	Lesko	Rush			
Flores	Levin (CA)	Rutherford			
Fortenberry	Levin (MI)	Ryan			
Foster	Lewis	Sanchez			
Fox (NC)	Lieu, Ted	Sarbanes			
Frankel	Lipinski	Scalise			
Fulcher	Loeb sack	Scanlon			
	Lofgren	Schakowsky			
	Long	Schiff			
	Loudermilk	Schneider	Abraham	Aderholt	Allred
	Lowenthal	Schrader	Adams	Aguilar	Amodei

Stewart	Wagner
Stivers	Walberg
Suzuki	Walden
Swalwell (CA)	Walker
Takano	Walorski
Taylor	Waltz
Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Thompson (PA)	Waters
Thornberry	Watkins
Timmons	Watson Coleman
Tipton	Weber (TX)
Titus	Webster (FL)
Tlaib	Welch
Tonko	Wenstrup
Torres (CA)	Westerman
Torres Small (NM)	Wexton
Trahan	Wild
Trone	Wilson (SC)
Turner	Wittman
Underwood	Womack
Upton	Woodall
Van Drew	Wright
Vargas	Yarmuth
Veasey	Yoho
Vela	Young
Velazquez	Zeldin
Visclosky	

NAYS—19

Amash	Gosar	McClintock
Biggs	Grothman	Perry
Buck	Harris	Rice (SC)
Burgess	Hern, Kevin	Roy
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Williams
Davidson (OH)	Jordan	
Gohmert	Massie	

NOT VOTING—9

Bishop (UT)	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Dingell	Jones	Steube
Fudge	Krishnamoorthi	Wilson (FL)

□ 1358

Messrs. HICE of Georgia, GROTHMAN, and HARRIS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. COURTNEY and BABIN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROUTE 66 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 66) to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 22, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 67]
YEAS—399

Abraham	Aderholt	Allred
Adams	Aguilar	Amodei

Armstrong	Emmer	Langevin	Rooney (FL)	Smith (NE)	Underwood
Arrington	Engel	Larsen (WA)	Rose (NY)	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Axne	Escobar	Larsen (CT)	Rose, John W.	Smith (WA)	Van Drew
Babin	Eshoo	Latta	Rouda	Smucker	Vargas
Bacon	Espallat	Lawrence	Rouzer	Soto	Veasey
Baird	Estes	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz	Spanberger	Vela
Balderson	Evans	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger	Spano	Velázquez
Banks	Ferguson	Lee (NV)	Rush	Speier	Visclosky
Barr	Finkenauer	Lesko	Rutherford	Stanton	Wagner
Barragán	Fitzpatrick	Levin (CA)	Ryan	Stauber	Walberg
Bass	Fleischmann	Levin (MI)	Sánchez	Stefanik	Walden
Beatty	Fletcher	Lewis	Sarbanes	Steil	Walorski
Bera	Flores	Lieu, Ted	Scalise	Stevens	Waltz
Beyer	Fortenberry	Lipinski	Scanlon	Stewart	Wasserman
Billirakis	Forten	Loeb sack	Schakowsky	Stivers	Schultz
Bishop (GA)	Foxx (NC)	Lofgren	Schiff	Suozzi	Waters
Blumenauer	Frankel	Long	Schneider	Swalwell (CA)	Watkins
Blunt Rochester	Fulcher	Loudermillk	Schrader	Takano	Watson Coleman
Bonamici	Gabbard	Lowenthal	Schrier	Taylor	Webster (FL)
Bost	Gaetz	Lowe	Schweikert	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Boyle, Brendan	Gallagher	Lucas	Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Wenstrup
F.	Gallego	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Westerman
Brady	Garamendi	Lujan	Scott, David	Thornberry	Wexton
Brindisi	García (IL)	Luria	Sensenbrenner	Timmons	Wild
Brooks (IN)	García (TX)	Lynch	Serrano	Tipton	Williams
Brown (MD)	Gianforte	Malinowski	Sewell (AL)	Titus	Wilson (SC)
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs	Maloney,	Shalala	Tlaib	Wittman
Buchanan	Golden	Carolyn B.	Sherman	Tonko	Womack
Buck	Gomez	Marchant	Sherrill	Torres (CA)	Woodall
Bucshon	Gonzalez (OH)	Marshall	Shimkus	Torres Small	Wright
Burchett	Gonzalez (TX)	Mast	Simpson	Trahan	Yarmuth
Burgess	Gooden	Matsui	Sires	Trone	Young
Bustos	Gottheimer	McAdams	Slotkin	Turner	Zeldin
Butterfield	Granger	McBath	Smith (MO)		
Calvert	Graves (GA)	McCarthy		NAYS—22	
Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McCaul			
Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	McClintock	Allen	Cloud	Palmer
Carson (IN)	Green (TN)	McCollum	Amash	Gosar	Perry
Carter (GA)	Green (TX)	McEachin	Bergman	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Carter (TX)	Griffith	McGovern	Biggs	Harris	Roy
Cartwright	Grijalva	McHenry	Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Weber (TX)
Case	Guest	McKinley	Budd	Johnson (LA)	Yoho
Casten (IL)	Guthrie	McNerney	Byrne	Jordan	
Castor (FL)	Haaland	Meadows	Cline	Massie	
Castro (TX)	Hagedorn	Meeks		NOT VOTING—11	
Chabot	Harder (CA)	Meng			
Cheney	Hartzler	Meuser	Bishop (UT)	Hoyer	Steube
Chu, Judy	Hastings	Miller	Dingell	Jones	Walker
Cicilline	Hayes	Mitchell	Fudge	Maloney, Sean	Wilson (FL)
Cisneros	Heck	Moolenaar	Gohmert	Roybal-Allard	
Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Mooney (WV)			
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Moore		□ 1408	
Clay	Higgins (LA)	Morelle		Mr. WEBER of Texas changed his	
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Moulton		vote from “yea” to “nay.”	
Clyburn	Hill (AR)	Mucarsel-Powell		Mr. BABIN changed his vote from	
Cohen	Hill (CA)	Mullin		“nay” to “yea.”	
Cole	Himes	Murphy		So (two-thirds being in the affirma-	
Collins (GA)	Holding	Nadler		tive) the rules were suspended and the	
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Napolitano		bill was passed.	
Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Neal		The result of the vote was announced	
Conaway	Horsford	Neguse		as above recorded.	
Connolly	Houlahan	Newhouse		A motion to reconsider was laid on	
Cook	Hudson	Norcross		the table.	
Cooper	Huffman	Norman		PERSONAL EXPLANATION	
Correa	Huizenga	Nunes		Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, on	
Costa	Hunter	O'Halleran		Wednesday, February 6, I was not present for	
Courtney	Hurd (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez		Roll Call votes 66 and 67. Had I been present,	
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Olson		I would have voted:	
Craig	Jayapal	Omar		“Yea” on Roll Call 66, on the motion to sus-	
Crawford	Jeffries	Palazzo		pend the rules and pass H.R. 831, the Reviv-	
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Pallone		ing America's Scenic Byways Act of 2019.	
Crist	Johnson (OH)	Panetta		“Yea” on Roll Call 67, on the motion to sus-	
Crow	Johnson (SD)	Pappas		pend the rules and pass H.R. 66, the Route	
Cuellar	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell		66 Centennial Commission Act.	
Cummings	Joyce (OH)	Payne		PERSONAL EXPLANATION	
Cunningham	Joyce (PA)	Pence		Mr. STEUBE. Madam Speaker, I missed	
Curtis	Kaptur	Perlmutter		this vote series due to a death in the family.	
Davids (KS)	Katko	Peters		Had I been present, I would have voted “yea”	
Davidson (OH)	Keating	Peterson		on rollcall No. 66 and “yea” on rollcall No. 67.	
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Phillips			
Davis, Danny K.	Kelly (MS)	Pingree			
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Pocan			
Dean	Kennedy	Porter			
DeFazio	Khanna	Posey			
DeGette	Kildee	Pressley			
DeLauro	Kilmer	Price (NC)			
DelBene	Kim	Quigley			
Delgado	Kind	Raskin			
Demings	King (IA)	Ratcliffe			
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Reed			
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler			
Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)			
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Richmond			
Doggett	Kuster (NH)	Riggleman			
Doyle, Michael	Kustoff (TN)	Roby			
F.	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)			
Duffy	LaMalfa	Roe, David P.			
Duncan	Lamb	Rogers (AL)			
Dunn	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)			

the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL). Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I can assure you there are no objections on the Republican side. Is the Chair saying that the Democrat leadership has not cleared this important legislation to protect children who have been born alive?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A unanimous consent request for the consideration of that measure would have to have received clearance by the majority and minority floor and committee leaderships.

The Chair is unaware of such clearance. Therefore, the Chair cannot entertain that request at this time.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, as I said, there is no objection on the Republican side, and it is just 2 p.m. on a Wednesday. Is the Chair saying there is not enough time left today to consider this bill that would save the life of a child who is born alive?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, no further inquiries.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. CHENEY. Madam 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. 103

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

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Walker, Mr. Loudermilk.

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

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.

□ 1415

HONORING RAYNA LATIMER

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a trailblazing first responder from Roselle, New Jersey. On December 19 of last year, Rayna Latimer was sworn in as the first-ever woman firefighter in Roselle, New Jersey's history.

She has been called a hero, not just because she is a firefighter, but also because she is paving a path for young girls who might one day become firefighters in their own communities.

Rayna has lived most of her life in Roselle, and she has spent the past 5 years preparing to become a firefighter. That is because helping people has always been her passion, Rayna had told a local newspaper a while ago.

Before setting her sights on the fire department, Rayna was a corrections officer. That gave her a greater appreciation for first responders.

She didn't set out to become the first female firefighter in Roselle. Rayna just wanted to align her passions and her strengths.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rayna Latimer for her service to Roselle, New Jersey, and for inspiring young people throughout her community.

RECOGNIZING ARMAND KUYKENDALL

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

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize one of my constituents, Armand Kuykendall, who was named Putnam County's 50th Annual Spelling Bee winner on January 18, 2019.

Armand is currently in the fifth grade at the Middleton-Burney Elementary School, where he is a straight-A student. During his young life, he has faced many obstacles. Armand has excelled at school with the support of his teachers and family.

In order to compete in Putnam County's spelling bee, Armand spent his free time studying and memorizing over 450 words. His winning word was "apricot."

His family, friends—as I am—are extremely proud of Armand for competing and winning the spelling bee. I would like to congratulate him for his outstanding accomplishment.

Armand now moves on to participate in the First Coast Spelling Bee at Jacksonville University on February 19, 2019. Best of L-U-C-K, Armand.

LIVES CUT SHORT BY GUN VIOLENCE

(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 for Rodney and Michelle Roberson and their daughter Bianca, who was fatally shot in a road rage incident in June of 2017.

Bianca had recently graduated from Rustin High School in Chester County, in my district. She was coming back from a pre-college shopping trip when she found herself in an encounter with someone who tried passing her in a merge lane and then, in a horrific act, pulled out a loaded firearm and fired a single, fatal shot at Bianca.

Bianca was a beautiful and smart young lady who was, tragically, taken from us too soon because of senseless gun violence.

I rise for the 1,635 other Pennsylvanians whose lives were cut short in 2017 because of gun violence. I am a third-generation veteran, and I support responsible gun ownership. And, like many in my community, I support commonsense safety measures that Congress should act on to curtail gun violence in our communities.

We must act now.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF DAVID SOVCHEN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Mr. David Sovchen, who passed away on January 25, his 72nd birthday.

Mr. Sovchen had an enormous impact in Savannah throughout his life.

In 1985, he joined the Wendy's senior management team, which led him to our community, where he owned nearly a dozen restaurants.

Outside of his exceptional management skills, he was dedicated to growing the arts in coastal Georgia. To that end, Mr. Sovchen worked with the Savannah Book Festival to provide office space and find critical funding opportunities. Now, the Savannah Book Festival is in its 10th year and has brought a total of over 400 authors to our area.

In addition to the book festival, Mr. Sovchen volunteered with the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army, Savannah Technical College, and the Chamber of Commerce.

I am deeply thankful for all of this work, which has made Savannah a better place to live. Mr. Sovchen's family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

THE TRUE STATE OF OUR UNION

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, last night we heard from a President who is clearly out of touch with the true state of our union. His rhetoric of compromise failed to meet the reality of the highly divisive policies he offered.

The President failed to acknowledge that his tax scam has unfairly benefited big corporations, CEOs, and the wealthiest Americans at the expense of working people.

He failed to acknowledge the severe shortcomings of his own administration when it comes to middle class families.

He failed to acknowledge that his administration has ripped away protections for those with preexisting conditions.

The President continued to use harmful rhetoric toward immigrants and declined to acknowledge that his anti-immigrant agenda has torn families apart, put kids in cages, and turned away those seeking asylum and safety.

The President also failed to address one of the biggest crises we face, and that is the impact of climate change on our planet. We are witnessing more intense storms and stronger wildfires as a result of climate change, but instead of acknowledging those facts, the President denied climate science, nominated fossil fuel lobbyists to run the EPA and Department of Interior, and has undone critical environmental protection.

We need a comprehensive agenda to combat climate change and a monumental shift to renewable energy, electric vehicles, and more energy-efficient buildings.

While the President continues to deny science and common sense, I will continue to work with my colleagues on a Green New Deal to protect our planet for future generations.

While the President's State of the Union address was out of touch, I welcome him to join Democrats in working For The People to lower health care costs, end the culture of corruption in Washington, effectively combat climate change, and serve the middle class.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

(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. Madam Speaker, for more than 50 years, we have observed February as American Heart Month.

Heart disease is the Nation's number-one killer, and during this month we reaffirm our commitment to combating heart disease and educating all people about the benefits of a healthy, active lifestyle.

Madam Speaker, before I came to Congress, I worked for nearly 30 years as a rehabilitation therapist and a licensed nursing home administrator. I understand the unique challenges facing individuals who have suffered a

stroke or other life-changing injuries. Often, it is a long road to recovery.

An active lifestyle can help lower blood pressure, boost levels of good cholesterol, improve blood flow, and more. Cardiovascular disease, including heart disease and stroke, remain the leading cause of death globally; but, by making healthy choices, including a balanced diet and regular exercise, individuals can lower their risk for cardiovascular disease by as much as 80 percent.

I hope that Heart Month 2019 inspires more Americans to take control of their cardiovascular health and to begin a healthy lifestyle journey.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize President Trump's effort last night and to congratulate him on his State of the Union Address.

The President's message was indeed clear. America has unlimited potential; we just have to unlock it.

Under the 2 years of this administration, the economy has consistently added jobs at record rates while simultaneously growing wages.

According to a CBS poll last night, 76 percent of Americans approved of what they heard the President say. Even more telling, 72 percent said they approve of the President's ideas on immigration and our border. It shouldn't be a surprise, either, that most Americans agree we need increased border security and we need it now.

Since a physical barrier was constructed in San Diego, California, 23 years ago, illegal immigration has plummeted in that region by 92 percent. That is just one of many examples.

We have a limited window of time with our current 3-week agreement, and what with more caravan hordes amassing below our southern border, we need to take action.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I am glad to see yet another member of our Congressional Hispanic Caucus presiding over the House this afternoon, as I had the distinct honor of doing yesterday.

Madam Speaker, I have the privilege of serving as the whip of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus during this, the 116th congressional session, which is

the most diverse in the history of this august body.

This Congress, we celebrate the largest class of Latino Members of Congress in the history of the United States of America.

We are proud of the diversity and the talent in our caucus. We boast about Members representing communities across our Nation, from as far as Guam to the Northern Mariana Islands; leaders from all walks of life—doctors, lawyers, labor organizers, teachers, clean-energy experts—leaders of all different Hispanic heritage, some born right here in the United States and others who came here with their families to pursue the American Dream from Mexico; from Puerto Rico; from Guatemala; from Cuba; some Portuguese; some Ecuadorian, as yourself, Madam Speaker; and, of course, from the Dominican Republic, as myself.

As the CHC's whip, I want to showcase this incredible diversity of talent, expertise, and culture. That is why we are organizing these monthly CHC special order hours. Each month, Members of our caucus will join me to discuss a set of issues affecting Hispanic communities across America.

The issue we are discussing tonight will come as no surprise to anyone: the need for comprehensive immigration reform.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been working over the past few weeks to lay out our border immigration reform principles, and we have been working closely with House leadership as policies are put forward on this critical issue.

Tonight, you will hear from a number of colleagues in the CHC about why we believe we must fix our broken immigration system, but first, let me start with a brief history.

Let me start with the history of a young Guatemalan mom named Yeni Gonzalez. Madam Speaker, last night in this very Chamber, we heard from the President of the United States, and, once again, he painted immigrants as violent criminals, claiming that the only way to keep America safe is a useless, medieval wall along our southern border.

By all accounts, President Trump has made immigrants demons. He has demonized immigrants, especially undocumented immigrants, as a central theme of his presidency, and last night was, by no means, any exception.

As a former undocumented immigrant myself, I see it as my mission to counter the many lies coming from the White House pertaining to immigrants. One of the ways we can do that is to introduce the American people to immigrants and to tell them our compelling stories.

That is why I brought, as my guest, to the State of the Union this young Guatemalan mom, Yeni Gonzalez, one of the many people impacted by the Trump administration's hateful and heartless zero tolerance policy.

Yeni and her family, as I said earlier, are refugees from Guatemala. Yeni is

from a small agricultural town and grew fearful for her children's safety as violence continued to surge in her community and throughout Central America.

In the face of break-ins at her home and worried that violent gangs would try to recruit her 11-year-old son, Yeni did what any mom would do, what any reasonable mom would do; She chose to seek safety.

Yeni got herself and her children all the way through Mexico and up to Yuma, Arizona, where she was apprehended by Border Patrol.

She was not charged with a single crime. No one pressed any charges against her. Still, she was taken into custody and placed in an immigration detention facility where our own American government treated her in ways in which we condemn other governments across the world for treating others.

□ 1430

The facility she was held in became known as the Icebox, and I want to tell the American people what that is, the Icebox. Because it is so brutal and so uncomfortably cold, many immigrants who were held there called it the Icebox.

According to Yeni, no one was given any food to eat for 2 straight days, not even her young children. A few days later, Yeni watched as her children were being released from detention, but she was forced to stay; and what is worse, no one would tell her where they were being sent to.

Imagine just for a moment, Madam Speaker, you fled your home, the only place you have ever known, because it is no longer safe to be there, with your children. You travel a long journey, nearly 1,000 miles, just to get your kids to a place that is safe. You arrive in this new place hoping to find some security, and what happens to you? You are locked up in a freezing cell called the Icebox, given no food to eat, and have your children sent off without you knowing where they really are. You left a violent place to give your children a better, safer life, and you have them taken away from you.

The horrors this woman was forced to suffer are beneath the values upon which this great Nation was founded. But despite the cruel policies of the current administration, the kindness and good will of the American people has not, for one moment, wavered.

Yeni was eventually released and able to touch base with a relative in North Carolina. She found out her children were sent to a facility in my own congressional district in Manhattan, in Harlem. And through the work and support of volunteers, complete strangers who never met her before, just trying to do the right things and right the wrongs of their government, Yeni was driven all the way across the country. It was a cross-country trip that she took to finally reunite with her children.

I was able to work with her attorneys and the foster care facility to finally

reunite Yeni and her children. It was a touching moment for everyone involved to see Yeni finally reunited with her family.

Those volunteers, they are the America that I have come to know and love. Those people who put their own needs aside to help a complete stranger whom they knew nothing about, only that she was in distress, represent the values that America stands for. As a father and as a former undocumented immigrant myself, I was proud to play even a small role in this incredible story.

You see, Madam Speaker, a woman seeking refuge for the safety of her children is not some violent criminal, as was portrayed here last night by the President of the United States. No matter what he said here last night, Yeni Gonzalez is not a violent criminal. And if you have ever seen a mother in distress for the safety of her children, you know that no wall, no matter how high, will stop her.

And now it is our duty to deal with the many immigration myths that were perpetrated on this floor last night as America watched.

Now, let me say to you that I want to begin a bit of immigration myth busting, and I hope that President Trump and his acolytes at FOX News are watching because they could use this important lesson.

We will start with my favorite, myth number one: immigrants are violent criminals—false. In fact, all immigrants, documented or undocumented, actually commit far less crime, lower rates of crime than any native-born Americans or any naturalized Americans like you and I, Madam Speaker.

As you can see, this chart, published by the Cato Institute, shows that undocumented criminals commit crimes at far less than half the rate of native-born U.S. citizens. Undocumented immigrants commit crimes at even lower rates.

Now, when you think about this, it makes perfect sense. So many immigrants come to the United States, in the first place, to flee strife in their own countries of origin. Why would anyone fleeing crime and violence just commit a crime in the new country that has harbored them?

I don't know of any immigrant, man or woman, who leaves their house to go to work seeking to get arrested, to then be deported. That is a myth, and it is irrational.

Myth number two: the number of undocumented immigrants is growing due to a porous southern border and people are flowing in—again, false.

Not only has the number of undocumented immigrants decreased over the past few years, but the way most undocumented immigrants arrive in the U.S. has completely changed from what it was just 15 years ago. The data shows that only half as many people arrive by crossing our border as those who legally enter the United States and overstay their visa, and the num-

ber of those crossing at the Mexican border continues to decrease.

Finally, myth number three: there is a crisis at our southern border—again, false.

As you can see right here in this chart, Madam Speaker, the data shows border crossings are at a historic low. Unlike what the President said here last night, unlike what he tweets on any given night, there is no crisis at the border. This has been fabricated. In fact, border crossings are at a historic low.

Only a third as many people were apprehended and turned away from the border in 2017 as there were in 2005. The only crisis at the border is the humanitarian crisis that the President, himself, has created.

So now that we have dispelled some of these myths, let's talk about what we need to do to actually fix our broken immigration system.

First and foremost, we must protect Dreamers. Dreamers are young people who came here at a very young age. They are doctors; they are homeowners and small business owners; they are police officers; they are members of our Armed Forces; they are teachers—and they deserve to stay here in our Nation.

Democrats have been talking about this for years, and President Obama did what he could in the face of Republican opposition to make sure that these young people have some stability and certainty. But President Trump cruelly chose to take that away, and the Federal courts had to step in and say: No, Mr. President, those young people deserve to stay here. Now he wants to use them as a bargaining chip, and we will not allow that to happen.

Next, we must protect recipients of temporary protected status, TPS. The countries TPS recipients came here from are still dealing with extraordinary crises, and we can't just send them back en masse. They deserve certainty, too.

Next, we have to address family separation and the need to improve family reunification. President Trump angrily refers to this as chain migration. We call it family unification, and we know that when a family is together, that family is stronger; and if that family is stronger, our Nation is stronger.

So we want to continue to work to ensure that families are kept together, but what he doesn't understand is that our immigration system has been made stronger by allowing individuals to have their families here with them once they are permanent residents.

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle truly stand for family values, and family values has been touted by those folks on the other side of the aisle for decades, if they truly stand for family values, they should support the efforts to strengthen families and support family reunification policies.

Finally, any reforms we make must reduce the outrageous backlog in processing applications for legal status.

Over the past few years, we have seen waiting times grow and grow and grow.

Since 2014, the average processing time for cases has nearly doubled. In some cases, by the time someone comes up, they have aged out of their situation, and now they are no longer applicable, making them no longer eligible for permanent legal status.

This administration's backlog just adds more undocumented immigrants to our population and is the perfect example of how broken our system is.

Over the rest of this hour, some of my CHC colleagues will talk more about the specific issues we must address in comprehensive immigration reform. Many of us agree that, to do the right thing by the American people, we must start from the same set of facts and establish a shared set of values.

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 of the United States.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from the great State of New York and the great city of New York for inviting me to speak on the need for comprehensive immigration reform for our Nation as a whole and, specifically, about how the broken immigration system hurts people I represent in the Mariana Islands.

In 2013, the Senate passed a comprehensive immigration reform bill, with Republicans and Democrats voting together, that would have gone a long way to fixing immigration.

The bill gave people who came here illegally but are now contributing to the economic prosperity of all Americans a way to come out of the shadows, and it provided for substantial improvements in border security—just what the President says he wants.

The Republican-led House decided not to take the path the Senate had courageously shown us in 2013, but I hope that, in this 116th Congress, we can dust off that comprehensive immigration reform bill and breathe new life into it.

Because our immigration problems still need fixing, we have a solution, ready-made, that already passed the Senate with Republican and Democratic votes.

I worked with the Gang of Eight in the Senate who drafted that legislation. I was able to include a section that dealt with groups of people in the Mariana Islands who fell through the cracks when Congress extended U.S. immigration law to my islands in 2008.

Let me begin by saying that none of the people I wanted to help came into our country illegally or stayed illegally. They were all lawfully present, but their situations were not understood or accounted for when Federal law was applied to the Mariana Islands. I have wanted to help them since my first days in Congress 10 years ago, and I will not stop working until they are pulled out of the limbo we left them in. Let me tell you about these people.

Imagine you are the daughter or son of parents who came to the Mariana Islands before 1976, before our islands were even part of the United States. The Mariana Islands is your only home. You grew up in the Islands, went to school, have worked there ever since, raising your own family, always lawfully present.

Then, three decades later, Congress decides to extend America's immigration borders. Suddenly, you are told you are a foreigner. You need a work visa or humanitarian parole or, otherwise, you will have to leave the only home you have ever known. Imagine.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that.

Imagine you are living in the Mariana Islands and the local government passes a law, as it has every right to do, that gives you permanent resident status. Then along comes Congress, 25 years later, and says the Mariana Islands is within U.S. immigration borders now. Oh, and by the way, you permanent residents, you do not have that status anymore. If you want to stay, you need a work visa or humanitarian parole; otherwise, you will have to leave your home, your children, your family. Imagine.

□ 1445

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that.

Imagine coming to the Marianas as a foreign worker. You have contributed to economic growth and have been a lawfully present resident for decades. But Congress passes a new law, and suddenly, your status changes. Even if you have a spouse or children who are U.S. citizens, they cannot petition for you because they are too poor or underage.

Under the Obama administration, at least you were granted humanitarian parole. But the Trump administration wants you gone by June 30, June 30 of this year.

You must uproot your family, pull your children out of school, or leave them behind as orphans. Imagine.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that, too.

Madam Speaker, I come from a very small community, compared to my colleagues here in the House, just 50,000 people. When I ask you to imagine the plight of those who were forgotten when Congress extended Federal immigration law to the Marianas, I do not have to imagine who they are. I know them individually. They are my neigh-

bors. Some are my relatives. None are strangers to me. They are good people who came in legally and remained lawfully present. But their lives are precarious, and the Trump administration is tightening the noose.

We do not have to imagine how to help them. The solution is before us. The Senate-passed comprehensive immigration reform in 2013, a bipartisan vote, a set of policies to fix our broken system and strengthen border security, I dare say could pass this House today. Let us act.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New York for giving me this time to speak.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative ESPAILLAT and Representative SABLAN, for yielding this time and for organizing this important hour to speak truth to power and provide an opportunity for the American people to hear the truth in contrast to the lies that were told by President Trump in how he propagandized about immigrants.

I take this issue personally. The way the President has characterized immigrants denigrates the dignity and the humanity of millions around the world, including myself.

You see, Madam Speaker, I was born in a tiny village called Los Pinos in the Mexican state of Durango. I am an immigrant.

My mother raised me, the youngest of four, while my father worked in the United States as part of a World War II-era bracero program. He was a migrant seasonal worker, a pioneer of what would later become the H-2A visa program.

Eventually, my father got a job in a storage plant in Chicago, and my family immigrated to the U.S. in 1965. I still remember my first American meal at a gas station in El Paso, Texas, a Bologna sandwich.

Today, I stand on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives with great pride to have been elected a Member of Congress. But, also, I carry a heavy burden, both on my conscience and on my shoulders.

The President's grotesque characterization of immigrants as rapists, drug dealers, and murderers is an affront to me, to my mother, to my family. Most importantly, it is an affront to my community and every single American, lest we forget that our Nation values immigrants.

Last night, the President doubled down on his rhetoric of hate, once again falsely describing a security crisis at the border. Today, I want to make clear three points on why we so desperately need immigration reform.

First, let me be clear: There is no crisis at the border. The only crisis we face is the inadequate response to the humanitarian relief that women, children, asylum seekers, and refugees want, while this administration abdi-

cates America's moral duty to serve and welcome those most in need.

The truth is that, Madam Speaker, migrants are escaping some of the harshest regimes in Central America, where political and economic turmoil threaten their lives. That is why they come.

Contrary to the President's fearmongering, analysis from The New York Times and the Center for American Progress shows that illegal immigration is near an all-time low. In fact, apprehensions at the border have declined more than 75 percent since the year 2000.

Most drug trafficking is coming through our ports of entry, not rural sections of the border.

Just last year, we witnessed the horror of young children being ripped out of the arms of their parents. The children were detained and held in cold, lifeless cages, like animals, where they slept on concrete floors and were given little more than aluminum sheets to keep them warm.

What a disgrace, Madam Speaker. How can the richest, most powerful country in the world not have the ability to do better?

My second point, on the need for immediate immigration reform, is that we face a tremendous crisis here at home, where millions of hardworking, law-abiding individuals—our neighbors, relatives, and friends—live in constant fear of being ripped apart from all they know and those they love.

Madam Speaker, there are more than 11 million individuals, including children, living in the United States who are currently undocumented. Of those, there are more than 3.6 million Dreamers, children who entered the U.S. before their 18th birthday, and more than 1.8 million children eligible for DACA because they were brought to the U.S. before their 16th birthday.

Their parents brought them seeking refuge, opportunity, a chance to give their children a life free of the fear from hunger, abject poverty, and the violent drug wars that are ravaging Central America.

At this point, I would like to shine a light on one young Dreamer who lives in my district in Illinois, in a suburban community of Chicago, and how she studies, she works, and she helps build communities.

Back home, in the community of Little Village, where I have lived for the past 49 years, there is a story about a young woman named Elizeth Arguelles and the tamales that are making her dreams come true.

Elizeth's mother began working as a tamale street vendor when she arrived in Chicago so that she could save money and bring her children from Mexico to join her in the U.S. When Elizeth arrived at about 7 years old, she immediately began helping her mother make tamales. She would wake up at 3:30 a.m. to prepare the cart and sell tamales until 7:30 a.m. before going to school.

Elizeth grew up in the United States, saved up money from selling tamales, and paid for college tuition, first at Morton College and now at Dominican University.

Elizeth's immigration status, however, continues to present a challenge. Despite all her hard work and her study, her future is uncertain because she is a deferred action recipient. She doesn't know what will happen next.

Despite those obstacles, she has proven that she values resilience, self-reliance, and ingenuity. Those are her values, and they are American values as well. Elizeth's story speaks to the values that make our country great.

Unfortunately, ICE raids continue to terrorize immigrant communities and traumatize children like Elizeth who live in constant fear of losing their parents and their own futures. These young people yearn to go to college, to serve in our military, and to enrich our communities with their entrepreneurial spirit.

Madam Speaker, Congress must create a path to citizenship to prove that, beyond a doubt, we welcome Elizeth and those like her to America.

I want to end and make my third and final point. The status quo cannot remain, and the current legal immigration system is broken, creating decades-long delays for family reunifications and exacerbating workforce gaps that harm our economy.

Madam Speaker, when we hear naysayers complain that immigrants should come to America using the legal route but fail to acknowledge the antiquated and broken state that our system is in—for many, processing time for family reunification visas can last between 18 and 23 years.

Imagine how much can happen in 18 to 23 years, Madam Speaker.

As of November 2012, there were 4.3 million people on the wait list for family visas and 113,000 waiting for employment-based visas.

Those years-long wait times cause others to make an even more difficult choice. In Mexico, a group now referred to as Los Invisibles, the invisible ones, is growing. Los Invisibles, these invisible young people, refers to more than 600,000 American-born U.S. children living in Mexico.

Because our broken system keeps families apart for so long, or it tears mothers and fathers away from their children, some have elected to leave America altogether—a real tragedy, a real loss for us.

Perhaps in another life, I would have been one of those children and, because of the anti-immigrant policies of today's administration, the next U.S. Congressman won't stand here in the future to share the immigrant experience that I share with all of you today.

The true crisis we face, the true danger we face, is the President's propaganda that flies in the face of truth. Immigrants don't worsen the Nation. On the contrary, immigrants help keep this Nation the strongest nation the world has ever known.

We are your mechanics, your nurses, your farmers, your local brewer. We are your teachers, engineers, and law enforcement officers. We are firefighters, plumbers, and doctors. In some lucky instances, we are your Representatives in Washington.

As the proud immigrant Representative from a district that is more than two-thirds foreign-born, I refuse to back down and sit silent while the President denigrates me, my family, and my constituents.

As a Congress, we cannot sit idly by while thousands are denied humanitarian relief at the border while millions live in fear here in our communities and while millions more wait, separated from those they love and care for.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) for yielding me the time to share my story.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), the CHC freshman Representative.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I am here to correct the RECORD, to bust the myth, to make sure that Americans know the truth about my wonderful, generous, incredible community, El Paso, Texas.

Last night, in this Chamber, as I was seated in the audience listening to the State of the Union Address, I heard our President misinform the American public. He said that El Paso, Texas, was once one of the most dangerous cities in America, and then a wall was built.

Well, Madam Speaker, that is not true. El Paso is one of the safest cities in America. However, we have been a safe community; we have been a safe city. We are right on the U.S.-Mexico border, and we have been safe for decades.

□ 1500

The wall was built in El Paso, Texas, in 2008. Our ranking as one of the safest communities in America dates back to the 1990s.

Many people wonder why El Paso is so safe. Why is El Paso, which is, again, right on the U.S.-Mexico border, one of the safest communities in America? Last night, in those conversations, I pointed to my guest at the State of the Union Address, Senaida Navar, who is a Dreamer; she is a teacher; she is an activist; she is exactly the kind of community member, constituent, citizen who makes El Paso and the country great.

As these debates over comprehensive immigration reform, over border security, continue to get louder and, in fact, uglier here in Washington, D.C., El Paso has been, in many ways, at the center of those debates and those discussions.

I will tell you, they should be. El Paso should be at the center of that debate.

The reason why El Paso should be at the center of that debate is not because

we were the site of the President's zero-tolerance policy, not because we were the site of the tent city at Tornillo, not because our processing center is the site where detainees are right now being force-fed through a nose tube against their will. We should be at the center of deciding the future of this country in terms of comprehensive immigration reform because of our generosity, because of our goodwill, because of our kindness.

El Paso has absolutely set an example for our country, and we have done it with the way that we have opened up our arms to everyone and treated people with the dignity that they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman SABLAN for the opportunity to correct the RECORD.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague very much for her comments.

Madam Speaker, I just realized that today, this Special Order, we had four speakers, three of whom are immigrants: the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Illinois, and this gentleman from the Northern Marianas. We are immigrants. The sky hasn't fallen.

There is nothing to be afraid of. We are a country of immigrants.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. ESPAILLAT, for organizing this evening's Special Order on the need for immigration reform.

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

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF ZERO TOLERANCE FOR FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I am here today to talk about something that is completely unimaginable to me. I can't imagine I am here to talk about it on the floor of the House of Representatives. I can't imagine that it occurs in the world. I can't imagine that it occurs on this very day in this world. I can't imagine that it occurs in our country, but it does.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with all who condemn a horrific practice on this, the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation.

Today, I introduced a bipartisan resolution with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida, Congresswoman LOIS FRANKEL, which calls for a coordinated response from the United States and the international community to end this horrific and cruel practice.

The numbers surrounding FGM are shocking. They are staggering. Two hundred million women and girls alive today are survivors of FGM. Of those 200 million, 44 million are girls at or under the age of 14.

Madam Speaker, these are children. These are the little girls who you see going to elementary school in your community.

This year alone, an estimated 3 million girls are at risk of being genitally mutilated. In 25 countries where FGM is routinely practiced, between the years 2015 and 2030, an estimated 68 million girls will be cut, unless we take concerted and accelerated action.

This is an urgent situation when you imagine what happens, and I am going to go through it with you.

People ask, what exactly is FGM? Until just a few years ago, until I read about it and met some of the ladies who have had to endure it, I didn't know and I wasn't aware. But FGM comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for nonmedical reasons.

There is no medical necessity whatsoever to do this. It is most commonly performed on girls from infancy to age 15.

Now, just think about that: no anesthesia, no forewarning, no approval.

Madam Speaker, I am joined by the gentlewoman. Wonderful.

FGM is classified into four major types, ranging from pricking, nicking, scraping, and cauterization, to total excision and infibulation.

FGM is widely recognized by the international community as a violation of women's and girls' basic human rights, the right to their own body, their very own body and no one else's, and what happens to it.

Organizations that condemn FGM include the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

The World Health Organization says this practice has no health benefit for women and girls and, instead, can have severe short- and long-term impacts on the physical, psychological, sexual, and reproductive health of these innocent, helpless girls.

The immediate physical complications of FGM include, obviously, severe pain, excessive bleeding, fever, urinary issues, shock, and death. That is just the beginning.

In the long term, a girl may experience cysts, infections, septicemia, painful and difficult urination and menstruation, and increased risk of death during childbirth for both the mother and the unborn child.

The pain inflicted by FGM doesn't stop with the initial procedure. It often serves as an ongoing torture throughout the woman's life, for her whole life.

Who practices FGM? FGM is a deeply rooted cultural practice. Different communities give different explanations for why they insist upon FGM, which usually involves nonfactual, misleading, and, frankly, insulting arguments about cleanliness and womanhood.

FGM communities often consider the practice a necessary part of raising a

girl and a way to prepare her for adulthood and marriage. It is literally unbelievable. It is viewed as a way to ensure premarital virginity and marital fidelity. It is more likely to be carried out by communities that believe that this mutilation increases marriageability.

In other communities, FGM is practiced under the notion that girls are more clean and beautiful after removal of body parts that are considered unclean, unfeminine, or male.

As an international community, we must work with these communities to provide accurate information about the harm of this practice, about the long-term harm of this practice to women and girls, and change the narrative that somehow FGM is okay or tolerable for any reason whatsoever.

It is not okay. It is not tolerable for any reason under the Sun.

People ask where FGM is practiced. FGM is primarily concentrated in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Currently, for girls 11 and younger, FGM has the highest prevalence in Gambia at 56 percent, Mauritania at 54 percent, and Indonesia at 50 percent.

It is most common in Somalia, Guinea, and Djibouti, where more than 90 percent of women and girls ages 15 to 49 are mutilated on a regular and systematic basis.

Make no mistake, however: FGM is a global problem. The World Health Organization warns that growing migration has increased the number of girls and women living outside their country of origin who have undergone FGM or who are at risk in Europe, Australia, Latin America, and North America.

Just last Friday, February 1, the United Kingdom handed down its first-ever guilty verdict of a woman who committed FGM on her 3-year-old daughter.

I have daughters. It is just unimaginable to me.

The largest health network in Belfast saw 17 cases of FGM in just 9 months between April 2017 and January 2018.

Unfortunately, unbelievably, FGM has also made headlines in the United States. In April 2017, Federal prosecutors for the first time used a 1996 Federal statute criminalizing the practice of FGM to bring charges in Livonia, Michigan, against Drs. Fakhrudin Attar and Jumana Nagarwala.

These doctors are accused of performing FGM on at least nine underage girls, from 8 to 13 years old, from at least three States. This is happening right here in our communities.

I have an excerpt from the 10 criminal complaint pages against Dr. Nagarwala. This is what happened, according to investigators and the victims themselves. These are direct excerpts.

On April 10, 2017, victim 1 was interviewed by a child forensic interviewer employed by the FBI. She is 7 years old. She stated that she was brought to Detroit, Michigan, with victim 2 for a "special" girls' trip. After they arrived at the hotel, victim 1 advised that

she and victim 2 had to go to the doctor because "our tummies hurt." While at the doctor's office, a procedure "to get the germs out" of her was performed.

Victim 1 identified an unmarked photograph of Nagarwala and said that she was the person who performed the procedure.

Victim 1 said she took off her pants and underwear and laid on an examining table with her knees near her chest and her legs spread apart. She said that Nagarwala "pinched" her on the "place where she goes pee," and that she was given a pad to wear in her underwear as she left. She said that she was told not to talk about the procedure.

On April 11, 2017, a medical doctor in Minnesota performed a complete medical examination of victim 1 pursuant to a search warrant. Your affiant has spoken with the medical doctor who performed the exam, and the doctor's preliminary findings are that her genitals are not normal in appearance. Her labia minora has been altered or removed, and her clitoral hood is also abnormal in appearance. Finally, the doctor observed some scar tissue and small healing lacerations.

On April 10, 2017, victim 2 was interviewed by a child forensic interviewer employed by the FBI. Victim 2 is also 7 years old. She said that she came to Detroit with victim 1 and that she went to a doctor's office. She identified a photograph of Nagarwala as the doctor who she saw in Detroit.

Victim 2 said that, in the examination room, Nagarwala took off her pants and underwear and put her on the table. She said that she "got a shot," and that it hurt really badly and she screamed. She said the "shot" was on her upper right thigh.

She drew a picture of the room, and she drew an X to indicate blood on the examining table. She said her parents told her that the procedure is a secret and that she is not supposed to talk about it.

She said that, after the procedure, she could barely walk and that she felt pain all the way down to her ankle. She said Nagarwala told her that she was fine.

Victim 2 said that she left one of her winter gloves in the medical office.

This is a little 7-year-old girl.

On April 10, 2017, a search warrant was executed at the medical clinic. During the search, agents found a child's winter glove in the medical clinic. The glove had victim 2's first name written on it.

Nineteen months later, in November 2018, a Federal judge in the Eastern District Court of Michigan ruled the 1996 Federal statute unconstitutional and actually dismissed several charges against these so-called doctors and their co-conspirators.

In the Michigan case, Judge Friedman of the Eastern District Court of Michigan wrote that "Congress overstepped its bounds by legislating to prohibit FGM. . . . 'Local criminal activity' . . . is for the States to regulate, not Congress."

Because of that, because of that disappointing and horrific news, the good gentlewoman from Florida and I are offering a bill today that works within the Federal Government's jurisdiction to combat this reprehensible practice.

□ 1515

On Monday, I introduced two bills. The first was the bipartisan Protect Our Girls Act, H.R. 959, in which we expressly criminalized the transport of a minor across State lines for the purpose of female genital mutilation. The

majority of these girls involved in the recent case were from Minnesota and Illinois, while the mutilation was performed in a clinic in Michigan.

My second proposal, the Empower Our Girls Act, H.R. 960, adds female genital mutilation to seven grant programs within the Violence Against Woman Act, or what is commonly known as VAWA. The grants will focus on providing assistance in the criminal justice system and support from social service organizations to these ladies and little girls.

This is the first time that VAWA programs will address FGM and will allow victims of this unspeakable, unimaginable act to have the same opportunity to receive assistance as victims of other violent crimes.

The bill also adds female genital mutilation as a separate crime under the FBI's uniform criminal reporting system.

By codifying the existence of this crime, the bill lays the foundation for collecting information as it occurs across States. Reporting will assist in identifying other measures to bolster prevention and prosecution.

Before I yield to my good friend from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), I just want to tell folks who might be listening or watching that one of the things that we hear when we go to the States—because law enforcement typically happens at the State level—and we say, “Would you please consider a law for this so that this doesn't happen, so that this is illegal, so that people aren't encouraged to practice it but are discouraged from practicing?” they will say, “Well, it doesn't happen here. We don't have any cases of it being reported.”

It is not going to be reported, folks. The people who are doing this are doing it in secret. And once it has happened to a young girl or a lady, imagine the shame or the fear of going to a doctor and talking about something like that.

It is not reported for a reason. And because it is not reported, it is becoming more prevalent. We just can't allow that to happen.

At this time, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PERRY for yielding. I have to say it was quite difficult to listen to you, not because you are not articulate, but these stories are horrific. I just thank you on a bipartisan basis that we can address this horrible, horrible situation.

I am rising here today and I am joining, of course, Representative PERRY on International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation. I say that every girl, no matter where she is born, has a right to live free of violence.

When women and girls are empowered, when they are provided access to quality healthcare and education, communities thrive. In fact, the best predictor of a country's peacefulness is how well its women are treated.

Uplifting the value of women around the world is an American value that must continue. And still, there are horrific norms and cultural practices, like female genital mutilation, or we call it FGM for short, and it is holding back women from reaching their full potential.

Representative PERRY, I actually met a victim of this very, very cruel act last year. She came to a panel discussion. Her name was Jaha, a young woman from Gambia. She told us that when she was actually born, when she was 1 week old, she was mutilated, and that at age 15, she was married off. She told us this is very common. It is happening to something like 200 million women today.

Now, Jaha, she is a champion, because she broke away from her marriage and she became a champion advocate for her daughter. She became an advocate. Through her advocacy, FGM is now banned in Gambia. So she has shown us that it can be done.

200 million girls and women today have been cut, leaving them with irreversible emotional and physical damage which can lead to infection, severe bleeding, complication in childbirth and increased risk of newborn death.

It is horrific, it is inhumane, and it is a gross violation of human rights. And it is not just tied to one religion or culture; it could happen anywhere. It is unbelievable to say that it still happens in the United States of America, as you so aptly pointed out.

I am very happy to be here with you. In fact, I am very proud to be here with you to just send a clear message that FGM is unacceptable. It must stop. And I am so pleased to join you in all your efforts, our joint efforts to stop this practice.

And I will add something: In the United States, there is more that we can do in terms of resources. At least \$15 million is needed, annually, to continue our efforts. I would like to see us put into law the U.S. strategies to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, globally, and to empower adolescent girls, recognizing that FGM is a gender-based violence.

As importantly, we must restore our funding to the U.N. Population Fund, which is providing care to 2 million survivors around the world. It is time we recommit to ensuring the safety and empowerment of women and girls.

Mr. Speaker, I know Representative PERRY would join me in saying, when women succeed, so does the world.

Mr. PERRY. Well, I thank the gentlewoman so much, and I know this is a sensitive, uncomfortable topic, but it must be discussed. We can't just close our eyes and turn our head from uncomfortable things.

I am so proud and thankful that the gentlewoman has been willing to step up and stand up for these young ladies all around the world and in the United States as well, in our communities. Make no mistake, ladies and gentlemen, this is violence. This is violent.

Now, a friend showed me a picture, and it is one of those things where you sometimes wish you hadn't seen something that you had seen, and you can't unsee it but it has such an impact on you. I have that picture now, so I am just going to continue to talk about that a little bit.

This is a picture from a National Geographic magazine. And when I and the gentlewoman from Florida talk about the cultural aspects of this—this poor little girl. You can see the grimace on her face.

There is no sanitation, so to speak. This is not necessarily performed in a doctor's office. It looks almost like a school with a bunch of people around, right? No anesthesia.

They are holding her down, three of them holding her down. She doesn't want this to happen. This lady is smiling in her face. I can't imagine this little girl—wherever she is from, whoever she is, I can't imagine that this, somehow, is acceptable anywhere.

I feel compelled—I feel it is my duty, it is our duty—to speak out and say something about this to make sure it doesn't happen anywhere—it doesn't happen in our homes; it doesn't happen to one more little girl. I stand before you today to call for an end to this horrific, barbaric practice internationally.

Only 28 of our United States have statutes criminalizing FGM to any varying degree. And again, I have gone to my State, and I have said: “Please, will you do something?”

“Well, this isn't happening. We don't have any reports of it.”

We don't have any reports because it is legal. If people knew it was illegal, they would report it when they saw it. When this little girl goes to the doctor some day, they would report it.

I ask that the 22 States that currently have no law banning FGM, to include my home State of Pennsylvania, to pass legislation immediately. I am asking them right here, right now, today, on this day of international condemnation of this barbaric practice.

This is the day, the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM, female genital mutilation. Now is the time to stand up for the voiceless.

These are little girls. These are little girls whose mothers and fathers take them to do this to them. Sometimes they do it to them, as you have heard, themselves. Little girls who trust their parents, who trust their mother would never hurt them, right? Voiceless.

This must be criminalized, this horrific practice of FGM. FGM has absolutely no place in America or anywhere else in the world. Again, there is no medical reason to do this whatsoever—none. It is unconscionable.

FGM is unconscionable. It is a systematic form of abuse and female subjugation perpetrated against the youngest and most vulnerable among us.

And it doesn't just end right there. When she is done with this, it doesn't

end there. She has got to heal, which may take weeks and months, or longer, physically. But the scars of what happens to this little girl and millions around the world and in our country, as well, lasts the rest of their lifetime. For what?

As our society becomes more transient and diverse, we must strengthen our efforts to stop this practice. It simply must end immediately. Those who perpetrate it must be brought to swift justice in the United States. We can no longer have somebody report and put themselves out there and peril themselves, make themselves vulnerable to retribution or what have you for the judge to throw it out.

I am not here to criticize the judge who looked at the Constitution and said: Look, this isn't the place for it.

I get that. That is the judge's job. But it is our job in Congress to get this right, to make sure that the law says one way or the other: This is a problem in our country. We don't accept this. We reject this, and there is going to be a penalty for doing this.

Those little girls can't protect themselves. They have no protection whatsoever. They are counting on their parents and the adults in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle and across the political spectrum for their support of bipartisan solutions to condemn and stop this atrocity. We have great support, and we think we are going to get even more support, bipartisan support.

There are not many things that Democrats and Republicans, that conservatives and liberals across the country can agree upon, but we can all agree that, if that were our little girl, there is no way in hell we would let that happen. There is no way.

So not only us, as different people on different sides of the aisle here in this United States Congress, but the international community is also weighing in on this as well, as you have already heard. They have said enough is enough.

It is bad enough that it is happening in other parts of the world, but in the 21st century, in 2019, this is happening right here in the United States of America. And Americans need to be aware. They need to be informed. The medical practitioners need to be informed.

Law enforcement needs a tool. They need something to ensure that the people who are contemplating doing this will contemplate not doing it; that people who think somehow it is culturally acceptable figure out and are informed that it is not; that people who somehow feel that they must do this to their little girl so that they can then force her into some marriage and that she will be acceptable to the partner that she is forced to be with, that that is no longer acceptable either.

It never was acceptable. It is not acceptable in the United States, and it is our job to make sure it is not acceptable anywhere. And it starts right

here, and it starts right now. We have waited too long.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to speak up on this issue.

□ 1530

It is sensitive, and that is why people don't want to speak up on it, because it is embarrassing to talk about, and I guess they are afraid of the embarrassment. But I am not. Somebody has to speak up for these little girls that have no one else, that, after the fact, can do nothing about this for the rest of their lives.

They only have us here, people who don't know them, people who will probably never ever know them. They have us, and it is our job. It is our duty to stick up for them and put ourselves out here. And if it takes being uncomfortable, well, that is what it takes.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be here today to offer this. I would ask that if my colleagues who are listening haven't heard about this, please take a look at these two pieces of legislation. I appreciate their input. If they have got ways to improve them or if they are concerned about what we are trying to do here and think it is overreaching or something like that, I would appreciate your input.

We want to make sure that we are doing the best job that we can, and that we are doing the best job that we can for little girls like this who are being held down against their will and having their body parts cut off of them because of some culture and some ideas that they will somehow be more worthy in their community once they are mutilated for the rest of their life. That is our job here.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC BUBBLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, what we are doing today is sort of a continuation of the theme that since the beginning of this Congress we have been walking through. So let's put this sort of in context.

This is probably our fourth or fifth time to come to the floor and do part of this theme. The first time we did this we took almost an hour and we actually sort of walked through what is happening in our society, when you actually do the math of the massive unfunded liabilities in Medicare; the issues with the fact that in 9 years, 50 percent of the noninterest spending of this government in 9 years will be to those 65 and over.

So it is important to understand what is happening to us demographically. Much of that difficulty that is coming toward us is about healthcare costs.

One of my passions has been trying to get an understanding of this. There are a number of things we can do to actually deal with the fact that we are getting older as a society. We are seeing what is happening on our birth rates. The fact of the matter is, those of us who are baby boomers—there are 74 million of us—and in 9 years, all of the baby boomers will be functionally 65 and older.

It is a demographic bubble moving through our society, and there are benefits that we as a society have been promised. So what do you do? How do you make sure you have a vibrant enough economy to keep our promises? How do you make sure we have a vibrant enough economy not to crush the young in their opportunities?

We have been laying out five little legs. We will call them our proposals, everything from an immigration system that is talent based so you maximize economic vitality; policies, such as tax, regulatory, trade, that maximize economic growth; policies that are all up and down, whether it be our programs within the social safety net, or just incentives within Social Security, and Medicare; other programs to stay in the workforce or enter the workforce because labor force participation is crucial.

We had a good number last month where we broke over 63 percent labor force participation. I know this sounds a little geeky, but it is crucial.

The fifth one—and we will come back to the fourth—the fifth one is looking at our retirement entitlements and how we design them to incentivize everything from being a good consumer to staying in the labor market longer. But the fourth one that we keep talking about over and over and over again is technology.

Once again, I put up this slide right here just to understand the scale. In a decade, you and your partner, if you have jobs, there will be two people working for every one person in retirement in 10 years: two workers, one retiree. And understand Medicare and Social Security are functioning right now as pay-as-you-go programs because we are using today's income to pay today's retirees.

The next slide is just to emphasize the scale of the unfunded liability. When you look at this slide, you will see up on the top that this is the 30-year projection. It is not adjusted for inflation. So if you want to adjust it for inflation, you can remove a third of the value. But, functionally, over the next 30 years, you have an \$84 trillion unfunded liability when you add in the cost of the programs and the interest related, \$84 trillion over the next 30 years.

But if you take a really close look, almost all of that comes from Social Security and Medicare. The rest of the budget has about a \$16 trillion on the positive side, so you have got an \$84 trillion shortfall. So what do you do as far as solutions?

Well, we are going to show some slides of some creative ideas. Remember, we are working on that. We have five piers. Right now we are going to talk about our technology pier. Just, once again, to sort of get your head around these numbers, from 2008 to 2028, the calculation is 91 percent of the increased spending of this Federal Government will be interest, Social Security, and healthcare benefits.

Your government is functionally an insurance company with an Army. So how do you have a revolution in healthcare costs? We have lots of proposals around here, and if you listen to them—and we have got to be brutally honest—think about the ACA, many know it as ObamaCare, or some of our alternatives; we are often having a debate of who gets to pay. Those don't have a revolutionary—they don't have a disruptive nature in the cost of healthcare services. We are just moving around saying: we want more government subsidies. No, we want more nongovernmental private-sector competition, but we are often moving around who gets to pay.

Our argument is we are in the middle of a technology revolution. How many of you have a watch that helps you manage your blood pressure? How many of you have seen the patch that helps you manage your blood oxygen? There are a number of these sorts of things—we call them digiceuticals—that are coming onto the market. We as a body need to drag technology into this debate so technology brings us a disruption in the cost.

I say this over and over and over, but it is a good visual. When was the last time you went to Blockbuster video? Didn't it feel like almost overnight from going down and getting the little silver disk and getting a movie recommendation to now you go home and hit a button? We are living in a society that is having an amazing technological revolution.

What happens when this supercomputer in your pocket is functionally your primary-care physician? It turns out that that technology is here today, but we as a body need to talk more about who gets to pay and more about lowering the price of healthcare.

I will argue that the elegance of dragging this technology, removing the barriers, removing our inequities in the compensation for using this healthcare IT is we will be healthier. We will deal with our issues much faster, particularly for those of us who have very busy lives, instead of waiting for that appointment.

So I want to just show some of the revolution that is already out there. These things are already out there in our society.

This next slide shows a handheld ultrasound. It is basically the size of your phone. You plug it into your Bluetooth, or you plug it into whatever, iPhone—at least I think this one is an iPhone in this picture—and it is a handheld ultrasound.

What happened to the days when you used to have to go to a medical clinic that had the specialty equipment? You would sit there and find out that you had a bone chip in your heel. Now, you are at your office, your nurse's office, your company's office. You can actually buy this as an individual. You can actually see, and we are reading articles that are saying very soon you won't actually look at the picture. You will use this handheld ultrasound and the algorithm will actually tell you what it is seeing. This is a revolution.

Right now, I think you can buy one of these on Amazon for under \$2,000. Conceptually something that used to be a large piece of equipment is in the palm of your hand. That is a revolution.

We are about to have a series of discussions about drug pricing. Drug pricing is a huge component of what we do to have a revolution in the cost of healthcare.

Here is a quick thought experiment. What if I came to you and said: 50 percent of the pharmaceutical prescriptions that will be written this year will not be properly used or used at all. So just as a thought experiment, half the pharmaceutical prescriptions written this year just won't be used at all, or will be misused.

Well, right there—it is absurd to say if we would fix this problem we would have a 50 percent reduction in the need to pay for pharmaceuticals, but it could be a huge impact. This has less to do with fighting over the formularies, the mechanisms over here. Will we have enough money for healthcare research? This is just about proper utilization.

So what would happen if I would come to you right now and say: I have a relative who has some dementia issues or did you take your hypertension medicine this morning? Turns out, we can actually put on a bottle cap that actually would talk to your phone saying: Hey, you did not take your pill today. Hey, you did not take your pill in the time prescribed that you are supposed to take it.

Something like this, as simple as this, is a technology solution to an issue where we know we have lots and lots of seniors that don't take their medicines on time or in the proper fashion.

We even have more complicated ones that are in the same vein. What if you are someone who has multiple pills that you take? This one was particularly designed for seniors with some memory issues combined.

This is a dispensary that was just shown at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas 3 weeks ago. At a certain time, it notifies you and drops the prescribed combination of pills into a little cup for you. It is a technology solution for drug utilization where we know that 50 percent of pharmaceuticals are not being properly used.

Mr. Speaker, I beg of us as a body, we need to get out of our rhetoric sound-

ing like it is the late 1990s. There is a technology revolution around us. Let's drag that creative thought, creative design into our debate and say, this is more than the continuing debate of who pays, who doesn't pay. It is: we need a revolution in how we stay healthy.

Is this Republican or Democrat? I am making the argument it is technology. Now, as we joke in our office, eventually, we will figure out that one party will take a side so we can fuss at each other. But at least right now, the discussion of dragging technology into our own personal healthcare is not partisan. It is a solution. Let's go on to the next slide.

About 2 years ago I had a situation where I was cooking. It was a Sunday evening. I love to cook, and I almost chopped off my pinky. So I am at the emergency room in Scottsdale, Arizona, and I am bleeding like crazy.

The wonderful person who is on the intake side in the emergency room, as I am bleeding down my arm, is saying: David, do we have your medical records? Are you allergic to anything?

And I am going: I am bleeding. Well, the absurdity is my medical records were in the office that was closed because it was a Sunday evening. I should have my medical records with me and you should have your medical records with you. It is not that hard. It turns out others agree. This technology is out there.

Now, I had the blessing of being the co-chair of the Congressional Blockchain Caucus. I actually believe there is a really elegant way of using an encrypted, what we call, blockchain, a distributive ledger, with levels of permission. So it is more than just my medical records, because, as we are going to show in a couple more slides, this is actually just the beginning.

If I can carry my medical records with me on this, why can't I have that wearable that helps me manage my diabetes, also doing 24 hours, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week, 24 hours every day. That type of algorithmic data is also attached to my medical files; instead of thinking that my medical professional is going to find out I have an issue in that 15 minutes I am in their office.

□ 1545

This is more than a medical record concept. If I am able to have digiceuticals—wearables—that will help me manage my healthcare and help me manage my chronic condition, will I be healthier?

Mr. Speaker, it is like the contact lens that actually helps manage your blood glucose talking to your pump, so you don't crash if you are diabetic, it helps maintain you. You already see some of that technology on a number of people's shoulders today where it is actually Bluetoothing into the pump.

The revolution is already around us using these technologies. We, as a

body, need to have a very honest conversation of how do we remove barriers—and we will need our friends at the State and local level to also remove some of their regulatory barriers—to allow the adoption of these types of technologies.

The thought experiment goes a little further. In the Scottsdale area—I think we now have five or six, maybe seven of them up—there are functionally autonomous healthcare clinics. It is a crazy thought. You walk in, you sign up on an iPad, and you take a picture of your insurance card. You go into a booth, and the avatar on the screen talks to you and says: Can you shine this in your nose? Can you turn it right, turn it left? It will show you.

This avatar bends the device, and then says, put it in your ear, turn it, and down your throat, turn it, turn it. It is autonomous. Think about the cost savings.

The algorithm does a calculation and says: we are actually calculating you have the flu.

It turns out that algorithm is remarkably accurate.

Now, in today's world, at the very end of the consult, a doctor comes on to the screen and talks to you. A doctor can choose to hit the button and accept that algorithm.

But, conceptually, think about that. What if that type of technology wasn't just sitting in an autonomous healthcare clinic, but was at your school nurses' office, your office?

How about if it got small enough, compact enough, and inexpensive enough so it was at your home?

How many of us have had the occasion where we have the cold or the flu, we suffer with it for a couple days, and then we start saying: Can I go to the urgent care center? Maybe I can get an appointment with my doctor.

By the time you show up at your doctor's appointment, Mr. Speaker, you are actually already on the mend.

I have a picture on my phone of something that looks like a large kazoo, and here is the final part. You blow into this, Mr. Speaker, and it is able to tell you if you have a viral infection—the flu—or a bacterial infection like a cold.

What would happen if that large kazoo you could have sitting at home, you blow into it, it says that you have the flu, we are ordering your antivirals, and they are going to be delivered—let's say by a drone or an autonomous vehicle, if we are going to be really techno-utopian—and it is delivered to your home a couple of hours later.

How much healthier did our society get? The fact you didn't go to work and infect everyone; that you were able to deal with this almost immediately; that the time between actually getting your pharmaceutical to actually manage this infection and the moment you were feeling sick it is now hours.

How much cost did you just save out of the medical system?

So I need us all to be creative here and think this issue through. If 50 percent—actually more than 50 percent of our healthcare cost is 5 percent of our brothers and sisters with chronic conditions; we already know these types of technologies are helping us manage individuals' needs and issues who have chronic conditions.

We saw the pill bottles to make sure that—is there a way that the 50 percent of pharmaceuticals that are not being properly used or used at all are being properly managed? Our ability to manage our data is going to be coming from all these healthcare devices.

So my thesis is very, very simple. As we have the arguments about drug prices and as we have the arguments about healthcare costs, we need to have the discussion of it is time for a technology revolution, and we need to drag that technology solution into the debate in how we regulate, how we incentivize, and how we compensate.

Because, Mr. Speaker, I will make you the argument: this is the moment that—if you remember, the first couple slides were the healthcare costs that we have committed to as a society that functionally consume almost every incremental dollar of our future. What would our future look like if we were able to bend that cost curve because we actually found and embraced the technology disruption that is on our doorstep?

Wouldn't this be a much more elegant debate and a much more optimistic conversation?

That is what I have for today. But we are going to do the next phase of this next week and the week after that to sort of walk through these pillars of, there is a path where we can make this work.

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

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 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1636

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 840, VETERANS' ACCESS TO CHILD CARE ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF H. RES. 86, PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. MORELLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-6) on the resolution (H. Res. 105) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 86) providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 49. An act to designate the outstation of the Department of Veterans Affairs in North Ogden, Utah, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

82. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Disclosure of Hedging by Employees, Officers and Directors [Release No.: 33-10593; 34-84883; IC-33333; File No.: S7-01-15] (RIN: 3235-AL49) received February 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

83. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Certain External Power Supplies [EERE-2019-BT-STD-

0001] (RIN: 1904-AE23) received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

84. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0358; FRL-9988-69-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AT66) received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

85. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Glycine betaine; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0163; FRL-9987-42] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

86. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Recodification and Revisions to State Air Pollution Control Rules; North Dakota; Interim Approval of Title V Program Recodification and Revisions; Approval of Recodification and Revisions to State Programs and Delegation of Authority to Implement and Enforce Clean Air Act Sections 111 and 112 Standards and Requirements [EPA-R08-OAR-2018-0299; FRL-9988-39-Region 8] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

87. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Dakota; Revisions to Infrastructure Requirements for All National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Carbon Monoxide (CO); Lead (Pb); Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂); Ozone (O₃); Particle Pollution (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀); Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂); Recodification [EPA-R08-OAR-2018-0616; FRL-9988-35-Region 8] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

88. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program and Associated Revisions [EPA-R08-OAR-2018-0530; FRL-9987-96-Region 8] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

89. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0492; FRL-9989-03-Region 3] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

90. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Oklahoma; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 1997 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0314; FRL-

9988-58-Region 6] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

91. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Iowa; State Implementation Plan and Operating Permits Program [EPA-R07-OAR-2018-0642; FRL-9988-94-Region 7] received February 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

92. A letter from the Assistant Director, SEMO, Department of Defense, transmitting eight (8) notifications of a federal vacancy, designation of acting officer, and action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

93. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of a final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-01; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2018-0001, Sequence No.: 6] received January 31, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

94. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received February 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

95. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a copy of the charter for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights state advisory committees pursuant to 41 C.F.R. section 102-3.70; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 105. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 86) providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-6). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 986. A bill to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or ef-

fect; 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 Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. POSEY (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 988. A bill to provide for a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 989. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships and other work-based learning programs for small and medium-sized businesses within in-demand industry sectors, through the establishment and support of industry or sector partnerships; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. FLORES:

H.R. 990. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prevent the inter partes review process for challenging patents from diminishing competition in the pharmaceutical industry and with respect to drug innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. BASS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. LEWIS):

H.R. 991. A bill to extend certain provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act until September 30, 2030, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 992. A bill to withdraw certain land located in Curry County and Josephine County, Oregon, from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 993. A bill to designate the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 994. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to make technical corrections to the segment designations for the Chetco River, Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 995. A bill to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to require the publication of settlement agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 997. A bill to declare English as the official language of the United States, to establish a uniform English language rule for naturalization, and to avoid misconstructions of the English language texts of the laws of the United States, pursuant to Congress' powers to provide for the general welfare of the United States and to establish a uniform rule of naturalization under article I, section 8, of the Constitution; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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 Ms. CHENEY:

H.R. 998. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to a State all right, title, and interest in and to a percentage of the amount of royalties and other amounts required to be paid to the State under that Act with respect to public land and deposits in the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 999. A bill to provide for the designation of the Devil's Staircase Wilderness Area in the State of Oregon, to designate segments of Wasson and Franklin Creeks in the State of Oregon as wild or recreation rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 1000. A bill to establish a National Full Employment Trust Fund to create employment opportunities for the unemployed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1001. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide a process by which a family member of a deceased individual who is eligible for the Department of Veterans Affairs burn pit registry may register for such registry on behalf of the deceased individual; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. CRIST, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1002. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the issuance of licenses to certain individuals connected to dealers of dogs who have had licenses revoked, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Ms. WATERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. BASS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. EVANS, Mr. COLE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 1003. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Aretha Franklin in recognition of her contributions of outstanding artistic and historical significance to culture in the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. JONES, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1004. A bill to prohibit the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities with respect to Venezuela, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 1005. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to amend the schedule for rating disabilities to add a diagnostic code and evaluation criteria for obliterative bronchiolitis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 1006. A bill to amend title I of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for internet openness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BEYER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PAS-

CRELL, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement savings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. KIND (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to require the Secretary of Defense to initiate investigations and to provide for congressional disapproval of certain actions, 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. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 1009. A bill to provide for the study and evaluation of net metering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. MOORE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 1010. A bill to provide that the rule entitled "Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance" shall have no force or effect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and 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. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive locations, to clarify the powers of immigration officers at sensitive locations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 1012. A bill to reunite families separated at or near ports of entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 1013. A bill to require agents and officers of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection to wear body cameras, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. SABLÁN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 1014. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to apply to territories of the United States, to establish offshore wind lease sale requirements, to provide dedicated funding for coral reef conservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HILL of California (for herself and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 1015. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national memorial and national monument to commemorate those killed by the collapse of the Saint Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois):

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to reimburse employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, Federal contractors, and the States for certain costs incurred as a result of a Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 1017. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide space-available travel on aircraft of the Department of Defense to children, surviving spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who die while serving in the active military, naval, or air service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 1018. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. LURLA):

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require a full military honors ceremony for certain deceased veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Members of Congress to disclose business ties with foreign entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish a uniform 5-year post-employment ban on all lobbying by former Members of Congress, to establish a uniform 2-year post-employment ban on all lobbying by former officers and employees of Congress, to lower the income threshold for applying such ban to former officers and employees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress or former senior Congressional employee who receives compensation as a lobbyist representing a foreign principal shall not be eligible for retirement benefits or certain other Federal benefits; 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. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr.

STAUBER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1023. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 1024. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise labeling requirements for fuel pumps that dispense E15, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. YOHO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 1025. A bill to counter the mass arbitrary detention of Turkic Muslims, including Uighurs, within the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 1026. A bill to provide for consistent and reliable authority and funding to meet conservation and deferred maintenance needs affecting lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the credit for new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles and to provide for a Federal Highway user fee on alternative fuel vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1028. A bill to reform certain ethics rules of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and 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. TIPTON (for himself and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 1029. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to submit to Congress a report on the merits of, and options for, establishing an institute relating to space resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to amend the definition of the term "spouse" to recognize new State definitions of such term for the purpose of the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 1031. A bill to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.J. Res. 43. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the final rule of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Short-Term, Limited-Duration Insurance"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and 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. SCALISE:

H. Res. 102. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 962) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 103. A resolution electing Members to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico):

H. Res. 104. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning February 3, 2019, as "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself and Mr. PERRY):

H. Res. 106. A resolution denouncing female genital mutilation/cutting as a violation of the human rights of women and girls and urging the international community and the Federal Government to increase efforts to eliminate the harmful practice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H. Res. 107. A resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Members of the House of Representatives of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H. Res. 108. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 12 as Collector Car Appreciation Day and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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 Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 986.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 987.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

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. POSEY:

H.R. 988.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 989.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 990.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution. The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, of the United States Constitution. The Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 991.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 992.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 993.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and

proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 995.

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 Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 997.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H.R. 998.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3: The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 1000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 1001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

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. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 1002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 1003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 1005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

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. LATTA:

H.R. 1006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the Power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—"the United States Congress shall have power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations"

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 1009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 1010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . ."

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . ."

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1013.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 1014.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and

nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Ms. HILL of California:

H.R. 1015.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 1016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 1017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 14 provides Congress with the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 1018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Commerce Clause

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1020.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the authority “To make all Laws, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1021.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the authority “To make all Laws, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1022.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the authority “To make all Laws, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 1023.

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. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 1024.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1025.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 1026.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The constitutional authority of Congress to enact legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the 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), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).”

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 1027.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1028.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 1029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes. and

Article I, 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 of Officer thereof.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 1030.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 Section 5 of Amendment XIV to the Constitution.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 1031.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution; and

(2) 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, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.J. Res. 43.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 8: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 20: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 38: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 66: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 74: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 93: Mr. BEYER and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 94: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 96: Ms. GABBARD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 125: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 141: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 230: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 236: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 303: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 309: Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 357: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 372: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 397: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SIREN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. LAMB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 415: Mr. NADLER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ESPALLAT.

H.R. 444: Mr. KIND and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 445: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. GALLEGRO.

H.R. 446: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. COOK.

H.R. 450: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 473: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 485: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 490: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 500: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 507: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 510: Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 511: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 530: Mr. GRUJALVA.

H.R. 535: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 543: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 549: Mr. CRIST, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 550: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 553: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GALLEGRO, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 575: Mr. POSEY and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 587: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 590: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 592: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. WILD, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 597: Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 613: Mr. RYAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KIND, and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 639: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 647: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 658: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 665: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HECK, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 666: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 671: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 689: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 692: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATTA, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 693: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 708: Mr. HICE of Georgia and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 712: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 759: Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 762: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 788: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 804: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 831: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 838: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 840: Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. VELA, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 848: Mr. NORMAN and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 850: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 863: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 866: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 872: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. WILD, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 876: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 877: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 879: Ms. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 882: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 886: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BRINDISI, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 890: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 891: Mr. BABIN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 916: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 940: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 943: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SHALALA, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 949: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 954: Mr. COLE and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 956: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 962: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BRADY, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. ESTES, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 979: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.J. Res. 4: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.J. Res. 35: Ms. WATERS, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.J. Res. 37: Ms. TITUS, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.J. Res. 38: Mr. MORELLE.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H. Res. 33: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H. Res. 49: Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H. Res. 54: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. NOR-TON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H. Res. 58: Mr. VISCLOSKEY and Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 60: Mr. LATTA.

H. Res. 72: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H. Res. 88: Mr. NEAL and Mr. KING of New York.

H. Res. 95: Mr. YARMUTH.

H. Res. 98: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Veterans Affairs in H.R. 840 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Veterans Affairs in H.R. 840 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative BRINDISI or a designee to H.R. 840 the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

2. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson of Austin, Texas, relative to urging Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution, pursuant to Article V, that would allow a state, or portions thereof, to secede from the United States, and to provide for the expulsion from the Union of a state, or portions thereof, upon the vote of the legislatures of three-fifths of the other states; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.