



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2019

No. 26

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 11, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable G. K. BUTTERFIELD 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 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### HONORING SWEDISH COMMUNITY OF LINDSBORG, KANSAS

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th anniversary of a town in my district, Lindsborg, Kansas, also known as Little Sweden.

The town was originally settled in 1869 by hardworking Swedish farmers who, like my great-grandfather, had left Sweden because of the potato famine.

These farmers were new to America and new to the landscape and climate

of Kansas. Their goal was to establish a home and community rich in Swedish culture, religion, and business.

Today, Lindsborg is a bright, vibrant community where retailers feature unique traditional Swedish treats and artwork; where visitors can walk up and down the streets and Main Street and find more than 15 wild Dala horses painted to represent a unique piece of Lindsborg's culture. My own family often has one of these Dala horses in their entryway as folks enter their house.

It is a community that is proud of its heritage and comes together to carry on a variety of Swedish festivals and traditions honoring its original settlers.

I, myself, am one-quarter Swedish and very proud of this fact. Growing up, we kept many Swedish traditions in our family. We celebrated them whenever we had the occasion. Still today, our Christmas Eve dinners always feature various Swedish dishes, including pickled herring, anchovies, hardtack crackers, Swedish candies, and desserts. My mom, brother, and wife to this day enjoy their annual pilgrimage to Lindsborg to pick out their very special Swedish Christmas gifts.

In 2010, I was able to take my mother back to Sweden, along with my oldest son and daughter, and view the home that my grandfather had built; the farm where they farmed; the fences they had built out of stone; the barns they had built out of stone, still functional and standing today; and the water well my great-grandfather had dug. All of those parts of the farm were still functioning.

I was able to see the church where my great-grandfather and great-grandmother were married and see the cemetery where many of our relatives are buried to this day. It is a trip I will never forget.

I am very proud of my Swedish roots, and I am honored to represent Bethany

College and the town of Lindsborg. This town will always have a very special place in my heart, and it is my honor to sponsor the resolution that celebrates this milestone for Lindsborg. I can't wait until this year's Messiah Festival, when we will get to watch them live there in Lindsborg.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent this Swedish community, something that will always represent so much to my family.

### CONGRATULATING DIANA SMITH

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Beatrice Municipal Airport manager, Diana Smith, on her induction into the Nebraska Aviation Hall of Fame.

Diana has worked at the airport, located in southeastern Nebraska, for 47 years, with the past 18 years as its manager. During her tenure, Diana has presided over a number of improvements to the Beatrice Municipal Airport, including a new administration building and the repaving of both its runways.

She went on to chair the Nebraska Aeronautics Commission in 2015, where she worked to support Nebraska's airports statewide.

Please join me in thanking and congratulating Diana for her service to her local community and to the entire State of Nebraska.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 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.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1495

□ 1400

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) at 2 p.m.

## PRAYER

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

We ask Your special blessing upon the Members of this people's House. They face difficult decisions in difficult times, with only a few days before the next funding deadline to keep all of the government open. Bless those Members of the conference committee working to bring resolution to all differences.

At the same time, this is a week in which the House notes the loss of an historic Member, John Dingell, who served in the people's House for over one-quarter of its existence. Bless his family in their mourning, as well as all Members who possess special memories of his presence and contributions to the greatness of the House of Representatives.

We remember as well WALTER JONES, whose quiet but steady presence in the House reminded us all of the value of integrity in government service. May his moral strength be a helpful encouragement to all who wish to serve.

Bless us, O God, and be with us all this day and every day to come. May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

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

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

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), the whole number of the House is 432.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

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

□ 1600

## AFTER RECESS

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

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

## PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY DONATION REFORM ACT OF 2019

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1063) to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1063

*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 "Presidential Library Donation Reform Act of 2019".

## SEC. 2. PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2112 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FUNDRAISING ORGANIZATION REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

"(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 15 days after the end of a calendar quarter and until the end of the requirement period described in paragraph (2), each Presidential library fundraising organization shall submit to the Archivist information for that quarter in an electronic searchable and sortable format with respect to every contributor who gave the organization a contribution or contributions (whether monetary or in-kind) totaling \$200 or more for the quarterly period.

"(2) DURATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The requirement to submit information under paragraph (1) shall continue until the later of the following occurs:

"(A) The Archivist has accepted, taken title to, or entered into an agreement to use any land or facility for the Presidential archival depository for the President for whom the Presidential library fundraising organization was established.

"(B) The President whose archives are contained in the deposit no longer holds the Office of President.

"(3) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED.—The Archivist shall publish on the website of the National Archives and Records Administration, within 30 days after each quarterly filing, any information that is submitted under paragraph (1), without a

fee or other access charge in a downloadable database.

"(4) SUBMISSION OF FALSE MATERIAL INFORMATION PROHIBITED.—

"(A) INDIVIDUAL.—

"(i) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person who makes a contribution described in paragraph (1) to knowingly and willfully submit false material information or omit material information with respect to the contribution to an organization described in such paragraph.

"(ii) PENALTY.—The penalties described in section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to a violation of clause (i) in the same manner as a violation described in such section.

"(B) ORGANIZATION.—

"(i) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any Presidential library fundraising organization to knowingly and willfully submit false material information or omit material information under paragraph (1).

"(ii) PENALTY.—The penalties described in section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to a violation of clause (i) in the same manner as a violation described in such section.

"(5) PROHIBITION ON CONTRIBUTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly and willfully—

"(i) make a contribution described in paragraph (1) in the name of another person;

"(ii) permit his or her name to be used to effect a contribution described in paragraph (1); or

"(iii) accept a contribution described in paragraph (1) that is made by one person in the name of another person.

"(B) PENALTY.—The penalties set forth in section 309(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437g(d)) shall apply to a violation of subparagraph (A) in the same manner as if such violation were a violation of section 316(b)(3) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 441b(b)(3)).

"(6) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Archivist shall promulgate regulations for the purpose of carrying out this subsection.

"(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

"(A) INFORMATION.—The term 'information' means the following:

"(i) The amount or value of each contribution made by a contributor referred to in paragraph (1) in the quarter covered by the submission.

"(ii) The source of each such contribution, and the address of the entity or individual that is the source of the contribution.

"(iii) If the source of such a contribution is an individual, the occupation of the individual.

"(iv) The date of each such contribution.

"(B) PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FUNDRAISING ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Presidential library fundraising organization' means an organization that is established for the purpose of raising funds for creating, maintaining, expanding, or conducting activities at—

"(i) a Presidential archival depository; or

"(ii) any facilities relating to a Presidential archival depository."

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 2112(h) of title 44, United States Code (as added by subsection (a))—

(1) shall apply to an organization established for the purpose of raising funds for creating, maintaining, expanding, or conducting activities at a Presidential archival depository or any facilities relating to a Presidential archival depository before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall only apply with respect to contributions (whether monetary or in-kind) made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 3. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.**

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

**SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman CUMMINGS and Representative MEADOWS for sponsoring this legislation.

Former Representative JOHN DUNCAN from Tennessee first sponsored a bill to improve Presidential libraries 19 years ago. A bill identical to the one before us passed the House in the last Congress with bipartisan support. I hope we now can finally get this important reform enacted.

The Presidential Library Donation Reform Act would make the process for building Presidential libraries more transparent. Presidential libraries have become increasingly expensive as they have evolved into multipurpose centers.

The costs for building a Presidential library must come from private funding, and modern libraries cost millions—in some cases, hundreds of millions—of dollars to build.

The George W. Bush Presidential Center, for example, cost an estimated \$250 million to build, and President Bush raised approximately \$500 million for the building and an endowment for his library, museum, and institute.

Although President Obama has raised hundreds of millions of dollars for his Presidential library, he has voluntarily disclosed the names of those who have donated \$200 or more.

We should not, however, rely on such voluntary disclosures. Under current law, there is no requirement to disclose the identities of those who donate to a Presidential library, and a President, while still in office, is able to raise an

unlimited amount from private donations.

There is no limitation on who can donate to a sitting President for a Presidential library, or how much they can donate, and their identities remain secret.

This bill would require organizations that raise money to build Presidential libraries to disclose the identity of any individual who donates more than \$200. The National Archives and Records Administration would then be required to post the donation information online.

The bill would also create criminal penalties for individuals who report false information on donations and for fundraising organizations that omit donation information.

A group of 15 good government organizations, including Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington and the Sunlight Foundation, sent a letter last Congress urging the House to support this bill.

Here is what they wrote: "Under the current opaque system, Presidents raise funds privately to establish their Presidential libraries. These efforts, which often begin long before they leave office, are unregulated and undisclosed, creating opportunities for, and/or the appearance of, influence peddling. Improved transparency would help reduce the appearance of impropriety and help deter inappropriate behavior."

This bill had bipartisan support and passed the House last Congress without opposition.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1063. I appreciate the gentlewoman's remarks as it relates to this particular bill. The bipartisan Presidential Library Donation Reform Act, which was introduced by the gentleman from Maryland, my good friend, Mr. CUMMINGS, is certainly one worthy of our support, Mr. Speaker.

Under current law, Presidents can fundraise for their Presidential libraries through private, unlimited donations while they are still in office. There are no current requirements for any Presidential library fundraising organization to disclose the source or size of the donation it receives. Donations can be from individuals, companies, associations, and foreign governments, with no transparency.

Presidential libraries have become more expensive throughout the years. President Clinton's library cost \$165 million. President Bush's cost \$250 million. President Obama's is projected to cost more than \$500 million.

This bill requires Presidential library fundraising organizations to disclose to the National Archives information about contributors who have donated \$200 or more in any quarter. The National Archives would then be tasked with making the data available on its website in a downloadable format.

H.R. 1063 also sunsets the disclosure requirement to when the management of the actual library is transferred to the National Archives.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan piece of legislation. It is a pro-transparency bill that has already passed the House, as my colleague mentioned, not once but three different times, with overwhelming support under both Democratic and Republican majorities.

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

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 1063, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced the Presidential Library Donation Reform Act of 2019 to make the process of raising money to build presidential libraries more transparent. I thank Representative MARK MEADOWS for joining me in sponsoring this legislation.

Right now, a president—while still in office—can raise an unlimited amount of money for a presidential library from private donations, and the identities of all the donors can remain secret. It is time to enact this bipartisan legislation to require the disclosure of donor information.

Presidential libraries are built using private funds accepted through a private, non-profit organization. The costs of building modern presidential libraries can be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The George W. Bush Presidential Center, for example, cost an estimated \$250 million to build, and President Bush raised several hundred million dollars to build the facility.

President Obama has also raised hundreds of millions of dollars for his presidential library. President Obama has voluntarily disclosed the names of donors who have given \$200 or more. While I applaud President Obama's efforts at transparency, we cannot rely on every president to voluntarily disclose donor information.

This bipartisan legislation would require the disclosure of information about every donor who gives \$200 or more for a presidential library and establish penalties for false reporting and non-compliance. This bill would make these vital changes to the law to deter inappropriate behavior.

Former Republican Representative John Duncan of Tennessee first sponsored a bill to improve the process for building presidential libraries 19 years ago. Representative Duncan also sponsored the same legislation we are considering today with me last Congress. The bill had bipartisan support and passed the House last Congress without opposition. It is past time for us to enact this bipartisan reform and shed light on an otherwise opaque system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1063, 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.

# SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN CLEARANCE INVESTIGATIONS ACT OF 2019

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1065) to provide for a study on the use of social media in security clearance investigations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1065

*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 “Social Media Use in Clearance Investigations Act of 2019”.

## SEC. 2. STUDY ON USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SECURITY CLEARANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report on the examination of social media activity during security clearance investigations, including—

(1) the current use of publicly available social media in security clearance background investigations;

(2) any legal impediments to examining publicly available social media activity, and whether those impediments are statutory or regulatory in nature;

(3) the results of any pilot programs to incorporate social media checks in such investigations, including the effectiveness and cost of such programs;

(4) options for widespread implementation of the examination of social media activity during such investigations; and

(5) estimates on the cost for such options as part of—

(A) all Top Secret investigations; or

(B) all Secret and Top Secret investigations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressmen LYNCH and HICE for their work on this bill. This bill would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue a report to Congress on the use of social media checks in background investigations for security clearances.

In recent years, a number of agencies have begun pilot programs to help develop the best methods for incorporating social media into background checks. For example, the Army initiated a pilot program that found that, while checking social media is a valu-

able tool, it can be costly and may raise legal issues.

This bill would require that OMB conducts a comprehensive study on these issues and report back to Congress. This one-time report would describe the current uses of social media postings for investigative purposes and any legal concerns or impediments to their use.

In addition, the report would summarize the results of any pilot programs on the use of social media conducted to date and provide cost estimates for implementing their widespread use in the background investigation process.

This report would greatly assist Congress in determining whether further legislative action is needed when it comes to the Federal Government's use of social media in background investigations. An identical measure was approved by the House last year without opposition.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1065, the Social Media Use in Clearance Investigations Act of 2019, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. Speaker, I was at one of these hearings where we were talking about this very issue and how it was just mind-boggling that we would not use current protocols, in terms of looking at national security clearances and the approval thereof.

It was Mr. LYNCH's initiative here to actually address that in a legislative manner, and I support his good work there.

Millions of Americans use social media to interact with family members, friends, and followers. Public posts on social media websites occasionally provide a unique insight into a person's character and interests.

In several high-profile cases, Federal contractors with valid security clearances who leaked classified information had posted highly suspicious entries on their social media accounts.

For example, Edward Snowden used various online aliases to post suspicious content on the comment boards of a tech magazine before he received his security clearance. A simple check—mind you, a simple check—would have let us know of these suspicious activities and certainly could have worked to mitigate some of the damages that we all know too well.

Private companies and private citizens can and often do search publicly available social media accounts to learn more about job applicants. However, our government does not regularly check the social media of individuals who have applied for security clearances.

On May 12, 2016, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a new policy permitting the use of public social media information in security

clearance investigations. Despite that legal clearance, most security clearance investigations still do not involve a social media check.

Various Federal entities have studied the potential use of social media information in background investigations for at least a decade. The National Security Agency, the Army, OPM, and others have conducted pilot programs on the effectiveness of social media checks, and it is not clear what use has been made of this data for these programs or whether the programs can be expanded to cover more applicants.

Concerning online behavior should be one of many factors used to evaluate a person's fitness to access classified information.

H.R. 1065, the Social Media Use in Clearance Investigations Act, is a step toward creating a more holistic security clearance review process. The bill requires OMB to evaluate pilot programs conducted to date and estimate the costs of wider implementation of publicly available social media checks.

This report is due within 6 months and will help guide subsequent legislation to require checks of publicly available data. We cannot wait any longer to modernize our security clearance process.

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

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1065, the Social Media Use in Clearance Investigations Act, bipartisan legislation that I introduced earlier this month. It had passed this House previously, last session, with no opposition.

I commend our full committee chairman, Mr. CUMMINGS of Maryland, for his continued leadership on this issue of security clearance reform and for his work to advance H.R. 1065 to the floor today.

I also thank the new ranking member of our subcommittee, Mr. HICE of Georgia, for his support as well.

In order to enhance the Federal security clearance process, H.R. 1065 will require the Office of Management and Budget to examine the extent to which Federal agencies are reviewing publicly available social media profiles as they conduct background investigations for security clearance applicants.

This bill will also require OMB to submit recommendations to Congress on how we can implement this examination of social media activity in clearance investigations across the Federal Government while also safeguarding individual privacy rights.

Our bipartisan oversight of the security clearance process has already revealed that Federal agencies have too often missed red flags in determining an individual's eligibility to access classified information and facilities.

We need only recall the tragic shooting at the Washington Navy Yard in 2013 to underscore the devastating impact of a failure to effectively vet security clearance holders such as Aaron Alexis, a defense contractor with a marked history of gun violence who was still issued a secret-level clearance.

□ 1615

Chief among the recommendations offered by the interagency council that President Obama convened to identify lapses in security clearance reviews was the need for agencies to have “access to relevant information from a variety of sources.”

As noted by William Evanina, the head of counterintelligence for the U.S. government since 2014, his quote is:

Social media has become an integral and very public part of the fabric of many Americans’ daily lives. And we cannot ignore this important open source in our effort to safeguard our national interests.

Moreover, a public social media profile adds to the “mosaic” of a person and may reveal to background investigators evidence suggesting a change in ideology, ill intent, vulnerability to blackmail, and allegiance to another country.

The integration of social media into security clearance background investigations falls in line with the unprecedented exploitation of Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Telegram, and other networking services by terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State.

As reported by the Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, the prolific use of social media by terrorist groups has not only facilitated the dissemination of propaganda, but also served as a primary global recruitment and financing tool.

Foreign governments are also increasingly relying on social media to advance their espionage efforts. According to open source reports, Chinese spy agencies have routinely resorted to using fake LinkedIn accounts to try to recruit Americans with access to government and commercial secrets.

“60 Minutes” recently reported that former CIA officer Kevin Mallory, who has been convicted on espionage charges, was first approached by his Chinese government handlers through the LinkedIn career networking site.

In advance of our 2016 subcommittee hearing on this issue, then-Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, directed Federal agencies to integrate public social media reviews into the security clearance process. While this directive was a step in the right direction, it has been incorporated quite unevenly and on a limited basis.

Our bill, H.R. 1065, will advance the full integration of this important reform to better ensure that our national security framework is adapting to evolving technologies much faster than the usual pace that is characteristic of the Federal Government.

I would note that, according to the annual job recruitment survey issued

by CareerBuilder, an online employment resource, seven out of 10 private sector employers have already incorporated social media reviews into their hiring process.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks in reference to this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 1065.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the gentleman, again, for his thoughtfulness on this particular piece of legislation. I know that he has worked with my previous colleague, now the Governor of Florida, Mr. DeSantis, and we have great bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge the adoption and passing of H.R. 1065, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 1065, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1065.

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. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### ALLOWING WHISTLEBLOWERS TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION TO CERTAIN RECIPIENTS

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1064) to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow whistleblowers to disclose information to certain recipients, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1064

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

#### SECTION 1. RECIPIENTS OF WHISTLEBLOWER DISCLOSURES.

Section 2302(b)(8)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “or to the Inspector” and all that follows through “such disclosures” and inserting “the Inspector General of an agency, a supervisor in the employee’s direct chain of command up to and including the head of the employing agency, or to an employee designated by any of the aforementioned individuals for the purpose of receiving such disclosures”.

#### SEC. 2. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that

such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

I introduced this bill, along with the distinguished Congressman from North Carolina, Mr. MARK MEADOWS, to make it easier for whistleblowers to disclose wrongdoing. This bill would protect whistleblowers who report waste, fraud, or abuse, to their supervisors at a government agency.

Under current law, an employee would not be protected from retaliation for disclosing information to a supervisor, even if the employee reasonably believes it is necessary to expose a violation of a law, rule, or regulation. A whistleblower is currently only protected by law if they make their disclosures to the Office of Special Counsel, an Inspector General, Congress, the head of the whistleblower’s agency, or an employee designated by the head of the agency.

Under this bill, an employee who is covered by the Whistleblower Protection Act could report alleged misconduct to any supervisor in their direct chain of command. This sensible change in law would allow employees to provide evidence of wrongdoing to a supervisor instead of requiring employees to report all the way up to the head of an agency or an inspector general.

This change in the law would protect employees who use the proper channels at their agency to report waste, fraud, and abuse. Employees in the intelligence community already have these whistleblower protections as a result of a Presidential policy directive issued in 2012. This bill would ensure that all federal employees have the same protections as whistleblowers in the intelligence community.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1064, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership on this effort. Any time that you support whistleblowers, it is a good day in Congress; and to do that a bipartisan way, with

the gentlewoman's leadership, is certainly a day that should be applauded. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

Whistleblowers in the Federal Government should be able to tell their supervisor when something is going wrong. That is the truth, no matter what, especially in cases involving classified information which implies, Mr. Speaker, that it is a matter of national security.

Under the current law, whistleblowers dealing with classified information in the intelligence community can make protected disclosures to their supervisors. However, whistleblowers dealing with classified information outside of the intelligence community do not have the same protection.

With fewer legally-protected options, employees outside of the intelligence community may be more likely to make an illegal disclosure to people or entities without the proper security clearance.

Federal employees dealing with classified information outside of the IC community must be reassured that they can report wrongdoing to the appropriate people, including their supervisors.

With that protection, whistleblowers will be less likely to disclose protected sensitive information on waste, fraud, and abuse to the media or other entities or individuals without the proper security clearance.

This bill would allow whistleblowers to make protected disclosures of classified information to individuals within their chain of command, as the gentlewoman has already suggested.

There are very few conceivable circumstances in which a whistleblower complaint to a supervisor would jeopardize national security, but such disclosures are not currently protected.

There is no reasonable basis for concern about whistleblowers throughout the Federal Government having the right to contact individuals within their chain of command about waste, fraud, or abuse of a classified nature. These additional whistleblower protections will make it easier for Federal employees to do the responsible thing when it comes to classified disclosures.

I urge my colleagues to support this. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 1064, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1064, 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.

## SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT INFORMATION DATABASE ACT OF 2019

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 995) to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to require the publication of settlement agreements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 995

*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 "Settlement Agreement Information Database Act of 2019".

### SEC. 2. INFORMATION REGARDING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.—Chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "§ 307. Information regarding settlement agreements

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'local government' has the meaning given that term in section 6501 of title 31.

"(2) ORDER TYPE.—The term 'order type' means the type of action or instrument used to settle a civil or criminal judicial action.

"(3) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term 'settlement agreement' means a settlement agreement (including a consent decree) that—

"(A) is entered into by an Executive agency; and

"(B) relates to an alleged violation of Federal civil or criminal law.

"(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, each territory or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

"(b) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT INFORMATION DATABASE.—

"(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY REQUIREMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the head of each Executive agency shall, in accordance with guidance issued pursuant to paragraph (2), submit the following information to the database established under paragraph (3):

"(i) A list of each settlement agreement, in a categorized and searchable format, entered into by the Executive agency, as a party to a lawsuit, which shall include, for each settlement agreement—

"(I) the order type of the settlement agreement;

"(II) the date on which the parties entered into the settlement agreement;

"(III) a list of specific violations that specify the basis for the action taken, with a description of the claims each party settled under the settlement agreement;

"(IV) the amount of attorneys' fees and other litigation costs awarded, if any, including a description of the statutory basis for such an award;

"(V) the amount each party settling a claim under the settlement agreement is obligated to pay under the settlement agreement;

"(VI) the total amount the settling parties are obligated to pay under the settlement agreement;

"(VII) the amount, if any, the settling party is obligated to pay that is expressly specified under the settlement agreement as a civil or criminal penalty or fine;

"(VIII) any payment made under the settlement agreement, including a description of any payment made to the Federal Government;

"(IX) the projected duration of the settlement agreement, if available;

"(X) a list of State or local governments that may be directly affected by the terms of the settlement agreement;

"(XI) a brief description of any economic data and methodology used to justify the terms of the settlement agreement;

"(XII) any modifications to the settlement agreement, when applicable;

"(XIII) notice and comments, when applicable; and

"(XIV) whether the settlement agreement is still under judicial enforcement and any period of time by which the parties agreed to have certain conditions met.

"(ii) A copy of each—

"(I) settlement agreement entered into by the Executive agency; and

"(II) statement issued under paragraph (4).

"(B) NONDISCLOSURE.—The requirement to submit information or a copy of a settlement agreement under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the extent the information or copy (or portion thereof)—

"(i) is subject to a confidentiality provision that prohibits disclosure of the information or copy (or portion thereof); and

"(ii) would not be disclosed under section 552, if the Executive agency provides a citation to the applicable exemption.

"(C) CLARIFICATION OF RESPONSIBLE AGENCY.—In a case in which an Executive agency is acting at the request or on behalf of another Executive agency (referred to as the originating agency), the originating agency is responsible for submitting information under subparagraph (A).

"(2) GUIDANCE.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidance for Executive agencies to implement paragraph (1). Such guidance shall include the following:

"(A) Specific dates by which submissions must be made, not less than twice a year.

"(B) Data standards, including common data elements and a common, nonproprietary, searchable, machine-readable, platform independent format.

"(C) A requirement that the information and documents required under paragraph (1) are publicly available for a period starting on the date of the settlement through not less than 5 years after the termination of the settlement agreement.

"(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or the head of an Executive agency designated by the Director, shall establish and maintain a public, searchable, downloadable database for Executive agencies to directly upload and submit the information and documents required under paragraph (1) for immediate publication online.

"(4) STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—If the head of an Executive agency determines that a confidentiality provision in a settlement agreement, or the sealing of a settlement agreement, is required to protect the public interest of the United States, the head of the Executive agency may except the settlement agreement from the requirement in paragraph (1) and shall issue a written public statement stating why such action is required to protect the public interest of the United States, which shall explain—

"(A) what interests confidentiality protects; and

"(B) why the interests protected by confidentiality outweigh the public's interest in knowing about the conduct of the Federal Government and the expenditure of Federal resources."



(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item: “307. Information regarding settlement agreements.”.

(c) DEADLINE TO ESTABLISH DATABASE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidance required by section 307(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), and establish the settlement agreement information database required by section 307(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(d) DEADLINE FOR FIRST SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the Director issues guidance under section 307(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), the head of each Executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) shall begin submitting information to the database established under such section 307.

### SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

Section 552(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (C) through (F), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) each settlement agreement (as defined in section 307) entered into by an Executive agency, with redactions for information that the agency may withhold under paragraph (8) and subsections (b) and (c) of this section;”.

### SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed to require the disclosure of information or records that any agency may properly withhold from public disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”).

### SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.

This Act shall be effective 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply—

(1) with respect to any settlement agreement (as such term is defined in section 307 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 2), entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) to the extent practicable, any such settlement agreement (as such term is defined in section 307 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 2) that remains in effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

I support this commonsense measure. The Settlement Agreement Information Database Act would create a database of settlement agreements entered into by Federal agencies that relate to alleged violations of Federal, civil or criminal law.

The Office of Management and Budget would manage this database and set deadlines for submission. The heads of executive agencies would be required to submit details about the types of settlement agreements, the parties involved in the settlements, specific violations, and the dates on which the settlement agreements were agreed to.

The information about the settlement agreements would remain public until 5 years after the termination of the agreements. The information in the agreements would remain subject to the Freedom of Information Act, but if the head of the agency decided to keep an entire agreement confidential, he or she would be required to provide an explanation of that action.

This bill would improve the transparency surrounding settlement agreements which, in the past, have been difficult for the public to access.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 995. But before I do, I want to congratulate the gentlewoman on the passage, I believe, of her first bill here on the House floor; and go even further to say that, in keeping with this bipartisan support of H.R. 995, the Settlement Agreement Information Database Act of 2019 that was introduced, and is introduced, by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. Speaker, transparency and public participation are critical to maintaining the public trust in its government. However, Federal agencies have increasingly resolved litigation by entering into settlement agreements rather than going through a lengthy public trial.

Now settlement agreements are often negotiated behind closed doors. Those secret negotiations effectively prevent the public from participating in important policy sessions.

Mr. Speaker, let me reiterate this. When these settlements are done, when they are actually consummated, they set up future public policy, and to do that behind closed doors is certainly not something that a transparent government should be about.

State and local governments, industry stakeholders, and taxpayers are

often directly affected by these settlements, but unable to provide input.

For example, through the settlement agreement, the Environmental Protection Agency required the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to overhaul its sewer system in 12 years. Sewer utility bills increased by 167 percent in 3 years to fund the obligation of this agreement. At the same time, Fort Smith residents' income actually decreased by 11 percent.

The burden of a Federal settlement can be difficult to see and understand. Poor recordkeeping makes it impossible for Congress and the public to determine the full impact of the Federal settlement agreements.

Agencies release information about settlements at their discretion. Some agencies rely even on press releases to release the amount of information. So, as a result, the public only sees the facts through what the agency puts out and only in the most favorable light.

So, in many cases these closed-door negotiations, the terms of the settlement are deemed confidential. Without an explanation to the public, the process becomes even more opaque and seemingly arbitrary.

□ 1630

H.R. 995 will shine a light on Federal settlement agreements. This bill will require the establishment of electronic and publicly available databases for agencies' settlement agreements.

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

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER), the sponsor of this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague from North Carolina in congratulating the gentlewoman from California on passing her first bill. I now know what that broad smile was about when the “yeas” were announced.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government's duty to serve the public interest relies on transparency and accountability to its citizens; however, since the 1970s, Federal agencies have increasingly chosen to avoid a public trial and settle litigation behind closed doors. The resulting consent decrees and settlement agreements can mandate terms beyond the scope of the original violation of Federal law and can lead to higher costs than a trial.

These agreements are nearly impossible to modify or vacate, and in many cases can remain in place for decades. In one instance in New York City, their special education program has been under a consent decree since 1972.

This process has influenced a range of public policies across governmental programs in States, counties, and cities, with elected officials inheriting the burden with little knowledge of the mandates or cost.

In Alabama, for instance, when former Member of Congress Governor Bob Riley was elected Governor of Alabama, he was going over the budget and saw the amount for legal fees and asked what it was for. He was informed of the number of consent decrees that the State was under and they were paying out these legal fees, and it was an enormous amount.

States, municipalities, industry, stakeholders, and taxpayers are often directly affected by the terms of the agreements but are prevented from participating in the negotiations. In some cases, the settlements are declared to be confidential and the contents sealed, without providing any explanation.

Unfortunately, there is no uniform standard for recordkeeping across Federal agencies. While some agencies have issued directives to streamline and publish this information, most of the public's access to Federal settlement agreement information is primarily issued, as my colleague from North Carolina pointed out, in the form of a press release. It is, therefore, impossible for the public to determine the comprehensive costs and outcomes of these settlement agreements.

This lack of transparency leaves elected officials, agency officials, and the public in the dark about the consent decrees that can impact them. Oftentimes, newly elected officials, as I said, from Governors to attorneys general to mayors are sworn in and inherit substantial legal obligations they were completely unaware of before they took office.

The Settlement Agreement Information Database Act will address this problem. The bill establishes a centralized and electronic database of settlement agreements entered into by Federal agencies. Basic information about the settlement agreements already collected by Federal agencies, such as payments and dates, will be available to the public online through this database.

H.R. 995 provides long overdue transparency and accountability and standards to the Federal settlement agreements.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL), for their support on this bill, and I urge my other colleagues to support this bill as well.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for his leadership on this particular bill. I urge the adoption of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentlemen from Alabama and from North Carolina for their congratulations and in sharing my excitement over the passage of my first bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 995, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 995, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### CREATING ADVANCED STREAMLINED ELECTRONIC SERVICES FOR CONSTITUENTS ACT OF 2019

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1079) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1079

*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 "Creating Advanced Streamlined Electronic Services for Constituents Act of 2019" or the "CASES Act".

#### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) congressional offices provide crucial services to constituents by acting as a liaison between the constituents and the respective agencies;

(2) this includes assisting constituents by making inquiries and working toward resolutions on behalf of the constituent with the respective agencies; and

(3) this process should be simplified through the creation of electronic forms that may be submitted under section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Privacy Act), thus modernizing the process for constituents and improving access and efficiency of Government services and agencies in order to expedite the resolution of the problem for which constituents sought help.

#### SEC. 3. OMB GUIDANCE ON ELECTRONIC CONSENT AND ACCESS FORMS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance that does the following:

(1) Requires each agency to accept electronic identity proofing and authentication processes for the purposes of allowing an individual to provide prior written consent for the disclosure of the individual's records under section 552a(b) of title 5, United States Code, or for individual access to records under section 552a(d) of such title.

(2) Creates a template for electronic consent and access forms and requires each agency to post the template on the agency website and to accept the forms from any individual properly identity proofed and au-

thenticated in accordance with paragraph (1) for the purpose of authorizing disclosure of the individual's records under section 552a(b) of title 5, United States Code, or for individual access to records under section 552a(d) of such title.

(3) Requires each agency to accept the electronic consent and access forms described in paragraph (2) from any individual properly identity proofed and authenticated in accordance with paragraph (1) for the purpose of authorizing disclosure of the individual's records to another entity, including a congressional office, in accordance with section 552a(b) of title 5, United States Code, or for individual access to records under section 552a(d).

(b) AGENCY COMPLIANCE.—Each agency shall comply with the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a) not later than 1 year after the date on which such guidance is issued.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY; INDIVIDUAL; RECORD.—The terms "agency", "individual", and "record" have the meanings given those terms in section 552a(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

#### SEC. 4. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

#### SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, the CASES for Constituents Act, introduced by Representatives GARRET GRAVES and JOE KENNEDY. This bill would modernize the way Federal agencies process Privacy Act waivers and make it easier for Members of Congress to help constituents get assistance from Federal agencies.

Our constituents are required to provide Federal agencies with written consent before our offices can obtain information from the agency on their behalf. Some agencies have outdated policies and still require these consent



forms to be mailed or faxed, which can be next to impossible in certain circumstances, such as after a major storm or other natural disaster.

Under this bill, the Office of Management and Budget would be required to create a template for electronic consent forms and issue guidance to agencies requiring them to accept such forms.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the bipartisan way in which this bill was developed, and I thank Representatives GRAVES and KENNEDY for their diligent efforts to address this problem.

This is a good bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1079, the CASES for Constituents Act, introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and, as was mentioned, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY).

I have some prepared remarks, Mr. Speaker, but let me just deviate from that for just a second.

Finally, two people have come together to get rid of the archaic way that we have to get disclosures, that only go to hurt our constituents whom we aim to serve. I mean, only in the government do we have this kind of way where we actually have to make sure that we run it over by a carrier pigeon to get something done.

All of us have been together where we are trying to serve our constituents. Sometimes it is very time sensitive, Mr. Speaker, and what do they want?

Well, you need to go get the privacy release form.

And if you go get the privacy release form: Well, no. That is not okay. You have got to get their actual signature.

And so we are sending people all over.

So it is with heartfelt gratitude, Mr. Speaker, that I want to thank these two gentlemen for doing something that is not only common sense but much needed.

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

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I will just note for the record that I believe faxes may or may not have ended their usefulness before I was born.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for her support and for her observation about the utility of fax machines; the gentleman from North Carolina as well for his comments of support; and my colleague, Mr. GRAVES, for his leadership, his advocacy on this piece of legislation, and for his determination in getting this done. It was a long, long slog to try to navigate our way through the morass to get there, but we did, and Mr. GRAVES' office deserves a lot of credit for that.

We were able to clear the House unanimously last year, Mr. Speaker, and I am excited for our prospects this year.

Importantly, as well, Mr. Speaker, today is the first time that identical texts have been introduced in the United States Senate. Senators CARPER and PORTMAN are taking the lead, and I look forward to our offices working together to get this bill across the finish line.

For all the attention that is placed on Members of Congress when we are in Washington, there is no more important responsibility of this job than helping our constituents back home. Whether assisting a veteran seeking benefits or a retiree accessing Medicare, we can ease the burden off of our neighbors' shoulders by getting them the help that they have earned.

When one of our constituents calls our office, whether it is in Newton, Massachusetts, or in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, they don't ask us about our political parties or policy positions; they just ask for a little bit of help.

Usually, those neighbors only reach our office when they have fought every other battle possible first; but too often, archaic rules, as outlined by Mr. MEADOWS, build obstacles in our efforts to provide that help. With the CASES for Constituents Act, we can modernize our government, streamline that process, and more directly assist them when they need it.

Let's bring the casework process a step closer to the 21st century and provide electronic access to privacy release forms.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) in support of this particular piece of legislation that he and the gentleman who just spoke have led so eloquently and diligently on.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, years ago, they created something called the internet. If you are not familiar with it, I would urge you to go to your local library, go to the card catalog system to get the right Dewey decimal number, go find a book, and read up on it, because apparently many in our Federal Government haven't realized that this has been created.

As was noted a little while ago, in 1974, there was an act called the Privacy Act that was passed—1974. Since that time, we have had companies like Apple and Amazon and Microsoft and many others that have proliferated and are now worth billions and billions of dollars, some of the largest companies in the world.

Mr. Speaker, this is similar to us having to mail in a form to get an ambulance to come to our house.

As was noted by some of the previous speakers, in many cases, people con-

tact us because of emergency situations. We have had family members contact us when their loved ones were stuck overseas in emergency situations. We have had people contact us because there was water filling up their home and they needed emergency services at the time. Under the Privacy Act of 1974 that was written 45 years ago, we were unable to help them, as Mr. MEADOWS noted, unless they sent us a signed privacy release form.

I remember distinctly, in August of 2016, when we had a record flood in my home State of Louisiana, talking to constituents who were on their cellphones saying that their homes had 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 feet of water and asking for help with FEMA, the Small Business Administration, and other government services, and myself or other folks on our team having to tell them: You bet, we want to help you. All you need to do is go to your computer, go to this website, click the link, print it out.

You can imagine the response from people: I would love to be able to go to my computer right now. I would love to be able to find it, if it wasn't under 4 feet of water right now.

Incredibly frustrating.

Mr. Speaker, the government today has a customer service approval rating of 70 percent—70 percent is the customer service approval rating. While that was sufficient to get me through high school, that is not okay for the Federal Government. It is entirely inappropriate.

This bill simply updates the Federal Government to put it online with how we file our taxes, how we handle our banking, insurance, and virtually everything else we do, ensuring that when people contact us, we can use those same technologies to protect privacy, that we can ensure the right people are asking for the right approvals, and we can quickly, within minutes, begin providing them services through their own Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) for persevering and continuing to work with us on this. I want to thank my friends, Mr. MEADOWS from North Carolina and Ms. HILL from California. Thank you all very much for doing this.

This is bipartisan. This is common sense. It should have been done decades ago.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Jennifer Bollinger, Eric Fins, all the OGR staff and others who helped get this bill done, and I am looking forward to passage.

I urge full support.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I want to go ahead and close, if we can, at this particular point, but before I do so, I want to thank all of our staff.

It is so easy at times for us to get up here, and yet the legislation that gets introduced oftentimes is not just due to our personal staff in our offices, but the committee staff, and so I want to make sure that I emphasize that today.

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this final comment.

I had a constituent not long ago who said: You know, I will just email you a release, and we won't have to go through all of this getting it in writing.

I said: No, no, no, no, no. That will take an act of Congress.

Well, let me just tell you, today the Congress has acted.

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

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague in thanking the staff. I was handheld through this entire process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 1079, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1079, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1829

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT) at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.

#### EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE WALTER B. JONES

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 121

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Walter B. Jones, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That a committee of such Members of the House as the Speaker may designate, together with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying

out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of applicable accounts of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### 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:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1065; and

H.R. 1079.

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.

#### SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN CLEARANCE INVESTIGATIONS 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. 1065) to provide for a study on the use of social media in security clearance investigations, 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 California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 3, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

YEAS—377

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Brady  
Brindisi  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan

Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten (IL)  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Conaway

Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Doggett

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Green (TN)  
Green (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Heck  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)

LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney (FL)

Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rutherford  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watkins  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—3

Biggs Gaetz Gohmert

## NOT VOTING—51

Abraham Crow  
Allred Dingell  
Babin Duffy  
Bishop (UT) Escobar  
Bost Gabbard  
Boyle, Brendan Graves (MO)  
F. Hayes  
Brooks (AL) Huizenga  
Brooks (IN) Johnson (LA)  
Burgess Kaptur  
Carter (GA) Kind  
Carter (TX) Kinzinger  
Clay Lawrence  
Cloud Lipinski  
Collins (GA) Loeb sack  
Collins (NY) Lofgren  
Costa Loudermilk  
Cox (CA) Marchant

□ 1857

Ms. ADAMS, Messrs. ARRINGTON, and GOSAR 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.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 76.

# CREATING ADVANCED STREAM-LINED ELECTRONIC SERVICES FOR CONSTITUENTS 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. 1079) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 0, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

## YEAS—379

Adams Beyer Calvert  
Aderholt Biggs Carbajal  
Aguilar Bilirakis Cárdenas  
Allen Bishop (GA) Carson (IN)  
Amash Blumenauer Carter (GA)  
Amodei Blunt Rochester Cartwright  
Armstrong Bonamici Case  
Arrington Brady Casten (IL)  
Axne Brindisi Castor (FL)  
Bacon Brown (MD) Castro (TX)  
Baird Brownley (CA) Chabot  
Balderson Buchanan Cheney  
Banks Buck Chu, Judy  
Barr Bucshon Cicilline  
Barragán Budd Cisneros  
Bass Burchett Clark (MA)  
Beatty Bustos Clarke (NY)  
Bera Butterfield Cleaver  
Bergman Byrne Cline

Clyburn Cohen  
Cole Horsford  
Comer Houlahan  
Conaway Hoyer  
Connolly Hudson  
Cook Huffman  
Cooper Hunter  
Correa Hurd (TX)  
Courtney Jackson Lee  
Craig Jayapal  
Crawford Jeffries  
Crenshaw Johnson (OH)  
Crist Johnson (SD)  
Cuellar Johnson (TX)  
Cummings Jordan  
Cunningham Joyce (OH)  
Curtis Joyce (PA)  
Davids (KS) Katko  
Davidson (OH) Keating  
Davis (CA) Kelly (IL)  
Davis, Danny K. Kelly (MS)  
Davis, Rodney Kelly (PA)  
Dean Kennedy  
DeFazio Khanna  
DeGette Kildee  
DeLauro Kilmer  
DelBene Kim  
Delgado King (IA)  
Demings King (NY)  
DeSaulnier Kirkpatrick  
DesJarlais Krishnamoorthi  
Deutch Kuster (NH)  
Diaz-Balart Kustoff (TN)  
Doggett LaHood  
Doyle, Michael LaMalfa  
F. Lamb  
Duncan Lamborn  
Dunn Langevin  
Emmer Larsen (WA)  
Engel Larson (CT)  
Eshoo Latta  
Españolat Lawton (FL)  
Estes Lee (CA)  
Evans Lee (NV)  
Ferguson Lesko  
Finkenauer Levin (CA)  
Fitzpatrick Levin (MI)  
Fleischmann Lewis  
Fletcher Lieu, Ted  
Flores Long  
Fortenberry Lowenthal  
Foster Lowey  
Foxx (NC) Lucas  
Frankel Luetkemeyer  
Fudge Luján  
Fulcher Luria  
Gaetz Lynch  
Gallagher Malinowski  
Gallego Maloney,  
Garamendi Carolyn B.  
García (IL) Maloney, Sean  
García (TX) Marshall  
Gianforte Massie  
Gibbs Mast  
Gohmert Matsui  
Golden McAdams  
Gomez McBath  
Gonzalez (OH) McCarthy  
Gonzalez (TX) McCaul  
Gooden McClintock  
Gosar McCollum  
Gottheimer McEachin  
Granger McGovern  
Graves (GA) McHenry  
Graves (LA) McKinley  
Green (TN) McNerney  
Green (TX) Meadows  
Griffith Meuser  
Grijalva Miller  
Grothman Mitchell  
Guest Moolenaar  
Guthrie Mooney (WV)  
Haaaland Moore  
Hagedorn Morelle  
Harder (CA) Moulton  
Harris Mucarsel-Powell  
Hartzler Mullin  
Hastings Murphy  
Heck Nadler  
Hern, Kevin Napolitano  
Herrera Beutler Neal  
Hice (GA) Neguse  
Higgins (LA) Newhouse  
Higgins (NY) Norcross  
Hill (AR) Norman  
Hill (CA) Nunes  
Himes O'Halleran  
Holding Ocasio-Cortez

Hollingsworth Omar  
Horn, Kendra S. Palazzo  
Horsford Pallone  
Houlahan Palmer  
Hoyer Panetta  
Hudson Pappas  
Huffman Pascarell  
Hunter Payne  
Hurd (TX) Pence  
Jackson Lee Perlmutter  
Jayapal Perry  
Jeffries Peters  
Johnson (OH) Peterson  
Johnson (SD) Phillips  
Johnson (TX) Pingree  
Jordan Pocan  
Joyce (OH) Porter  
Joyce (PA) Posey  
Katko Pressley  
Keating Raskin  
Kelly (IL) Reed  
Kelly (MS) Reschenthaler  
Kelly (PA) Rice (NY)  
Kennedy Rice (SC)  
Khanna Riggleman  
Kildee Roby  
Kilmer Rodgers (WA)  
Kim Roe, David P.  
King (IA) Rogers (AL)  
King (NY) Rogers (KY)  
Kirkpatrick Rooney (FL)  
Krishnamoorthi Rose (NY)  
Kuster (NH) Rose, John W.  
Kustoff (TN) Rouda  
LaHood Rouzer  
LaMalfa Roy  
Lamb Roybal-Allard  
Lamborn Ruiz  
Langevin Ruppertsberger  
Larsen (WA) Rutherford  
Larson (CT) Sánchez  
Latta Sarbanes  
Lawton (FL) Scalise  
Lee (CA) Scanlon  
Lee (NV) Schakowsky  
Lesko Schiff  
Levin (CA) Schneider  
Levin (MI) Schrader  
Lewis Schrier  
Lieu, Ted Schweikert  
Long Scott (VA)  
Lowenthal Scott, Austin  
Lowey Scott, David  
Lucas Sensenbrenner  
Luetkemeyer Serrano  
Luján Sewell (AL)  
Luria Shalala  
Lynch Sherman  
Malinowski Sherrill  
Maloney, Sires  
Carolyn B. Slotkin  
Maloney, Sean Smith (MO)  
Marshall Smith (NE)  
Massie Smith (NJ)  
Mast Smith (WA)  
Matsui Smucker  
McAdams Soto  
McBath Spanberger  
McCarthy Spano  
McCaul Speier  
McClintock Stanton  
McCollum Stauber  
McEachin Stefanik  
McGovern Steil  
McHenry Steube  
McKinley Stevens  
McNerney Stewart  
Meadows Stivers  
Meuser Suozzi  
Miller Swalwell (CA)  
Mitchell Takano  
Moolenaar Taylor  
Mooney (WV) Thompson (CA)  
Moore Thompson (MS)  
Morelle Thompson (PA)  
Moulton Thornberry  
Mucarsel-Powell Timmons  
Mullin Tipton  
Murphy Titus  
Nadler Tlaib  
Napolitano Tonko  
Neal Torres (CA)  
Neguse Torres Small  
Newhouse (NM)  
Norcross Trahan  
Norman Trone  
Nunes Turner  
O'Halleran Underwood  
Ocasio-Cortez Upton

Van Drew Wasserman  
Veasey Schultz  
Vela Waters  
Velázquez Watkins  
Visclosky Webster (FL)  
Walberg Welch  
Walden Wenstrup  
Walker Westerman  
Waltz Wexton  
Wild Wildon

Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—52

Abraham Dingell  
Allred Duffy  
Babin Escobar  
Bishop (UT) Gabbard  
Bost Graves (MO)  
Boyle, Brendan Hayes  
F. Huizenga  
Brooks (AL) Johnson (GA)  
Brooks (IN) Johnson (LA)  
Burgess Kaptur  
Carter (TX) Kind  
Clay Kinzinger  
Cloud Lawrence  
Collins (GA) Lipinski  
Collins (NY) Loeb sack  
Costa Lofgren  
Cox (CA) Loudermilk  
Crow Marchant

Meeks  
Meng  
Olson  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Ratcliffe  
Richmond  
Rush  
Ryan  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Vargas  
Wagner  
Walorski  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Wilson (FL)

□ 1904

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, due to personal illness, I missed votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on rollcall No. 76 and “Yea” on rollcall No. 77.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, as I am back home in Dallas, Texas, on paternity leave with my family, I submit the following vote explanation.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 76 and YEA on Roll Call No. 77.

# REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 37, REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS; WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-8) on the resolution (H. Res. 122) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the

House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

**HONORING THE LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE OF JOHN DAVID DINGELL, JR., AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO HIS FAMILY ON HIS PASSING**

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 120, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House; and further, I ask unanimous consent that it be read in full.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 120

Whereas the death of former chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Representative John David Dingell, Jr., on February 8, 2019, brought not only a sense of deep personal loss to his family, including his wife Representative Debbie Dingell of Michigan's 12th Congressional District and his children and grandchildren, to his many former colleagues and friends, but also to the institution of the House of Representatives and to the Nation;

Whereas John Dingell represented the people of southeastern Michigan with distinction in the House for 59 years, from December 13, 1955, to January 3, 2015, making him the longest serving Member of either chamber of Congress in its history to date;

Whereas John Dingell's father, the late John David Dingell, Sr., preceded him in service as a Member of the House from March 4, 1933, to September 19, 1955, and his wife Debbie Dingell succeeded him on January 3, 2015, and continues to serve, and Michiganans have entrusted John Sr., John Jr., and Debbie Dingell together to serve as their voice in the Congress for the past 86 years;

Whereas John Dingell was raised from the age of six in southeast Michigan, his parents' home State, and where his father was elected to serve in the Seventy Third Congress;

Whereas John Dingell was fiercely proud of his Polish-American roots and throughout his life shared the joys of his heritage with others, including delivering paczki pastries to colleagues, House staff, and visitors to the Capitol;

Whereas John Dingell's first taste of public service and participation in government was as a page for the House of Representatives;

Whereas John Dingell, while serving as a House page, was in the Hall of the House on December 8, 1941, to witness President Franklin Roosevelt deliver his iconic address asking for a declaration of war against Japan following the bombing of Pearl Harbor;

Whereas John Dingell was drafted into the United States Army at the age of 18 and served honorably;

Whereas John Dingell received both his B.S. and J.D. degrees from Georgetown University and then served in private law practice, as a park ranger with the National Park Service, and as an assistant prosecutor before his election to the House;

Whereas John Dingell was elected to the House following the death of his father in 1955 and was reelected 29 times;

Whereas John Dingell took up the mantle of advocating for affordable health insurance coverage for the Nation's seniors, as championed by his father, and worked to secure the enactment of Medicare in 1965, presided over its passage in the House, and was on hand to witness its signing into law by President Lyndon Johnson;

Whereas John Dingell was a crusader for the environment, helping to author and shepherd to passage the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act;

Whereas John Dingell fought to make civil rights a part of Democrats' platform in 1960, standing up to those who believed it would alienate certain voters and declaring that it was the right thing to do;

Whereas John Dingell was a strong supporter in the House of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas John Dingell served as chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce from January 3, 1981, to January 3, 1995, and again from January 3, 2007, to January 3, 2009, and served as its ranking minority member during the years in between, making him the senior Democratic member on that Committee for 26 years;

Whereas during every Congress in which he served, John Dingell introduced legislation to provide universal access to health care, and he invited Speaker Nancy Pelosi to use the gavel with which he presided over passage of Medicare in 1965 to preside over the Affordable Care Act's passage in the House in 2010;

Whereas John Dingell, over the course of his tenure, served with eleven Presidents (Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush, and Obama);

Whereas John Dingell served as Dean of the House from January 3, 1995, until January 3, 2015;

Whereas John Dingell retired from the House in 2015 and was succeeded by his beloved wife, whom he referred to as his "lovely Deborah", who carries on his legacy and now serves as co-chair of the Democratic Policy and Communications Committee in the Democratic Caucus;

Whereas, in 2014, President Barack Obama awarded John Dingell the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor;

Whereas John Dingell, both before and after his retirement, gathered a large following on Twitter, where he demonstrated his wit, wisdom, and clever commentary on the Nation's politics, while promoting greater civility, patriotism, tolerance, justice, and inclusion; and

Whereas John Dingell was held in the highest esteem by Members of the House from both parties, not only because of his record tenure in office but because of his sharp intellect, good humor, congeniality, and belief in working together to achieve consensus through trust and camaraderie: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the life, achievements, and distinguished public service of John David Dingell, Jr.; and

(2) expresses condolences to his family on his passing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT**

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, and 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.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I would ask all others to join that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

□ 1915

**NATIONAL CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH**

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus to recognize February as National CTE Month. Today, my good friend and caucus co-chair, Representative THOMPSON, and I introduced a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of CTE Month.

This resolution is particularly important because many Americans still hold an outdated view of CTE as a plan B. In fact, today it is quite the opposite. The CTE programs are academic pathways that allow students to explore careers in high demand, high-paying industries that are relevant in today's society from healthcare to advanced manufacturing to IT.

CTE Month is a time not only to celebrate the achievements of CTE students, like the bright and motivated SkillsUSA students from Rhode Island who visit my office each year, but to spread awareness of today's CTE and its potential to help students and businesses succeed.

Mr. Speaker, society needs workers with these skills that are in demand today, and I want to thank Representative THOMPSON for his partnership and urge my colleagues to join us in supporting CTE programs across the country.

## BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, after the conclusion of the last shutdown, I was hopeful that we would work together in good faith to find a commonsense approach to secure our border. However, it appears that the Democrats are more concerned with releasing illegal aliens than addressing border security.

Recently, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have suggested that we reduce the adult detention beds for illegal detainees in exchange for border security. This is unacceptable. As we in this body are all aware, adult detention beds are an essential aspect of enforcing our immigration laws. Reducing the amount of beds would further exacerbate our problems with interior enforcement, thus relying on an ineffective catch and release policy. Only 4 percent of those released ever show up for their court date. That means that they have a 96 percent chance of staying in this country.

Our primary role of government is security. Border security is national security, and our national security should not be a bargaining chip for the Democrats' political games. I urge my colleagues across the aisle to take this issue seriously.

Please stop playing political games with our Nation's security and the brave men and women of our Coast Guard, TSA, CBP, and ICE agents. We must work together as Americans and fix our broken immigration system which starts with a secure border.

## CONGRESSIONAL CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the clarity that I would like to offer is that none of us should tolerate any shutdown of the government or ever holding our Federal workers hostage to policy debates, and that is for my colleagues and friends on the other side of the aisle and for this administration.

But I think in all fairness, the clarity on the question of detention beds is to make sure that the criminals are detained and to make sure that women and children, like little 9-month-old Roger, have alternative housing. That is the debate. But that debate can go on and go on beyond holding the government hostage and our workers hostage.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to introduce the fact that I am establishing the Congressional Children's Caucus, as we have done every year since I have been here. Our focus is for better quality of life for children, not only in this Nation but around the world. One of the priorities will be hunger amongst children here in the United States and around the world.

It is noteworthy that children do go to bed hungry here in the United States, and it is important that we support the food nutrition programs and the lunch, breakfast, and dinner programs in our public schools.

We must ensure that this Nation protects its children.

## BORDER SECURITY

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

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because every American should know that we are now at the point where the Democrats are demanding that ICE release dangerous criminals onto the streets of the United States.

First, they demanded that we not build a wall. Their leader said that would be immoral. Now they are demanding that we release dangerous criminals we have already apprehended.

Mr. Speaker, they are threatening to shut the government down, they are so committed to this position. Most Americans know their government's most sacred obligation is the defense of the Nation. The Democrats want to abolish one of the very agencies tasked with this responsibility. This is a backdoor effort to do so.

Under this latest proposal, ICE has said they could be required to release as many as 15,000 criminals on to our streets. The far left radical positions of today's Democrats are threatening the security of our Nation.

It is time to build the wall, secure our borders, support our law enforcement, and keep dangerous criminals off our streets.

## GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday marks 1 year since the horrific shooting in Parkland, Florida, that took 17 precious lives. My community faced our own tragedy just 9 months later when 12 of our friends and neighbors were stolen from us at the Borderline Bar and Grill.

As our communities continue to mourn these devastating tragedies, we must also honor the memories of those we lost with action. There is no single answer that will stop every incident of gun violence, but to do nothing with the argument that it will not fix everything is unconscionable.

One of the first steps we need to take is passing H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act, which is being considered by the House Judiciary Committee this week.

I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, a critical first step to keeping deadly weapons out of the wrong hands.

## CAPPING ICE'S DETENTION CAPACITY

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the dangerous proposal that is being put forth by leadership on the other side of the aisle, the Democratic proposal to place an artificial and arbitrary cap on ICE's detention capacity.

ICE is outstanding at arresting gang members, felons, drug dealers, and human traffickers, but now Speaker PELOSI and Minority Leader SCHUMER want to limit how many they catch. This represents a breakdown in law and order and will only make our broken border less secure.

It does not make sense to tell a State trooper that he can only pull over 10 people and then must stop, or a city cop saying: once you catch your second thief, she must stop.

Does the next person committing an illegal act get a free pass because we have hit some magic number?

Our country embraces the rule of law. We do not get to pick and choose, especially when it pertains to our national security.

I urge the Democratic leadership to withdraw this ludicrous proposal and come to the negotiating table. It is about time we work together, but we will not and cannot undermine our national security and the safety of our communities.

## ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND A BORDER WALL

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss our broken immigration system and our need to overcome partisan politics to find a solution. The most glaring example of this broken system and the one most endangering to American citizens is our porous southern border. Tens of thousands of illegal immigrants bypass checkpoints and avoid our immigration laws by using that border to gain access to America.

But my colleagues across the aisle refuse to see the issue. They ignore all the evidence to push their political agenda and discredit the President at the expense of Americans' security. They now have found a new excuse—the number of ICE's adult detention beds.

Let's be clear what this stunt is: a backdoor attempt to defund ICE, prevent them from doing their critical mission, and attempt to appease those demanding open borders.

I sincerely urge my colleagues across the aisle to come to the table to negotiate in good faith for the safety and security of all Americans. We need border security along our southern border



which includes a wall structure, and we need ICE to achieve its public safety mission.

To the Democrats: Stop these last-minute games and let's do our job for the American people.

#### SUPPORTING OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of American tradition and heritage, American law enforcement, and the sovereignty of our Nation.

I stand here in the Chamber of the people's House, a 57-year-old American man who has never witnessed such division and insanity as I have observed here in D.C., where right is wrong, where American traditions are rejected, where Christian principles are ridiculed, where many of my colleagues across the aisle envision an America with no sovereign borders, no fossil fuels, and no Second Amendment, a land where no airplanes fly, where police cannot arrest, and where jails do not exist.

I remind my colleagues that we are here to serve the best interests and security of the American people. We were not elected by citizens of foreign soil, nor should we allow our bicameral, bipartisan Congress to become infected with anti-American sentiment.

#### GOLD JOURNEY TO EXCELLENCE AWARD

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for the eighth consecutive year, the Juniata Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America, achieved the Gold Journey to Excellence Award.

It was an honor to celebrate this outstanding achievement yesterday with the council as well as volunteers at the unit, district, and council levels, as well as the Scouts and parents in Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, and Mifflin Counties in central Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, the Journey to Excellence Award measures a council's performance in a range of areas; including fiscal management, membership growth and retention, and program excellence; including camping, advancement, and community service, among other areas.

These key performance areas are directly related to producing successful, growing, and sustainable Scouting programs. I am incredibly proud of the Juniata Valley Boy Scout Council, which I have been a member of for four decades. The annual recognition dinner is a time to celebrate achievements, and I was pleased to see Jonathan Long of my hometown recognized as the Howard Cub Pack Leader of the Year.

Scouting makes a difference in the lives of so many youth. I congratulate the Juniata Council on this outstanding achievement.

#### HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to address the dangerous proposal being put forth by Democrats in the ongoing negotiations to secure our border and fund the government.

Talks on this issue are now stalled because Democrats are demanding a cap in the number of beds allocated to detain illegal criminals. But this new initiative blatantly contradicts what our leaders on the ground are asking us to do on this issue.

Just this weekend, the National Sheriffs' Association and the Major County Sheriffs of America both stated: "Any legislation that reduces ICE's detention capacity would hinder its ability to perform its national security and public safety missions. . . . In order to meet the cap being tentatively proposed by Congress, ICE would be compelled to release thousands of aliens from custody."

The sheriffs went on to say that if the Democrats' plans were approved, then 9,000 illegal immigrants would have to be released by the end of the fiscal year. That is 9,000 criminals.

We need to focus on securing our border, funding the wall, and making our country safer, not protecting criminals and sending them back onto the streets to endanger our citizens.

We need to listen to these recommendations.

□ 1930

#### BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to finally come to the table for a meaningful discussion around securing our Nation's borders.

The Democrats' leadership would have the entire country believe that our President and the Republicans are the ones holding up negotiations to avoid another unnecessary government shutdown, but it is the President and

the House Republicans who have come to the bargaining table in good faith.

Just this week, there were rumors that a deal was near with less border funding than the President and my party wanted. That is what happens in negotiations: We give, and they take.

Now that we are close to a deal being cut, the Democrats are moving the goalpost, Mr. Speaker. This brand-new cap on ICE detention beds came out of thin air and is proof that the Democrats are willing to do anything to keep from making a deal with the President and the Republicans.

What is worse, the move by the Democrats would make our country less secure. It is just a backdoor attempt to get rid of ICE entirely.

The citizens of this country deserve better, Mr. Speaker. They deserve a government that works. Let's do the job our constituents sent us here to do.

#### BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, sheriffs from across the country are in D.C. this week, and they have a simple message for Congress: Secure the border.

These sheriffs know that border security will help stem the flow of illegal drugs and human trafficking which affect communities all across the country.

The sheriffs warn that a new demand from my colleagues across the aisle could mean over 8,000 criminals would have to be released by authorities.

They wrote: "This dangerous Congressional proposal not only jeopardizes the risk of our national security, but hinders our law enforcement officers from effectively enforcing and upholding the law and protecting their communities."

In other words, this demand does not make our country safer.

We need to empower law enforcement to hold criminal aliens, when appropriate, to protect our communities. The last thing we should do is release dangerous criminals from custody.

I urge negotiators to come to an agreement to secure our border, build the wall—a barrier, a fence, a partition, a panel. I am less interested in semantics and more interested in supporting the law enforcement officers who are on the front lines every day protecting our communities.

#### BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, instead of working in good faith to secure our borders and reach a compromise to



avoid another shutdown, House Democrats have other ideas.

They argue that allowing ICE to increase adult detention beds from 40,000 to 52,000 is actually a bad idea—unbelievable.

Is there any solution the Democrats pose for securing our borders and our sovereign Nation?

They don't want the agency to have the capacity to detain more illegal immigrants who cross into the United States. Instead, just flow right in, increasing the risk to our citizens, as we see time and time again, especially in my home State of California.

Right now, there are 48,000 illegal immigrants detained thanks to the increased enforcement of our sovereign border laws under this administration.

Our county sheriffs are greatly concerned, however, that the new numbers that the Democrats are posing for us will release up to 10,000 illegal immigrants—criminals, even—onto our streets, into our country.

Instead of providing additional beds and allowing our Border Patrol agents to do their jobs, they have actually proposed to knock that number down to 35,000.

It appears my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would rather release illegal immigrants into the community, many of them traffickers, endangering our public.

#### BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, what do we think would happen in this country if we said we were only going to lock up 1,000 people, total, for murder? Well, probably, after the thousandth person was arrested and locked up, you would have a lot more murders, not less, because people would think they could get away with it.

The caravans that are forming in Central and South America and coming toward our southern border aren't shrinking; they are growing. That is why Democrats don't want us to be able to lock up all the people who commit the crime of unlawful entry into the country, because they want to induce that illegal immigration.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we want to stop it, and our negotiators are operating in good faith, but now Democrats are adding new issues.

Here is my challenge to Speaker PELOSI: If she has got a bill that can pass with Democratic votes to secure the border, put it on the floor, because we are tired of negotiating when the goalposts keep moving, when the terms keep changing, and when Democrats do not appear sincere about securing our border.

It is like we are negotiating against a ghost. We are tired of it, and the American people are tired of it.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Ms. SÁNCHEZ, California  
Mr. LARSEN, Washington  
Mrs. DAVIS, California  
Mr. MEEKS, New York  
Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE, Pennsylvania  
Mr. COSTA, California

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend our deepest sympathies, prayers, and certainly our thoughts to the family of John Dingell and WALTER JONES.

I did not know Mr. Dingell and only came after and served with his lovely wife, DEBBIE DINGELL, but certainly wish all of their family our extended prayers.

And the same goes for one of our North Carolina delegation members, WALTER JONES, and his family, Joe Anne and Ashley, who served faithfully for North Carolinians for a quarter of a century.

Certainly, we will remember those, as we already have tonight, in our Prayer Caucus in praying for both families.

I don't really have any speeches written out tonight but do want to talk about a couple of areas that I believe are continuing to impact our country, maybe two of the foremost areas: border security, and then I want to talk a little bit about where our country stands in the pro-life movement.

Let me start with border security. This seems to be happening in real time. In fact, just last night, Mr. Speaker, I received a phone call from a local sheriff who is part of the 3,000 sheriff representatives in the National Sheriffs' Association. You see, they are becoming more and more concerned as we get less and less, as a body, concerned about border security.

They reached out to me last night and said: Fifty of us would like to de-

liver a letter to the Capitol to Members of Congress, specifically Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER. Our plans weren't to arrive until this afternoon, but we quickly made arrangements to be here this morning.

If these 50 sheriffs were going to travel all over the country, States from Massachusetts to Arizona to Washington to Texas, the least we could do would be to be here and to greet them, which we did.

On a very cold, rainy morning this morning, we met these 50 sheriffs on the Capitol steps, at which time they handed to me this letter, and I would like to read it this evening. It says:

Dear Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER:

On behalf of more than 3,000 sheriffs represented by both the National Sheriffs' Association and the Major County Sheriffs of America, we write in opposition to Congress' most recent deliberation to place an artificial cap on Immigration and Customs Enforcement's detention capacity.

Now, I am going to explain this in just a little bit and get into detail.

Capping the number of detention beds utilized by ICE not only jeopardizes the integrity of the immigration system, but would cripple ICE's ability to detain criminal aliens and other aliens who pose a risk to public safety or are a flight risk.

They continue:

Any legislation that reduces ICE's detention capacity would hinder its ability to perform its national security and public safety missions but, also, impact local law enforcement's ability to protect the communities they serve.

You know, we have heard a lot from some of our Democratic colleagues who say the people who should be making these decisions or the people who should be informing us of these decisions are the people with the most experience. Well, here is our National Sheriffs' Association, 3,000-strong, sitting representatives here.

They go on to say:

In order to meet the cap being tentatively proposed by Congress, ICE would be compelled to release thousands of aliens from custody.

Now, listen to this data point:

To achieve the 16,500 adult average detainee population—ADP—caps for the remaining 7 months of the fiscal year, a net reduction of 9,264 adults by the end of this fiscal year would be required.

Now, what does that mean? It means, if you are not meeting the caps, these folks, these criminal aliens, are going to get released.

You say, well, are these criminal aliens? Here is the number:

Approximately 72 percent of ICE's current detention population is subject to mandatory detention due to the alien having certain convictions or having committed certain acts.

So, of that number, 72 percent we know of, we are just going to say, or the Democrats want us to say, Mr. Speaker, that we just need to release these because we want to put a cap, just pick a number out of the air because we don't think we should have

more than that, no matter what kind of crimes they committed.

This is ludicrous.

They conclude by saying:

Placing a cap on ICE detention beds would undermine the efficacy of the immigration system and reduce the number of aliens who are removed from the United States.

They use these words:

This dangerous congressional proposal not only jeopardizes the risk of our national security, but hinders our law enforcement officers from effectively enforcing and upholding the law and protecting their communities.

There you have it. They are saying the reduction of these detention beds, which is just a backhanded way of defunding Immigration and Customs Enforcement, would hinder them from doing their job.

So tonight I am reminding my Democratic colleagues that, by pushing for the reduction of detention beds, these sheriffs, who serve for little pay and serve in dangerous situations in many places, in many remote areas, they are telling my colleagues: Don't do this. This puts us in a dangerous situation. This puts our communities in a more dangerous situation when we allow thousands of criminal aliens to be put back in the different communities on the streets.

This is preposterous.

The National Sheriffs' Association and the Major County Sheriffs of America oppose the current budget proposal and urge Congress to consider the dangerous ramifications that passing this depreciated budget could have on the citizens of America.

Mr. Speaker, these aren't my words. Mr. Speaker, these aren't the words of our minority leader, KEVIN MCCARTHY, or our whip, STEVE SCALISE, or our chair, LIZ CHENEY. These are the words of our local county sheriffs, urging and pleading: Do not continue to push for this.

It is a real shame that these sheriffs have to come to Washington, D.C.—33 degrees outside, in the rain—to plead with a Member of Congress to try and stop such a preposterous suggestion.

As they stood today—and I brought them inside the Capitol, gave them a quick tour, even took them over into the Rayburn Room, and we talked a little bit. We talked about how structures work, how steel slats work. We talked about the places of San Diego and El Paso, where there has been a drastic reduction in crime.

You see, these sheriffs get it. These sheriffs are elected officials themselves and have a duty to uphold the law, much like the same oath that Members of Congress take to protect and serve the American people.

Structures work.

Now the Democrats, at the last minute, are trying another ploy by trying to come up with some crazy suggestion that we should reduce the amount of detention beds, putting a cap on it, automatically releasing criminal aliens. It is time for my Democratic

colleagues to put up or shut up when it comes to being genuine about border security.

One of the things that we have seen recently is not only a lackadaisical approach about border security, but we have also seen it in the protection and the sanctity of human life.

□ 1945

Many Members are very passionate and should be so. You see, this isn't about an argument over how much funding a certain project should receive. This isn't about a preference on a particular issue that comes out of committee. The reason this has brought so much passion over the last 50 years is because this has to do with human life.

I can tell you, as a former pastor and being in the hospital room when a loved one breathed their last breath, I have seen how families had yearned for just another hour, another day. It is a very sad and tragic situation. They would have given everything they had for another few precious minutes with that loved one: a son, a daughter, a dad, a brother, a sister, a mom.

Yet we have cheapened life to the place, in these Hallowed Halls, that it has simply become a political pawn, a bargaining chip. How did we get to this place?

The other night, the night before the National Prayer Breakfast, I was speaking with a wonderful representative, a lady from the country of Latvia, who was appalled at our abortion laws, who are so much further than anything we see in Europe.

When we have to begin to talk about only six other countries that have such extreme abortion laws as ours, is that not a wake-up call?

When the Governor of New York, Mr. Speaker, continues to advocate with such lack of respect for human life, is that not a wake-up call?

When Governor Ralph Northam begins to talk about infanticide, is that not a wake-up call?

What does it take for everyday Americans to say enough is enough when it comes to human life?

Right now, we are trying to bring to the floor a Born-Alive Abortion Protection Act. What does it say? Well, it is not overwhelming too much. It basically says, if a baby survives a botched abortion, then the providers would be required by law to sustain its life. Yet we can't get it to the floor.

The reason why is because, when it was introduced last time, last cycle, we had several brave, strong Democrats who had the courage to step forward and vote for a piece of legislation that would require providers to sustain life during these times.

I remember I was so moved by that kind of courage nearly a year or so ago that I went back to my office and wrote thank-you cards to those Democrats who were willing to stand up for the sanctity of human life.

What is it worth to us? Not only is the Born-Alive Protection Act some-

thing that is important; I would even add another bill that was passed out of the House, not taken up before the Senate, the Pain-Capable Child Protection Act, that would limit abortions after 20 weeks to only specific circumstances.

What is it going to take for our country to put the kind of concern and the favor that God's creation deserves?

Speaking of God's creation, Mr. Speaker, our Speaker of the House, just 3 days ago, sent this tweet out that I will read. She said: "We have a moral responsibility to protect God's creation for generations to come." That is why, today, she was naming a select committee not on the sanctity of human life, but on climate control.

We need to take a look at all the issues, but we need to stand as Members of Congress for those who cannot stand for themselves. We need to be a voice for those who have no voice.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to continue to remind us that God's creation isn't just what we see in nature. God's creations are also these unborn babies. May we come to the place that we protect.

So tonight, as I talk about border security and pro-life issues, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO), a large animal veterinarian from the Gainesville, Florida, area, to share his thoughts on what we need to do secure our border.

Mr. YOHIO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding and putting this together. It is such an important issue.

I just left another meeting, and we were talking about border security. There shouldn't even be a fight, because what we are talking about is what we are charged with in Congress, Republicans and Democrats, and the President. We have all taken that oath, and that oath talks about protecting our country and upholding our Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic.

When you look at border security, that should not be a partisan issue if you focus on border security and take politics out of it—not Donald Trump's fence, not a party's fence; this is security for the American people.

Just last week, there was a bust of drugs coming in from Mexico in a load of bell peppers that had over 1,000 pounds of methamphetamines. It was valued at \$1.2 billion, coming from our southern border. That came through a legal border checkpoint. That is border security that we are not doing that we should do that erodes the very social fabric of this Nation.

Two weeks before that, there was a bust of a legal truck coming in carrying cucumbers from the southern border through Mexico that had over 200 pounds of fentanyl. In fact, it had enough fentanyl to kill an estimated 55 million Americans—55 million Americans. Again, it came through a legal checkpoint.

So when we talk about border security, take the narrative and the argument off of Donald Trump's border wall

and put it on Americans' border security. If we as Republicans and Democrats come together as Americans, we will have border security.

It is not racist. It is not trying to keep anybody out who wants to come here legally, which there are ample places for people to come legally. This is about securing the people in our country, the men and women who get exposed to these drugs.

In addition to that—and I don't understand why the Mexican Government hasn't done more about this. They are growing over 22 hectares of poppy fields. Poppy is used for heroin production. There is not a medicinal use in that quantity that needs to come into this country. The only way that is coming in is illegally, through either illegal checkpoints or no checkpoints, or it is coming through legal checkpoints where we are not emphasizing border security with the new technologies we have.

So it pains me to think of this country going through another shutdown that it doesn't need to because people want to play party politics.

You think of the young men and women in DHS, with border security, our TSA employees, our Coast Guard, Customs and Border Patrol, and ICE agents. They show up for work, and we here in this body can't come to an agreement about America's border security. It is shameful for us. It is embarrassing.

But when you try to tell the people who are in those situations—I know people very well who are in the Coast Guard, and when you say, "Well, you just don't understand. They are holding up. They don't want Trump to have a wall," they say, "I don't care whose problem it is. Fix the problem." In fact, one of them said, "You know where you need to build a wall around first is around Washington, D.C. so you guys can't leave until you solve this problem."

It is just a shame that we, together, as Republicans and Democrats, can't solve this problem. But, unfortunately, politics gets put into this.

If I may talk about the other issue the gentleman was talking about, being a veterinarian, I have come to believe, and my Christian values say, that life begins at conception. There is no doubt in my mind. The good Lord put it there, and I am blessed that I have had the experiences I have had.

In fact, I have been able to do embryo transfers in the equine, in the horse world, and I can withdraw an embryo from a female horse between 5 and 7 days of pregnancy. Even at that size—when you look at it under a microscope, it looks like a golf ball—it is a baby horse developing.

I think it is ironic and it is sad that in this country we have laws on the books that will protect the unborn turtle in an egg or the eagle within an egg, in a nest, and we have laws that say that it is a Federal offense and you will go to prison for it, that we will

protect species, but yet when it comes to our own kind, the human species—that if you believe like you and I do and the majority of Americans that we are created in the image of God—I have seen an erosion of our society, and it pains me.

I know, every 100 years they say there is a breakdown of our society; but I can only think that this time around, when you are saying it is okay to kill a baby, full term, that is a breathing, living, creature of God, it is okay, that something is wrong in our society.

I think of that verse in the Bible—the gentleman will know the number and all that—that says:

If my people will turn away from their wicked ways and humble themselves and get down on their knees, I will forgive them.

And He says:

If they do that, then I will continue to bless them.

So, I appreciate the gentleman doing this. I have got some more facts and figures if he has time.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. YOHO. I appreciate his wisdom and his experience in this area.

As we continue to talk about these two issues tonight, I think back to the border security issue and how this has become more of a campaign against the President of the United States, when just a few short years ago, the majority of Senators, who were Democrats at the time, voted for a structure at that time, voted for a wall. It wasn't politically incorrect at that point to call it a wall. But we see how quickly in Washington, D.C., things do become politically correct.

Why? It is because we see the numbers. We see the work of our border agents. We see the work of ICE, which, in 2017, was able to ascertain over 800,000 pounds of drugs. Think about that, 800,000 pounds of drugs. Enough fentanyl to kill every man, woman, and child not just in our country, but in all of North America was ascertained.

A week ago tomorrow night, sitting right up to my left in the second row there, was my sister-in-law. Her brother was an Army veteran, wonderful young man, played basketball in college with my youngest brother. Scott Aaron was his name.

One day, he injured his knee, and he had to have an operation. From that operation, he was given painkillers. Painkillers went to opioids; opioids obviously included heroin, to the place where he became a full-fledged addict.

He tried multiple times to overcome that addiction to heroin but, in the end, failed and realized that, in his mind, he did not have hope, which brought him to the place of committing suicide.

Now, Scott is not by himself, to the tune of 300 families per week that are having the funeral of a loved one due to some kind of tragic overdose, mostly heroin. Now heroin is laced with fentanyl, and we are seeing more and more epidemic proportions.

We are doing everything we can in Congress to provide the funding to combat the heroin crisis, but why wouldn't it make sense that we also put up some structures, specifically in hot spots along the border, to help reduce and maybe even, in some cases, eliminate?

On this floor, I have talked with more than a dozen of my Democratic friends and colleagues who have told me time after time after time: We have no doubt that a structure works.

So why not move forward? Why not come to an agreement—a compromise, if you will—to be able to begin to lay out the places where a structure, a fence, a wall could work?

How many lives would need to be saved to make it worth it?

How many families could be reunited without an empty chair this Thanksgiving or this Christmas?

How many would it take for it to be worth it? How many would it take for us to get past the political jargon of being able to use this as some kind of pawn to argue back and forth?

I would say just one. The case could be made for thousands.

□ 2000

Border security: It is time we come together. We don't even need to be talking about another shutdown or CR. We need to be able to resolve this. This is a commonsense solution to be able to resolve this.

Republicans aren't talking about a border from San Diego to McAllen, Texas. We understand there are places where drones, where technology, where surveillance may be the better way.

We don't believe in eminent domain and blocking people's views of the Rio Grande River with a wall, but there are things that we can do immediately. Yet I believe it has come to the place where we put personalities and politics over the people themselves.

Border security: It is time we do something.

Mr. Speaker, I yield again to my friend, Dr. YOHO, to have a few more data points on border security. Then I will close out in just a few minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I was talking earlier about the drugs coming in, the methamphetamine and the fentanyl that is coming in, these aren't coming in by the honest farmer or ranch hand or farmworker in Mexico. These are orchestrated by drug cartels.

Keep in mind, the methamphetamine and the fentanyl coming into this country primarily comes via China, so you have nation-states that are sending products into this country. China is trying to re-create the Opium Wars of the 1800s with our youth in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. WALKER brought up the deaths, and I feel really bad for his family to have his brother-in-law go through that. I can't imagine the pain and the horror.

There are 300 opioid deaths a week in this country alone, but that is just the tip of the iceberg.

A good friend of mine, he is a heart surgeon in Gainesville, Florida. He said: TED, that is just the tip of it. I have a young lady in, and it is her fourth heart valve replacement. At 25 years of age, the fourth heart valve replacement, because as they use the drugs, they don't use sterile techniques. They get infected. Their immune system goes down, and the bacteria will grow on the heart valve. Her fourth one.

I said: Tom, what is the cost of that?

He said: The average heart valve is close to \$100,000.

\$400,000, and if she dies, she doesn't die from a drug overdose. In the records, it is from heart failure.

So the 300 a week who we know are dying from drug overdoses, that is just the tip of the iceberg.

We talk about the cost. You can put a monetary cost on the deaths and the EMTs and all the emergency support staff and the ERs that we as taxpayers are funding, because, as he said, guess who paid for that? I said the hospital. He said: Absolutely. No insurance.

We can put a price on that, a monetary price, but you can't put a price on the disruption and the loss of a family member, as Mr. WALKER's family went through. The price of that goes on forever.

If we look at just numbers, from a typical number standpoint, we get 2,000 inadmissible migrants arriving at our southern border daily. That means, since January 2, when the Democrats took over, 41 days approximately, that means there were 82,000 inadmissible migrants who came into this country or were trying to.

Of the family units—that is a spouse, a husband and wife, or just a mother and father with their children—in the last 41 days, that equates to 36,395 family units.

If you look at the illegal aliens arrested for homicide charges just in the last 41 days, it is more than 228 arrests.

Let's take politics out of this argument, and let's do what is right by the American people: fund our government, fund DHS, secure our borders with any means from above.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his passion about this.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. YOHO for his comments tonight. I appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker, just a couple more thoughts on border security as we move forward.

America was built on immigration. Nearly everyone within the sound of my voice, even though the halls have emptied out tonight, can go back and trace, from some ancestry point, the impact that immigrants had on this country, but it is legal immigration.

Now, somebody might ask, how are we doing in that area? Thank you for asking.

America has the most generous immigration laws in the world. In 2017 alone, we took over 1.1 million immigrants who raised their right hand, who took an oath to pledge allegiance to this great country of America. We are doing pretty good there, and the President has even made proposals to increase that amount.

It is the illegal immigration. We don't want our hearts to get lost in this, as Republicans, and specifically speaking for myself, having worked in refugee camps, having worked internationally to understand the plight and the struggle that goes on, to be able to expand America as fast as we can, to legally allow people to be part of the greatest country in the history of the world.

Yet, as Members of Congress, when we raise that right hand to do our best to protect, we need to take that seriously.

The crazy calls to abolish our law enforcement, agencies like ICE, which in 2017 rescued 904 children who were being exploited, how many children would it take for it to be worth it, for Immigration and Customs Enforcement? How many of those children would we measure any success by this?

To go as far as calling for abolishment, that is not America. That is crazy political speech.

Speaking of crazy political speech, the recent absurd language that has become acceptable to talk about third trimesters and to talk about infanticide, what are we coming to in this country?

Listen, we don't pass judgment on the young woman who is making sometimes a life decision. Working with our own Greensboro Pregnancy Care Center, sometimes these young ladies don't even realize they have another option. We don't pass judgment. Do not believe the lies that this is about hating or judging these mere innocent souls.

The problem that I have tonight is the political leaders who are providing the pathway to cheapen the sanctity of our human lives. That is where the focus needs to be. It needs to be that colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, are willing to stand up for those who simply don't have any rights.

Who advocates for the baby? Who speaks out on behalf of the baby? It is all about reproductive rights. It is all about choice. It is all about what is now called women's healthcare. Who voices or who stands up for the baby?

As we talked about a little earlier tonight in our bipartisan prayer caucus where a dozen or so Members were gathered, I brought up the point it wasn't too long ago that I remember sitting in a prestigious place with my wife, being the honored guests. To add to that, I think back over the last 4 years I have served with the United States Congress. I have sat down with Prime Ministers and royalty all across this world to have opportunities to talk policy. But I am well aware that,

in our life, the remembrance of a Congressman lasts about 15 minutes, maybe 20 minutes, once you are gone from these hallowed halls.

We are judged, in some ways, by our policy. But ultimately, what we do for God, to me, matters the most, when it comes to eternal values. One day, when we all stand before God, we will be judged not by just whatever button we pushed on the back of these chairs but, ultimately, what we did, I believe, with life.

That is why it is important to me. It is why it is important to millions and millions of Americans.

Let's get back to the place where we are willing to stand up, where we are willing to raise our voices for a child who cannot raise its own.

Tonight, let's get back to a place where we have a respect for the Almighty, for God, who, as I read in a tweet earlier, is the giver and the creator of life.

I think of David's writing in the Old Testament. I think of Psalm 139, where David captured quite poetically the words how we are "fearfully and wonderfully made," how that even when we were formed, the beginning of our substance, God knew us. Not only did he know us, it is that he had a purpose and a plan for every life born and unborn.

May we never grow weary, and may we never tire of doing all that we can in the United States Congress to protect, stand for, and defend the sanctity of human life.

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

#### GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina. We in Florida all express our condolences for the loss of Congressman WALTER JONES. I thank the gentleman for bringing that up.

Mr. Speaker, we had the longest shutdown in history caused by the President of the United States claiming the mantel that government needed to be shut down for his border wall. Then, finally, government was reopened as every party came to their senses.

As we speak, Mr. Speaker, we have Senate Members and House Members diligently negotiating a bipartisan border deal, four Republicans in the Senate led by Senator SHELBY and three Democrats led by Senator LEAHY. In the House, we have Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, subcommittee Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ranking Member GRANGER, and Ranking Member FLEISCHMANN.

I believe a deal is imminent, where both sides will deliver concessions and

have to compromise. Yet, tonight, I heard dozens of speeches by my friends across the aisle on the one hand pleading for a bipartisan deal and on the other hand condemning Democrats with every other breath.

Were they not aware that there is a bipartisan negotiation happening as we speak that their colleagues are involved in? Devoid of reality, perhaps, or maybe it was just political scare tactics.

Mr. Speaker, when bipartisan plans come up before this body this week, and we show that we will keep the government open and protect our Nation, I know one other thing is for sure: My colleagues across the aisle are going to need a new script, because these scare tactics aren't going to work anymore.

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Anna M. Pinellas. Anna M. Pinellas and her husband, Louis C. Pinellas, moved to Kissimmee, Florida, in 1981, after having worked in local government in Washington, Maryland, and Virginia.

Having knowledge in securing funds for various projects, she was hired by the city of Kissimmee and was able to secure grants for the infrastructure around Osceola Square Mall, the paving of Hill Street, and John Young Parkway, the first of those grants being \$750,000.

□ 2015

She was also hired by Osceola County government to secure Federal funds for projects, which include bringing Head Start back to Osceola County, refurbishing the old courthouse, and the establishment of a salary plan for Osceola County employees.

One of her primary goals was to pursue the establishment of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday in the city of Kissimmee, city of St. Cloud, Osceola County, and the school board. Thirty-four years ago, Pinellas founded Osceola Visionaries, Inc., a nonprofit corporation devoted to honoring and celebrating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. before the holiday was observed.

Today, Pinellas continues to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by hosting their annual banquet and holding programs for the central Florida community.

And for that, Mrs. Pinellas, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING BEVERLYE COLSON NEAL

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Beverly Colson Neal.

Beverly Colson Neal is the president of the Orange County branch of the NAACP and the former executive director for the Florida State Conference of the NAACP. She has spent most of her life fighting for civil rights, beginning in her early childhood, as a member of the Jacksonville Youth Council of the NAACP.

She has a wealth of experience in the field of civil rights, community, and

political organizing. Her involvement has been centered around safeguarding the Black community.

She coordinated the 1984 GOTV efforts for the Congressional District 3 for Reverend Jesse Jackson for President of the United States, getting the only elected Jesse Jackson delegate from Florida from that congressional district. In 2009, she was asked by Dr. C. Delores Tucker to start a chapter of the National Congress of Black Women, Inc. in Florida. She has since organized five other chapters in the State. She has been instrumental in ensuring the programs under the NCBW-Orlando reflect the needs of Black women and their families in Orlando.

She is the mother of three adult sons—James, Odell, and Kenneth Neal—and the proud grandmother of five grandchildren. She has a committed passion for the work that she does in the State, and is always working for those who are ignored or overlooked. She feels that this is God's purpose for her life on Earth.

And for that, Mrs. Beverlye Colson Neal, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING JOHNNIE WALKER

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Johnnie Walker.

Johnnie Walker was born in Ethiopia in 1961, where his father was a technical advisor for the U.S. Department of State. He is now employed as a national representative for the American Federation of Government Employees, working for and with Federal employees performing the full range of employee and labor relations duties for Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

For 32 years, he has been a labor activist, advocate, and trainer, with extensive experience representing unionized bargaining unit employee members, and others. His advocacy has obtained over \$500,000 in back pay for D.C. government bargaining unit employees.

Walker received his undergraduate degrees in political science and liberal arts from the College of Central Florida and Howard University. He worked as the constituent liaison for the late Florida Congressman Bill Chappell, Jr. from 1983 to 1986. He has received numerous recognitions from the D.C. Committee on Political Education, D.C. Central Labor Council, and the AFGE.

Walker represents Federal Government employees and provides community support and outreach to thousands of union members he represents, the most recent example being the ongoing support for furloughed employees by holding collections and distribution drives, town halls, and roundtable discussions to discuss the effects and seek solutions.

And for that, Mr. Johnnie Walker, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING CYNTHIA DOWNING

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Cynthia Downing.

Cynthia Downing is a native of Florida; mother of one daughter, Cyntoria; and a recent grandmother of grandson, JaMarcus. She is a graduate of Haines City Senior High. She received her Bachelor's degree in Management of Human Resources and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Phoenix.

Ms. Downing is a lifetime member of the Haines City NAACP, where she serves as president. Her love of advocating for people and seeking justice has afforded her the opportunity to serve on social and economic panels. She is most proud of instituting the Black History Program, Black History Essay Contest, quarterly mission projects, a scholarship program, and the Drum Major for Justice Award. Serving in this capacity allows her to bring awareness and new initiatives to her community.

She always had a passion for helping others reach their fullest potential, and her management skills allowed her to start her own business as a trainer and coach. She also assists with vocational rehabilitation with job placement.

Ms. Downing is also active in many ministries of her church, New Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Haines City. She serves as a Sunday school teacher, newsletter editor, website administrator, and president of the Shepherd's Care Ministry.

She lives by the quote her dad often repeated: "To whom much is given, much is required."

And for that, Ms. Cynthia Downing, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING ANTHONY GORDON

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Anthony Gordon.

Anthony Gordon was born and raised in Avon Park, Florida. After graduating from Avon Park High School, he attended Polk State College on a baseball scholarship, and soon began his professional baseball career with the Seattle Mariners, Kansas City Royals, Chicago White Sox, and Milwaukee Brewers.

After retiring from professional baseball in 1996, he began working with Bill and Brian Jarrett to purchase and operate the Jarrett-Gordon Ford dealerships in central Florida.

Anthony serves as a board member for the Ford Motor Minority Dealers Association, as a Rotarian since 2002, and also served as a Haines City Chamber Board member, on the Board of Directors for Heart of Florida hospital, and was recognized as the Haines City Chamber of Commerce 2014 Citizen of the Year. He volunteers for the Great American Teach-In at Ridge High School, Bethune Academy and Horizon Elementary in recognition of Black History Month.

Mr. Anthony Gordon is a dedicated husband and father, as well as a longtime active member of New Zion Temple Holiness Church Association, where he currently serves as an ordained minister. He is a firm believer that his

life's accomplishments are directly ordered by the mercy and grace of God.

And for that, Mr. Anthony Gordon, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING WAYNE GANDY

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Wayne Gandy.

In 1989, as a senior at Haines City High School, Wayne Gandy was recruited by Auburn University to play football. He was then drafted as a first-round pick to the Los Angeles Rams, where he played his first 5 years. Since then, he has played for the Pittsburgh Steelers, New Orleans Saints, and the Atlanta Falcons, having never missed a game.

After the NFL, Gandy focused on his foundation, The Wayne Gandy Foundation, organized exclusively to support and promote the power of sports in developing the qualities of leadership, social responsibility, and excellence through the sponsorship of sports camps, team building events, and programs that build healthy spirits, bodies, and minds of at-risk teens.

In addition to this, he also hosts a daily 3-hour syndicated radio show, the Sports Joc Show with Wayne Gandy, and serves as a color analyst for ESPN. Gandy still returns to his hometown, Haines City, Florida, and offers help wherever it may be needed. For the past 3 years, he has sponsored the Wayne Gandy Christmas Tournament, a semi-final high school basketball tournament in Haines City.

In 2017, Haines City High School dedicated the Wayne Gandy field to Mr. Gandy, thus showing how much his name is synonymous to the meaning of truly being a "hometown hero."

And for that, Mr. Wayne Gandy, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING LEMUEL GEATHERS

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Lemuel Geathers.

Mr. Lemuel Geathers, from the historic Pughsville neighborhood of Winter Haven, Florida, served as the city's first African American Commissioner and Mayor. He was also the special assistant to Congressman Andy Ireland. He is a World War II veteran, and served as an electrician in the Navy.

In 1954, he went on to receive a Bachelor of Science degree in industrial arts and education from Florida A&M University. He spent 28 years as a teacher in Polk County, and one of his greatest accomplishments was serving on the committee to establish a junior college in Winter Haven, Florida, now known as Polk State College, because he knew the importance of receiving a good education.

He has served on the Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Winter Haven Hospital Board, Polk County Industrial Bonding Board, Polk County Master Planning Committee, and was chairman of the city's Human Relations Committee. Mr. Geathers was also the first African American chairman of the Democratic Executive Com-

mittee in Polk County. He has been affiliated with the National Education Association, American Legion, NAACP, Boys and Girls Club, and Optimist Club.

His wife, Juanita Geathers, is a retired educator and former secretary of the Florida Democratic Party. They have six children and nine grandchildren, all college educated.

And for that, Mr. Lemuel Geathers, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING GEORGE BROOKS

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize George Brooks.

Staff Sergeant George Brooks enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1954; 7 years after the USAF had integrated its forces. He was stationed in Biloxi, less than 1 year before Emmett Till was murdered in Money, Mississippi. He was also one of the first African Americans to attend electronics school.

While stationed in Spokane, Washington, he worked on the B-36 aircraft, becoming one of the first Black bomb navigation technicians to fly the craft, flying three missions. He left Spokane in 1956 for Westover Air Force Base, in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he first started working on the B-52 bomber, also joining the first ranks of Black navigators on that plane.

He flew 47 missions in the B-52, and was awarded the Air Medal with two clusters. Over the course of his 20-year career, he flew over 100 missions, until retiring from the USAF in 1974.

Mr. Brooks went to work for the Department of Defense for 13 years after that as an electronics consultant, until his retirement in 1987. He traveled the world extensively, with stops in seven continents, including Antarctica, finally ending up in Nalcrest, just outside Lake Wales.

Staff Sergeant George Brooks, for that, we honor you.

#### RECOGNIZING ORRETT DAVIS

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I recognize Orrett Davis.

Orrett Davis is a growth marketer, startup advocate, and technology enthusiast. While continuing to support Orlando's tech community, Mr. Davis currently serves as Director of Marketing at SightPlan, an Orlando-based technology company providing cutting-edge solutions for the Nation's growing multifamily industry.

Mr. Davis is a proud graduate of the University of Florida, and received a master's degree in business administration from Rollins College. Prior to SightPlan, Mr. Davis was head of growth for Abe AI, a financial technology company, recently acquired by Envestnet Yodlee, where he launched the largest virtual summit on artificial intelligence and banking.

Mr. Davis was the first executive director for the Orlando Tech Association, OTA, which helped cultivate the explosive growth of Orlando's startup and technology ecosystem.

□ 2030

As head of OTA, Mr. Davis was invited to the inaugural Tech Meet Up at the White House by the Obama administration, where he presented on the growth of Orlando's startup community.

Mr. Davis has made a tremendous impact on the central Florida community, and in addition to his work in Orlando, he has helped foster entrepreneurial communities throughout the country.

For that, Mr. Orrett Davis, we honor you.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF DELORIS MCMILLON

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Deloris McMillon.

Ms. Deloris McMillon is a retired educator and administrator whose career spanned from 1965 to 2003. Her commitment to educating children and community service are among her greatest gifts and strengths.

Ms. McMillon moved to Kissimmee in 1966 after marrying her college sweetheart, the late Samuel Lawrence McMillon, Jr.

During a time when schools were still segregated, she helped pave the way for the integration of Black educators into the Osceola County School System.

After receiving her master's in administration and supervision in 1989, she was promoted to assistant principal at Osceola High School, and then principal of Parkway Middle School.

Ms. McMillon has received numerous awards for her outstanding contributions and leadership in education and community service. She is a recipient of the NAACP Lifetime Achievement Award, the Rosa Parks Memorial Award, the OCTA Human and Civil Rights Award, and more.

Her involvements include Valencia Community College Board of Trustees; Osceola County Fire and Rescue Advisory Board; Osceola Visionaries, Inc.; and a member of the Kissimmee/Osceola County Chamber of Commerce Leadership.

Deloris McMillon is currently the President of the Osceola County branch of the NAACP. She continues to advocate for equal rights and education. She encourages young people to seek higher educational opportunities by providing tutoring and financial assistance to college-bound students. She is a true role model for all women, not just women of color.

And for that, Ms. Deloris McMillon, we honor you.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF GAIL PASCHALL-BROWN

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Gail Paschall-Brown. Gail Paschall-Brown started her life in Brooklyn, New York, but was raised by her grandparents in rural North Carolina.

Now a Floridian, Paschall-Brown is celebrating 21 years at WESH-2 News, where she has served as an anchor and is a general assignment reporter.



Starting in television while in high school, working in her hometown, Paschall-Brown did everything from shooting video for the city to doing commercials for advertisers.

Gail received a bachelor of arts in drama and speech, with a minor in broadcasting, from East Carolina University. While at ECU, she received the Broadcaster of the Year Award from her peers and worked at WITN-TV 7 in North Carolina. She served on ECU's first practicum program for journalists.

Paschall-Brown learned the business from all angles. Beginning as a tape jockey, she moved to reporter, then to anchor, and even did weather before Doppler radar was implemented.

In Florida, she has covered countless stories, including related to Trayvon Martin and Casey Anthony, and Polk County's Alejandra Juarez's deportation story to Mexico, that I am currently working on legislation for.

Some of Gail's most memorable stories include the first Gulf War, the Grenada Invasion, and Susan Smith, who drowned her two sons, tragically. She has interviewed notables, including Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, author Alex Haley, sportscaster Jayne Kennedy, and did stories ranging from Bob Hope, Phylicia Rashad, to Pope Air Force Base.

Gail has received numerous community awards, including: being inducted into the Central Florida Association of Black Journalists Hall of Fame; Orange County Mayor Teresa Jacobs proclaimed Gail Paschall-Brown Day on April 30, 2015, for being a committed and engaged reporter who has shown integrity and compassion for the community; and that same year, she also received the Spirit of Journalism Oprah Winfrey Journalism Award.

She is most proud of her two children: Jasmine, a senior at North Carolina A&T; and Joshua, a sophomore at Florida Gulf Coast University.

After nearly four decades as a journalist, Gail says she loves this business still and hopes to continue serving the central Florida community.

And for that, Ms. Gail Paschall-Brown, we honor you.

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

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. QUIGLEY (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of a death in the family.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness.

Mrs. SUSAN BROOKS of Indiana (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of district business.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 121, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 9 a.m., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable WALTER B. JONES.

#### BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 995, the Settlement Agreement Information Database Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that H.R. 1063, the Presidential Library Donation Reform Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1064, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow whistleblowers to disclose information to certain recipients, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1079, the Creating Advanced Streamlined Electronic Services for Constituents Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

116. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Retroactive Stop Loss Special Pay Compensation [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0071] (RIN: 0790-AK39) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

117. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's

final rule — Compensation of Certain Former Operatives Incarcerated by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0050] (RIN: 0790-AK38) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

118. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Unsatisfactory Performance of Ready Reserve Obligation [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0069] (RIN: 0790-AK28) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

119. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Participation in Reserve Training Programs [Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0070] (RIN: 0790-AK29) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

120. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's notice — Supplement NOT Supplant Under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, As Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

121. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses [Docket No.: OSHA-2013-0023] (RIN: 1218-AD17) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

122. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Formic Acid [Docket No.: FDA-2017-F-2130] received February 8, 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.

123. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of a federal vacancy 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.

124. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2018 annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203(a) of the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-Discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

125. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation [Docket ID: ED-2019-OGC-0004] (RIN: 1801-AA18) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

126. A letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (OOREG), Department of Veteran Affairs, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments (RIN: 2900-AQ55) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

127. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Casper, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0223; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

128. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Bethel, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0883; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ANE-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

129. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mesquite, NV [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0007; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AWP-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

130. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1066; Product Identifier 2018-NM-176-AD; Amendment 39-19540; AD 2019-01-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

131. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31228; Amdt. No.: 543] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

132. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pago Pago, American Samoa [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0082; Airspace Docket No.: 16-AWP-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

133. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Removal of Class E Airspace; Lompoc, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1146; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AWP-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

134. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Leitchfield, KY [Docket No.: FAA-

2018-0485; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ASO-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

135. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Aspen, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0016; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

136. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Class E Airspace; Mercury, NV [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1148; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AWP-30] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

137. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Appleton, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0006; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

138. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hardinsburg, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0486; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ASO-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

139. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Moses Lake, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1033; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

140. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Maurice, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0671; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ACE-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

141. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Jackson, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1187; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AGL-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

142. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Glen Ullin, ND [Docket No.: FAA-

2018-0312; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

143. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-170 and V-219 in the Vicinity of Fairmont, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0280; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AGL-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

144. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Engelhard, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0626; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ASO-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

145. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Olympia, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1012; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

146. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace for the following Alaska Towns; Nuiqsut, AK; Perryville, AK; Pilot Point, AK; and Point Lay, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0348; Airspace Docket No.: 17-AAL-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

147. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Atkasuk, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0577; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AAL-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 122. Resolution providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-8). 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 Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BERA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 1137. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to repeal the authority relating to reprogramming during national emergencies; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 1138. A bill to reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. QUILLEY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SIREN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MOORE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 1139. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the development of public transportation operations safety risk reduction programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 1140. A bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 1141. A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Claims Fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KIM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROUDA, Mr.

ENGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SUOZZI, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SIREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MENG, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. SANCHEZ):

H.R. 1142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on the deduction for State and local taxes and restore the 39.6 percent individual income tax rate bracket; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1143. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require a health insurance issuer offering short-term limited duration insurance to include a standardized disclosure and certain information with respect to coverage exclusions and premium variations in marketing, application, and enrollment materials distributed in connection with such insurance and prohibiting the sale of such insurance during certain periods; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1144. A bill to prohibit the use of funds during a lapse in appropriations to support congressional delegations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CROW, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUILLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms.

VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 1147. A bill to establish the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. SABLON):

H.R. 1148. A bill to provide for disaster tax relief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 1149. A bill to prohibit the Department of the Interior from issuing certain geological and geophysical exploration permits under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. SIREN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SABLON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the provision of a basic standard of humanitarian care to all individuals in U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. COMER, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HECK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H. Res. 119. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Career and Technical Education Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 120. A resolution honoring the life, achievements, and distinguished public service of John David Dingell, Jr., and expressing

condolences to his family on his passing; to the Committee on House Administration. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H. Res. 121. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Walter B. Jones; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 123. A resolution expressing support for designation of February 12, 2019, as "Darwin Day" and recognizing the importance of science in the betterment of humanity; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. SPEER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CRIST, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MENG, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SIRE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. KEATING, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. TRONE, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SABLÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NEAL, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CROW, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H. Res. 124. A resolution expressing opposition to banning service in the Armed Forces by openly transgender individuals; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas introduced a bill (H.R. 1150) for the relief of Enrique Soriano and Areli Soriano; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 1137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 1138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 1139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 1141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to make appropriations as set forth in Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, and to make rules and regulations respecting the U.S. territories, as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution; and to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 1142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1143.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1144.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The legislation places limitations on how Treasury can expend funds during a lapse in regular appropriations. Congress has the authority to enact this under Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 1145.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 1146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: 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.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 1148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 1149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 1150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 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. 38: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 64: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 93: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 94: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 117: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 125: Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 141: Mr. SABLÁN and Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 155: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 218: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 219: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 220: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 273: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 275: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 276: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. TRONE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 299: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. DEAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 305: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 309: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 310: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 365: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 369: Mr. MAST, Mrs. ROBY, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 394: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 402: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 510: Mr. BABIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER of

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Texas, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 530: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 540: Mr. COHEN and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 550: Mr. SIREs, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 553: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 555: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 582: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 587: Mr. NUNES, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 594: Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 596: Mr. HECK and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 597: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 598: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 613: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 621: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 638: Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. ROY.

H.R. 647: Mr. KEATING and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 668: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. KIND, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 678: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 703: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 708: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 713: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 724: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 726: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 727: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 734: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 737: Mr. BACON, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 738: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 748: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 763: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 764: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 781: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 793: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 803: Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 807: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 810: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 830: Mr. COSTA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 832: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 833: Mr. MAST and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 845: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 849: Mr. HIMES, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 850: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 864: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 865: Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. FRANKEL, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 868: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 873: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 881: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 885: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 891: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 892: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 899: Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 911: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 919: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 920: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 928: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 929: Mr. COHEN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 935: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 946: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 949: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 956: Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 962: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. COLE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 965: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 969: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 995: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1002: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1004: Ms. BASS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BEYER, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1005: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 1008: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1011: Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1015: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1016: Ms. TITUS and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1019: Mr. NUNES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. VELA, Mr. STEWART, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. WRIGHT.

H.R. 1041: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1042: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1043: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1044: Mr. STAUBER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms.

FRANKEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 1046: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1055: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1058: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 1060: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1062: Mr. ROY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1063: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1064: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1065: Mr. HICE of Georgia and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1066: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1069: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1073: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. SIREs.

H.R. 1074: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1079: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1098: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 1104: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 1105: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1117: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.J. Res. 36: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SIREs, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. HAALAND.

H. Res. 33: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H. Res. 39: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H. Res. 54: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 60: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 72: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BRADY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BOST, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H. Res. 75: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H. Res. 88: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H. Res. 93: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. FLORES, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 95: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H. Res. 100: Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 101: Mr. WATKINS.

H. Res. 110: Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. CHABOT.

H. Res. 116: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.