



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2019

No. 29

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 14, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SCOTT H. PETERS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, two names have been lost in months of government shutdowns and threats of national emergencies: Jakelin Caal Maquin and Felipe Gomez Alonzo. Those were the children who died in December while in the custody of our Federal Government.

Let me tell you a bit about Jakelin's story and how, in the next 48 hours, we will take a historic first step to forever

change how our Nation treats children fleeing violence.

Jakelin Caal Maquin was 7 years old. She joined her father in fleeing the extreme danger and poverty of her village, San Antonio Secortez in Guatemala. Together, they dreamed of new opportunities, of new safety, of a home free from violence and discrimination where they could build a life and support their loved ones at home.

Jakelin and her father chose the same destination that asylum seekers, immigrants, and refugees have sought for centuries: the United States of America.

But the conditions I saw at the Border Patrol facilities where Jakelin and her father were held were not worthy of our American ideals. The conditions did not demonstrate respect for the human dignity of the individuals in our Federal Government's care.

Look, I am a doctor. I know what a functioning emergency medical response protocol looks like and how it should operate, and this was not it.

I saw women, infants, toddlers, and the elderly packed and even piled on top of each other, open toilets in crowded cells without any privacy, visibly sick people, children coughing on one another, and I immediately saw that the Border Patrol agents did not have the resources to respond to a life-threatening medical emergency.

Mr. Speaker, let me put this into perspective. I traveled to Haiti days after the devastating 2010 earthquake, where I served as the medical director of the country's largest camp of internally displaced people. The conditions I saw at the New Mexico Border Patrol facilities were worse than those I saw in Haiti, the most impoverished country in the Western Hemisphere, after their most challenging and devastating disaster.

Here we are, the greatest nation on our planet, and we are putting children in cages and denying them free access to food, water, and a private toilet.

Then and there, I committed myself to creating humanitarian standards that are worthy of human dignity: real solutions, not empty promises, that will save the lives of children at the border.

I introduced legislation that makes it clear Congress expects CBP to implement three crucial reforms as soon as possible:

First, provide meaningful medical examinations of individuals entering our borders. A basic physical exam would have shown warning signs of Jakelin's septic shock and most probably saved her life. A child who dies from septic shock does not look normal 8 hours beforehand.

Second, invest in essential medical equipment and trained medical personnel available to respond to life-threatening emergencies. When medical care is far away, agents need the resources, equipment, and knowledge to care for each other and the individuals in their custody.

Third, provide basic humane living conditions that are safe and hygienic, where individuals can access adequate food, water, and showers.

These are straightforward reforms. They move us closer to a system that is safe, humane, and aligns with our fundamental ideals as Americans.

Our work is not done, but we have reached an important milestone. We are beginning to address the humanitarian crisis at our border, not with rhetoric and political showboating or grandstanding, but with real, life-saving solutions.

This week, we will not just pass a bill that averts a government shutdown; we will pass a bill that provides funding for, and holds CBP accountable to, implementing the humanitarian standards included in my legislation, H. Con. Res. 17. These reforms will save lives and help restore our legacy as a nation that recognizes the dignity and fundamental rights of every human being.

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

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



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So, Mr. Speaker, I will speak the names of those two children again: Felipe Gomez Alonzo and Jakelin Caal Maquin. We must have the courage to recognize their humanity.

THANKING THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD FOR ITS WORK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week I had the honor of meeting with the Pennsylvania National Guard Association, which is solely dedicated to more than 19,000 Guard members and more than 67,000 Guard veterans and their families.

The National Guard is an essential element of the United States military. Founded in 1636 as a citizen force organized to protect families and towns from hostile attacks, today's National Guard soldiers hold civilian jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training, always ready to defend the American way of life in the event of an emergency.

The mission of the Pennsylvania National Guard Association is to ensure the Pennsylvania National Guard is fully funded, manned, equipped, and trained to perform their Federal and State missions. That also includes ensuring that members and veterans have the benefits that they have earned.

Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania National Guard mostly hails from the Commonwealth, and they are prepared to serve the Nation at a moment's notice. In fact, Pennsylvania Guard personnel provided extraordinary support to areas affected by the disastrous 2018 hurricane season. They offered aviation support, restored lines of communication, and lent a helping hand to their fellow Americans in their time of need.

More than 1,000 Guard members assisted in domestic operations, including snowstorms and floods. In 2018, Guard members were deployed throughout the world in support of mobile operations. They also participated in training events at home and abroad to enhance readiness.

As part of its Federal mission, approximately 1,000 Pennsylvania National Guard personnel deployed throughout the world in 2018 in support of mobile operations, including Operation Spartan Shield, Operation Freedom Sentinel, and missions in support of U.S. Air Force's Central Command, Air Force Special Operations Command, and NATO.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to visit members of the Guard's 28th Infantry Division over the Thanksgiving holiday. I led a codelast November to Kuwait, where we met with members of the 28th Infantry Division who were deployed in support of Operation Spartan Shield.

The servicemembers that we visited, while serving honorably overseas, were also serving in one of the Army's most

historic units. The 28th Infantry Division is the oldest continuous serving division in the United States Army. In 1918, it earned its nickname "Iron Division," fighting during World War I, and 100 years later, the same division continues to defend freedom and liberty around the world.

Since the attacks of 9/11, more than 35,000 Pennsylvania National Guard members have deployed overseas. In fact, Pennsylvania's Fort Indiantown Gap is the busiest Army National Guard training center in the Nation.

The Pennsylvania National Guard is also home to the 56th Brigade Combat Team, which is one of the Army's nine Stryker Brigade Combat Teams. This is a team that my son Logan belonged to when he was in the National Guard before he went to Active Duty. It was the only National Guard Stryker brigade in the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania National Guard continues to serve the Commonwealth and the Nation with pride and distinction. I look forward to its continued success. I thank all of our citizen soldiers, past and present, for their service.

E-COMMERCE IS AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, recently I spent the day in the Mount Washington Valley, with local businesses, hearing from small business owners about the challenges that they face.

I met with the owners of White Mountain Puzzles, a second-generation family business that produces 1.6 million made-in-the-U.S. puzzles a year and sells them all over the world.

Later in the day, I stopped by Lupine Pet, another terrific locally owned business that sells durable pet collars and harnesses.

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with our proud Live Free or Die tradition in the Granite State, we pay no sales taxes on goods and services.

White Mountain Puzzles and Lupine Pet are just two of the many small businesses that have thrived under the rules of the road of our State's economy. Unfortunately, a recent Supreme Court decision is casting a dark shadow over these entrepreneurs. It is threatening those who have brick-and-mortar operations in our State and make a living from online sales to customers across the street and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, in June of 2018, the Supreme Court upheld decades of precedent. In its decision in the Wayfair case, the Court ruled that a jurisdiction may legally impose sales taxes on customers of sellers that don't have a physical presence within that jurisdiction's borders.

Unfortunately, States across the country are now rushing to capitalize on this new taxing power, to the det-

rimment of businesses in New Hampshire that don't impose sales taxes on consumers and aren't prepared to collect them.

Ultimately, the Wayfair decision could force untold numbers of small retailers in my State to stop doing business altogether over the internet. That is a possibility that should alarm every American.

We should be empowering entrepreneurs and innovators, the true driving force of the American economy, not stifling them with burdensome tax collection requirements.

Here is the bottom line, Mr. Speaker: Businesses in my district should not be punished simply for using the internet to reach their customer base.

Clearly, the time has come for Congress to act, and there are common-sense steps that Members of both parties should embrace, regardless of the tax laws in the States that we represent.

First and foremost, we should prevent sales taxes from being imposed retroactively, and we should give businesses enough time to understand this Court decision. As a business owner myself, I can tell you how unreasonable it is to expect companies to somehow meet this new tax collection obligation at the drop of a hat, a financial burden that they couldn't possibly have anticipated.

Second, given the high cost and complexity of complying with different sales tax laws in nearly 11,000 jurisdictions, we should create an exception to collection requirements for these small businesses.

The great folks at White Mountain Puzzles have a special talent for creating incredible jigsaw puzzles, not for navigating complex unique sales tax rules from every State and municipality in America.

Dave and Scott at Lupine Pet don't have a legal department or a big team of accountants to assist them in collecting and remitting the right amounts. And they say the cost of compliance, including the software solution for their small business, adds up to at least \$25,000 a year.

Let's give them and millions of other small business owners a well-deserved break. Let's give them the protections that they deserve.

□ 1015

Mr. Speaker, e-commerce is an American success story. Online sales have created millions of jobs and connect Americans from coast to coast.

Internet retailers give rural America the opportunity to participate more fully in our country's economic success.

Let's give these online sellers, including hundreds of small businesses in the Granite State, the support and certainty they deserve to continue to grow and prosper.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT

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

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, those who have answered the call to serve our country can be found all across the 23rd Congressional District of Texas. From Monahans to Alpine, Fort Davis to Eagle Pass, my team crisscrossed the 29 counties I represent and heard from 23 of our Nation's heroes whose stories will be preserved for generations to come through the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project.

From those who just finished serving in the military to veterans of the Vietnam war and Second World War, these men stood in the trenches overseas, flew aircraft over Nazi Germany, and put themselves in harm's way to protect our Nation from threats across the globe—from the Axis Powers to ISIS. They paved the way for today's servicemembers who keep us safe every single day.

I thank the Library of Congress for preserving these stories so that we can learn about our past and teach future generations the value of selfless service.

I thank all who have served, and God bless these United States of America.

SAN ANTONIO CHRISTIAN SCHOOL SWIMMING
TEAM STATE TITLE

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the outstanding achievement of the San Antonio Christian School swim teams for winning both the girls and boys Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools Division 2 State Championships last week.

This achievement is truly a testament to their dedicated work ethic and incredible talents. What a fantastic way to end an undefeated season. Hard work and practice paid off. Their parents, peers, and community are proud of them.

Included in this group is a former in-tern of mine, a gifted athlete and rising star—Michael O'Brien of San Antonio, Texas. Well done, Michael.

Enjoy these great moments. You will treasure them for the rest of your lives. Go Lions.

RUNNING START

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, there are more women serving in Congress than at any other point in American history. This is a tremendous achievement for our Nation and a trend I hope will continue, because while women are half the population, they still make up less than one-quarter of my congressional colleagues.

I rise today to recognize an organization that is doing crucial work to bridge this gap. Since its inception in 2007, Running Start has trained over 10,000 young women to run for office. I am proud to be a congressional co-chair of Running Start because our elected leaders must better reflect the makeup of our country.

With all the problems we face as a nation, the only way we are going to solve them is by working together, and that will require including more women in the conversation. Running Start is training the next generation of women leaders who do just that.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the incredible young women in Running Start's network and encourage the young women in their lives and our lives to never let anyone ever tell them they are not capable of running for office.

CLIMATE CHANGE WAITS FOR NO
ONE

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

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the very survival of humankind is in peril, and there is no greater threat to our continued existence than climate change. From the inaction of this administration, you would never guess the seriousness of the risk confronting us. For the sake of our very survival, I urge my colleagues to put aside their concerns about how our party leaders or how our base will judge us.

All that truly matters is how our grandchildren will judge us. There are those who claim they don't believe in climate change. Those doubters deserve no more of our time or attention than those who don't believe in gravity. Science doesn't care. There are those who claim we can't make progress until we have a new occupant of the White House and a Democratic majority in the Senate. To those I say, We have no time to wait. Two years of inaction is 2 years we can never get back.

We in this body need to begin tackling climate change now, and we need to start by talking about it differently, not as an unproven scientific theory, not as a political inconvenience and not as a job killer. It is an economic opportunity. Action on climate change can be the path to making the U.S. more globally competitive.

I don't speak on this floor today as a theorist. From 2000 to 2016, I built multiple companies with missions to profitably reduce greenhouse gas emissions. My colleagues and I made U.S. manufacturers more competitive by reducing their energy expenses. We built more than 80 projects and \$300 million of capital investment, and I can now say three things with certainty: One, there are no thermodynamic barriers to drastically lowering CO₂ emissions; and two, there are no economic barriers to businesses pursuing profits. That leads me to three, that there are a lot of legal barriers to profitably reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This gives us an opportunity, because while we can't change the laws of thermodynamics, and we can't change the laws of economics, we can change the laws of the United States. We don't need to reinvent the wheel. Switzer-

land, Germany, and Denmark all use half as much energy as we do per dollar of GDP. Those countries have the same access to talent, the same access to capital and technology as we do, but they use half as much energy. If all we did was copy them, we could cut CO₂ emissions by 50 percent.

I think we could do better. Consider this: in 2007, over a decade ago, Congress tried and failed to pass the Lieberman-Warner climate bill which was seen by some as being too ambitious because it sought to cut U.S. electric sector emissions by 17 percent. It didn't pass, and there was a powerful Senator who said at the time that the bill would drastically increase energy costs and cost millions of American jobs, all for no environmental gain.

As Warner Wolf says, "Let's go to the videotape." CO₂ emissions since then in the electric sector are down by nearly 25 percent per megawatt hour and real power prices are down by 4 percent over the last decade. Just imagine what we could have done if we tried.

So why did emissions fall? Because of economics.

We have gradually been building more efficient, cleaner, and cheaper power plants, and once those plants are built, they always run more than the older, less efficient plants, because here is the little secret: businesses like to make money, and you make more money if you spend less on fuel.

Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues take nothing else away from this speech, I hope they will understand that point. Everything we do to make our economy less dependent on expensive fossil fuel lowers CO₂ emissions and makes our businesses more profitable. That protects American jobs and makes our citizens wealthier.

So let me take this opportunity to speak to those who don't believe the science and to those who believe the science but think a warmer world is a good thing: Keep your beliefs. Hold on to them. All I am asking is that you be greedy. Greedy for America, as our President has boasted. Because if you are greedy, you will work with me to see CO₂ reduction as an opportunity for cost reduction and profit maximization.

I mentioned at the start of my remarks that the primary barrier to meaningful CO₂ reductions are U.S. laws. That is not to say that those laws have been written with bad intent. To the contrary, many of those well-intentioned laws have had unintentional, negative consequences. Well-intentioned aspects of our Tax Code often cause capital to flow to the least economic technologies. Well-intentioned social policies obscure the true cost of fossil fuels, distorting capital markets away from cheaper alternatives.

But that is great news because we can fix all of those things. So let's make U.S. manufacturers more competitive. Let's help them cut energy

costs. Let's protect U.S. jobs. Let's make our energy system more resilient. And let's lower CO₂ emissions.

I think that is pretty bipartisan. And as I go to work on the Select Committee on Climate Crisis, I will be working toward writing and introducing legislation, and I look forward to hearing all the great ideas from my colleagues in this body. I don't claim to have all the answers, but I know that we do. But for goodness' sake, let's not wait.

HONORING JUDGE ASHFORD

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Judge William Mark Ashford of the Fourth Judicial District Court of Nebraska who was known for his jovial smile, gregarious nature, and being a fearless voice for justice. February 14th marks what would have been his 67th birthday. His untimely passing is a great loss for his family, friends, and for the people of our community whom he served with the highest level of commitment, integrity, and honor.

Appointed to the bench in 1988, Judge Ashford's work ethic and uncompromising professional integrity quickly garnered the respect of most and ruffled the feathers of some. Armed with a sharp legal mind and even sharper focus on the public he served, Judge Ashford was a stalwart judicial advocate, fighting for transparency in and out of the courtroom.

His eternal faith in humanity and in the power of justice will continue to serve as an unyielding example. Nebraska Supreme Court Chief Justice Mike Heavican noted that Judge Ashford's work with the young adult treatment court and his pioneering efforts to establish the Douglas County Veterans Treatment Court would be sorely missed.

Veterans treatment courts are tapping into the unique aspects of military and veteran culture and using them to the benefit of the veteran. According to the Omaha World Herald: "Ashford felt a calling to oversee veterans court because his father was a World War II pilot who once flew a fighter plane called the Aksarben Knight."

I extend my deepest condolences to his friends and family members, especially his wife, Deb Ashford; sons, Steven and Sam Ashford; stepsons, Keith, Kristopher and Kent; and brothers, Brad and Carl Ashford.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of African American History Month to recognize two key figures in Nebraska history, Will Brown and George Smith, both murdered by lynching at the hands of lawless mobs. This is not a past Nebraskans are proud of, but it is a story we must continue to tell so we never for-

get them or allow acts of hate like these to ever be repeated.

Nearly 100 years ago in the summer of 1919, Black people were killed amid violent race riots occurring across the country. Omaha, Nebraska, was not immune during that Red Summer and regrettably became known for one of the most heinous acts of hate and racial violence in American history.

According to research, the destructive flames of hatred and racism at the time were fanned by a series of politically motivated articles published in newspapers like the Omaha Bee. Alarmed at the Bee's promotion of racial prejudice, Reverend John Albert Williams, first president of the local chapter of the NAACP and minister of St. Philip's Episcopal Church called upon the editors of the Bee to stop their propaganda.

On September 28, 1919, a raucous crowd of more than 4,000, emboldened by the destructive rhetoric, grew violent and set fire to the Douglas County Courthouse. When Omaha Mayor Edward Smith tried to calm the crowd, he was assaulted and nearly killed by the mob before being rescued by local law enforcement. Without a trial, the riotous horde seized Mr. Brown, who had been accused of rape and robbery. Despite his exclamations of innocence, and physical evidence supporting his claims, Mr. Brown was brutally murdered. His body was paraded through the streets as a form of racial terrorism.

Equally disturbing was the lynching of George Smith, also known as Joe Coe, 28 years earlier in October of 1891. Mr. SMITH was falsely accused of raping a young girl, despite having a valid alibi and witnesses who attested to his innocence. Again, unchecked hatred fueled the unjustified lynching without any judicial process.

By shining light on these horrid shadows of injustice in America, we can begin to speak truthfully about this difficult history so that reconciliation can be achieved. It also allows us to honor the inspirational leaders who rise up to promote equality and eradicate racial subjugation. The work of the NAACP was tremendously effective in awakening the Nation to the urgency of stopping lynching.

Today in my community a coalition has been formed called the Omaha Community Council for Racial Justice and Reconciliation, to coordinate efforts to memorialize victims of lynching and raise awareness of racial violence in Douglas County.

I call on all who hear these words to stand against hate, racism, and injustice whenever and wherever it may be found. We must ensure acts like these are never allowed to occur again and that the lessons of Will Brown and George Smith's deaths are never forgotten. We are a nation that respects life, liberty, equality, and the rule of law.

YEMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that I was proud to vote for H.J. Res. 37 and to stand in opposition to continued U.S. engagement in hostilities in Yemen as yet undeclared by Congress. However, this is just the first step in addressing just how far astray we have gone when it comes to Yemen and in our foreign policy more broadly.

Let's be clear: the crisis unfolding in Yemen right now is a consequence and the responsibility of actions by both Republican and Democratic administrations. We took a low level conflict, and we put it on steroids. We took a regional issue, and we turned it into the biggest humanitarian crisis in the world.

For what?

We started supporting the anti-Houthi coalition because we didn't want Iran to expand its influence, and here we are, the Houthis are closer than ever to Tehran, and they are launching Iranian-made missiles at Riyadh.

I thought we were done doing dumb stuff.

On top of all of this, the President compounded this humanitarian crisis by implementing a travel ban which left the families of American citizens stranded in a war zone that we ourselves helped create.

Now, I represent one of the largest Yemeni-American communities in the United States. I have hundreds of families in my district, Staten Island and south Brooklyn, who worry about their husbands, their wives, their children, and their parents, who only want to be reunited with them in the United States.

Now, many families have told me that they can apply for a waiver which somehow makes this constitutional. But not a single person from the Secretary of State on down can tell me how my constituents can actually get the waivers that their family members so desperately need. We still don't know.

Nobody cares about national security more than I do, but this isn't it. We are the most powerful country in the world, and we have trapped my constituents' loved ones in a war zone with no answers for how they can get out of there.

How does this make us more safe?

It is time we have a clear-eyed look at how we conduct our foreign policy and, more importantly, how we decide to use military force in the first place. This resolution is just one step in the right direction.

□ 1030

CONGRATULATING KENTUCKY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BILL CUNNINGHAM ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Supreme Court Justice Bill Cunningham from Lyon County, of the First District of Kentucky, on his upcoming retirement from the Kentucky Supreme Court.

After serving in the United States Army, Bill Cunningham was the Eddyville city attorney, the public defender for the Kentucky State Penitentiary, and the Commonwealth's attorney for the 56th Judicial District. He then served on the bench as a circuit judge for 15 years before his election to the Kentucky Supreme Court in 2006.

As an avid writer, Bill Cunningham documented important parts of Kentucky's history in his books. Through his writings and life as a concerned citizen, he sought improved race relations and minority representation on juries.

Justice Cunningham evidently passed his passion for public service on to his son, Congressman JOE CUNNINGHAM of South Carolina. I am proud to serve alongside Congressman CUNNINGHAM and look forward to working with him to promote bipartisan legislation in the 116th Congress.

As Justice Cunningham begins the next phase of his life, I join with the people of western Kentucky to express our gratitude for his lifetime of public service to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

CONGRATULATING KENTUCKY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BILL CUNNINGHAM ON HIS RETIREMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today to call attention, along with Congressman JAMIE COMER, to one of Kentucky's most fearless, tireless public servants, who recently retired from the Commonwealth's highest court at the beginning of this month and who is my father, Justice Bill Cunningham.

He began his long and distinguished career by serving as a JAG officer in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war, serving in Germany, Vietnam, and Korea.

He returned home to serve later as the city attorney, then the public defender, then the prosecutor, followed by circuit court judge, all before being elected to Kentucky's highest court, the Kentucky Supreme Court, where he has been a justice for the last 12 years.

His skills in the courtroom were not just limited to the courtroom. Growing up the youngest of five unruly boys, we

found that he brought those skills home with him.

I recall one time when three of my older brothers came home late, past curfew, with the smell of alcohol. Their stories did not jibe with one another, so he immediately sequestered each brother in three separate rooms and went from room to room interrogating each of them, only to find out their story of a flat tire fell apart very quickly when they could not decide on which tire was flat and who fixed it.

He acted as the judge, the jury, and the executioner of our household in disciplining five boys.

I recall one time being disciplined at school for fighting. I came home. My father told me: If you are in trouble at school, you are in trouble at home.

He took a 25-pound weight, put it in a backpack, and made me carry that backpack around with me everywhere I went—to school, back from school to home—with the message that, if I was going to be a weight on him, he was going to put a weight on me. No doubt, such behavior would probably call attention to child services these days.

He is the bastion of public service; he is the example of integrity; and, last but not least, he is my hero.

Thank you, Dad, for all of your hard work, for leading by example.

He treated every single person with dignity and with respect. Even today, when he goes inside the walls of Kentucky's State Penitentiary, the maximum security penitentiary, he walks around in the yard and people approach him—people he has prosecuted, people he has sentenced to the penitentiary—and they come up and want to shake his hand because he treated every single person with dignity and with respect.

I want to thank my father, Justice Bill Cunningham, for making this world a better one.

And to my mother, who will be the beneficiary to all of his newfound free time, I wish to say to her: Good luck.

HONORING BUCKS COUNTY FIRST RESPONDERS AT HEARTS FOR OUR HEROES RECEPTION

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is home to some of the most thoughtful and compassionate people in the Nation. This was on full display earlier this month when parents and students from the Howard Hersch Religious School at Congregation Brothers of Israel held a reception for first responders, called Hearts for Our Heroes.

Held at the Newtown Township Building, first responders in attendance received letters of appreciation and cookies for their service and their sacrifice. Students also sang a song of gratitude to the heroes in our community.

I would like to honor several people, Mr. Speaker, who played a pivotal role in ensuring that our community's first responders received the recognition they deserve: Joan Hersch, Congregation Brothers of Israel Religious School director; and Janet Barudin and Amy Stinson, who co-chair the congregation's Caring Committee; as well as Rabbi Aaron Gaber.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to all first responders in Newtown Township and throughout Bucks County for all they do to keep us safe.

RECOGNIZING JUDGE REA B. BOYLAN

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable career of a public servant in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who will be retiring at the end of her term.

Judge Rea Boylan, a resident of Hilltown, has spent 20 years on the bench and is the most tenured member of the Bucks County court of common pleas.

In her years of service, Judge Boylan has worked in the public defender's office, the office of the district attorney, and also was Bucks County controller before her judgeship.

Throughout Judge Boylan's tenure, she has been known as a fair judge who is not afraid to hold people accountable and always seeks to rehabilitate those in need.

Notably, her work with juveniles and those struggling with addiction truly embodies her dedication to both justice and fairness.

I wish Judge Boylan all of the best in her retirement, and I speak on behalf of all of Bucks County when we thank her wholeheartedly for her service.

CONGRATULATING NORTH PENN HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING COACH JEFF FAIKISH

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate North Penn High School swimming coach Jeff Faikish for being named Pennsylvania Coach of the Year for girls swimming and diving during the 2017–2018 school year.

The National Federation of State High School Associations awards coaches who exemplify the high standards of sportsmanship, ethical and moral character, and have received the endorsement of their State high school association.

Last fall, the North Penn High School swim team won the State championship and, under John's leadership, has competed in seven State championship meets.

Mr. Speaker, we congratulate John for receiving this honor and all the athletes of the North Penn girls swim team for their outstanding achievements. We wish them all continued success in their future endeavors.

BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in fiscal year 2018, more than 2,000

illegal aliens were apprehended by Federal agents for homicides committed on American soil. In addition, over 70,000 Americans are killed each year by poisonous drugs, much of which is shipped illegally into America across our porous southern border by illegal aliens, MS-13, and other drug cartels.

Stronger border security, which must include wall construction, will save thousands of American lives each year.

Unfortunately, in the worst betrayal of America in history, socialist Democrats, motivated by a lust for political power, selfishly elevate illegal aliens over American citizens because illegal alien families overwhelmingly rely on welfare, thus making them highly reliable Democrat voters who elect socialist Democrat politicians by diluting the votes of American citizens.

Inasmuch as socialist Democrats refuse to protect American lives from illegal alien homicides, drug deaths, and America's porous southern border, I urge President Trump to secure our borders and build the wall under existing law and Presidential powers.

For example, title 10, section 284 of the United States Code empowers Presidents to order America's military to assist Federal drug and law enforcement agencies in the fight against drug and transnational organized crime.

Pursuant to this law, the President may deploy active military and National Guard troops to establish and operate bases of operations; detect and monitor surface traffic in Mexico and in the United States within 25 miles of the southern border; construct roads, fences, barriers, and lighting to block drug smuggling corridors across the southern border; and use aerial and ground reconnaissance.

For emphasis, this Federal law empowers President Trump to order America's military to construct walls and barriers to block drug smuggling corridors, with the side benefit of stopping illegal aliens.

Mr. Speaker, another example of existing Presidential authority is the power to declare a national emergency and divert congressionally appropriated money to border security and wall construction.

America invaded Iraq and Afghanistan based on 9/11 terrorist attacks that killed roughly 3,000 people. In response, America spent trillions of dollars and lost thousands of lives in military actions in Iraq and Afghanistan.

While 9/11 was horrific, 9/11 deaths pale in comparison to hundreds of thousands of Americans who are dead or will die over the years because of illegal alien homicides and overdoses caused by deadly drugs shipped across America's porous southern border.

For emphasis, a minimum of 50 Americans die each day we delay securing our southern border. That is a minimum of 15,000 dead Americans each year. This death rate easily justifies a Presidential declaration of a national emergency. In fact, not one of the 58 national emergencies declared by a

President since 1979 is supported by a worse death rate or threat to America and American lives.

Mr. Speaker, an extraordinarily weak and conflicted Congress is of no help. Worse yet, this Congress is a hindrance. As such, I urge President Trump, as America's Commander in Chief, to invoke title 10 United States Code section 284, declare a national emergency, and use every other authority, statutorily and constitutionally, he possesses to direct the military to secure our southern border, build the wall, and protect and save American lives.

America's military protects the borders and lives in South Korea, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Europe, and many other countries. America and Americans deserve no less protection.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE DEMOCRAT PARTY?

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask one question today: What happened to the Democrat party?

Democrats, up until just recently, were a lot closer to the middle. Take John F. Kennedy, for example, who argued in favor of supply-side economics and fought for tax cuts and personal responsibility.

Bill Clinton and DIANNE FEINSTEIN are recorded decrying rampant illegal immigration. Bill Clinton described Democrat policies on abortion as safe, legal, and rare. Even as recent as last decade, Barack Obama attacked companies for hiring illegal aliens.

But something new is emerging from their ranks. Dangerous extremist ideas are becoming the new normal on the left side of the aisle.

Let's begin with infanticide. Are Democrats truly accepting killing babies outside the womb now?

A Democrat head of State, last month, casually defended it on a radio station broadcasting in the Nation's Capital. He explained to listeners that an infant already delivered would be kept comfortable while a mother and a doctor discussed letting the child die.

□ 1045

When pressed for clarification, he explained that the scenario he envisioned involved a baby with deformities. Assuming he meant something like Down syndrome or something similar, this is an outrageous claim. If you go and ask people with Down syndrome, they think their life is worth living, and I couldn't agree more.

If all of that is not sitting well with you right now, well, we are just getting started, or I should say, they are just getting started.

How about the newly unveiled Green New Deal? This massive overhaul of the entire U.S. economy was reportedly drafted over a single weekend by a bunch of staffers and environmental

activists. The visionaries behind this massive bill are hoping to eliminate air travel, gut and rebuild every building in America, eliminate 99 percent of cars, eliminate nuclear energy, and ban affordable energies like natural gas.

One of the authors of the Green New Deal laments that we aren't sure we will be able to fully get rid of flatulating cows fast enough to get down to zero carbon emissions. Of course, that has been pulled off their website, following the appropriate national response.

But don't worry, the authors tell us, if passed into law, the government will guarantee each and every one of us a high-paying job, free education for life, a house, free money, and healthy food for all Americans.

How about the various proposals to get free healthcare for everyone? The most popular one of these, Medicare for All, was introduced by a self-described socialist and has received enthusiastic endorsement of 2020 Democratic Presidential candidates. Cautious estimates of the cost of Sanders' plan start at around \$32.6 trillion over the next 10 years.

Even if we implement the most aggressive tax plan to seize and redistribute wealth, the hard-earned work of some Americans, we only raise \$720 billion over 10 years, or 2 percent of what Medicare for All will cost.

Keep in mind, our revenue for the entire United States over that same period will only be approximately \$40 trillion, unless, of course, this bill passed and we tailspin toward a second Great Depression.

Democrats have abandoned all reason in the immigration debate as well. We are witnessing Democrat officials offering homes, voting rights, welfare, and taxpayer-funded education to anyone and everyone who is able to sneak into the interior of the United States. It has been estimated that each illegal border-crosser is a net fiscal burden of \$74,722 to the United States, and that is before all the goodies I mentioned previously are added.

Moreover, we have one primary agency in charge of identifying and apprehending illegal aliens who go on to commit other crimes, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Democratic officials are demanding we eliminate them. Instead, they tell us to give everyone amnesty, something estimated to cost taxpayers another \$2 trillion.

With all the free programs available to illegal aliens in the United States, it is no wonder they are flooding over the southern border. According to the White House, 400,000 migrants were apprehended attempting to illegally enter the United States in FY18 alone.

Along the way, reports from non-partisan organizations state that one in three women are sexually assaulted on the trip north. They also have to pass through something called the route of death. Do we really want to incentivize people to make this trek?

A wall and a crackdown on illegal immigration would surely disincentivize migrants and save lives.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ALFRED J. DUNLAP

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to honor the memory of a friend, a man from Ocala, Florida, a man I consider a friend of mine, Mr. Al Dunlap.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dunlap at a charity event in my district, where he and his wife of 50 years, Judy, were providing scholarships for local schoolchildren. A self-described "nothing kid from the slums of Hoboken, New Jersey," he was a tough guy, a shrewd businessman known around the world, but a man with a big heart.

Mr. Dunlap earned a degree in engineering at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and served our Nation in the U.S. Army. He went on to lead many successful businesses around the world and had dined with kings and queens and just wealthy people around the world.

He moved his work down to the Ocala, Florida, area, where I live. But it is not his work in the business world that he will be most remembered for. Mr. Dunlap was an important part of his community and was always there to lend a helping hand to his friends, his neighbors, and his community.

He supported my rival university in our State, Florida State University, to the tune of over \$40 million, and we always had fun ribbing each other about the Gators and the Seminoles.

During his lifetime, the kindness and selflessness of Mr. Dunlap and his wife, Judy, touched many lives, and he will be greatly missed.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MURREL HINES

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who was a pillar in our community and in the agricultural community, Mr. Murrel Hines. I have known Mr. Hines, Murrel, for more than 35 years. In fact, I knew him before I became a veterinarian and was able to work on their family farm.

He and the rest of the Hines family had a profound impact on my professional career as a large animal veterinarian but also as a person. The Hines family farm is a generational farm that goes back to the 1850s. Today, the Hines family is the cornerstone of the Gilchrest community.

When you look at farm families in America, they are the salt of the Earth. Mr. Hines and his family were those people. They were the salt of the Earth. They would do anything for you at anytime, anywhere, any day, and ask nothing from you in return.

Some of my earliest memories as a young veterinarian, not even out of vet school yet, included working with the Hines family on their farm. I can recall working cows in their pens in the

morning and joining the family for lunch, where there was no shortage of homemade biscuits by his wife, Ms. Betty Jo. Jokes and stories ran wild, and we always had a great time. He was the pillar of the family, the patriarch.

One thing about Mr. Murrel, there was never a shortage of work ethic in the man. I saw him working cattle up into his 80s every day, from morning until night. In fact, he said he had retired, but he would show up at 7:30 and work until 9 at night.

Despite quitting school at the age of 13, Mr. Murrel had more common sense and business acumen than most who go all the way through college. He successfully grew watermelons, tobacco, peanuts, hay, grass, and cattle. He also grew his father's cattle operation beyond what others said could be done.

Mr. Murrel knew, according to the Scriptures in the Psalms, that the Lord had no need for a bull or a goat, for every beast of the forest was His, as were all the cattle on a thousand hills. Murrel himself sure knew what it was like to have that many cows. But seriously, he was a proud caretaker of the Lord's land and a man of conviction and faith.

Just last year, he was presented the Conservation Stewardship Award for his work in best farming practices. To him, recognition and awards weren't necessary. He just always did what was right.

He was, in every sense of the word, a true cowboy. A vise-like grip, an easy smile, a man of great faith but of few words, he was a family man. Married to his wife, Betty Jo, for over 70 years, he was an example to us all when it came to family, work, common sense, giving back, and, ultimately, life.

It is my honor to have known him and worked beside him and to have shared so many memories with him and the rest of the Hines family over the years.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of my friend and mentor, Mr. Murrel Hines, I would like to close with "The Cowboy's Prayer."

"Heavenly Father, I pause, mindful of the many blessings You have bestowed upon me. I ask that You will guide me in my life. Help me, Lord, to live my life in such a manner that when I make that last ride to the country up there, where the grass grows lush and the water runs cool, that You will take me by the hand and say, 'Welcome home, cowboy.' Amen."

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 54 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT) at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. Barry C. Black, Chaplain, United States Senate, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Lord of the harvest, we continue to seek You, for we desire to do Your will.

You, O God, are our light and salvation, so we refuse to be afraid.

As our lawmakers strive to walk uprightly, provide them with a harvest of truth, justice, and righteousness.

May they cultivate such ethical congruence that their rhetoric will be undergirded by right actions.

Lord, keep them aware of Your continuous presence, as they find in this fellowship fullness of joy.

Show them the path to life, as Your truth brings them to a safe harbor.

We pray in Your merciful name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. BEATTY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

MAYOR GREG PETTIS

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a friend and someone I looked up to, Mayor Greg Pettis, of Cathedral City, California.

Motivated by his drive to fix the injustices that the LGBTQ community faced back in the late eighties, Greg took action and entered public life during a time when acceptance and understanding was not the norm. He inspired many, including me, by taking a courageous stance and living life as his true self, becoming Riverside County's first openly gay elected official. It was Greg's persistence that encouraged me to continue pursuing my passion to serve my community, regardless of the setbacks I faced as an openly gay person.

Though he was initially motivated by his passion to improve the lives of LGBTQ people, his lifetime of service brought justice to all people. As mayor of Cathedral City, Greg helped improve transportation infrastructure in his region and recognized LGBTQ veterans in his city by erecting a monument in their honor. If his memorial service was any indication, Mayor Pettis' legacy will live on for years to come.

SUPPORT WHOLE MILK IN SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

(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, I rise today in support of my bill, the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act. I recently introduced this legislation with chairman of the House Agriculture Committee COLLIN PETERSON and Ranking Member MIKE CONAWAY.

This bill would allow for whole milk, both flavored and non-flavored, to be offered in our school cafeterias.

Mr. Speaker, milk was once a staple in the diet of our students, but consumption in schools has dramatically decreased since the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 was implemented and basically demonized milk fat that we know today, based on science, is where all the nutrition, let alone the flavor, is.

Milk is the number one source of nine essential nutrients in the diet of many young Americans. We can provide the foundation for a solid, healthy lunch in our schools that also tastes great and that children will want to drink and is good for them. When students don't consume milk, they are not getting nutrients, such as calcium, potassium, and vitamin D. This bill offers more varieties to give kids the option of consuming the milk they love.

I encourage my colleagues to support the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act and put flavor back into school lunches.

TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE LUMPKIN

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to rise today during Black History Month to pay tribute to Mr. Clarence Lumpkin, or as many people called him, the Mayor of Linden, in my Congressional District. He passed away on January 28.

For almost 30 years, I had the opportunity and honor to work with him. He was a dedicated community leader who fought relentlessly for affordable housing and healthcare as well as meaningful employment, not to mention a mentor to those countless individuals and leaders in our community.

He leaves a legacy of true service, and his funeral procession told the story. The procession traveled past places he had a hand in creating or saving, like the library on Cleveland Avenue, the Columbus Fire Station 18, St. Stephen's Community House, and Linden-McKinley STEM Academy.

So although we mourn his passing, we can find comfort in the fact that his life, his legacy, and his work will live on for generations to come. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife of 72 years, Willa, his three children, six grandchildren, friends, and the entire Linden neighborhood.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR FRANK SEFFROOD

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize a great man and honorable Texan, Mayor Frank Seffrood of Copperas Cove, who passed away December 28, 2018.

Mayor Seffrood lived his life as a selfless servant for others. He served in the U.S. Army for 23 years and later as city councilman for 6½ years before being elected mayor of Copperas Cove in 2005. He was just recently elected to serve a second term on December 11 before he unexpectedly passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I want to bring attention to this because last Friday at the Copperas Cove Chamber of Commerce annual banquet, Mayor Seffrood was awarded the Good Friend Award. This is awarded to those who inspire others to serve and volunteer and those who show leadership and selflessly give their time and their resources.

As a citizen of Copperas Cove for 55 years and as a compassionate leader, I cannot think of someone better suited to be this year's recipient. His wife, Rita, accepted the award on his behalf.

The Copperas Cove community has already felt the immense loss of Mayor Seffrood, but his kind and noble spirit

lives on through the people's lives he has touched. I am praying for the Seffrood family and all those who loved him during this difficult time.

In God We Trust.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleagues for their steadfast commitment to pursuing and achieving a bipartisan agreement that prevents another government shutdown, upholds our shared values, and provides stability for American families.

I am encouraged that we have returned to a productive dialogue and set a constructive tone that seeks to unite and not further divide us. The American people expect and deserve nothing less.

Now, it is my hope that we continue that same spirit of bipartisanship as we return our focus to governing and addressing the important issues facing our Nation. That means working together to ensure access to quality, affordable healthcare for every person, to protect the promise of Social Security and Medicare, to expand economic opportunity, and to stop the devastating cycle of gun violence.

Progress can only be achieved through cooperation and partnership, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to deliver results that uplift the lives of all Americans.

PROTECTING INNOCENT LIFE

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of human life and protections for newborn infants. This should be a noncontroversial thing. Newborn babies deserve access to medical care.

In the weeks since Democrats blocked the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act in the Senate, my House colleagues have called for a vote on this important, commonsense legislation. I am a proud cosponsor of Congresswoman ANN WAGNER's bill to define any infant who survives an abortion as a legal person and ensure the baby receives the same medical care that any newborn receives.

This is in stark contrast to the legislation just passed in the State of New York and the proposal in the State of Virginia which legalizes late-term abortion even up until birth. These radical attempts demonstrate that this is a human rights issue that we must address.

Protecting the dignity of human life upholds our society's highest values, and denying lifesaving medical care for newborn babies should defy our Nation's collective conscience.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
SENATOR HARRIS WOFFORD

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Senator Harris Wofford, a giant in our Nation's history and a dear friend.

For decades, at every single inflection point in our Nation's march towards equality, Senator Wofford stood proudly and strongly on the side of justice and decency. But he wasn't one who could be confined only to our shores. Before, during, and after his time in the United States Senate, Harris sought out injustice around the world and asked how he could help.

Not only is he an inspiration to any aspiring public servant, he has been a close friend to generations of my own family. To his husband, Mr. Charlton, his children, Susanne, Daniel, and David, and all of the members of his family and friends who loved him so dearly, know that our thoughts and prayers are with you and that Harris' memory and our Nation will never forget.

REMEMBERING TOMMY RUKAVINA

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of a dear friend, Tommy Rukavina, who passed away after his battle with cancer. Tommy's life ended the way he lived, with a fight. He wouldn't have had it any other way.

It is hard not to think of Tommy when I travel northern Minnesota and see all the great communities that rely on the mining industry and when I am with the amazing men and women who sustain Minnesota's Iron Range today. These are the people Tommy cared about. These are the people he represented and the people he helped.

Tommy Rukavina was outspoken. He never shied away from a fight, and yet, win or lose, he preserved civil discourse in every interaction. After difficult battles, you would still want to hang out with Tommy.

The Croatian Sensation, as I once called him, was passionate about life. He was passionate about people, and he was passionate about the causes he believed in and fought for every day. I have no doubt that he has a special place in Heaven, and I know Heaven will never be the same now that he is there.

Our State has suffered a great loss. Tommy will be deeply missed.

Our condolences to his family and loved ones, and a special thanks to all of you for sharing Tommy Rukavina with the rest of us.

□ 1215

ELIMINATE SHUTDOWN TACTIC
FOREVER

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before you as a Member of the most diverse freshman class in our Nation's history, sent to Washington to inspire collaboration and rebuild the American people's faith in their elected leaders. But much of our tenure in Congress has been spent under a shutdown, proving the American people were right to demand change.

This dynamic must stop. To that end, Representatives HOULAHAN, SLOTKIN, ALLRED, and I rallied an energetic group of 22 freshman Members, nearly one-third of the entire class, behind the Shutdown to End All Shutdowns Act, known as the SEAS Act.

As we near agreement and the fear and immediacy of a shutdown fades, I will not forget the conversations I had with Federal employees, parents, and business owners in my district—the real human stories of the shutdown.

It would be irresponsible and unforgivable for us to betray them once again. They are not political pawns, and many provide the very safety and security we cherish in this country. That is why I stand here to urge the passing of the SEAS Act, to eliminate this destructive tactic from the negotiation toolbox forever.

RECOGNIZING CHAYNE DESSASO

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, duty, honor, country—these three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, and what you will be. These words were Douglas MacArthur's in a speech to West Point's Corps of Cadets in 1962.

Memorizing it will be one of the many challenges faced by a young man from my district, Chayne Dessaso of Leavenworth, Kansas. You see, Chayne has recently been appointed to be a cadet of the United States Military Academy at West Point, my alma mater.

West Point will teach Chayne rifle marksmanship, military tactics, math, chemistry, a foreign language, boxing, engineering, swimming, gymnastics, orienteering, history, poetry, first aid, and philosophy. He will also learn about camaraderie, sacrifice, leadership, and the human spirit. And the world will be a better place for it.

Well done, Chayne. Welcome to The Long Gray Line.

USS "MICHAEL MONSOOR"

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an American hero whose motto should inspire us all: You Never Quit.

Michael Monsoor wrote those words with a permanent marker inside the hat he wore during his BUDS training in Coronado. The lettering has faded but, displayed throughout the newly commissioned USS *Michael Monsoor*, the hat and its message will continue to inspire sailors for years to come.

In 2001, Michael enlisted in the Navy and set out to become a Navy SEAL. An injury derailed his first attempt, but Michael never quit. He returned, completed basic SEAL training, and was assigned to SEAL Team Three.

While deployed in Iraq, Michael ran forward, not away, from incoming gunfire to protect his teammates; and, when the time came, Michael threw himself upon an enemy grenade to save his team because Michael never quit.

For his service, he was awarded the Bronze Star, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, and the Medal of Honor. His legacy perseveres in the proud vessel stationed in San Diego.

Fair winds and following seas to the sailors who will call the USS *Michael Monsoor* their home, and may we all never quit.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT
MARTIN

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the age of 93, on February 5, America lost another hero from our Greatest Generation. I rise today to honor the life of Robert Martin of Spring Hill, Arkansas, for his heroic actions in World War II and his life of service.

Mr. Martin enrolled in the Army on June 6, 1944, a day we know as D-day. We think of it as the beginning of the end of the war; although, it was just the beginning of his service. But he had a lot of service to give.

During his time overseas in the war, he served in England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. Mr. Martin fought in the Battle of the Bulge, was wounded in December of 1944 and January and February of 1945, and spent several months in the hospital recovering from serious injuries.

Upon his return to the U.S., he was awarded three Purple Hearts, a Bronze Star Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Prisoner of War Medal, a World War II Victory Medal, and several others.

Mr. Martin was a proud resident of Arkansas and became known as the community historian to everyone who lived in Spring Hill, sharing his stories with anyone who would listen.

Mr. Martin was a true American hero. He spent his life serving his fellow man, and, for this, we remember his legacy.

It is with great pride that I honor Mr. Robert Martin.

REMEMBERING LIVES LOST AT MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS 1 YEAR AGO

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today is a very difficult day for south Florida and for my community. One year ago, we lost 17 innocent lives at Marjory Stoneman Douglas in Parkland.

The pain of the family and friends of those we lost does not go away. I know. I lost my father to gun violence.

Shortly after the tragedy at Parkland, I met with the parents of the students who lost their lives. All you want to do is find a way to take away their pain, but you can't. You can listen to them, share their story, hold their hand, but you can't take away their pain.

When I spoke with parents like Regina Talabert, Romania Duque, Manny, Patricia, and other concerned Floridians, I made a promise that I would not stop until we changed our country's gun laws.

I want to be able to continue to look at those parents, those students, and all of those who have lost a loved one to gun violence and tell them that I will do everything that I can to prevent another tragedy from happening.

We cannot wait for another mass shooting, so I want to say that I am so proud of my colleagues that we passed H.R. 8 yesterday on the floor. We can work together to prevent another Parkland.

PROTECTING THE SANCTITY OF LIFE

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak for those who can't speak for themselves: the souls of our Nation's unborn and newborn children.

I have long championed pro-life legislation and initiatives, but recent events have shaken me and millions across our country, compelling me to address this body.

The act of abortion is tragic and heartbreaking; however, the termination of human life for abortion survivors is something worse—criminal, subhuman. But proposals exist in our State governments that would allow just that.

Allowing an infant to die or intentionally killing an abortion survivor is a disgrace and must not be allowed to happen in any circumstance.

I echo the calls from Republican leadership to immediately pass the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act to ensure the sanctity of life remains a fundamental principle in this country.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON KENT

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent, a true hero from Pine Plains, New York, who tragically lost her life in service to this country on January 16, 2019, in Syria.

Chief Kent was 35 years old and is survived by her husband, a retired member of the Army, and her two young sons.

After graduating with honors from Stissing Mountain High School on December 11, 2003, Chief Kent enlisted in the United States Navy, where she quickly rose through the ranks and served as a member of the Navy's Cryptologic Warfare Unit.

Chief Kent was fluent in five different languages and six dialects of Arabic and was one of the first women to complete the rigorous course required for troops to accompany Navy SEALs on raids.

Chief Kent could run a marathon in 3 hours 30 minutes, do a dozen full-arm-hang pull-ups, and then march for miles with a 50-pound rucksack—amazing.

A cancer survivor, Chief Kent had assignments in Iraq, Afghanistan, and, finally, Syria. Just 1 month into her deployment, Chief Kent was killed by a suicide bomber.

A recipient of the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star, Chief Kent gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country and will be remembered for her courage and determination.

RECOGNIZING THE IRREPLACEABLE WORK OF OUR COURT REPORTERS DURING NATIONAL COURT REPORTING AND CAPTIONING WEEK

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important and irreplaceable work done by our court reporters during National Court Reporting and Captioning Week, which is February 9 through 16.

As guardians of the record, court reporters have had and do have a large impact on capturing history for posterity.

During our nearly 250 years of American history, court reporters have been a cornerstone of our American justice system. From George Washington's farewell address to Lincoln's "House Divided" speech, these noble servants have transcribed some of the most important pieces of American history.

Today, with the help of new technology like that utilized by CART captioners, reporters have been able to expand beyond the courtroom to provide accessibility for millions of Amer-

icans who are deaf and hard of hearing by providing captioning in real time for live sporting and theater events, church services, movie theaters, and many other venues.

As I speak to you now, a stenographer, Julia, is seated next to me, quietly but promptly recording my every word.

So, on behalf of myself and all Members of Congress, thank you for all the hard work you do in support of this House.

WE MUST ACT ON GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8.

I serve on the House Judiciary Committee. Last night, after 10 hours of debate, our committee passed this bill to be brought to the floor, and it is vital that we pass it.

In Colorado and across our country, we have experienced undue devastation by countless tragedies of gun violence—Columbine, Aurora.

Mothers, sisters, brothers, husbands, wives, and young children have been lost at the hands of gun violence.

One year ago today, 17 lives were taken in 6 minutes and 20 seconds in Parkland, Florida.

There is no question we need to address the epidemic of gun violence in our country. We cannot sit idly by. Universal background checks are overwhelmingly supported by the American people, and 20 States, including my home State of Colorado, have either wholly or partially closed the background check loophole.

Americans understand what it takes to keep our communities safe from gun violence, and it is time for Congress to act as well.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say, simply: Enough is enough. We must act on gun violence. We must pass H.R. 8 here on the floor.

PROTECT THE RIGHT TO LIFE

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, like so many others, I have been deeply disturbed by the news out of the New York and Virginia State Legislatures, where infanticide is being legalized.

Today I rise in strong support of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, a child born alive after a failed abortion is a living being just like any other baby born prematurely. Ending any life at 24 weeks or as a newborn is murder.

The law just adopted in New York legalizes abortion up to 40 weeks, essentially up to the moment of birth, and this is atrocious.

We are facing a moral crisis, and I fear for my children's future with today's officials supporting and signing bills into law like that of New York's.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to denounce the radical support for infanticide and join me in reaffirming and protecting the inalienable right to life.

Let's do the right thing. Let's bring the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act up for a vote in this House and pass this bill to preserve the sanctity of life.

□ 1230

REPLACE ENBRIDGE INC.'S LINE 3

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the critical need to replace Enbridge's Line 3, an aging pipeline dangerously corroding and operating at only 51 percent.

Line 3 pipeline replacement project is on its fourth year of review and has met or exceeded every single required environmental standard. The Minnesota Public Utilities Commission unanimously voted to issue its certificate of need last year.

The project will create more than 4,000 construction jobs and enjoys the support of construction trade unions throughout the State of Minnesota. The project is supported by dozens of elected officials and thousands of Minnesotans. It will also generate an additional \$19 million in property tax revenue, providing a significant funding increase to rural schools.

With all this benefit, it was greatly disappointing to hear we would have further delays. Unfortunately, certain State officials in Minnesota feel beholden to, in the words of our operating engineers, "environmental extremists." These environmental extremists are the same folks who vandalized the current pipeline just last week, ironically creating a dangerous situation for themselves and the environment.

VA SALUTE TO VETERAN PATIENTS WEEK

(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 recognize our Nation's veterans and the work of those who care for them during National Salute to Veteran Patients Week. Across the country this week, VA hospitals are celebrating our veterans and showing appreciation for those who may not have loved ones with whom to spend Valentine's Day.

During last year's National Salute to Veteran Patients Week, 288,000 valentines were delivered to VA medical centers from schoolchildren and various organizations across our country. These efforts included more than 1,400 community groups and 9,000 volun-

teers. I hope that this year we can build on that effort and show even more gratitude to our veterans.

I am proud to see our Nation come together for a week like this one and all the volunteers who took the time to express their respect and appreciation.

To all our veteran patients, thank you for your service, and I hope that you have a wonderful Valentine's Day.

VALENTINE WISHES TO AMIE SUE SPANO

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, 28 years ago today was a very good day. In fact, it was one of the best days of my life. You see, it was the day that Amie Sue Wurzel said yes. She said yes to my clumsy marriage proposal.

Since then, we have been through a lot together. We raised four kids, completed undergraduate school and law school, moved eight times, started and grew a business, grieved the death of her brother and my father, struggled through my significant health challenges, and won six elections.

I loved her back then, but the days, months, and years of shared heartache, struggle, laughter, sickness, joy, commitment, and faithfulness have caused my love for her to grow stronger and deeper than my words can possibly express.

She has put up with and even supported my crazy ideas and dreams, even when they have required great sacrifice for her and for our family.

On this Valentine's Day, Amie Sue, even though we are apart, I need you to know and understand how grateful I am that you said yes and how very much I love you.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Ms. MATSUI, California
Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, California

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER 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 Member on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Mr. VELA, Texas

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2(a) of the National Cultural Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76h(a)), amended by Public Law 107-117, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

Mr. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
Mrs. BEATTY, Ohio

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Joint Economic Committee:

Mr. BEYER, Virginia
Mr. HECK, Washington
Mr. TRONE, Maryland
Mrs. BEATTY, Ohio
Ms. FRANKEL, Florida

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 2302, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council:

Mr. DEUTCH, Florida
Mr. SCHNEIDER, Illinois
Mr. LEWIS, Georgia

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1827

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 6 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 14, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 14, 2019, at 12:50 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 488.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 14, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 14, 2019, at 4:28 p.m.:

That the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of the conference H.J. Res. 31.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 14, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 14, 2019, at 4:54 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 4.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 31, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 15, 2019, THROUGH FEBRUARY 22, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-10) on the resolution (H. Res. 131) providing for consideration of the conference report

to accompany the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from February 15, 2019, through February 22, 2019, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 31, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 15, 2019, THROUGH FEBRUARY 22, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 131 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 131

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the conference report to its adoption without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate; and (2) one motion to recommit if applicable.

SEC. 2. On any legislative day during the period from February 15, 2019, through February 22, 2019—

(a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

SEC. 3. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

□ 1830

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 131, providing for the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.J. Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019.

The rule provides for consideration of the legislation under a conference report rule and provides for 1 hour of debate. The rule also provides for standard recess procedures through Friday, February 22.

Madam Speaker, this legislation has been a long time coming. In December, the Senate passed a clean continuing resolution for the seven appropriation bills which hadn't been completed. The President said at the time he would sign that bill, but then the President changed course and demanded \$5.7 billion for his campaign promise of a border wall.

As we now know, this led to the longest government shutdown in United States history: 35 days. This put our country in jeopardy by withholding paychecks for 800,000 Federal employees who are patriots and provide critical services to our country and to all Americans.

Put simply, this was not an issue worth shutting down the Federal Government. That is why I am pleased we are here today to avoid another shutdown and begin to get the agencies affected by the shutdown back on track.

This bill provides appropriations for the seven remaining appropriations bills through the end of the fiscal year, including Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration; Commerce, Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Government; Homeland Security; Interior and Environment; State and Foreign Operations; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Over the past 6 weeks, we heard testimony from the chairs and ranking members of the Appropriations Committee numerous times as we tried to reopen the government last month.

A constant theme from those hearings, from both Democrats and Republicans, was respect for the appropriators and their ability to negotiate a deal. Today's result is confirmation of that trust we placed in our appropriators.

I want to congratulate all the committee Members and staff for their work over the last few weeks.

The conference report in front of us today is by no means perfect, but it represents a compromise between Democrats and Republicans and between the House and the Senate.

There are many programs well funded by this bill. For instance, the Census Bureau will see an increase of more than \$1 billion as they prepare for the 2020 Census, to ensure an accurate count.

NASA, which invests heavily in Colorado and across all of the country, will see a \$763 million increase over last year to fully fund NASA's science mission directorates and support human

exploration, from the international space station, to the Moon, and on to Mars by 2033.

This legislation provides \$17 billion in funding for new infrastructure investments in roads, bridges, transit, and housing, and the bill blocks attempts by the White House to hamstring the EPA and other agencies from protecting our environment.

Importantly, the bill overrides the President's decision to freeze Federal employee pay this year. Instead, it provides a 1.9 percent pay raise for all Federal employees.

This conference agreement also makes smart investments in border security by investing \$755 million in infrastructure and technology at ports of entry, additional funds to hire customs agents, \$563 million for immigration judges to reduce the backlog, and humanitarian aid for Central American countries and along our border to those who need the help.

The bill also provides \$1.375 billion for border fencing, with restrictions protecting sensitive areas and local involvement, and takes steps to reduce the immigration detention bed levels, for which I am confident the House will provide rigorous oversight.

Madam Speaker, there are a few things missing from this agreement to help us repair the damage from the longest partial government shutdown in United States history.

First, the bill does not provide Federal contractors backpay from the shutdown. Federal contractors often work side by side with other Federal employees and perform jobs important to the country and all Americans. These contractors did nothing wrong and deserve to be made whole, just like the 800,000 Federal employees who missed paychecks. Congress needs to work together and make this right.

Additionally, during this shutdown, my State of Colorado, along with California, Louisiana, Vermont, and Washington, took steps to ensure fairness for excepted Federal employees to make them eligible for unemployment insurance because they were forced to continue working without knowing when they would be paid.

Unemployment benefits are a lifeline for situations just like this where there is nowhere else to go, but, unfortunately, the United States Department of Labor choose to make it more difficult for States to provide these benefits. The Department has said it will not reimburse States for these legitimate costs and has threatened additional penalties, putting earned benefits for other unemployed workers at risk.

I am a cosponsor of legislation produced by Representative KATIE HILL from California which would clarify current law and ensure our States are reimbursed as intended by Congress. For reasons I don't quite understand, my friends on the other side of the aisle would not accept this provision. I plan to continue working with Rep-

resentative KATIE HILL and Chairman RICHIE NEAL from the Ways and Means Committee to help States like Colorado.

Additionally, I worked to introduce two pieces of legislation during the shutdown to help Federal employees deal with the effects of the shutdown. First was H.R. 545, the Financial Relief for Feds Act, which was introduced by Representative PETE OLSON from Texas and Representative DON BEYER from Virginia and me, and this was to ensure Federal employees who made withdrawals during a shutdown from their Thrift Savings Plan or other retirement accounts weren't penalized for their early withdrawals.

TSP saw a 35 percent increase in hardship withdrawals during the shutdown as Federal employees did anything they could to help pay their bills. I hope our legislation is considered by the House quickly to make these Federal employees whole again.

I also introduced H.R. 781, The Student Loan Relief for Feds Act, with Representative WILL HURD from Texas to allow Federal employees to defer their student loans without penalty during a government shutdown. A typical student loan payment is between \$200 and \$300 a month, and that is money you don't have if you are not getting a paycheck.

These are examples of legislation we need to pass to fix problems created during the shutdown.

There is one more bill I will be introducing today—I just put it in the hopper—to prevent these shutdowns from ever happening again.

If Congress and the White House have a political disagreement, our Federal employees and the American people shouldn't be the pawns who suffer the consequences of the disagreement. My bill, the No More Shutdowns Act, provides automatic continuing appropriations for any fiscal year when appropriations haven't been enacted.

This means whenever there would be a lapse in the appropriations, funding would continue at previously enacted levels, along with an increase to the account for inflation until Congress passes an appropriation bill. This is common sense and would allow our Federal agencies to continue their work without the start and stop of shutdowns and short-term CRs.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in making sure shutdowns do not happen again.

Overall, Madam Speaker, this is a good compromise to fully fund these agencies so we can finish last year's work and allow Congress to move on to other important issues that we were sent here to do, like reducing healthcare costs and repairing infrastructure across the country.

I urge all my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying conference agreement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Colorado (Mr.

PERLMUTTER) for yielding, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we are here today to pass an appropriations package that should complete our work and fully fund the government for fiscal year 2019.

As Members of this body know, this has been a long road, perhaps much longer than we expected at the beginning.

As we saw at the start of this Congress, the difficulties this body can sometimes face in coming to an agreement can translate into difficulty and hardship for the American people. I think I can speak for all of us here in this body when I say that government shutdowns are bad for the American people, bad for government, and bad policy, and we should all strive to never let them happen again.

Now, of course, we have a little bit different view of how that shutdown came about. It is worth noting for the record that the House actually did vote to fund the government and produced a bill in December that the President said he would sign and a majority of the United States Senate actually favored.

But the Senate gets to set its own rules. They could reach a number of 60, but the Democratic minority chose not to do that. So, given that, that is what shut down the government, and we have all been dealing with the consequences of it ever since.

But today we are poised to finish our work, and though the road may have been difficult, I think Members should look back on this process and commend themselves for what they have accomplished.

Last September, we finalized and passed into law 5 of the 12 funding bills, an accomplishment we had not matched in over 20 years. Those five, which included the two largest bills—Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies—covered approximately 75 percent of all Federal discretionary spending.

Prior to the end of the FY 2018 year, the House also passed four additional spending bills, which we then moved to conference with the Senate.

Indeed, of the seven outstanding spending bills, six of them were negotiated with the Senate and have been ready to be moved for final passage for quite some time. The sticking point has been the final bill on that for Homeland Security, which vexed Members for some time. But though we did not reach a deal on Homeland Security quickly, we did eventually reach a deal.

Today, I am pleased to be standing with my colleagues to bring up seven bipartisan, bicameral, fully negotiated and conferred spending bills that are ready to be passed and sent to the President's desk for signature.

As we finish the work for fiscal year 2019 and move into our efforts for fiscal year 2020, I want to commend my fellow members of the Appropriations Committee for their hard work.

Thanks to the leadership of people like Ranking Member KAY GRANGER, Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, and Chairman RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, and thanks to the hard work of dozens of Members, we are at last ready to send these bills to the President.

I congratulate my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle and, indeed, offer those same congratulations to the entire House.

I look forward to working together on fiscal year 2020 in the weeks and months ahead. Perhaps, working together, we can get all the bills passed, conferred with the Senate, and sent to the President by the end of the fiscal year.

That will certainly be my goal and the goal of every appropriator on both sides of this Chamber and on both sides of the rotunda in the Capitol Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1845

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Mr. COLE. We had a lot of hearings in the Rules Committee where we heard a lot of appropriations bills and, quite frankly, we knew that if we had some time and the appropriators were able to act, that they would come to an agreement, an agreement that didn't give everybody all that they wanted, but gave them something that they wanted.

I think our trust was appropriate at that time.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, since the 116th Congress took office this January, I have voted five times to open up the Federal Government. And today I rise in support of the conference report. I want to congratulate the conferees, and specifically, Chairman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the other conferees for their hard work, for coming together, and spending so much time to ensure that we have a bill moving forward that opens up our government.

This is a bipartisan statement about who we are as a country. This was a fight to reclaim the country that welcomed me as a little girl from Guatemala, to make sure that this country welcomes other children who come here fleeing violence and poverty.

This bill will prevent another stupid, costly government shutdown, and it is time that we give our Federal workers some certainty, move past this crisis, and get down to the business of governing.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consid-

eration of H.R. 1239, the Protecting Women Act of 2019.

This bill provides a straight extension of the Violence Against Women Act, or VAWA, as is it commonly known, through the end of the fiscal year.

Beginning in 1994, VAWA has provided grants to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Unfortunately, VAWA is scheduled to expire, literally, tomorrow, and my friends on the other side, frankly, are just standing by and watching it happen, even though they control this Chamber.

Republicans fought to include an extension of VAWA in the underlying conference report as we had done in previous continuing resolutions, but we were rebuffed by our other friends on the other side of the aisle, and they have not made any move to schedule a separate vote on this floor to avoid a lapse in this critical program, so Republicans will.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my good friend and fellow member of the Rules Committee, to discuss her bill and this previous question.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative COLE for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, we will amend the rule to bring an extension of the Violence Against Women Act, which I have titled the Protecting Women Act of 2019.

Without action, the Violence Against Women Act will expire tomorrow at midnight. Madam Speaker, I am a survivor of domestic violence, and as a survivor of domestic violence, I am calling on all of my colleagues to reauthorize this critical bill that helps women and children who have experienced the trauma and pain of abuse and who need our support.

While we may not agree on every provision of the current Violence Against Women Act, I think we can all agree on the overall importance of this law and the programs and services it provides.

Since the Violence Against Women Act was first signed into law in 1994, it has played a vital role in supporting American women who have experienced domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and trafficking, and improving our response to these crimes while we work to prevent them altogether.

Progress has been made, but there is more work to do. In fact, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about one in three women and one in six men experience some form of contact sexual violence during their lifetime.

I am confident that every Member of this body believes those statistics are unacceptable. I know that we agree that we must end domestic violence and care for victims left in its wake. We need to enhance awareness, work for prevention, and ensure those harmed physically and mentally have access to the resources and support they need.

A clean extension of the Violence Against Women Act through the end of the fiscal year ensures that the law and the programs it supports remain in place.

It ensures there isn't a lapse in services for those in need while we discuss ways that we can strengthen and improve it together.

As a co-chairwoman of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I want a bill that every woman in this Chamber can support. I know that my co-chair of the Caucus, Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE, has also told me she wants a Violence Against Women Act that every woman in this Chamber can support.

That is why, if the previous question is defeated, Republicans will seek a vote on a clean extension of the last Violence Against Women Act reauthorization. This will give us time, Republicans and Democrats, to work toward a bipartisan solution that helps women and girls, protects religious liberties, and protects women and children.

I hope all my colleagues will recognize the importance of acting now to prevent a lapse in authorization and defeat the previous question so that we can work to protect the vulnerable from these heinous crimes.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mrs. LESKO's and Mr. COLE's comments. In the bill, there is \$400-plus million for VAWA. It isn't as if it has been forgotten. But I hear this, and over the last few years, the Republicans have done nothing but try to defund VAWA.

So I am expecting a bill that was signed by Bill Clinton and was authored by the former chairwoman of the Rules Committee, Louise Slaughter, will be something that Democrats will certainly push forward. After listening to Mr. COLE and Mrs. LESKO, I am sure all of the Republicans will be on board with extending VAWA.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is a Republican bill that we are trying to fix to keep the government open and not holding our Federal employees hostage.

I support this bill with qualifications that I know that in the 2020 fiscal year,

Democrats will put forward a humane bill that addresses many of these issues. We gave \$1.37 billion for barriers, not the wall.

We are protecting the environment in my own State: the Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, the National Butterfly Center, the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, places where I have gone and people are pleading: Don't put fences there.

We brought down the number of ICE detention beds from 49,000–50,000 to 40,000, and, of course, we have provided, as I have indicated, and fought for facilities that deal with those children and women that are coming across: \$415 million for enhanced medical support; transportation; food; clothing for migrants in detention, particularly children; and \$30.5 million for family case management.

As my good friend said, we brought up the alternative detention from 82,000 to 100,000. As my good friend said, there is \$400 million for VAWA. We are funding these programs because we understand how important they are.

Finally, of course, in the justice area, we have given money for Byrne grants; Community Oriented Policing Services, sexual assault kits and DNA, Second Chance Act programs, and we funded NASA.

But more importantly, Madam Speaker, I think we have made a very important point that should be made, and that is, as we work toward fiscal year 2020 appropriations, it is critical that we ensure that robust accountability of DHS, including limiting the agency's transfer authority and dramatically reducing the number of people who are held in detention, utilizing proven alternatives to detention, including community-based alternatives and parole for the vast majority of people who are held in detention who pose no public safety threat or risk.

ICE—we have to realize, there must be due process and justice. It is unfortunate that this administration's treatment of immigrants is unconscionable and inhumane. We can do better and we will do better.

But the final point of all of this today is, we stand on the floor to not hold our Federal employees hostage and to open the government. I will be going forward with the qualifications of working on a better bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 31, which makes the consolidated appropriations needed to fund the departments, agencies, and programs of the federal government through September 30, 2019, and hopefully brings to a merciful end the uncertainty and hardship cruelly inflicted upon federal employees, contractors, and the American people by the President's decision to shut down the government.

I thank Chairman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and their fellow House conferees for their work in reaching this bipartisan agreement.

Left to our own devices, House Democrats clearly could and would have made many different and better funding decisions but this

agreement is the best deal attainable in the circumstances, and importantly, it responsibly funds the government for the remainder, while securing our border.

Madam Speaker, coming from a border state, I am very pleased that this legislation does not provide the President the billions of dollars he demanded for a wasteful, ineffective, and immoral concrete wall.

In fact, it rejects the President's demand for \$5.7 billion for his wall and provides instead \$1.375 billion for physical barriers with language specifying that new fencing is limited to currently deployed designs—ruling out the President's border wall proposal.

My constituents and other Texans will be gratified to learn that this legislation specifically prohibits construction on sensitive environmental areas such as the Bentsen-Rio State Park, the National Butterfly Center, the Santa Ana Wildlife Refuge, La Lomita Historical Park, and the Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge between Brownsville, TX, and the Gulf of Mexico.

I also strongly approve that the legislation provides a path to a reduction in ICE detention beds from 49,057 today to 40,520 at the end of the fiscal year, bringing the number of detention beds back to the level of average daily population funded in the FY18 omnibus bill.

This reduction in ICE detention beds, combined with Democratic control of the Appropriations Committee and new biannual inspections of detention facilities, will provide a check on the Trump Administration's out-of-control deportation policy that targets law-abiding families instead of focusing on deporting violent criminals;

The agreement before also provides funding a more humane immigration system with \$415 million for enhanced medical support, transportation, food and clothing for migrants in detention, particularly children and families; \$30.5 million for family case management; an expansion in Alternatives to Detention participants from 82,000 to 100,000; and a prohibition on ICE using information collected by HHS from sponsors of migrant children for removal and deportation purposes.

I also strongly support the new investments in national security provided in the legislation, including a new Coast Guard Polar Security Cutter, the first icebreaker in over 40 years; and an \$884 million increase for the Transportation Security Administration.

In addition to the bipartisan compromise on Homeland Security, the legislation before us includes six other appropriations bills that reject the President's deep budget cuts and instead make bold investments in to fund the programs Americans depend on and need to move our nation forward.

For example, the agreement funds a 1.9 percent pay raise to federal workers that overrides the President's decision to deny these hardworking and dedicated public servants a pay raise.

The agreement provides \$3.8 billion for the 2020 Census, an increase of \$1 billion, to ensure a fair and accurate count.

The agreement provides more than \$3 billion for state and local law enforcement to keep communities safe, including by addressing the opioid crisis, closing sexual assault kit backlogs and hiring more police officers.

Madam Speaker, all Members should celebrate the fact that the agreement provides more than \$17 billion in funding for new infra-

structure investments to improve our roads, bridges, highways, railways and mass transit.

Another reason why I strongly support the legislation before us is because it restores and increases investments in job-creating initiatives for economic and business development, including for minority and women-owned businesses, that the Trump Administration tried to eliminate or reduce drastically.

Madam Speaker, the bipartisan agreement before us rejects the Trump Administration's attacks on the environment by blocking the Administration's deep cuts to initiatives to protect clean water, clean air and public lands and it invests more than \$9 billion in the EPA and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The agreement reinforces and strengthens America's global leadership by rejecting the Trump Administration's radical cuts and securing \$9.1 billion in security assistance for allies, including \$3.03 billion for Israel, \$5.7 billion for PEPFAR and \$1.7 billion for the Food for Peace program.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw particular attention to provisions in the consolidated appropriations conference report that are of special interest to my congressional district.

Customs and Border Protection: \$1.375 billion, \$4.325 billion less than the \$5.7 billion the Trump administration requested, for approximately 55 miles of physical barrier along the southern border in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

\$564 million for the installation of non-intrusive imaging equipment in the in-bound lanes of southwest border land ports of entry—significantly increasing the percentage of cars and commercial cargo scanned for narcotics and other contraband.

\$415 million for humanitarian relief specifically for medical care, transportation, food and cloth; for humanitarian improvements to the McAllen Central Processing Center; and for a new El Paso CBP processing facility.

\$100 million for new border security technology.

\$77 million for opioid equipment and staffing for use at international mail and express consignment facilities.

\$59 million for 600 new CBP Officers and encourages CBP to use fee funding to hire up to 600 additional CBP officers for a total of 1,200 new officers.

Does not fund the Administration's request for joint detention facilities.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)—Provides an appropriated level for detention beds that establishes Congress's intent to reduce the daily population in ICE detention to approximately 40,520 by the end of the fiscal year, down from a current count of approximately 49,060.

Expands the Alternatives to Detention program from 82,000 to 100,000.

Provides \$30.5 million for ATD family case management, which improves compliance with immigration court obligations by helping families' access community-based support for basic housing, healthcare, legal, and educational needs.

Provides \$40 million for additional ICE staffing dedicated to overall ATD case management, particularly for asylum seekers.

Funds additional detention facility inspectors in the Office of Professional Oversight to bring the number of inspections up from once every three years to twice per year.

Provides funding to bring the number of detention facilities in compliance with PREA requirements from 86 percent to 97 percent.

Provides \$7.4 million for additional attorneys and for courtroom expansion to assist in the backlog of immigration cases currently in the system.

\$1.9 billion for Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), which focuses on a wide variety of investigations with a cross-border nexus, including those related to human trafficking, financial crimes and cyber investigations.

\$7.5 million for new HSI Victim Assistant Specialists and \$44 million for new staffing to enhance opioid/fentanyl-related investigations and analyses.

No funding for additional enforcement and removal field personnel.

Coast Guard—12 billion total funding (\$10.3 billion in discretionary funding) and provides for an additional 250 military personnel.

Transportation Security Agency (TSA)—\$4.9 billion in net discretionary funding, an increase of \$884 million above the request and \$5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level.

Includes additional funding for computed tomography imaging systems and \$40 million for airport explosive detection system reimbursement.

Fully funds the TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, staffing at exit lanes, as required by law, and the Law Enforcement Officer reimbursement program.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—\$16.6 billion in net discretionary funding, an increase of \$5.5 billion above the request and \$4.2 billion above the FY 2018 enacted level.

\$12 billion for disaster relief to help States, communities and citizens respond to and recover from disasters, as well as cost effective mitigation to reduce the risk from future disasters.

\$3.1 billion for grants to help States, communities, citizens, and nonprofit organizations, with every grant being at or above the FY 2018 level, including \$277 million for training, exercises, and education for our Nation's first responders and emergency managers.

An additional \$111 million above the request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to address high priority cybersecurity and infrastructure protection vulnerabilities.

\$10 million in direct funding for Citizenship and Integration grants, instead of relying on fee revenue to support the program.

\$820 million to support cutting edge science and technology programs.

The bill includes the following provisions related to physical barriers: continues language allowing only fencing designs in use as of 2017 and prohibits construction on sensitive environmental areas such as the Bentsen-Rio State Park, the National Butterfly Center, the Santa Ana Wildlife Refuge, La Lomita Historical Park, and the Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge between Brownsville, TX and the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill improves transparency by requiring ICE to make public information about the numbers and types of people in its custody, such as families; border apprehension detainees; interior enforcement detainees; and those who are in custody who have a positive credible fear claim.

Prohibits DHS from preventing a Member of Congress from entering any facility that is used to detain or otherwise house children

and directs DHS to make no changes to the current operations and facility conditions in anticipation of a congressional oversight visit.

Prevents DHS from destroying any record related to potential sexual assault or abuse of any individual in DHS's custody.

Prohibits ICE from using information provided by the Office of Refugee Resettlement about sponsors or potential sponsors of unaccompanied children to arrest, detain, or remove those individuals, unless that information reveals the individual has a dangerous criminal background.

Prevents DHS from placing pregnant women in restraints who are in the custody of DHS, except in extraordinary circumstances. Provides oversight of ICE treatment of detainees, including protections for pregnant refugees, prohibiting destruction of detainee sexual assault records, and public reporting related to detainees in ICE custody.

\$6.075 billion in discretionary funding for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is \$100 million below the FY 2018 enacted level and \$325 million above the President's budget request.

\$73.477 billion for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which will fully fund the program in 2019.

\$23.141 billion for Child Nutrition Programs, which will fully fund the program in 2019.

International Programs: \$1.716 billion for Food for Peace and \$210.255 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is funded at \$3.08 billion in discretionary funding for the FDA, an increase of \$269 million.

Census Bureau—\$3.82 billion, an increase of more than \$1 billion above FY 2018 and \$20.9 million above the President's budget request, to enable the Bureau to effectively prepare for a thorough, accurate, and cost-effective 2020 Decennial Census.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is funded at \$3.37 billion, equal to the President's budget request.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program: \$140 million, equal to the FY2018 enacted level. The President had proposed completely eliminating this program.

NOAA Climate Research: \$159 million, an increase of \$1 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$60.4 million above the President's budget request.

National Weather Service: \$1 billion for operating expenses, an increase of \$6.6 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$85.5 million above the President's budget request.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)—\$30.9 billion overall for Department of Justice, which is more than \$638 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the President's budget request.

Federal Bureau of Investigation—\$9.6 billion, an increase of \$177 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$653 million above the President's budget request.

United States Attorneys—\$2.2 billion, an increase of \$75 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$107 million above the President's budget request.

United States Marshals Service—\$2.93 billion, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$104 million above the President's budget request.

Drug Enforcement Administration—\$2.3 billion, an increase of \$77 million above the FY

2018 enacted level and \$80 million above the President's budget request.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)—\$1.3 billion, an increase of \$23 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.

Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement—\$3.02 billion:

1. \$423.5 million for Byrne JAG;
2. \$303.5 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program;
3. \$178 million to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs;
4. \$87.5 million for Second Chance Act programs;
5. \$347 million for grant programs to address the opioid crisis;
6. \$100 million for the STOP School Violence Act;
7. \$497.5 million for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs; and
8. \$75 million for grants to improve the NICS firearms background check system.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)—\$21.5 billion, an increase of \$763.9 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.6 billion above the President's budget request.

\$1.93 billion for Earth science, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$146.8 million above the President's budget request, to enable better scientific information about the Earth and its changing climate.

\$725 million for aeronautics research, an increase of \$40 million above FY 2018 and \$91.1 million above the President's budget request, to continue efforts to make passenger air travel safer, more fuel efficient, less noisy, and more environmentally sustainable.

\$110 million for NASA's STEM education efforts, an increase of \$10 million above FY 2018, to enable NASA to inspire young people to pursue future careers in science. This amount includes funding increases for the Space Grant program, Minority University Research and Education Project, and Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR). The President had proposed eliminating funding for all of these.

\$8.1 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), an increase of \$307.6 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$603 million above the President's budget request.

Legal Services Corporation is funded at \$415 million, \$5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level; the President had proposed completely eliminating this program, which helps provide legal assistance to underserved communities.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—\$379.5 million.

International Trade Commission (ITC)—\$95 million to enable ITC to investigate unfair trade practices that harm American companies.

Crime Victims Fund is funded at \$3.35 billion for victims and for victim services, including a Tribal set-aside of nearly \$168 million for programs to assist Native American victims of crime.

Federal Defender Services—\$1.15 billion, an increase of \$71.7 million.

District of Columbia (DC)—\$726 million for special payments to DC, an increase of \$4.2 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$67.2 million above the President's budget request; the bill rejects the President's proposal

to eliminate the Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) Program.

Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is funded at \$17 million, a modest increase over both the President's budget request and the FY 2018 enacted level.

Small Business Administration (SBA) is funded at \$715 million, which is \$14.5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$36.4 million above the President's budget request.

The cap on SBA's 7a loan program increases to \$30 billion, which is \$1 billion more than the current level and this amount includes \$247.7 million for Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP), which is \$55 million more than the President's budget request.

National Park Service is funded at \$3.22 billion, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$521 million above the President's budget request.

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education is funded at \$3.08 billion, an increase of \$17 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$667 million above the President's budget request.

Land and Water Conservation Fund is appropriated \$435 million, which is \$10 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$435 million above the President's budget request.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund receives \$1.7 billion, which is equal to the 2018 enacted level and \$300 million above the President's budget request.

Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is funded at \$1.2 billion, which is equal to the 2018 enacted level and \$300 million above the President's budget request.

Indian Health Service is funded at \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$266 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$380 million above the President's budget request.

Smithsonian Institution is funded at \$1.04 billion, equal to the FY 2018 enacted level and \$86 million above the President's budget request.

\$155 million for the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities (NEA/NEH), the President's budget proposal to eliminate the Agencies.

\$5.1 billion for State Department Operations, which is \$114 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$662 million above the President's budget request, and \$6.1 billion for Embassy and Diplomatic Security, which is the same as the FY 2018 enacted level and \$716 million above the President's budget request.

Security Assistance—\$9.15 billion, including \$3.3 billion for Israel, fully meeting U.S. commitments under the new Memorandum of Understanding.

Education and Cultural Exchanges—\$701 million, which is \$55 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$542 million above the President's budget request.

Contributions to International Organizations—\$1.36 billion for assessed contributions to international organizations, which is \$107 million less than the FY 2018 enacted level and \$265 million above the President's budget request.

Contributions to International Peacekeeping—\$1.55 billion, which is \$169 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$355 million above the President's budget request.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)—\$5.7 billion, which is \$50 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$945 million above the President's budget request,

including \$1.35 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—\$1.37 billion in total funding for the operating expenses of USAID, which is \$25 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$258 million above the President's budget request.

Global Health Programs—\$3.1 billion, including \$575 million for family planning programs, \$302 million to fight tuberculosis, \$145 million for nutrition programs, \$755 million to combat malaria, and \$290 million for GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance.

Development Assistance—\$3 billion for Development Assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)—\$3.7 billion in total funding for Economic Support Funds, which is \$251 million less than the FY 2018 enacted level.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Assistance—\$7.8 billion, which is \$173 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.46 billion above the President's budget request.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA)—\$4.4 billion, which is \$100 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$828 million above the President's budget request.

Refugee Assistance—\$3.4 billion, which is \$73 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$632 million above the President's budget request.

Multilateral Assistance—\$1.86 billion to meet U.S. commitments to multilateral organizations and international financial institutions, which is equal to the FY 2018 enacted level and \$440 million above the President's budget request.

Peace Corps—\$410 million, \$500,000 above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$14 million above the President's budget request.

Millennium Challenge Corporation—\$905 million, which is equal to the FY 2018 enacted level and \$105 million above the President's budget request.

Department of Transportation (DOT) \$86.5 billion overall for DOT, including \$9 billion for new transportation infrastructure. National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER or BUILD) is funded at \$900 million, a decrease of \$600 million below the FY 2018 enacted level and \$900 million above the President's budget request. The funding will be allocated 50 percent to urban areas and 50 percent to rural areas.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)—\$17.5 billion, which is \$549 million below the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.3 billion above the President's budget request.

Airport Improvement Program grants receive an additional \$500 million to accelerate infrastructure investments at airports.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)—\$49.3 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$3.5 billion above the President's budget request.

Highway Infrastructure Programs are funded at \$3.3 billion for highway and bridge rehabilitation and construction as well as safety improvements at railroad grade crossings.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)—\$966 million, an increase of \$19 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$52 million above the President's budget request.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)—\$2.9 billion, which is \$218 million below the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.9 billion above the President's budget request.

Amtrak is funded at \$1.9 billion, equal to FY 2018 enacted level, and \$670 million is provided for rail infrastructure improvements.

The Magnetic Levitation Program is funded at \$10 million.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is funded at \$13.4 billion, 2.3 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Capital Investment Grants are funded at \$2.6 billion, sufficient to fund all signed Full Funding Grant Agreements and continue work on projects in the development pipeline.

Transit Infrastructure Grants are funded at \$700 million to improve and modernize transit infrastructure.

Maritime Administration (MARAD)—\$1.1 billion, which is \$419 million above the President's budget request; within this amount, the Maritime Security Program is funded at \$300 million, funding is provided for the construction of a new schoolship, and \$293 million is provided for port infrastructure development.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)—\$275 million, which is \$21 million above the President's budget request.

\$8 billion for new housing and public infrastructure.

Public and Indian Housing (PIH)—\$31 billion, an increase of \$6.4 billion above the President's budget request.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance is funded at \$20.3 billion, adequate to renew all existing vouchers.

Public Housing Capital Fund is funded at \$2.8 billion and the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative is funded at \$150 million—both programs will revitalize our nation's public housing stock.

A mobility voucher demonstration program is funded at \$25 million.

Community Planning and Development (CPD)—\$7.7 billion, an increase of \$29 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$5 billion above the President's budget request.

Homeless Assistance Grants are funded at \$2.6 billion.

Community Development Block Grants are funded at \$3.4 billion.

The HOME program is funded at \$1.3 billion.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS is funded at \$393 million.

Housing Programs are funded \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$726 million above the President's budget request.

\$61 million is for the renovation and construction of housing units for the elderly and \$30 million is for new housing units for persons with disabilities.

Project-Based Rental Assistance is fully-funded at \$11.7 billion.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity is funded at \$65.3 million, equal to the FY 2018 enacted level and \$3 million above the President's budget request.

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes is slated to receive \$279 million, an increase of \$49 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$134 million above the President's budget request.

Madam Speaker, the collateral damage caused by the Trump Shutdown was substantial, long lasting, and unnecessary because it could have been avoided had the President not reneged on his promise to sign the continuing resolution passed by the Senate unanimously on December 19, 2018.

Instead, the President callously shut down the government for 35 days, furloughing

800,000 civil servants and forcing nearly half that many to work without pay, which cost the national economy more than \$11 billion in lost productivity and economic output.

Because the President broke his promise, frontline federal employees, including law enforcement and public safety personnel, worked without pay from December 22 through January 25, 2019.

The way these federal workers, many of whom risk their lives in the service of this country, were treated was shameful.

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

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

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

Madam Speaker, shutting down the Government of the United States, or any portion thereof, is not an acceptable tactic or strategy for resolving differences regarding policy, funding levels, or governing philosophy.

It should never happen again.

Given the damage mercilessly inflicted on the American people and the economy by the Trump Shutdown, Congress has a fiduciary duty to the American people to ensure the continued, uninterrupted operations of the Government of the United States and its services.

And that begins with an overwhelming majority vote in support of H.J. Res. 31.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend, frankly, for his response on the VAWA issue. And I don't pretend to speak for all Republicans. I will point out to my friend, actually the last time we did a reauthorization, I voted against the Republican bill to bring the Senate Democratic bill to the floor because I thought it was a better bill. It was a stronger bill.

It had Tribal provisions and it had areas we had not addressed previously. I thought those were good changes. It is pretty unusual for me to break with my own team and bring down the Republican bill and pass the Democratic bill, but I was proud to do it because it was a better bill.

I don't think simply having money in place is the same as having the authorizations in place. This is an opportunity, in my view, to just have continuity while we do exactly what my friend suggests. Let's find a way, and come together. I think we will. That has traditionally been a bipartisan bill. I hope we do it. But I don't see a reason why we should have a lapse in authority.

This is something we tried to put, actually, in conference in the base bill, and it would not have prevented my friends from going on and offering a new authorization. It was just simply, let's keep this going.

So to me, the previous question that we will offer should the rule be defeated, will have that opportunity, and I hope my friends avail themselves of that.

In addition to that, I want to thank my friends genuinely for the cooperation in this process on the appropriations bills themselves. As I said, six of these bills were essentially agreed to in December in a bipartisan way between both the House and the Senate.

So we will hear the argument or could hear the argument tonight. All of this is new, and there is a 1,000-plus page bill, and what have you. The reality is, there are probably about 75 pages, I am told from the conferees, of new text here. Most of this is actually something that this House has voted on and passed in December.

Not reopening old issues and settling them where we could and then moving forward is something my friends ought to be proud of. I think it was absolutely the right thing to do. It let us get on to the important business of fiscal year 2020 more quickly and more expeditiously.

And my friends are in the majority, and if they want to make changes there, additions or subtractions, they will be in a position to do that. But I think closing the book here is a good one.

I hope all of us, honestly, as Republicans and Democrats—I have been around here long enough to be in the minority, in the majority, and in the minority again. It tends to move back and forth.

But as my friends have pointed out, these are important funding bills that provide for the continuity of government. And in these negotiations nobody ever gets everything they want. It is not possible, even when one side or the other controls both Chambers and the White House. I have been here when that has happened on our side and on my friend's side. You still never get everything you want in appropriations.

But I think there is going to be a premium placed on cooperation and negotiations going forward. There is no question. We have a Democratic House, we have a Republican Senate, and we have a Republican President.

Everything that we are going to accomplish in the next 18 months for the American people will have to be a compromise where we work together. I actually think this is a good first step in starting that process. I think my friends are to be commended in doing that.

We won't get every vote for this underlying legislation on our side. I doubt my friends will get every vote on their side, but we will have a pretty substantial bipartisan majority in favor of moving forward, fully funding the government and, hopefully, that sets the example for what we do in fiscal year 2020.

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Again, I look forward to working with my friends going forward. I look

forward to beginning that process here tonight by working together to pass a bill the Senate has already passed in an overwhelmingly bipartisan fashion and that the President has said he will sign, and I assume that he certainly will.

As difficult as this road has been, Madam Speaker, I think this is actually a hopeful moment for this Chamber and maybe the beginning of good habits of negotiation, compromise, and cooperation, because we are certainly going to need those habits going forward.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, and, again, I thank him quite sincerely for his work. We have had the opportunity to work together now in the Rules Committee for a little while. We hadn't had that opportunity previously. He is always a thoughtful and an interesting voice in that body and certainly here on the floor.

While we will disagree over the rule and might well disagree over the previous question, on the underlying legislation, I suspect my friend and I will be voting on the same side tonight.

That is something I hope that the American people take note of. We will have lots of Democrats and lots of Republicans voting on the same side. Yes, we have our differences about how we got here or what we would have liked. But at the end of the day, we have come together and given the American people what they deserve, and that is a fully funded, operational government, and we have resolved our differences in conference.

I, too, want to join my friends in congratulating the chair of the conference committee, Chair LOWEY; congratulating our ranking member, KAY GRANGER; and congratulating their counterparts, Senator SHELBY and Senator LEAHY for the work they did in working through these knotty issues and bringing us together.

Yes, I wish it happened more quickly, but they are not the only players. I think all four of them worked in good faith and served our Chambers well in their deliberations.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge support for the underlying measure. While the process of finalizing full-year funding for fiscal year 2019 may have taken longer than we expected, today's measure will complete the process. I expect the House will pass these seven bills today, and I expect that the President will sign them in the very near future.

I applaud and commend my colleagues for their hard work and hope that we will carry this spirit of bipartisanship with us as we move forward into the fiscal year 2020 appropriations process.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues for joining me here today to speak on the rule and the conference report. Providing funding for the Federal Government is one of our most basic responsibilities here in the Congress. Unfortunately, the Congress in the last session failed to get it done and pass an appropriations package or even a short-term continuing resolution, and that resulted in a 35-day shutdown, the longest in U.S. history, something I hope we all can avoid from this point forward.

Starting on day one of the new Congress, House Democrats began by working to reopen the government, so we could negotiate the remaining issues on border security and finish last year's work once and for all. Today, we are accomplishing that goal.

I want to close with a thank you to the Appropriations Committee, which worked very hard to get this done. I thank the Rules Committee, where we heard every one of these appropriations bills.

I especially thank the 800,000 Federal employees affected by the shutdown, as well as the other 1.2 million Federal employees across the country. They are patriots. The employees are patriots for the work they do each and every day on behalf of our country and our citizens.

I met with dozens of Federal employees during the shutdown. I heard about the uncertainty of how to pay bills and the mental anguish from being sidelined from work because they were not excepted or essential. Despite all that, I still heard that they were proud of their work of 10, 20, even 25 years in public service and how they just wanted to get back to their jobs.

Madam Speaker, I say to Mr. COLE that I am hopeful, too, that we can come together on these important responsibilities. There are going to be basic disagreements, and hopefully, we can work together to iron out most of those. But shutting down the government is something we have to avoid from this point forward. So I hope the lessons we in Congress learned from the shutdown are not forgotten, and we continue working together to prevent this from happening again.

Madam Speaker, I encourage a "yes" vote on the rule and on the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

Sec. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 1239) to reauthorize Department of Justice programs that combat violence against women, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall

be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit.

Sec. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 1239.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by a 5-minute vote on adoption of the resolution, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 195, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—229

Adams	DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)
Aguilar	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Axne	Doggett	Lawrence
Barragán	Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)
Bass	F.	Lee (CA)
Beatty	Escobar	Lee (NV)
Bera	Eshoo	Levin (CA)
Beyer	Español	Levin (MI)
Bishop (GA)	Evans	Lewis
Blumenauer	Finkenauer	Lieu, Ted
Blunt Rochester	Fletcher	Lipinski
Bonamici	Foster	Loeb
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel	Lofgren
F.	Fudge	Lowenthal
Brindisi	Gabbard	Lowey
Brown (MD)	Galleo	Lujan
Brownley (CA)	Garamendi	Luria
Bustos	Garcia (IL)	Lynch
Butterfield	Garcia (TX)	Malinowski
Carbajal	Golden	Maloney
Carson (IN)	Gomez	Carolyn B.
Cartwright	Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Case	Gottheimer	Matsui
Casten (IL)	Green (TX)	McAdams
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	McBath
Castro (TX)	Haaland	McCollum
Chu, Judy	Harder (CA)	McEachin
Cicilline	Hastings	McGovern
Cisneros	Hayes	McNerney
Clarke (MA)	Heck	Meeks
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Meng
Clay	Hill (CA)	Moore
Cleaver	Himes	Morelle
Clyburn	Horn, Kendra S.	Moulton
Cohen	Horsford	Mucarsel-Powell
Connolly	Houlahan	Murphy
Cooper	Hoyer	Nadler
Correa	Huffman	Napolitano
Costa	Jackson Lee	Neal
Courtney	Jayapal	Neguse
Cox (CA)	Jeffries	Norcross
Craig	Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
Crist	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Crow	Kaptur	Omar
Cuellar	Keating	Pallone
Cummings	Kelly (IL)	Panetta
Cunningham	Kennedy	Pappas
Davids (KS)	Khanna	Pascarell
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Payne
Davis, Danny K.	Kilmer	Perlmutter
Dean	Kim	Peters
DeFazio	Kind	Peterson
DeGette	Kirkpatrick	Phillips
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Pingree
DelBene	Kuster (NH)	Pocan
Delgado	Lamb	Porter
Demings	Langevin	Pressley

Price (NC)	Serrano	Torres (CA)
Raskin	Sewell (AL)	Torres Small
Rice (NY)	Shalala	(NM)
Richmond	Sherman	Trahan
Rose (NY)	Sherrill	Trone
Rouda	Sires	Underwood
Roybal-Allard	Slotkin	Van Drew
Ruiz	Smith (WA)	Vargas
Ruppersberger	Soto	Veasey
Rush	Spanberger	Vela
Ryan	Speier	Velázquez
Sánchez	Stanton	Visclosky
Sarbanes	Stevens	Wasserman
Scanlon	Suozzi	Schultz
Schakowsky	Swalwell (CA)	Waters
Schiff	Takano	Watson Coleman
Schneider	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Schrader	Thompson (MS)	Wexton
Schrier	Titus	Wild
Scott (VA)	Tlaib	Wilson (FL)
Scott, David	Tonko	Yarmuth

NAYS—195

Abraham	Gooden	Oison
Allen	Gosar	Palazzo
Amash	Granger	Palmer
Amodel	Graves (GA)	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Perry
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Posey
Babin	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Bacon	Griffith	Reed
Baird	Grothman	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Guest	Rice (SC)
Banks	Guthrie	Riggleman
Barr	Hagedorn	Roby
Bergman	Harris	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Hartzler	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (KY)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Holding	Roy
Brockan	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Buck	Hudson	Scalise
Bucshon	Huizenga	Schweikert
Budd	Hunter	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Johnson (LA)	Shimkus
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Calvert	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cheney	Katko	Spano
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Cole	King (IA)	Steil
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Steube
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Comer	LaHood	Stivers
Conaway	LaMalfa	Taylor
Cook	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Latta	Thornberry
Crenshaw	Lesko	Timmons
Curtis	Long	Tipton
Davidson (OH)	Loudermilk	Turner
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Upton
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Walberg
Duffy	Marshall	Walden
Duncan	Massie	Walker
Dunn	Mast	Walorski
Emmer	McCarthy	Waltz
Estes	McCaul	Watkins
Ferguson	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McKinley	Wenstrup
Flores	Meadows	Westerman
Fortenberry	Meuser	Williams
Foxx (NC)	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Mitchell	Wittman
Gaetz	Moolenaar	Womack
Gallagher	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gianforte	Mullin	Wright
Gibbs	Newhouse	Yoho
Gohmert	Norman	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Nunes	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—7

Aderholt	Deutch	Quigley
Allred	Engel	
Cárdenas	Kinzinger	

□ 1926

Messrs. RUTHERFORD, GRIFFITH, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr.

SHIMKUS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. BASS, SPEIER and JACKSON LEE changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 196, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 86]
YEAS—230

Adams	Fletcher	McAdams
Aguilar	Foster	McBath
Axne	Frankel	McCollum
Barragán	Fudge	McEachin
Bass	Gabbard	McGovern
Beatty	Gallego	McNerney
Bera	Garamendi	Meeks
Beyer	Garcia (IL)	Meng
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (TX)	Moore
Blumenauer	Golden	Morelle
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	Moulton
Bonamici	Gonzalez (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell
Boyle, Brendan F.	Gottheimer	Murphy
Brindisi	Green (TX)	Nadler
Brown (MD)	Grijalva	Napolitano
Brownley (CA)	Haaland	Neal
Bustos	Harder (CA)	Neguse
Butterfield	Hastings	Norcross
Carbajal	Hayes	O'Halleran
Cárdenas	Heck	Ocasio-Cortez
Carson (IN)	Higgins (NY)	Omar
Cartwright	Hill (CA)	Pallone
Case	Himes	Panetta
Casten (IL)	Horn, Kendra S.	Pappas
Castor (FL)	Horsford	Pascarell
Castro (TX)	Houlihan	Payne
Chu, Judy	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Cicilline	Huffman	Peters
Cisneros	Jackson Lee	Peterson
Clark (MA)	Jayapal	Phillips
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Pingree
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Cleaver	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Clyburn	Kaptur	Pressley
Cohen	Keating	Price (NC)
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Cooper	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
Correa	Khanna	Richmond
Costa	Kildee	Rose (NY)
Courtney	Kilmer	Rouda
Cox (CA)	Kim	Roybal-Allard
Craig	Kind	Ruiz
Crist	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Cuellar	Kuster (NH)	Ryan
Cummings	Lamb	Sánchez
Cunningham	Langevin	Sarbanes
Davids (KS)	Cunningham	Scanlon
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Davis, Danny K.	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Dean	Lawrence	Schneider
DeFazio	Lawson (FL)	Schrader
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Schrier
DeLauro	Lee (NV)	Scott (VA)
DelBene	Levin (CA)	Scott, David
Delgado	Levin (MI)	Serrano
Demings	Lewis	Sewell (AL)
DeSaulnier	Lipinski	Shalala
Dingell	Loeb	Sherman
Doggett	Loeb	Sherrill
Doyle, Michael F.	Lofgren	Sires
Engel	Dingell	Slotkin
Escobar	Lowey	Smith (WA)
Eshoo	Lujan	Soto
Espallat	Luria	Spanberger
Evans	Lynch	Speier
Finkenauer	Malinowski	Stanton
	Maloney	Stevens
	Maloney, Sean	Suozzi
	Matsui	

Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)

Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—196

Abraham	Gooden
Aderholt	Gosar
Allen	Granger
Amash	Graves (GA)
Amodei	Graves (LA)
Armstrong	Graves (MO)
Arrington	Green (TN)
Babin	Griffith
Bacon	Grothman
Baird	Guest
Balderson	Guthrie
Banks	Hagedorn
Barr	Harris
Bergman	Hartzler
Biggs	Hern, Kevin
Billirakis	Herrera Beutler
Bishop (UT)	Hice (GA)
Bost	Higgins (LA)
Brady	Hill (AR)
Brooks (AL)	Holding
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth
Buchanan	Hudson
Buck	Huizenga
Bucshon	Hunter
Budd	Hurd (TX)
Burchett	Johnson (LA)
Burgess	Johnson (OH)
Byrne	Johnson (SD)
Calvert	Jordan
Carter (GA)	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Joyce (PA)
Chabot	Katko
Cheney	Kelly (MS)
Cline	Kelly (PA)
Cloud	King (IA)
Cole	King (NY)
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)
Collins (NY)	LaHood
Comer	LaMalfa
Conaway	Lamborn
Cook	Latta
Crawford	Lesko
Crenshaw	Long
Curtis	Loudermilk
Davidson (OH)	Lucas
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer
DesJarlais	Marchant
Diaz-Balart	Marshall
Duffy	Massie
Duncan	Mast
Dunn	McCarthy
Emmer	McCaul
Estes	McClintock
Ferguson	McHenry
Fitzpatrick	McKinley
Fleischmann	Meadows
Flores	Meuser
Fortenberry	Miller
Foxx (NC)	Mitchell
Fulcher	Moolenaar
Gaetz	Mooney (WV)
Gallagher	Mullin
Gianforte	Newhouse
Gibbs	Norman
Gohmert	Nunes
Gonzalez (OH)	Olson

NOT VOTING—5

Allred	Kinzinger	Quigley
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1935

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 31, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 131, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). Pursuant to House Resolution 131, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see Book II of the proceedings of the House of February 13, 2019, at page H1589.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

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

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us would prevent another government shutdown by completing the remaining appropriation bills for fiscal year 2019. It represents what is possible in a strong democratic process when we work hard to reach agreement that puts politics aside and puts the American people first.

This bipartisan compromise rejects the President's irresponsible budget cuts and, instead, invests in priorities that will strengthen our families, communities, and economy.

Additionally, it does not contain poison pill riders that threaten the environment, public health, and consumer protections in the House Republican versions of these bills.

Among the bill's vital increases are \$80 million for State and local law enforcement to keep communities safe, \$1 billion for the Census Bureau, \$308 million for research and development at the National Science Foundation, \$25 million for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$293 million for port infrastructure, and \$123 million for grants to combat homelessness.

Strong international affairs funding will help stabilize the world's economy, meet unprecedented humanitarian needs, and continue our fight against radical extremism and terrorism.

Federal workers will receive a 1.9 percent pay raise that the President attempted to deny hardworking families.

The Homeland Security division of this bill upholds Democratic values and funds smart and effective border security, including construction and screening technology at ports of entry, where most drugs illegally enter the country.

The \$1.375 billion it provides for border barriers is 76 percent less than

what the President demanded for a concrete wall, and critical protections are put in place for environmentally sensitive areas.

Neither Democrats nor Republicans got everything they wanted.

Every Democrat and nearly every Republican who served on the conference committee to write this bill has signed it in support. I thank the conferees for their hard work and commitment to this process, which we couldn't have completed without our excellent, dedicated staff, both majority and minority.

My friends, I urge a "yes" vote.

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

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

I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 31, a bipartisan plan to fund the Department of Homeland Security and the remaining appropriations bills for fiscal year 2019.

Earlier this month, I had an opportunity to travel to the southern border to see firsthand the situation we face and hear from experts on the ground about the best way to address the crisis there. The President is correct; this is a crisis that must be addressed, both for the safety and security of the American people and for the well-being of those who are coming here.

We have a responsibility to come together and support what experts on the border say they need to address the security and humanitarian crisis.

While this bill falls short of what I would like to see, it will provide our Customs and Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents the tools necessary to continue combating the threat we face.

In particular, the bill provides \$1.375 billion for 55 new miles of wall or physical barriers, as well as additional technology to combat human and drug trafficking. It is a good downpayment that will allow us to build new barriers in the areas that the Border Patrol says it is needed most.

The bill also supports Immigration and Customs Enforcement priorities by funding detention beds at a higher level than the amount enacted last year. This will allow agents the flexibility to address surges in illegal immigration and apprehensions.

It also does not include any limits on ICE enforcement actions that could cause dangerous criminals to be released into our country.

□ 1945

The agreement prevents another unnecessary shutdown by including funding for the remaining unfunded appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Government; Interior; State and Foreign Operations; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

By voting for these bills today and funding these vital areas of the Federal Government, we will secure America

and our allies, promote economic prosperity, protect human life, promote the health and safety of all Americans, and make vital investments in our Nation's infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, it would take hours to go through all the bipartisan provisions included in this bill, so let me take a few minutes to discuss some of the highlights.

They increase funding for Federal law enforcement to combat terrorism, espionage, drug traffickers, gangs, and violent criminals; combat the financing of terrorism and terrorist groups; and strengthen the development and enforcement of sanctions against Iran, North Korea, Russia, and Cuba by providing increased funding for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

We keep our commitment to Israel's security by fully funding the new memorandum of understanding.

We encourage economic development and job creation in rural communities across the country.

We boost growth and development of America's small businesses by providing the opportunity to obtain capital through various Small Business Administration loan programs.

We provide funding necessary to implement the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. This will ensure that American families are keeping more of their hard-earned dollars, our small businesses are empowered to grow and expand, and investments are flowing to communities that need it most.

We maintain all pro-life language included in the various bills enacted during the 115th Congress under the Republican majority.

We advance drug treatment and recovery initiatives and improve prevention and enforcement by investing in Justice grant programs that support things like prescription drug monitoring and at-risk youth programs.

We increase and focus funding on medical product safety, including funding to fight opioid abuse. We advance drug and biological product manufacturing within the United States and approve rare disease medications. We modernize generic drug development.

We provide increased funding for the Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service to fight devastating wildfires that threaten our communities.

And we ensure rural areas have the same access to basic utilities that urban areas do by investing in critical infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend, Chairwoman LOWEY, for all her hard work in these negotiations. As always, she has been an honest broker and a tough negotiator throughout the process. I look forward to continuing to work with her in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank our partners on the other side of the Capitol, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman SHELBY and Vice Chairman LEAHY, for their hard work, and all the

members of the conference committee, especially the House Republicans, Congressmen FLEISCHMANN, PALAZZO, and GRAVES.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I thank the hardworking staff of the Appropriations Committee for their tireless work, over the last 3 weeks in particular.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the hardworking chairwoman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the ranking member of the subcommittee, CHUCK FLEISCHMANN, for the courteous way in which he represented and fought for the minority's priorities.

The negotiations on the DH funding bill were among the hardest I have experienced to date. Although we did not win every battle, we won many.

We prevented new funding for immigration enforcement field personnel. We secured funding to increase detention facility inspections from once every 3 years to twice a year.

We won funding to increase detention facility compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act to provide more victim assistance specialists and to expand the Alternatives to Detention program, including \$30.5 million for family case management.

We held firm on a provision to prevent ICE from using information from the Office of Refugee Resettlement to detain and remove sponsors of unaccompanied children.

We improved transparency by requiring ICE to make information public about the numbers and categories of people in its custody.

While I am not happy with the outcome on border fencing, we did limit funding for border fencing to only \$1.375 billion, no higher than last year. We also won protections for several ecologically sensitive areas in Texas. And we secured hundreds of millions of dollars for humanitarian efforts to ensure migrants who spend time in CBP custody are appropriately cared for.

Our bill also has large investments in equipment to detect drugs and other contraband at our ports of entry, where the real threat lies.

The bill funds 600 new Customs officers to help facilitate commerce and reduce wait times at the ports.

The bill also includes funds for the Coast Guard's first heavy icebreaker in 40 years and provides robust support for FEMA preparedness and disaster response grants.

Compared to the current detention bed level, we significantly reduced the funding available for ICE detention beds for the rest of this fiscal year.

Unfortunately, we were unable to reach agreement on how to prevent OMB from giving ICE a blank check for

detention beds during continuing resolutions, and we were unable to effectively prevent DHS' abuse of its transfer authority to increase detention beds. That transfer authority is intended to address unforeseen changes in circumstances. It is not to be used as a tool for routinely defying congressional intent on spending.

As chair of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I will demand the Department honor the intent of Congress and fully justify any use of its transfer authority. I will hold public hearings to ensure the American people know when that authority is being abused and, if not corrected, redouble my efforts to ensure that authority is taken away.

While not a perfect bill, the only alternative to this negotiated bill is a yearlong CR, which would not only include DHS but all the civilian departments and agencies for which the bill before us has significant new funding initiatives important to Democrats and Republicans alike.

The fact is, Federal agencies need full-year funding bills if we expect them to carry out their missions effectively, especially after the trauma of the longest partial government shutdown.

It is time to put fiscal year 2019 behind us so we can start in earnest on fiscal year 2020 and the oversight opportunities it provides.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, but first, I want to congratulate our committee's distinguished chair and ranking member on their masterful work in shepherding this compromise to the floor. This is a historic dynamic duo that we have in charge of our committee, and they have produced the historic product that we have before us tonight.

Mr. Speaker, we have a crisis at our southern border, period. There is no denying that our Nation's security is threatened by the seemingly unending flow of drugs that find their way into nearly every American community, as well as the violence of the brutal cartels that profit from this trade.

Where does it take place? On that border. So we do have a problem. It is an emergency. President Trump is absolutely correct that we can't allow this ruthless criminality to continue unchecked.

This bill takes important steps to secure this country: \$1.3 billion for further construction at the border for a wall and additional resources for DHS to hire more personnel and deploy advanced technology in the region.

In addition to the security crisis, there is also a very real humanitarian crisis that we simply can't ignore. Thousands of vulnerable women and children are seeking a better, safer life

in the confines of this country. It is not the American way to turn our backs on these people, and that is precisely why we have processes under Federal law to facilitate legal entry into our country.

This bill also takes important steps to enforce our current immigration laws. The bill funds an expansion of the Alternatives to Detention program. It also increases attorney and courtroom staffing to reduce the backlog of currently pending immigration cases.

While the challenges at our border have rightly grabbed headlines, the bill also funds a number of other important Federal agencies through the end of the fiscal year. Importantly, it ensures that our dedicated public servants can continue to show up to work without fear of losing another paycheck.

In my Kentucky district, for example, hundreds of Federal prison employees showed up to a dangerous, difficult, often thankless job for over a month, not knowing when the next paycheck would come, if at all. I thank them, and I am pleased to support this bill that will continue to support the Bureau of Prisons.

Also for Kentucky, this bill continues our momentum in combating the opioid epidemic by fully supporting community prevention efforts and drug courts to get people into treatment.

This bill also provides \$115 million for the abandoned mine lands pilot program, which helps create economic development in Appalachian coal communities.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I am especially pleased that this bill includes significant funding to secure our diplomatic posts and to support critical allies like Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Georgia, Ukraine, and others.

The bill also continues vigorous oversight of U.S. assistance programs, prohibits funding for the Green Climate Fund, and respects the sanctity of life around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect. It is not everything we wanted, but it is a true product of compromise. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), a member of the Appropriations Committee and a distinguished conferee.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership and the staff on both the Republican side and the Democratic side for working so hard.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ranking Member KAY GRANGER, and, of course, all the members, the conferees, who worked so hard to come up with this bipartisan, bicameral spending package. The conferees worked together to make sure that we seek an acceptable funding solution for the different sides we have.

Now, what do we have here? It is a matter of vision. There are some people who see the border as a crisis, and I respectfully disagree with them. There are some of us who live on the border who see the border as a place of community, opportunity, where we raise our families, where we send our kids to school, and where we have trade and tourism.

In that place called the border, I will tell you that if you look at crime rates, the border crime rate is lower than the national crime rate. I am not going to pick any selective cities, but I can tell you that I can pick any city, and the crime rate in the cities of some of my colleagues are higher than the border crime rate that we have.

□ 2000

We came up with a balance between what those two visions were. What we did is we found a way to provide technology at ports of entry, found a way to balance border security, but, at the same time, provide security.

On the border, we don't believe in open borders. We want to see smart border security, and I think that is what this bill does. We were able to get together. It is a bill that provides funding not only for border security, but, keep in mind, there are six other bills that provide money for agriculture, transportation, education, and healthcare.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to vote "yes" on this conference report.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation.

This bill shows that, despite our disagreements, when we work through our differences to find common ground, we can break the gridlock.

I thank, by the way, Chairman PRICE for his leadership and his partnership. We have worked together now for over 4 years, and I have gained a special appreciation for his dedication to public service and, frankly, for his deep understanding of the programs under our jurisdiction. I look forward to continue working with him and continue developing our friendship.

I would like to say a quick word about Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER and the role that they have played in pulling this funding bill together. I have had the privilege, Mr. Speaker, of knowing these two leaders for a number of years now. What all of us saw them achieve in just the last few days is no surprise to any of us in this body who know them well. They only achieved this through hard work, tough compromise, and grit, and they deserve our thanks.

Mr. Speaker, let me turn a minute to the transportation and housing investments included in this bill. This bill doubles down our infrastructure investments from the 2018 T-HUD bill. Frankly, again, it is a second historic downpayment to rebuild our Nation.

With this bill, we provide a total of \$20 billion in new funding over 2 years for roads, for bridges, for rails, and for ports. That is a big number. As I said before, the T-HUD bill is the infrastructure bill and maybe the only one that we will get a chance to vote on.

This bill will create jobs and improve the quality of life for countless Americans.

I am also particularly proud that this bill makes a new investment in port infrastructure with a focus on seaports at high volume locations. This port program, coupled with other transportation investments in the bill, will create opportunities for American manufacturers and exporters.

Mr. Speaker, I am also proud of the housing portion of this bill. This meets our commitments to help the most vulnerable among us with decent, affordable housing.

This is a good bill, Mr. Speaker, particularly if you care about our veterans, our disabled, and our elderly.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. This bill also includes funding to rebuild urban, suburban, and rural communities with block grant funding that goes directly to the local decisionmakers and to the local communities.

Again, this is a good bill, Mr. Speaker. I thank, again, the leaders for putting this together.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on what I believe is a bill that will create jobs, rebuild our communities, secure our future, and, yes, stop the gridlock.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the distinguished chairman of the Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference agreement—bipartisan and bicameral—averting a second reckless Trump shutdown.

This legislation represents the best possible deal to responsibly fund our government and secure our border, while holding true to our values as Americans.

This agreement denies the President billions of dollars for an unnecessary wall. It includes a number of provisions to hold the administration accountable. And it boosts funding for humanitarian support for migrants, alternatives to detention, and family case management.

The bipartisan agreement also includes six additional appropriations bills beyond Homeland Security. For example, the Transportation-HUD bill, on which Chairman DIAZ-BALART and I worked cooperatively for many months, is included in this package.

It increases the Trump budget for infrastructure by \$23 billion, and it includes investments that were totally eliminated in the Trump budget: community development block grants, the HOME program, New Starts for transit, and the BUILD program. All these are made whole, having been, of course, eliminated in that earlier Trump budget.

These six bills were all caught up in the Trump shutdown. They are now salvaged by this agreement. The deal is not perfect. We know that. But it represents the best way to reject the President’s outrageous border demand, keep our government open, and address our pressing national needs.

Mr. Speaker, let’s send this bill to the President’s desk. Then let’s fight to overturn this phony “national emergency.”

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), my friend.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this conference report and commend Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER and their staffs for the hard work that goes into this. Not many people understand the important and long time that is spent by the staff in trying to put these bills together.

I could sit here until the cows come home, which might be shorter than we think if we run out of cows and get rid of those. But anyway, I could talk about the provisions in this bill that are important to Idaho, whether it is the PILT payment, the sage-grouse listing, or other provisions, but this is an important bill.

What I would like to bring to my colleagues’ attention is a very important section of this conference agreement, section 7. It is with sadness that this section is included. It honors the late Stephen Sepp.

Sepp, as he was known to his friends and colleagues, spent the last 8 years as a senior adviser to the House Appropriations Committee. He was instrumental in the enactment of division O of the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act. I know this division well because it was the fire borrowing and forest management reforms I advocated and worked on for several years.

Sepp steadfastly worked with Members, the committees, the administration, and staff over several years to resolve the problems that fire borrowing caused for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. More than that, he helped solve a problem that threatens the lives and property of people in the West and, in fact, all over the country.

His strength, his courage, his sense of humor, and his vast knowledge of the Federal budget law and rules made him indispensable, especially to his colleagues. Without Sepp, division O would never have passed.

Along with my fellow colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, the

chairwoman, and the ranking member—and I know our former colleague had a hand in this, Rodney Frelinghuysen—we would all like to express our gratitude to his wife, Diem, and children, Ashley and Matthew, for allowing him the many, many hours he spent with us making Congress and the Nation better.

Our thoughts are with him today as we pass this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Let’s put the 2019 appropriations behind us so that we can move on to 2020.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a senior member of the committee and a conferee who worked so hard to put this bill together.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank Chairwoman LOWEY for yielding. Also, I must thank her for her tireless work, day and night, on behalf of the American people.

Also, let me thank our Homeland Security chairwoman, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, for her brilliance and her hard work. She pushed hard for a bill that reflects our American values, and I appreciate her leadership.

The phenomenal work of Chairwoman LOWEY, Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, all the members of the conference committee, and all the Appropriations chairs and ranking members has just been amazing. I really do salute them for that. This has been a very, very difficult negotiation, but they all did it.

This legislation, of course, Mr. Speaker, is not perfect. It is not the bill that I would have written or chosen. And, yes, I have serious concerns with several of the provisions, which I will discuss.

But let me tell you, this bill will keep the government open. It will prevent another shutdown, which caused so much misery for Federal workers and their families. And it provides funding for humanitarian assistance, which is desperately needed at the border.

Once more, the package of bills includes funding increases for six other spending bills, including housing for people living with AIDS, transportation grants for low-income communities, increased funding for homelessness, and Section 8 vouchers.

As a member of the Department of Homeland Security Conference Committee, I was proud to fight for many of our priorities in this bill, which really reflect our American values.

Being born and raised in the beautiful border town, as I have said before, of El Paso, Texas, I understand what it means to live in a border community and why these issues are so important. They speak to our sense of morality and who we are as a country and, yes, as well as our security.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. With this bill, Democrats held the line, Mr. Speaker, in denying the President \$5.7 billion in funding for an unnecessary concrete wall. Instead, it includes \$1.3 billion in border fencing only. And it includes strong language to protect sensitive locations.

Last year, I traveled to Brownsville and McAllen, Texas, where I saw the horrors of the Trump administration's family detention jails. I saw children sleeping on concrete floors. It was cruel and inhumane.

Not only did we secure \$415 million in this bill for humanitarian relief, including for enhanced medical support, transportation, and food at our border, but we got many, many programs and funding for alternatives to detention.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me just say it is the first step. It is far from perfect, but it does lay the groundwork that really addresses many of the issues that myself and my colleagues on the conference committee have fought so hard for.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I ask for an "aye" vote.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in support of this joint resolution.

Earlier today, our colleagues in the United States Senate overwhelmingly passed this bill. I believe it was 83-16.

At this point in time, I would like to begin by thanking my colleagues in the House: Mrs. LOWEY, the chairman of the committee; Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, the distinguished subcommittee chairman; and Ms. GRANGER, the ranking member. And I have been privileged to serve, Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member, the highest Republican, on the House Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Where were we? From time to time, in our great Republic, we hit a blip; we have a problem; we run into a difficulty. We did that in this shutdown. This was a very odd situation. We had actually passed five appropriations bills, and seven were left remaining.

Mr. Speaker, that put us in a very awkward situation where there was a partial government shutdown. I heard the rhetoric on both sides of the aisle, and I know it was sincere, but it hurt. It hurt our country, and it hurt workers. But we reopened the government.

In the interim, Members of the House from both parties and Members of the Senate from both parties came together and convened. There was a wide, wide difference of opinion on that first day. I heard it. I was in that room. Ev-

eryone was acting in good faith, strong-held convictions.

A lot of naysayers and skeptics and cynics said we weren't going to get there, but we owed it to the American people to get there. And, Mr. Speaker, we got there.

We didn't get there with a bill that I would have drawn. My bill, candidly, would look more like the bill that President Trump would have wanted: more money for border security and more money for ICE. But we came up with an agreement that the vast majority of Americans could support and the vast majority of Members in both Houses could support.

□ 2015

And that is what I think the American people need to look to: Where did we agree?

We agreed in this great bill for increased funding for our beloved ally in the Middle East, Israel.

Just in this Chamber the other day, Members of both parties condemned anti-Semitism, as we must. We backed that commitment up with our full support and unprecedented funding for our ally, Israel. We can all be proud of that.

We, Mr. Speaker, came together with a compromise bill that will have some new border wall—not as much as I would have wanted. We will have more ICE beds—not as many as I would have wanted.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have been in this Chamber for 8 years. I saw us come together and work together. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle, sometimes our differences are bipartisan, sometimes our differences are bicameral. Today, we are going to come together as Americans and pass this bill.

It is not a great bill, but it is a good bill. It represents compromise, and it will, I believe, restore the faith of the American people, not only in our institutions, but in our great Republic.

We can be proud that we came together when they said "can't" and we said "can."

So I will vow to continue, as we work forward, to work with Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, a very fine lady. We view the world sometimes differently; sometimes we view it in a very similar light. But as we go into 2020 and we fall under the draconian Budget Control Act, the dreaded sequester, we will have to address that. We will have a debt ceiling vote.

The American people need to know our work will not be easier; it will be harder. But let our resolve be to do the work of the American people, as we have done today and we will do in the future.

May God bless the United States of America.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), a member of the Appropriations Committee and a very important conferee.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairwoman for her leadership throughout this process.

It has been 3 weeks, colleagues, since the end of the longest shutdown in American history—35 days—where we saw friends and neighbors who hurt, where this body didn't do enough to push back against a shutdown that hurt our communities and hurt individuals throughout this country.

This is a compromise bill, and we are here today to reflect that good will and that good faith effort of Democrats and Republicans negotiating together to find compromise.

But let's talk a little bit about what this bill would do.

This bill protects our national security. This bill works to improve the only true crisis that we have at our southern border, which is the humanitarian crisis. This bill invests in technology and in ports of entry. This bill ensures that we have the resources to protect this country.

This bill also unlocks the other appropriations bills that will fund the Environmental Protection Agency, make investments in the Census, and make investments in transportation.

What this bill will not do is this bill will not fund the President's wall from sea to shining sea, a wall that he said Mexico would pay for.

So we tried another path. We tried a bipartisan path of working together to iron out our differences and to come to an agreement, to keep government open, to protect our national security. That was the focus of the conferees, and that is what we sought to accomplish.

But we also did two important things in this document. We ensured that the congressional intent was there when it comes to topics that we don't always agree on; and we will ensure, this body will ensure, that we will hold the administration accountable, that we will provide oversight that hasn't been provided, and that we will ensure that national security is protected.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for their leadership throughout this process, for Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and for Ranking Member FLEISCHMANN. And I would like to thank all of our staff members on both sides of the aisle who worked day and night to make sure that this document was in front of us in a timely manner and that ensured that we didn't have another shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this joint resolution.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, this is bad policy following bad process—an 1100-plus-page bill dropped at midnight last night, and we are acting like we can't walk and chew gum at the same time. We are acting like we can't keep our Federal Government open and fix our border situation.

Let's talk about what is happening because that is the problem. At least, if nothing else, we should do no harm. Let's not make the situation worse.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides amnesty for anyone in a household of an unaccompanied minor, and it protects the people who have smuggled those children into the United States and encourages them to do that even more.

And even more than that, once they are here, we cut \$700 million out of ICE, and we reduced their bed space. So there are less people looking for those people who are here illegally.

Then when we find the criminals, when they have committed some crime and we find them, we can't even keep them. We have to release them back into our communities. Mr. Speaker, city councils are now deciding where we secure our border.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time and urge a "no" vote.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, this bill—Commerce, Justice, Science—comes in at \$71.5 billion, which is \$1.6 billion above 2018.

One of the highlights of the bill is that it restores many programs that had been zeroed out by the administration, including the Legal Services Corporation, which comes in at over \$368 million.

NOAA gets extra money for climate research, and we put in \$368 million for opioid epidemic issues. The President wanted \$336 million; we came in at \$368 million.

To me, the greatest accomplishment in this particular part of the bill is \$1 billion for the Census, to continue to work on the Census. This is a major victory, and we thank the other side for agreeing that this is something that has to be done and something that is important for all of us.

So I am asking not only for you to applaud the CJS part of the bill but also to vote for the whole bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan conference agreement, and I thank my ranking member for yielding time to highlight several items in the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies division of this agreement.

I also want to thank my colleague, KEN CALVERT, the former chairman of the subcommittee, for his leadership on this bill last Congress.

The highlights I am about to summarize are really a result of efforts to ne-

gotiate a reasonable compromise with the Senate and our mutual friend and current chair of the subcommittee, BETTY MCCOLLUM.

Division E of the conference agreement provides \$35.6 billion for the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and more than a dozen related agencies.

This conference agreement enhances our Nation's economic prosperity in many ways:

By cutting an additional \$15 million from the EPA regulatory programs;

By fully funding the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, which is critical to the counties with Federal lands; and

By increasing America's investment in its own abundant energy resources.

Additionally, this conference agreement promotes health and safety by providing targeted increases to accelerate the cleanup of America's most polluted lands, waters, and airsheds;

By providing an additional \$300 million for healthcare, law enforcement, and related programs to honor our country's sacred trust and treaty obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives; and

By providing \$3.9 billion for the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to fight devastating wildfires that threaten our communities, and to reduce the severity of future wildfires.

Finally, this conference agreement continues to make critical investments in our Nation's infrastructure, including:

\$47 million to reduce the maintenance backlogs at our Nation's national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands;

\$2.9 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds; and

\$68 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program, which will be leveraged with private investments to finance more than \$7 billion in water infrastructure projects, nationwide.

Personally, I have a vested interest in the resources provided in this bipartisan package. Having grown up in northeast Ohio, I cherish my memories of fishing and swimming in Lake Erie with my family and friends. My wife, Kelly, and I have been proud to share the importance of protecting this precious resource with our children.

The Great Lakes are one of the greatest natural resources and economic powerhouses in the United States. They constitute the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth and hold 95 percent of the United States' surface freshwater. The lakes also support over 1.5 million jobs and provide \$62 billion in wages, annually.

Protecting the Great Lakes is not a red issue or a blue issue. Many Members of Congress from both sides of the political aisle understand the impor-

tant role the lakes play in our lives and understand the importance of protecting them.

My colleague BETTY MCCOLLUM has been a great partner to work with in my fight to protect the Great Lakes, and I am happy to report that the conference agreement provides full funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, which helps us address invasive species like Asian carp, reduce phosphorus runoff that causes harmful algal blooms, and protect and preserve the Great Lakes for future generations.

In closing, I want to sincerely thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work, their professionalism, and their ability to work together under extremely difficult circumstances in order to get an annual appropriation bill over the finish line once again.

I also want to thank the many thousands of Federal employees who carry out the programs funded in this conference agreement. Your dedication to serving your fellow Americans in spite of the sacrifices asked of you by your government—especially this year—is the glue that helps us bind together as one nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this conference agreement.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, when I spoke on the floor about finishing the FY19 bills, we were in the midst of what turned out to be the longest government shutdown in our history. Thankfully, that is behind us. But to ensure it stays behind us, we need to pass this conference report.

The bipartisan leadership and staff and the conferees have done an admirable job. This bill is good but not perfect. It makes significant investments in rural development; it includes language setting aside funding for persistent poverty counties; it has a modest increase for the Farm Production and Conservation mission area; and domestic nutrition programs are all well-funded.

On the international side, the bill provides good funding for Food for Peace and the McGovern-Dole Program.

Finally, FDA gets \$3 billion, including significant investments to fight the opioid epidemic.

But I must say, candidly, that I have some regrets. My strongest regret, however, is that we are not considering the disaster supplemental today.

The House and Senate passed separate bills a month ago that would have provided desperately needed relief to our farmers, ranchers, and communities coast to coast, in Hawaii and the territories that were devastated by tragic disasters, but those bills must still be reconciled. The country must get this disaster bill passed, and get it passed soon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEYER). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the conferees have done well; nevertheless, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is a good bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the compromise appropriations package that includes major wins for our national security and our economic success. In fact, this move tonight will authorize seven different appropriation bills that fund critical agencies and programs within our government.

Now, this is not the bill that I would have written, and this is probably not the bill that any of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would have written, but we have all finally found a compromise that Congress can pass and the President has indicated he will sign into law.

□ 2030

This is not a loss for the President, but a win for the Department of Homeland Security, and a significant step in the right direction for border security.

Democrats called for no wall funding. Today we will approve \$1.4 billion for new barriers. Democrats called for pro-abortion policies, but today, we will approve and maintain multiple pro-life protections.

Democrats called for less ICE detention beds. Today we will be approving funding for an estimated 45,000 beds and an additional \$750 million for 13,000 beds, if needed.

We increased ICE funding by \$500 million; increased CBP by almost \$1 billion; and fund the first Coast Guard icebreaker in over 40 years.

This bill strengthens our national security and brings us one step closer to bringing our southern border under operational control.

This bill also includes many priorities that are of significant importance to northeast Florida. There is \$4 billion in additional funding to help FEMA respond to national disasters like Hurricane Michael and Hurricane Florence.

There is \$468 million to help local communities combat opioid trafficking, which has ravaged parts of northeast Florida.

On the first anniversary of 17 lives murdered in Parkland, Florida, I am proud to vote in support of \$100 million in grants authorized under my STOP School Violence Act which was signed into law last year. Since the passage of this bill, the STOP School Violence Act has yielded over \$175 million in grants to help protect schools across the United States.

I understand this is not a perfect bill before us today, but we cannot afford

another shutdown that puts almost 1 million people out of work. We cannot afford another CR that kicks the can down the road, causing uncertainty and increasing the cost of government.

Let's end this stalemate, build the wall, and secure our southern border. I congratulate the committee, and I urge my colleagues to support this compromise package and send it to the President.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the chairwoman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference committee report. The Interior and Environment section provides \$35.6 billion, which is \$300 million more than fiscal year 2018 enacted.

We made critical investments in this legislation in Indian Country, environmental protection, public land management, and the arts. The Environmental Protection Agency is funded at \$8.8 billion. This funding will enhance the EPA's ability to protect human health and the health of our environment.

We continue to invest in land and water conservation funds, civil rights initiative programs, and historic preservation. We worked in a bipartisan way to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities.

Finally, it is critically important that this Interior bill upholds the Federal Government's trust responsibilities to our Native American brothers and sisters.

Funding for Indian Country is over \$1 billion more than the President's budget, and we did it in our committee's nonpartisan way. Programs in the Interior bill impact all of us, from preserving our natural and cultural resources, to protecting our health and safety.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for it as well.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this bipartisan agreement which, while not perfect, keeps our government open and funds many essential, crucial needs. It also passes sound policy, like one preventing our government from using asylum-seeking children to be used as bait to arrest immigrants seeking to sponsor them.

I urge all Members to vote for this important compromise.

However, I cannot stay silent on the President's threat to declare a national

emergency to pay for his boondoggle of a border wall. This lawless end-run around Congress is a craven act built on lies and distraction.

The President would steal funds we use to support our brave young soldiers just to pay for an ancient monument to waste. Rather than own up to his lie that Mexico would pay for it, Trump would degrade our national security to try to steal his way to his totem to vanity and hate.

Will Trump ever look our soldiers and veterans in the eye and tell them that it is they who will pay for the wall of waste? Of course not.

If this President wants to compromise our military with this tin-pot authoritarian tactic, he is going to have to come through this Congress to do it.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this agreement and reject Trump's big national emergency lie.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I support this conference agreement before us today, and I urge a "yes" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.J. Res. 31.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again thank my fellow conferees. In a divided government, none of us will get everything we want, but I am proud that 16 of us, all appropriators, could work through a series of difficult decisions and sign a bipartisan agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my friends on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TLAI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Conference Report to Accompany H.J. Res. 31.

Our country used to celebrate being a nation of immigrants, one that protected the most vulnerable and those fleeing from violence and persecution. We are, after all, home to the American Dream. Increasingly, though, this country's policies have become a nightmare for immigrant families, adults, and children.

People, including children, have died under our custody, and immigrants and refugees are being targeted, detained and deported with little oversight or accountability, and with no regard for keeping families together. DHS, specifically its enforcement methods and immigration policy is out of alignment with our American values, and instead of increasing its funding to separate families and cage children, we must step back and conduct an audit of DHS funding and policies, with an eye towards decreasing its budget and ending the militarization of our immigration system. More importantly, we need an audit of our morality as

a country. Our true test is how we treat the most vulnerable amongst us, including our neighbors seeking a better life.

Since the creation of DHS in 2003, both CBP and ICE's budgets have more than doubled, to a total of nearly \$24 billion today. Moreover, transfer and reprogramming authority allow ICE and CBP to siphon money from other departments to support their activities, leaving their true budgets largely unaccountable and often illusory. ICE, for instance, has redirected appropriations to grow its detention camps and enforcement operations, spending beyond what Congress appropriated. This deal does nothing to restrict this transfer authority and will see an increase in immigration detention of more than 11 percent, or 5,000 additional detentions every day, and representing a 25 percent increase total over Obama Administration levels.

It is unconscionable that our federal budget would be spent on private detention centers, like those run by Core Civic and GEO Groups, who hold hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts from DHS for private detention camps. These for-profit camps are violating human rights by not providing hot water, serving spoiled food and denying medical care. Not coincidentally, each of Core Civic and GEO Group gave \$250,000 to President Trump's inaugural committee. Our budget is not a tool for rewarding campaign supporters, and it cannot be used to perpetuate human rights abuses or make a profit on the backs of children and our immigrant neighbors.

The Conference Report also provides \$1.375 billion for wall construction, a complete waste of resources that makes us no safer but perpetuates environmental degradation and dehumanizes border communities. It expands CBP's short term custody without any safeguards, increases funding for Homeland Security Investigation ICE agents who conduct militarized raids and abuse rights and their authority, and funds border security technology despite a long history of DHS abuses.

Once we voted to reopen the government, albeit short-term, a few of my colleagues and I released a letter declaring that we would not vote for an increase in funding for the harmful, hateful, and inhumane actions of some agencies within DHS. We asked that the conference committee work to cut DHS funding, get rid of transfer authority for funds so the Trump Administration can no longer use the DHS as a slush fund, and implement stronger accountability measures beyond just reporting. It is unfortunate that this DHS funding bill includes none of this. Instead, it includes money for a wall, an increase in DHS funding, and lacks necessary accountability measures. We should be fighting for a just border and a comprehensive immigration system. We must demand change. We owe it to the American people and those coming to this country for a better life. A presidency built on misinformation, fearmongering, and division should not be rewarded for its threats of shutdowns and instituting national emergencies.

My Democratic colleagues in the conference have negotiated in good faith with the President and Republican leadership, and even despite this, Republicans have confirmed that once again President Trump will ignore the principles that the Constitution has set forth and declare a National Emergency. Both sides should be alarmed at this continuous degradation of the rule of law, separation of powers, and disregard for our Constitution.

I cannot in good conscious vote for this DHS funding bill. On behalf of my immigrant neighbors, I must reject hateful policies and rhetoric by the Trump Administration. I am committed to working toward a just border, a welcoming country, and a comprehensive immigration system that respects the humanity and dignity of people while inspiring people to live up to the best of our country's ideals.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 131, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on adoption of the conference report.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the conference report will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 300, nays 128, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—300

Adams	Crist	Higgins (NY)
Aguilar	Crow	Hill (AR)
Amodei	Cuellar	Hill (CA)
Armstrong	Cummings	Himes
Axne	Cunningham	Horn, Kendra S.
Bacon	Davids (KS)	Horsford
Balderson	Davis (CA)	Houlahan
Barr	Davis, Danny K.	Hoyer
Barragán	Davis, Rodney	Huffman
Bass	Dean	Hurd (TX)
Beatty	DeFazio	Hurd (TX)
Bera	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Bergman	DeLauro	Jeffries
Beyer	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Delgado	Johnson (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Demings	Johnson (SD)
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)
Bonamici	Dingell	Kaptur
Bost	Doyle, Michael	Katko
Boyle, Brendan	F.	Keating
F.	Emmer	Kelly (IL)
Brindisi	Engel	Kennedy
Brooks (IN)	Eshoo	Khanna
Brown (MD)	Evans	Kildee
Brownley (CA)	Ferguson	Kilmer
Buchanan	Pinkenauer	Kim
Bustos	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Butterfield	Fleischmann	King (NY)
Calvert	Fletcher	Kirkpatrick
Carbajal	Flores	Krishnamoorthi
Cárdenas	Fortenberry	Kuster (NH)
Carson (IN)	Foster	Kustoff (TN)
Carter (TX)	Foxx (NC)	LaMalfa
Cartwright	Frankel	Lamb
Case	Fudge	Langevin
Casten (IL)	Fulcher	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Gabbard	Larson (CT)
Cheney	Gaetz	Lawrence
Chu, Judy	Gallego	Lawson (FL)
Cicilline	Garamendi	Lee (CA)
Cisneros	Gianforte	Lee (NV)
Clark (MA)	Gibbs	Levin (CA)
Clay	Golden	Levin (MI)
Cleaver	Gonzalez (OH)	Lewis
Clyburn	Gottheimer	Lieu, Ted
Cohen	Granger	Lipinski
Cole	Green (TX)	Lipinski
Collins (NY)	Guest	Lofgren
Conaway	Guthrie	Lowenthal
Connolly	Haaland	Lowey
Cook	Hagedorn	Lucas
Cooper	Harder (CA)	Luetkemeyer
Costa	Hastings	Luján
Courtney	Hayes	Luria
Cox (CA)	Heck	Lynch
Craig	Herrera Beutler	Malinowski

Maloney,	Pocan	Stanton
Carolyn B.	Porter	Staub
Maloney, Sean	Price (NC)	Stefanik
Matsui	Raskin	Steil
McAdams	Reed	Stevens
McBath	Rice (NY)	Stewart
McCarthy	Richmond	Stivers
McCaul	Riggleman	Suozycki
McCollum	Roby	Swalwell (CA)
McEachin	Rodgers (WA)	Takano
McGovern	Roe, David P.	Thompson (CA)
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
McKinley	Rose (NY)	Thompson (PA)
McNerney	Rouda	Thornberry
Meeks	Roybal-Allard	Titus
Meng	Ruiz	Tonko
Miller	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Moolenaar	Rush	Torres Small
Moore	Rutherford	(NM)
Morelle	Ryan	Trahan
Moulton	Sánchez	Trone
Mucarsel-Powell	Sarbanes	Turner
Murphy	Scalise	Underwood
Nadler	Scanlon	Upton
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Van Drew
Neal	Schiff	Veasey
Neguse	Schneider	Visclosky
Newhouse	Schrader	Wagner
Norcross	Schrier	Walden
Nunes	Scott (VA)	Walorski
O'Halleran	Scott, David	Waltz
Olson	Serrano	Wasserman
Palazzo	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Pallone	Shalala	Waters
Panetta	Sherman	Watson Coleman
Pappas	Sherrill	Welch
Pascrell	Shimkus	Wenstrup
Payne	Simpson	Wexton
Pelosi	Sires	Wild
Pence	Slotkin	Wilson (FL)
Perlmutter	Smith (NJ)	Wittman
Peters	Smith (WA)	Womack
Peterson	Soto	Woodall
Phillips	Spanberger	Yarmuth
Pingree	Speler	Young

NAYS—128

Abraham	Gomez	Mullin
Aderholt	Gonzalez (TX)	Norman
Allen	Gooden	Ocasio-Cortez
Amash	Gosar	Omar
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Babin	Graves (LA)	Perry
Baird	Graves (MO)	Posey
Banks	Green (TN)	Pressley
Biggs	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Bilirakis	Grijalva	Reschenthaler
Brady	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Hartzler	Rooney (FL)
Bucshon	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Budd	Hice (GA)	Rouzer
Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Burgess	Holding	Schweikert
Byrne	Hollingsworth	Scott, Austin
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Sensenbrenner
Castro (TX)	Huizenga	Smith (MO)
Chabot	Hunter	Smith (NE)
Clarke (NY)	Jayapal	Smucker
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Spano
Cloud	Jordan	Steube
Collins (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Taylor
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Timmons
Correa	Kelly (PA)	Tipton
Crawford	King (IA)	Tlaib
Crenshaw	LaHood	Vargas
Curtis	Lamborn	Vela
Davidson (OH)	Latta	Velázquez
DesJarlais	Lesko	Walberg
Doggett	Long	Walker
Duffy	Loudermilk	Watkins
Duncan	Marchant	Weber (TX)
Dunn	Marshall	Webster (FL)
Escobar	Massie	Westerman
Espallat	Mast	Williams
Estes	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Meadows	Wright
Garcia (IL)	Meuser	Yoho
Garcia (TX)	Mitchell	Zeldin
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	

NOT VOTING—4

□ 2059

Mrs. HARTZLER changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CLEAVER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 rollcall No. 85, "yea" on rollcall No. 86, and "yea" on rollcall No. 87.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Members are advised that, with House and Senate passage of the fiscal year '19 conference report, votes are no longer expected in the House on Friday, February 15.

Next votes are expected on Monday, February 25, 2019, at 6:30 p.m.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.J. RES. 31

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4) making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 4

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, in the enrollment of the joint resolution H.J. Res. 31, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the long title so as to read: "Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes."

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Mr. COLE. 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 I ask for its immediate consideration in the House so we can defend life.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma continue to seek recognition?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, we have had a bill that has been tied up in Judiciary for a long time. It is about defending life. It is about making sure that we do not take away life from people that are unborn. I just ask for its immediate consideration.

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

HOURLY MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow. There will be no votes expected.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING SPIKE LEE ON HIS ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION

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

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during Black History Month to honor a man who represents Brooklyn, New York, to the fullest, a trailblazer, an innovator, and a cinematic genius: Brooklyn's own Spike Lee.

On behalf of the people of the Ninth Congressional District of New York, I would like to congratulate Spike Lee, a son of Brooklyn, on receiving the first-ever best director Oscar nomination despite a more than 30-year career in film.

He joins the ranks of only six other African Americans to ever be nominated for the category.

Mr. Lee was raised in Brooklyn and attended Morehouse College, where he received a bachelor of arts in mass communications. He received a fine arts degree from NYU's Tisch School of the Arts.

Many of Mr. Lee's films have examined race relations, colorism in the Black community, and the role of the media in contemporary life and political issues.

Spike has never ceased to speak out against injustice in the Black community.

He has been outspoken on police brutality, environmental injustice, and other issues that affect communities in Brooklyn and beyond.

His love of Brooklyn is reflected in his activism and his work.

Forty Acres and a Mule, Spike's production company, is based in Brooklyn, contributing in part to the economy that keeps our city running.

He shot films like "Do the Right Thing" and "Crooklyn" in Brooklyn, allowing viewers to experience all that we know and love about Brooklyn.

Spike Lee continues to produce work that pushes the envelope on topics that need to be discussed. "BlacKkKlansman," for which he is being nominated, has received praise and adoration for its topics around combating racism.

REMEMBERING THE HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

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

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, service and legacy of my friend and colleague from North Carolina, Walter B. Jones, Jr.

Congressman Jones served the people of North Carolina's Third District honorably for more than two decades, being elected 13 times, starting in 1994.

He passed away on Sunday in Greenville, on his birthday.

Congressman Jones will be remembered for his courage, conviction, and character. He was a man led by his faith, never wavering in his support for the unborn. He was known as a staunch pro-life advocate.

He was just as tough when it came to his support of the military. His district covered both the Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, and he worked hard to give our servicemen and -women a better quality of life.

Our country is better off when people like Walter Jones are serving in this body. Please join me in praying for his family and loved ones throughout this difficult time.

THE REAL NATIONAL EMERGENCY

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

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. Donald Trump's Presidency is the real national emergency.

President Trump fired the FBI director to protect his national security adviser. He tried to rip healthcare from millions of Americans and destroy protections for people with preexisting

conditions. He orchestrated the largest transfer of wealth from middle class families to rich families.

And Trump has done nothing in the face of epidemic levels of gun violence and devastating impacts of climate change.

Why is Trump lying about a national emergency at the border? He is doing it to distract the American people from the fact that he has no plan to improve healthcare, improve our schools, or do one damn thing for working people in this country.

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

REMEMBERING THE HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in memory of our friend, Walter Jones, congressman from North Carolina.

Walter was a kind, gentle, sweet soul of a man, who I admired even in the brief time we had to serve here together.

I found him to be a man of integrity who always put what he thought was right for the people of his district and this country first.

Sometimes he had a vote he might regret, but he did everything he could to make that right.

He went so far as to make the families of a fallen soldier feel that much more comfortable with a letter—to every one that he could possibly do—showing compassion and showing that at least one congressman knows what their pain is.

So, to his family; his wife, Joe Anne; and his daughter Ashley; all his constituents and friends and neighbors in North Carolina, our hearts are with you at the loss of a man whose main goal was to please God and walk with Jesus Christ. We admire him, and we will miss him.

BIPARTISAN CONSENSUS

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

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my relief that the House of Representatives has passed a bipartisan compromise that keeps our government open, secures our border, and upholds our values.

Now, this is not an agreement that either party would have written on its own, but rather than funding for an ineffective border wall, this bill, instead, prioritizes border security funding for methods and technologies that have proven effective.

This bill also rejects irresponsible budget cuts and, instead, invests additional dollars in important priorities

like funding for economic development assistance programs, environmental protection, and transportation infrastructure.

I want to thank all of the conferees for working together to forge a bipartisan consensus to fund government, invest in our priorities, and keep our country safe.

It is about time that Congress gets to work on more legislative priorities that will strengthen our families, strengthen our communities, and strengthen our economy. That is what the American people elected us to do, and I hope my colleagues will join me in these efforts going forward.

□ 2115

ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I, too, miss my friend Walter Jones. I just greatly treasured the hour each week we spent together visiting. It was a fitting tribute today at his funeral.

I do want to address this bill we just passed. I had hoped to vote for it after I was hearing, well, it is not much money; it is less than \$2 billion. But the trouble is there are provisions in here that are going to make it difficult to remove anybody who is here if they have got a child in there.

And, yes, I know, there is language that says if it is based on information shared by HHS, so that means they are going to be covered up with discovery requests, FOIA requests, probably people will find Obama judges who let people out.

This was not a good bill in the end. That is why I had to vote “no.”

HUMANITARIAN COMPROMISE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this bill that we came to have to fix as a Republican bill was a compromise, but it was a compromise with humanitarianism and passion and compassion.

This border security and funding bill that Democrats fixed did some good things. In particular, it raised the number to 100,000 alternative detention sites for women and children; it provided healthcare where there was no healthcare so that little children would not die at the border; and it prevented ICE from using data to deport people who are trying to pick up their children.

The good news is our Federal employees will not be held as hostages, and we have given them a 1.9 percent raise. As well, we provided for Food for Peace, for people who are struggling around the world, \$1.7 billion.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, we provided \$423 million for the Byrne Grant; \$178 million to address

sexual assault kits and other DNA; \$100 million for STOP School Violence; \$497 million, Madam Speaker, for the Violence Against Women Act; and \$75 million for gun control, or at least the checks for background.

Madam Speaker, this is a humanitarian bill, and I ask my colleagues to recognize it.

PASS UNIVERSAL BACKGROUND CHECK LEGISLATION

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

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, it is Valentine's Day, and we have all spent the evening together, which is kind of funny. We did it in the service of keeping the government open with a bill that funds the government in a strong, bipartisan vote, and that is a good thing.

But, Madam Speaker, Valentine's Day will never again be a truly happy day because, of course, it is the 1-year anniversary of the Douglas shootings in Florida in which 17 young people, with their lives ahead of them, had those lives snuffed out at the end of a gun.

It is a particularly poignant moment for me and for those of us from Connecticut because we still can't forget, of course, the 20 children, 6 to 7 years old, and six adult staff who lost their lives in December of 2012 at the Sandy Hook Elementary School.

So, Madam Speaker, I just rise to point out that we are hearing a lot tonight about an emergency declaration; and if 30,000 to 40,000 Americans, including these young angels, losing their lives every single year is not an emergency, I don't know what is.

This House, after 8 years of inaction and pathetic moments of silence, moved a bill, H.R. 8, for universal background checks out of committee yesterday. The least we can do as an institution is to take the small step of passing that bill into law to keep young and all Americans safe.

OMNIBUS SPENDING BILL

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

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my relief that Democrats and Republicans have come together to advance a bipartisan spending measure to keep the government open and deliver for the American people.

President Trump's recent irresponsible government shutdown over his demand for an unnecessary, medieval wall was misguided and hurt our dedicated Federal employees and their families and threatened our economy.

I want to applaud my colleagues, the incredible Chairman LOWEY, Representative PETE AGUILAR, Representative

ROYBAL-ALLARD, and all of our conferees for their diligent work to reach the compromise bill that we are sending to the President's desk tonight.

This legislation promotes 21st century border security and humanitarian support for migrants in detention, alternatives to detention, and family case management.

The American people sent a strong message when they elected a Democratic majority in this House in November, and they want Congress to focus on delivering real results that will benefit the lives of hardworking, middle-class families.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019 AT PAGE H1572

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 31, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

Mrs. LOWEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making

further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes:

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 13, 2019, in Book II.)

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 death in the family.

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 death in the family.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

ADJUSTMENT TO COMMITTEE ALLOCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2019 that is adjusted to reflect amounts for disaster relief funding.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	BA	OT
Current Allocation (General Purpose):		
Fiscal Year 2019	1,245,897	1,298,510
Change for H.J. Res. 31 Disaster Relief Requirements:		
Fiscal Year 2019	12,000	600
Revised Allocation (General Purpose):		
Fiscal Year 2019	1,257,897	1,299,110

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 488. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 15, 2019, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2018, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Travel to Honduras, Guatemala—September 29–October 2, 2018											
Hon. Bradley Byrne	9/29	10/1	Honduras		276.00						276.00
	10/1	10/2	Guatemala		479.92						479.92
Commercial airfare							509.01				509.01
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	9/29	10/1	Honduras		276.00						276.00
	10/1	10/2	Guatemala		479.92						479.92
Commercial airfare							509.01				509.01
Maria Vastola	9/29	10/1	Honduras		276.00						276.00
	10/1	10/2	Guatemala		479.92						479.92
Commercial airfare							1,236.01				1,236.01
Brian Greer	9/29	10/1	Honduras		276.00						276.00
	10/1	10/2	Guatemala		479.92						479.92
Commercial airfare							509.01				509.01
Travel to Italy, Spain, Bahrain—October 8–16, 2018											
Margaret Dean	10/8	10/11	Italy		1,086.39						1,086.39
	10/11	10/13	Spain		1,433.47						1,433.47
	10/13	10/16	Bahrain		968.07						968.07
Commercial airfare							9,823.11				9,823.11
Brian Garrett	10/8	10/11	Italy		1,086.39						1,086.39
	10/11	10/13	Spain		1,433.47						1,433.47
	10/13	10/16	Bahrain		968.07						968.07
Commercial airfare							9,823.11				9,823.11
Andrew Schulman	10/8	10/11	Italy		1,086.39						1,086.39
	10/11	10/13	Spain		1,433.47						1,433.47
	10/13	10/16	Bahrain		968.07						968.07
Commercial airfare							9,823.11				9,823.11
Travel to Japan, Mongolia—October 13–20, 2018											
Kimberly Lehn	10/14	10/17	Japan		3,849.87						3,849.87
	10/17	10/20	Mongolia		856.79						856.79
Commercial airfare							13,485.30				13,485.30
Mark Morehouse	10/14	10/17	Japan		3,849.87						3,849.87
	10/17	10/20	Mongolia		856.79						856.79
Commercial airfare							16,072.63				16,072.63
Jamie Jackson	10/14	10/17	Japan		3,849.87						3,849.87
	10/17	10/20	Mongolia		856.79						856.79
Commercial airfare							13,485.30				13,485.30
Jason Schmid	10/14	10/17	Japan		3,849.87						3,849.87
	10/17	10/20	Mongolia		856.79						856.79
Commercial airfare							13,485.30				13,485.30

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Travel to South Korea, Japan—October 27–November 2, 2018											
Hon. William M. "Mac" Thornberry	10/28	10/30	South Korea		426.00						426.00
Commercial airfare	10/30	11/2	Japan		673.00						673.00
Jennifer Stewart	10/28	10/30	South Korea		426.00						426.00
Commercial airfare	10/30	11/2	Japan		673.00						673.00
Travel to Afghanistan—October 29–November 2, 2018											
Mark Morehouse	10/30	11/1	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							9,177.13				9,177.13
Jennifer Bird	10/30	11/1	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							9,177.13				9,177.13
Jason Schmid	10/30	11/1	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							9,177.13				9,177.13
William Spencer Johnson	10/30	11/1	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							9,177.13				9,177.13
Travel to South Korea, Laos—October 29–November 7, 2018											
Glen Diehl	10/30	11/4	South Korea		1,739.16						1,739.16
Commercial airfare	11/4	11/7	Laos		298.85						298.85
Craig Greene	10/30	11/4	South Korea		1,739.16						1,739.16
Commercial airfare	11/4	11/7	Laos		298.85						298.85
David Giachetti	10/30	11/4	South Korea		1,614.90						1,614.90
Commercial airfare							5,234.23				5,234.23
Travel to Germany, Belgium—November 4–9, 2018											
Kimberly Lehn	11/5	11/8	Germany		899.96						899.96
Commercial airfare	11/8	11/9	Belgium		312.55						312.55
Lindsay Kavanaugh	11/5	11/8	Germany		899.96						899.96
Commercial airfare	11/8	11/9	Belgium		312.55						312.55
Katie Sutton	11/5	11/8	Germany		899.96						899.96
Commercial airfare	11/8	11/9	Belgium		312.55						312.55
Jamie Jackson	11/5	11/8	Germany		899.96						899.96
Commercial airfare	11/8	11/9	Belgium		312.55						312.55
Travel to Belgium—November 5–9, 2018											
Maria Vastola	11/6	11/9	Belgium		1,099.10						1,099.10
Commercial airfare							2,027.03				2,027.03
Leonor Tomero	11/6	11/9	Belgium		1,099.10						1,099.10
Commercial airfare							2,027.03				2,027.03
Travel to France, Belgium—November 8–13, 2018 with CODEL Carter											
Hon. Steve Russell	11/9	11/11	France		1,310.00						1,310.00
Commercial airfare	11/11	11/13	Belgium		1,084.00						1,084.00
Hon. Ralph Abraham	11/9	11/11	France		1,310.00						1,310.00
Commercial airfare	11/11	11/13	Belgium		1,084.00						1,084.00
Hon. Paul Cook	11/9	11/11	France		1,310.00						1,310.00
Commercial airfare	11/11	11/13	Belgium		1,084.00						1,084.00
Delegation expenses							7,386.00		2,729.00		10,115.00
Travel to Canada—November 16–18, 2018											
Hon. Mike Gallagher	11/16	11/18	Canada		502.00						502.00
Commercial airfare							1,050.92				1,050.92
Kimberly Lehn	11/16	11/18	Canada		502.00						502.00
Commercial airfare							867.94				867.94
Travel to Turkey—November 16–18, 2018											
Hon. Rob Wittman	11/17	11/18	Turkey		467.00						467.00
Commercial airfare							15,511.03				15,511.03
David Siemicki	11/17	11/18	Turkey		467.00						467.00
Commercial airfare							15,511.03				15,511.03
Travel to Afghanistan—November 17–21, 2018											
Hon. Jim Banks	11/18	11/20	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							11,042.03				11,042.03
Hon. Rob Wittman	11/19	11/20	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Commercial airfare	11/18	11/20	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Mark Morehouse	11/18	11/20	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							18,029.13				18,029.13
Paul Arcangeli	11/18	11/20	Afghanistan		66.00						66.00
Commercial airfare							10,506.33				10,506.33
Travel to Czechia, Uzbekistan, Djibouti, Kuwait, Ireland—November 16–28, 2018											
Hon. Trent Kelly	11/17	11/18	Czechia		385.44						385.44
Commercial airfare	11/18	11/20	Uzbekistan		459.09						459.09
Hannah Thoburn	11/20	11/21	Djibouti		371.30						371.30
Commercial airfare	11/21	11/23	Kuwait		731.66						731.66
Commercial airfare	11/23	11/24	Ireland		294.30						294.30
Hannah Thoburn	11/17	11/18	Czechia		398.87						398.87
Commercial airfare	11/18	11/20	Uzbekistan		555.40						555.40
Commercial airfare	11/20	11/21	Djibouti		369.50						369.50
Commercial airfare	11/21	11/23	Kuwait		845.02						845.02
Commercial airfare	11/23	11/24	Ireland		201.62						201.62
Committee total					61,544.47		281,034.85		2,729.00		345,308.32

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY, Feb. 1, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jerry Couri	11/4	11/10	Ecuador		1,488.15		871.60				2,359.75

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Annelise Rickert	11/4	11/10	Ecuador	1,402.75	.....	871.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,274.35
Alexander Ratner	11/4	11/10	Ecuador	1,488.15	.....	871.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,359.75
Hon. Richard Hudson	11/8	11/11	France	2,394.00	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,394.00
Hon. David Loeb sack	11/11	11/13	Brussels	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00
	11/17	11/18	Germany	260.00	.....	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00
	11/19	11/20	Kuwait	802.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802.00
	11/20	11/21	Ireland	217.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217.00
Hon. Larry Bucshon	11/17	11/21	Afghanistan	65.00	.....	14,209.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,275.83
Hon. Bill Flores	11/18	11/19	Turkey	467.00	.....	15,487.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,954.03
Peter Spencer	11/19	11/20	Afghanistan	84.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.00
	12/9	12/12	Poland	4,117.32	.....	3,410.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,527.32
Jean Fruci	12/9	12/14	Poland	4,299.32	.....	3,591.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,890.45
Committee total				8,518.05	.....	16,824.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,342.68

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. GREG WALDEN, Jan. 31, 2019.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

189. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Negative Declarations for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration and Sewage Sludge Incineration Units for Designated Facilities and Pollutants [EPA-R05-OAR-2018-0600; FRL-9989-36-Region 5] received February 12, 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.

190. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Reasonable Further Progress Plan and Other Plan Elements for the Chicago Nonattainment Area for the 2008 Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0147; FRL-9989-33-Region 5] received February 12, 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.

191. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Ozone NAAQS Update [EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0531; FRL-9989-38-Region 4] received February 12, 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.

192. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Lane County Outdoor Burning and Enforcement Procedure Rules [EPA-R10-OAR-2018-0596; FRL-9989-56-Region 10] received February 12, 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.

193. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Attainment Plan for the Lake County SO2 Nonattainment Area [EPA-R05-OAR-2015-0699; FRL-9989-48-Region 5] received February 12, 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.

194. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C.

Act 22-614, "Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

195. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-620, "Firearms Safety Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

196. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-625, "Anthony Bowen Way Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

197. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-626, "District of Columbia Department of Aging and Community Living Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

198. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-628, "Limitations on Products Containing Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

199. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-627, "Parent-led Play Cooperative Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

200. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules; Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation received February 14, 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.

201. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary rule — Safety Zone; Mississippi Canyon Block 20, South of New Orleans, LA, Gulf of Mexico [Docket Number: USCG-2018-1062] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received February 14, 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.

202. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zone; Puget

Sound, Tacoma, WA [Docket Number: USCG-2018-1082] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received February 14, 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.

203. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Hudson River, Albany and Rensselaer, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2017-0926] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received February 14, 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.

204. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Sacramento New Year's Eve Fireworks Display, Sacramento River, Sacramento, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2018-1089] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 14, 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. PERLMUTTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 131. Resolution providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from February 15, 2019, through February 22, 2019 (Rept. 116-10). 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. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. LEWIS):

H.R. 1219. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from carrying out seizures relating to a structuring transaction unless

the property to be seized derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of another criminal law or regulation, to require notice and a post-seizure hearing for such seizures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 1220. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for certain requirements relating to charges for internet, television, and voice services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1221. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to reaffirm the authority of the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 1222. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HILL of California, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1223. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the increase in unrelated business taxable income by amount of certain fringe benefit expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 1224. A bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, Education and Labor, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. VELA, Mr. COOK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TIPTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsyl-

vania, Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LAMB, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. WILD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SIRES, Mr. STEWART, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CIGILLINE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. YOUNG, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. COLE, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. STEFANIK, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 1225. A bill to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 1226. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing coordinated care for children with complex medical conditions through a health home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OLSON (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 1227. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to clarify liability protections regarding emergency use of automated external defibrillators; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 1228. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to civil forfeitures relating to certain seized animals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 1229. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide that an individual may remain eligible to participate in the teacher loan forgiveness program under title IV of such Act if the individual's period of consecutive years of employment as a full-time teacher is interrupted because the individual is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is relocated during the

school year pursuant to military orders for a permanent change of duty station, or the individual works in a school of the defense dependents' education system under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 due to such a relocation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KATKO, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 1230. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and other laws to clarify appropriate standards for Federal employment discrimination and retaliation claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 1231. A bill to prevent a nuclear arms race resulting from weakened international restrictions on the proliferation of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1232. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to repeal certain waiver authority relating to the construction of new border barriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1233. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a fund for private landowners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VELA (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1234. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit seizing private land for a border wall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 1235. A bill to provide that the term of office of certain members of the Merit Systems Protection Board shall be extended by a period of 1 year, to limit such members from concurrently holding positions within the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BEYER, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 1236. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 1237. A bill to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean

Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 1238. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to treat certain planted soybean crops as harvested commodity crops under the Market Facilitation Program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 1239. A bill to reauthorize Department of Justice programs that combat violence against women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GOLDEN, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 1240. A bill to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1241. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the exclusion for benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 1242. A bill to enact as law certain regulations relating to the taking of double-crested cormorants; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1243. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a national strategic action plan and program to assist health professionals and systems in preparing for and responding to the public health effects of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms.

DELBENE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. MURPHY):

H.R. 1244. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1245. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1246. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1247. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 1248. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain river segments within the York watershed in the State of Maine as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 1249. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from obligating or expending funds for missiles banned by the INF Treaty; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BRADY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 1250. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11158 Highway 146 North in Hardin, Texas, as

the "Lucas Lowe Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. KIND, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. HURD of Texas):

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-exempt financing of certain government-owned buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BERA, Mr. COOK, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BASS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 1252. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6531 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "Marilyn Monroe Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BERA, Mr. COOK, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BASS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 1253. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13507 Van Nuys Boulevard in Pacoima, California, as the "Ritchie Valens Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1254. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to achieve parity between the cost of living adjustment with respect to an annuity under the Federal Employees Retirement System and an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1255. A bill to provide for the more accurate computation of retirement benefits for certain firefighters employed by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. LANDEVIN):

H.R. 1256. A bill to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOLDEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COLE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HIMES, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 1257. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 1258. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion of homeschooled students in Junior Reserve Officer's Training Corps units; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 1259. A bill to authorize private parties to compel the Securities and Exchange Commission to seek sanctions by filing civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the charitable deduction to all taxpayers regardless of whether a taxpayer itemizes deductions in order to encourage and increase charitable giving; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HECK, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 1261. A bill to establish a national program to identify and reduce losses from landslide hazards, to establish a national 3D Elevation Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1262. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the age at which a rifle or shotgun may be acquired from a federally licensed firearms dealer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to subject to the requirements of the National Firearms Act any semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1264. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission with access to certain drug payment information, including certain rebate information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 1265. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to nursing facility requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 1266. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require firearm assembly kits to be considered to be firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 1267. A bill to designate a mountain ridge in the State of Montana as "B-47 Ridge"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. TIPTON):

H.R. 1268. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the Bureau of Reclamation to manage its infrastructure assets; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARR, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 1269. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States to prevent the use of the legal system in a manner that exports money from State and local governments, and the Federal Government, and inhibits such governments' constitutional actions under the first, tenth, and fourteenth amendments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1270. A bill to reauthorize the United States-Poland Parliamentary Exchange Pro-

gram, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 1271. A bill to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs a pilot program instituting a clinical observation program for pre-med students preparing to attend medical school; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SARBANES, Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. MURPHY, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 1272. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the number of members of the Federal Election Commission from 6 to 5, to revise the method of selection and terms of service of members of the Commission, to distribute the powers of the Commission between the Chair and the remaining members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 1273. A bill to direct the Director of National Intelligence to submit an assessment of the intentions of the political leadership of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SChAKOWSKY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HIMES, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. AMASH, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1274. A bill to repeal Public Law 107-40; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 1275. A bill to modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Science, Space, and Technology, Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. HAALAND, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California):

H.R. 1276. A bill to reaffirm the policy of the United States with respect to management authority over public land, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COX of California, Ms. WILD, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 1277. A bill to establish a State public option through Medicaid to provide Americans with the choice of a high-quality, low-cost health insurance plan; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 1278. A bill to establish the African Burial Ground International Memorial Museum and Educational Center in New York, New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 1279. A bill to authorize the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make grants to States, units of local government, and gun dealers to conduct gun buyback programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 1280. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 1281. A bill to repeal the Environmental Protection Agency's most recent rule for new residential wood heaters; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 1282. A bill to require certain entities who collect and maintain personal information of individuals to secure such information and to provide notice to such individuals in the case of a breach of security involving such information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1283. A bill to establish a nonpartisan commission on immigration reform and border security; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. AGUILAR):

H.R. 1284. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to give States the option of monitoring covered criteria air pollutants in designated areas by greatly increasing the number of air quality sensors in exchange for greater regulatory flexibility in the methods of monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 1285. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to establish an Office for Under-Banked, Un-Banked, and Underserved Consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. ROUDA):

H.R. 1286. A bill to prohibit consumer credit reporting agencies and lenders from taking adverse action against federal employees and contractors impacted by the government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CRIST, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1287. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and units of local government to implement statutes, rules, policies, or procedures to authorize courts to issue relinquishment orders with respect to individuals charged with or convicted of a crime of domestic violence, or subject to a domestic violence protective order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1288. A bill to ensure due process protections of individuals in the United States against unlawful detention based solely on a protected characteristic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. DUNN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 1289. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for a moratorium on number reassignment after a disaster declaration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 1290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain emergency medical devices from the excise tax on medical devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 1291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt student workers for purposes of determining a higher education institutions employer health care shared responsibility; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VELA (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1292. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require border community stakeholder consultation before the Secretary of Homeland Security may construct, install, deploy, operate, or maintain additional physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, or technology between ports of entry along the land border with Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. VELA (for himself, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 1293. A bill to prohibit the use of amounts appropriated for military construction or the Army Corps of Engineers for the construction of barriers, land acquisition, or any other associated activities on the southern border without specific statutory authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1294. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for executive compensation unless the employer maintains profit-sharing distributions for employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1295. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the availability of penalty-free distributions to unemployed individuals from retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. WEXTON):

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H. Res. 132. A resolution providing for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 109) recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 133. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the designation of January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2024, as the "International Decade for People of African Descent"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. BUDD):

H. Res. 134. A resolution honoring the life of Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. CHABOT):

H. Res. 135. A resolution expressing support for designation of February 14 as World Bonobo Day; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SIRES (for himself, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H. Res. 136. A resolution affirming that the Government of Cuba's foreign medical missions constitute human trafficking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 1219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 1221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. KIND

H.R. 1222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 1223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 1225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, section 3, clause 2

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 1226.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 1227.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 1228.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8 "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 1229.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: "... To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 1230.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. FRANKEL:

H.R. 1231.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 1232.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 1233.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 1234.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 1235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 1236.

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. BONAMICI:

H.R. 1237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

H.R. 1238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 1239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes"

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 1241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

'Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.'

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 1242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18—"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 1243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 1244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 1245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 1246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 1247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 1248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 1249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United State Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 1250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 1252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 1253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 1258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress "to provide for the common Defence" and to "to raise and support Armies", as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio:

H.R. 1259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 1261.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1262.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1263.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1264.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 1265.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1266.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, 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. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 1267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 1268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (the Spending Clause). The Supreme Court, in *South Dakota v. Dole* (1987), reasoned that conditions and limitations on funds were constitutional and within the power of Congress under the Spending Clause. Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3 (Commerce Clause) If the matter in question is not a purely local matter (intra-state) or if it has an impact on inter-state commerce, it falls within Congress' power to "regulate commerce among the several states."

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause) which grants Congress the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 1269.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9 ("Congress shall have Power . . . To Constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.") and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 ("The Congress shall have Power . . . to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.").

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sec 8. Clause 2: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4 of the United States Constitution, granting Congress the authority to make laws governing the time, place, and manner of holding Federal elections.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 1273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 1275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 1276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state."

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 1277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clauses 1, 17, and 18

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 1279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3, and 18

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 1280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 1281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Consistent with the understanding and interpretation of Commerce Clause, Congress has the authority to enact this legislation in accordance with Clause 3 of Section 8, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States . . .";

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;" and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. RYAN:
H.R. 1283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:
H.R. 1284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 1285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
By Mr. SHERMAN:
H.R. 1286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Commerce Clause
By Mr. SWALWELL of California:
H.R. 1287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3, and 18; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 1288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 1289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I
By Mr. TURNER:
H.R. 1290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution—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.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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. TURNER:
H.R. 1291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution—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.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution—The Congress shall

have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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. VELA:
H.R. 1292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VELA:
H.R. 1293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 1294.

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 Excise ty shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 1295.

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 Excise shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 35: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 51: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 62: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 93: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 94: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 95: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. ROBY, and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 96: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 120: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 208: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 230: Mr. KIM and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 236: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 295: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 309: Mr. MCNERNEY and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 336: Mr. PERRY and Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 339: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 357: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 394: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 397: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 444: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 447: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 448: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 510: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 517: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 532: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 549: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 553: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. HIMES, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 555: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 562: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. COX of California.
H.R. 568: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 575: Mr. SPANO and Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 587: Mr. STEWART, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 596: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 598: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 601: Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 613: Ms. HILL of California, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 615: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 628: Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 647: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 663: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GOSAR, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 678: Ms. WEXTON and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 686: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 687: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 708: Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 714: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 717: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 721: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MAST, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 737: Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 748: Mr. COLE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. VELA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. ROBY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BERA, Ms. MENG, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 761: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 764: Mr. TURNER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 791: Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 792: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 796: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 806: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 808: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SABLON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. Luján, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. WILD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 810: Mr. SIREN and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 824: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. COHEN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

- H.R. 832: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 850: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 852: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 855: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 860: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 861: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 864: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 869: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 873: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 874: Mr. LAMB, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGRO, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 884: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 890: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 900: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 916: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 929: Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 947: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 949: Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 953: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 955: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 956: Mr. BUCK, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 959: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 960: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 961: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 962: Mr. YOHO and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 1002: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1011: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PALLONE, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1012: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1013: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1025: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 1041: Mr. WATKINS.
H.R. 1043: Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 1046: Mr. SOTO and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 1049: Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 1054: Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 1055: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 1069: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1074: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 1087: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 1092: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 1108: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. DEAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALONE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. POCAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 1133: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1137: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MENG, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1139: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 1142: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 1146: Mrs. LURIA, Ms. DELBENE, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1154: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 1181: Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 1184: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1185: Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 1186: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1193: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 1205: Mr. COOPER.
H.J. Res. 38: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.J. Res. 45: Mr. CLOUD, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. BUDD.
H. Con. Res. 15: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Res. 33: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H. Res. 60: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. SIMPSON.
H. Res. 72: Mr. BABIN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GOODEN, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 75: Ms. WILD and Mr. KIND.
H. Res. 106: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 107: Mr. DUNCAN.
H. Res. 109: Mr. CLAY.
H. Res. 116: Mr. OLSON.
H. Res. 119: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H. Res. 129: Mr. CONNOLLY.