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No. 36

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 27, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TONY CÁRDENAS 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.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL CAROL TIMMONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my colleagues, Senator TOM CARPER and Senator CHRIS COONS of Delaware, to honor and congratulate Major General Carol Timmons for a lifetime of dedicated service to our country.

After graduating from William Penn High School in 1977, Timmons enrolled

in college and enlisted in the Delaware National Guard. With a childhood dream of becoming an airline pilot, her career in flight would begin that very summer on a C-130 airplane in Savannah, Georgia.

Despite her love of airplanes, Air Force rules prevented women from flying combat mission planes like the C-130. Due to these unfair regulations, she joined the Army National Guard in 1980 and would learn to fly noncombat Army helicopters like the UH-1 Huey.

Undeterred and committed to her dream, Timmons joined the Air Force Reserves, where she flew noncombat support missions. She soon realized her dream as Federal laws ended the discriminatory prohibition on women flying in combat missions, and during Operation Desert Storm, then-Captain Timmons would become one of the first women to fly in combat.

Following that operation, her career would come full circle as she rejoined the Delaware National Guard, flying the same C-130s she learned to fly on and to operate in the beginning.

On January 8, 2012, then-Brigadier General Timmons would make history by becoming the Delaware Air National Guard's first female commander, and again on February 1, 2017, when she was promoted to the rank of major general and made Adjutant General of the Delaware National Guard, the Governor's chief military adviser, commanding 1,500 soldiers and 1,100 airmen.

During her storied 42-year career, she earned a Bronze Star for her service in Afghanistan and has flown over 5,200 hours in the cockpit, including 400 combat hours during contingencies spanning from Operations Desert Shield to Inherent Resolve. She served on the National Guard's Joint Diversity Executive Council and the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee. She has received numerous honors, including induction into the Delaware Aviation Hall of Fame and the Delaware Women's Hall of Fame.

By refusing to compromise on her dream, Timmons broke down barriers, blazed trails, and inspired women to let nothing stand in their way in service to our Nation.

I join Senator CARPER and Senator COONS in thanking Major General Carol Timmons for her over four decades of service to our State and our country, and we wish her the very best.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS of Washington) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the President's national emergency declaration.

First and foremost, I support President Trump, and I support the wall. Walls work to protect our security, combat human trafficking, stop the flow of drugs, and encourage legal immigration.

Democrats have pushed for zero wall money, open borders, and abolishing ICE. These policies make our Nation vulnerable and threaten our security, and it is a tragedy.

So I don't blame the President for proposing extreme measures to respond to their extreme policies and tactics. However, yesterday, I made the difficult decision to disapprove of this type of unilateral executive action, just as I could not approve any such unilateral action by any President.

I am 100 percent with President Trump for building the wall, but the emergency declaration only maintains the status quo. Securing our border is fundamental to who we are as a sovereign nation, and that is why I voted over a dozen times for stronger border security, including \$25 billion for the wall last year.

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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Unfortunately, as the President recognized, himself, this national emergency could be tied up in the courts for years with no guarantee that judges will rule in favor of the wall to be built. It is Congress' job to provide the resources our Nation needs to keep us safe, and I am concerned that if this is tied up in the courts, we will be stuck with the status quo of no wall and a border that isn't secure.

My vote to disapprove of this unilateral executive action had nothing to do with the merits or need to build President Trump's wall; it was about our Constitution and this body's exclusive Article I powers to make laws and use the power of the purse.

I spoke out strongly when President Obama said that if Congress didn't act, he would use the pen and the phone, and then he proceeded to act alone on DACA and act alone in reappropriating money within ObamaCare and regulating every mud puddle in America.

Remember, President Obama initially said he couldn't act alone on DACA because he wasn't a king or an emperor. After a robust debate in Congress, he flip-flopped and took executive action. His executive action took away Congress' authority to act, and DACA still isn't solved.

These unilateral actions by President Obama put more power in the hands of unelected people sitting in cubicles in Washington, D.C., and they turned elected Representatives into elected bystanders. When Representatives become irrelevant, citizens become irrelevant, and we the people are powerless against faceless, unelected bureaucrats.

Unilateral executive actions set bad precedent. If it is okay for the executive branch to act alone after the legislative branch doesn't reach an agreement, where does that take us?

Governor Jay Inslee already has said that he would be willing to declare a national emergency on climate change allowing for drastic Federal action that would never have to be approved by Congress.

What if, without any congressional approval, a future President used a national emergency to take money from our VA clinics, Fairchild Air Force Base, or force management at the Colville National Forest to force a Green New Deal on the American people?

Whether it is at the border or upholding the separation of powers in our Constitution, we, conservative Republicans, must be consistent about being the party for the rule of law. It is those principles that define us.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Speaker PELOSI: I am 100 percent with Trump on the wall. I am also 100 percent with the Constitution. As Representatives of the people, it is our call to put aside any personal ambition or partisan divides so that the people are protected.

This isn't about political parties, personalities, or power. It never has been. It is about making sure that the prom-

ise of America is never breached and knowing that the only ones who can preserve it are we the people. I take this seriously and will always lead by upholding my Article I constitutional authority to be a strong voice for those I have the privilege of serving in the United States House of Representatives.

GUN VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in this Chamber today in support of H.R. 8.

Americans have been waiting for Congress to catch up to them. It isn't often that we hear that 70, 80, or 90 percent of Americans agree on something, but when it comes to universal background checks, 97 percent of Americans think it is a good idea.

In my own district, I have seen that unity. After Parkland, we had 13,000 people in Morristown, New Jersey, at the student-led March for Our Lives demanding gun safety legislation. After the horrific shooting at the Tree of Life synagogue, members of the community came together to denounce gun violence.

The 11th District of New Jersey understands that universal background checks are a responsible way to address the gun violence epidemic in this country. It is a way to keep our communities safe.

Here in New Jersey, we know that successful, responsible gun ownership looks a lot like the legislation we have on the books. We have good gun safety laws, but they are constantly undermined by States with weak gun safety laws.

As a Federal prosecutor, I worked on cases where we traced illegal guns to neighboring States with weak gun safety laws. That is why it is so important that we have stronger Federal gun safety laws. Gun violence is a national problem, and it deserves a national response.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up in a culture of gun safety. My father is a hunter, and he taught me how to shoot. I went on to serve in the United States Navy, and I was qualified as an expert shot in the M16, the Colt 45, and the 9-millimeter Beretta.

I am joined today by a fellow freshman veteran, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, and we have been trained and know the power of these weapons and the damage that they can do. Universal background checks are an easy step that we can take to improve gun safety in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Jersey for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of H.R. 8, and I rise to tell the

story of one resident from my community, from Pennsylvania's Sixth Congressional District, Jamie Loeper, and his parents, Liz and Joe, from West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Jamie had just graduated college and was looking for a permanent postcollege job. In the meantime, he was working in a pizza shop in West Philadelphia when his life was tragically cut short in January 2004 when a worker accidentally shot him. This was not done in malice but was the result of a coworker accidentally mishandling a gun. Jamie passed away when he was 22 years old. Today would have been his 38th birthday.

I rise for the 1,600 Pennsylvanians and nearly 40,000 Americans who have lost their lives to gun-related incidents in 2017 alone.

The Loepers, like mine, are a military family. We understand the values of responsible gun ownership but also that we must take commonsense steps to reduce gun violence in our communities. We have seen for far too long far too many gun-related tragedies over the past several years with Congress doing nothing. We must act now.

SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House overwhelmingly passed the Natural Resources Management Act, including a provision sponsored by Senator FEINSTEIN and me that would establish California's first National Heritage Area, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area.

I want to thank my House colleagues from California, Representatives MATSUI, DESAULNIER, MCNERNEY, THOMPSON, HARDER, LOFGREN, and BERA, for their support as cosponsors of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act, H.R. 357.

I also want to thank Chairman GRIMALVA of the Natural Resources Committee for bringing the bipartisan public lands bill to the floor of the House following Senate passage earlier this month.

I sponsored this legislation to establish the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area since 2011 along with my colleague Senator FEINSTEIN.

A National Heritage Area designation will help conserve the California Delta, which I have had the great pleasure of calling my home for the last 40 years.

□ 1015

This iconic working landscape is central to California's life and is the most productive watershed and delta in the Western United States and, indeed, from the coast of Alaska to Chile.

Specifically, this legislation authorizes \$10 million in Federal grants for

local development of cultural heritage issues, historic preservation, and working lands conservation projects.

This Federal grant funding will be available for the next 15 years to support local governments, historical societies, and nonprofit organizations throughout the delta.

Our National Heritage Area Act proposal is endorsed by the Delta Stewardship Council and the Delta Counties Coalition, consisting of Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa, Yolo, and San Joaquin Counties, all of which represent the delta. It is also supported by the Delta Chambers of Commerce and Visitors Bureau, Restore the Delta, and the National Parks Conservation Association.

California's Delta Protection Commission is charged with developing the management plan for the new national heritage area.

Lastly, I want to address some of the persistent misconceptions about national heritage area designations, not only this new one but also those throughout the United States. Such designations do not affect individual property rights, water rights, land ownership, or local land use decisions, nor does the designation affect hunting and fishing. Rather, the national heritage area program simply makes Federal grant funds administered by the National Park Service available for local projects.

The national heritage area program and planning process is collaborative and voluntary, meaning that local groups, businesses, and landowners can choose to participate or not. I look forward to continuing to work with local governments, county governments, local businesses, communities, local action groups, and all others interested during the public management planning process.

After nearly a decade of work, the President is expected to sign the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act into law. We thank all who supported the legislation and the local entities that have done so.

This is truly a historic achievement for the entire delta, including the farming communities, the families, and the immigrant communities who have settled in the area over the last 150 years and generated the rich cultural and agricultural heritage.

RECOGNIZING ASHLEY AND CHRIS GASPERI

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a family from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who is dedicated to making our world a better and safer world.

Ashley and Chris Gasperi, ER nurses, were residents of Feasterville and worked at Temple University Hospital and St. Mary Medical Center. Despite

dedicating their careers to caring for others, they both craved more and later decided to move to Kenya to establish a nonprofit organization that seeks to break the vicious cycle of poverty in rural communities.

Together, they established Ekenywa. Ekenywa works to dig wells, sometimes hundreds of feet deep, to establish a reliable water source to communities and schools in rural Kenya. The creation of these wells allows for solar-powered irrigation systems, enabling communities to farm year-round, even in the presence of a drought.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work of the Gasperi family and Ekenywa. They are truly making a difference in the lives of countless people across the world.

I speak on behalf of our entire Bucks County community when we tell them how much we appreciate their service and their sacrifice.

RECOGNIZING WALKER ANDERSON FOR HIS NATIONAL SCIENCE COMPETITION ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a young citizen in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who recently was recognized in a national science competition.

Walker Anderson, a Doylestown resident and a senior at Central Bucks West High School, recently won \$2,000 as a semifinalist for the Regeneron Science Talent Search competition. This recognition was received by only 300 students nationwide and only four in the State of Pennsylvania.

As impressive as this may be on its own, this is only one academic achievement of Walker's. Walker previously placed first in the under-18 category at the World Puzzle Championship in Prague, competing on the U.S. team, and was recently accepted into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure we will hear of Walker well into the future, as his STEM research and grasp of complex mathematical and scientific concepts is truly remarkable.

I wish Walker and his parents, Susan and Ken Anderson, all of the best. I also thank Mark Hayden, Walker's STEM Research Club adviser, for his guidance and his vision.

HONORING CIVIL RIGHTS ICON CLARA LUPER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the visionary and unwavering leadership of civil rights icon and notable Oklahoman Ms. Clara Luper.

Six months ago, I got to witness history as Oklahoma City commemorated the 60th anniversary of the sit-ins she organized. I rise today because, even as a fifth-generation Oklahoman, I realized how little I knew.

Clara Luper and her students sparked a movement, the sit-ins that led into

our Nation's civil rights movement. They deserve to be a household name.

Clara Luper made her mark in a time when people of color couldn't even walk into the front door of Oklahoma City businesses. They were relegated to hidden back rooms.

But she had a vision for equality, a heart for service, and a commitment to justice. She, in her words, "believed in a sun when it didn't shine and the rain when it didn't fall." She knew that Oklahoma and this country could be a place where everyone is treated with respect, dignity, and humanity.

Even as a history teacher at Dunjee High School in Spencer, Oklahoma, Ms. Luper instilled those principles in her students. Her steadfast commitment to ending racism and systemic discrimination inspired her to organize America's first sit-in.

In August 1958, she and 14 of her NAACP Youth Council students walked up to a lunch counter they knew would refuse them, and they ordered a hamburger and a Coke. They were denied, but they did not waver. They knew what was on the line because, in Ms. Luper's words, "within that hamburger was the whole essence of democracy."

At their own personal peril, they returned each day with more people until they broke the barrier. It was never easy. The protesters were verbally and physically assaulted, and Ms. Luper received death threats.

Because of Ms. Luper and her students' fearlessness and determination, the Katz Drug Stores integrated their lunch counters, not just in Oklahoma City but also in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa.

When the 1958 sit-in happened in Oklahoma City, a group of college students in North Carolina were inspired by what had taken place in Oklahoma City, and they took note. In 1961, those students launched the Greensboro, North Carolina, sit-in at the Woolworth lunch counter, which fueled momentum within the civil rights movement.

It didn't end there. For years, Ms. Luper and others continued their fight. The sacrifices continued, too.

Authorities arrested Ms. Luper 26 times during her fight for freedom. Clara Luper empowered young people to imagine a future brighter than their present and taught them how to make that a reality.

She changed lives and planted seeds of ethical leadership into those who were lucky enough to be mentored by her. Each of her former students talks about the pivotal role Ms. Luper played in instilling confidence, character, and dignity in them.

Generations reap the benefit of her sacrifice and efforts to integrate not only businesses in Oklahoma City but educational spaces.

Ms. Luper integrated the history department at the University of Oklahoma, becoming the first Black graduate of that master's program. Her contributions are reflected across our

own State, in a namesake scholarship program at Oklahoma City University, a corridor on the northeast side of Oklahoma City, a classroom at the University of Central Oklahoma, by the designation of the Oklahoma City Public Schools District building as The Clara Luper Center, and naming the African American studies department at the University of Oklahoma after her.

As a lifelong Oklahoman and representative of the Fifth Congressional District, and as an American, I recognize how we are beneficiaries of Clara Luper's efforts to create a more just and equitable place to live. I cannot and will not take that history and impact for granted.

Although we have come so far because of her sacrifices and the sacrifices of other heroes during the civil rights era, there is so much work to be done. Even with the number of accolades given to her, the best way we can honor Ms. Luper is to uphold her legacy through commitment to justice and equality in the policies that we propose.

She knew that democracy is not a spectator sport. It is our duty as a Congress and as Americans to make good on the constitutional promise of establishing justice and ensuring domestic tranquility, so we must continue to work for an inclusive, equitable place for everyone to live and feel safe, as well as to build an economy where every American has the opportunity to thrive.

Thank you to the sit-inners, and thank you to Clara Luper for your resilience and for giving us the torch to carry.

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 26 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

Father Philip G. Salois, American Legion National Chaplain, North Smithfield, Rhode Island, offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord, we beseech You to pour forth Your grace and blessings on all who gather to do the work that the people of America elected them to do.

We pray for peace and harmony when we disagree. We pray for the strength and will to work out our differences and to come up with the best solutions that will benefit society as a whole.

Watch over and protect the men and women in uniform, and safeguard them from all harm. And we pray You to bring them home safely to their families and friends.

We especially remember those who are held prisoner in foreign lands, those missing in action, as we continue to seek them out and bring them home to their loved ones.

We make this prayer in Your name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING FATHER PHILIP G. SALOIS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Father Philip Salois, who delivered today's opening prayer.

Father Phil is a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and now lives in North Smithfield, Rhode Island, a community that I am proud to represent today in Congress.

He served our country in uniform during the Vietnam war as a combat infantryman and earned the Silver Star for his valor.

After his service to our country, Father Phil felt called to service in another capacity. He was ordained into the priesthood on June 10, 1984.

A few years later, Father Phil joined the Veterans Administration in Boston, where he served as chief of the chaplain service from 1993 to 2005.

Today, he continues to minister to veterans in Rhode Island and all across America. We owe all of our service-members and their families an incredible debt of gratitude.

The men and women of the United States Armed Forces represent our country's most important values of service, honor, courage, and sacrifice. This is especially true of Father Phil, who represents the very best of our country and my home State of Rhode Island.

I thank him for his service to our country and for being here today to

offer the beautiful opening prayer. We are truly honored by his presence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, President Trump falsely declared that there was a national emergency occurring at our southern border.

The real emergency that he should be focusing on is the devastating gun violence epidemic that has torn communities apart across our country, including my own, where we are still mourning the loss of 12 precious lives at the Borderline Bar & Grill in Thousand Oaks, California.

This week, the House will vote on the first major gun safety legislation in decades. While there is no single answer that will stop all gun violence, H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112 are commonsense, bipartisan steps to strengthen our background check system to keep deadly firearms out of the hands of those we agree should not have them.

If the President is serious about addressing national emergencies, he should join us in supporting these bills.

CONGRATULATING MEP

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program at the National Institute of Standards and Technology is celebrating 30 years of success. I am grateful to recognize the achievement of MEP in South Carolina.

Senator Fritz Hollings of South Carolina introduced the legislation that led to the creation of the program. It later was renamed in his honor.

The MEP has served over 26,000 companies. It has earned support in Congress for assisting small- to mid-sized manufacturers.

I am grateful that the South Carolina MEP has generated almost \$380 million in new investment and created 1,361 jobs. It generated almost \$2.7 billion in statewide economic impact.

In the Second Congressional District, it helped to create and retain 989 jobs last year and brought in over \$30 million in new investment.

I commend these employers for creating jobs in South Carolina and nationwide.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, for decades, lobbyists have stifled our national conversation about gun violence and Congress has refused to act.

Since Parkland, Thousand Oaks, and so many others, new voices have broken through. Student activists have marched, organized—alongside moms—and insisted that we take their safety seriously.

This week we do just that, by passing H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112. This will be a sea change.

And it shouldn't be controversial. Mr. Speaker, 97 percent of Americans support background checks—that is Democrats and Republicans—including 94 percent of gun-owning households.

Six years ago, I was there when the Pennsylvania House Judiciary Committee held its first hearing on background checks.

In her courageous testimony, Sandy Hook mother Francine Wheeler described losing her son Ben. She said:

When this happens to you—when my child was murdered, I no longer have the fear to stand up and to say what is right and what I believe.

And then Francine asked a crucial question:

If we all agree dangerous individuals shouldn't have guns, then shouldn't we at least take the most basic steps to make sure they don't?

I look forward to the passage of these bills.

RECOGNIZING DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR LEARNING DISABILITIES

(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, I rise today to recognize a very impressive group of individuals visiting the Capitol this week.

Delegates of the National Center for Learning Disabilities have traveled from all over the country to advocate for themselves and their peers.

When it comes to learning, each of us must deal with our own unique challenges. These young people face some particularly difficult obstacles, including dyslexia and dysgraphia, which interfere with the brain's ability to interpret information.

But they have not let these obstacles prevent them from doing great things. They have persevered, working hard, not just for their own success but for the future success of others.

By traveling to Washington to share their stories and discuss opportunities for governmental and societal change, these young adults have demonstrated deep commitment to the community of those who have learning disabilities.

I admire their dedication and hope to use my role as co-chair of the Congressional Dyslexia Caucus to help them in these efforts. May they be encouraged to keep up their great work.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, I had a conversation with one of my constituents that I think about often.

She told me about when she sent her 5-year-old son off to his first week of kindergarten in the Loudoun County Public Schools. He came home from school one day, and he told her: Mommy, we had an emergency drill today. My place to hide is behind the backpacks.

Like a backpack is going to stop a round from an AR-15.

And she decided right then and there that we need to do better for our kids and that she needed to do something. Her way of doing something was to start the Loudoun chapter of Moms Demand Action.

Now she and millions more like her have sent us here to do something about gun violence.

We may not be able to stop every school shooting, every act of gun violence, but shouldn't we at least try to stop some? Because if we won't do that we shouldn't be here.

Today, for the first time in decades, the United States Congress will vote on meaningful gun violence prevention legislation. We will vote on and pass H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, and I will proudly vote "yes" because these checks will save lives.

HONORING OLYMPIC CHAMPION BARNEY EWELL

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during Black History Month to honor an Olympic champion and truly one of the greatest athletes my district has ever produced: Mr. Henry Norwood, otherwise known as "Barney," Ewell.

Mr. Ewell was born into poverty and grew up in Lancaster. He attended McCaskey High School and later went on to attend Penn State. He served his country for 4 years, from 1941 to 1945, during World War II.

He became known as the fastest man in the world after he broke the world record for the 50-yard dash in 1940. He went on to win one gold and two silver medals at the 1948 Olympics in London.

I know people who still recall cheering on the streets in Lancaster City after Barney Ewell returned from London, having won the medals for our country and for our community.

Mr. Ewell was an inspiration to Lancaster City, and it is an honor to highlight his story today.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, in June 2016, a gunman opened fire in the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, killing 49 people, including Jerry Wright, a Miami Heat fan who loved to dance.

Jerry Wright's parents, Fred and Maria, know that their son's death was preventable but, more than that, that it was not unusual.

Nearly 40,000 people die because of guns every year, and that is why Fred and Maria lead the local Moms Demand Action group in my district. I am so proud to learn from them and work with them on commonsense gun safety in Miami-Dade and around the country.

By mandating universal background checks for every gun sale, we can be a step closer to ensuring that, when our children go to school, to concerts, to movie theaters, to clubs, they do so safely, they do so without worrying that this dance might be their last.

Fred and Maria Wright aren't asking for an overhaul of the Second Amendment; they are just asking for the adoption of commonsense solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join us in preventing firearms from falling into the wrong hands by supporting H.R. 8.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION

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

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support President Trump's declaration of a national emergency at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Sophisticated cartels—some of the most dangerous criminals and terrorist organizations in the world—are partnering with foreign adversaries, including Cuba, Venezuela, Iran, and China smuggling drugs, as well as human beings, into our country.

Mexican cartels produce or distribute the most heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, and methamphetamine here, killing tens of thousands of Americans annually.

My constituents are suffering from the opioid epidemic.

MS-13 and other violent gangs have infiltrated recent migrant caravans; however, the equivalent of a migrant caravan crosses the border almost weekly.

These forces are destabilizing and deadly to people on both sides, particularly for the less fortunate among us.

Under legal authority Congress has granted the executive branch—which Barack Obama also used to combat cartels and illegal immigration—the President, the power to declare a national emergency to fund construction of the new border barriers at dangerous weak points.

As a fiscal conservative, constitutionalist, and strong advocate for the

military, I believe the need is clear and pressing, the law supports immediate action, and ample funding exists to address this crisis.

□ 1215

BACKGROUND CHECKS WORK

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today is a momentous day, one that makes me proud of this Chamber. After years of inaction, Congress is moving to address our country's gun violence problem.

We have seen some of the worst mass shootings in our Nation's history in just the past few years. Las Vegas, Thousand Oaks, Sutherland Springs, Parkland, Sandy Hook—these are only a few of the names that recently shocked us to the core. And, sadly, each time, Congress failed to act.

But today—today—we are offering more than thoughts and prayers. We are offering legislation. This bill has bipartisan support—finally, something we can all agree on.

Strengthening our background check system is a small but a very important first step. We simply cannot allow criminals to take advantage of loopholes.

Background checks work. They keep guns out of the hands of criminals, and background checks will save lives.

No more excuses. It is just common sense.

CLOSING BACKGROUND CHECK LOOPHOLE IS LIFE SUPPORT

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, selling a gun to a convicted felon, to a perpetrator of domestic violence, to a fugitive from justice, merits a jail term, but those who oppose this reasonable background check bill are enabling just that.

Someone who couldn't buy a .22 inside a gun shop can, today, go outside that shop and buy a military-style killing machine and get away with it.

Doctors Seth Goldstein and Lisa Epstein, who visited my office this very week on behalf of Moms Demand Action, and 117 San Antonio physicians, they have a view that is different from Members of Congress concerning the result of gun violence. They witness this violence in the emergency room after young bodies are torn apart.

What a different view this debate would have if it were occurring amidst the pain, violence, and blood in a hospital emergency room, because closing this loophole is about life support.

We have got to end the trauma. Let's join the doctors who are out there seeking to save lives and do our part to save lives by passing this bill.

BACKGROUND CHECK BILL

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, more than 500 Pennsylvanians are murdered with guns each year, causing untold suffering and tearing our communities apart. Pennsylvanians are crying out for commonsense legislation to stop the bloodshed, legislation like H.R. 8, the bill before us today.

Now, nobody thinks that universal background checks would eliminate gun violence, but the facts suggest that they would reduce it.

In 2017, the Pennsylvania State Police ran over a million background checks on would-be gun purchasers. The vast majority of purchases were approved within a few minutes. But 13,000 were stopped, and the background checks led to the arrest of 150 wanted fugitives and the arrest and conviction of 500 other individuals for illegally attempting to obtain a firearm. Those background checks put some bad guys in jail, and they probably saved some lives as well.

Let's help our police enforce the laws that keep guns out of dangerous hands. Vote for the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019.

BALANCING GUN RIGHTS WITH SAFE COMMUNITIES

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take a stand in support of H.R. 8, which takes a critical first step to ensure that every person who purchases a gun undergoes a background check.

People should have the right to feel safe from gun violence in their community, including at home, at work, and at school. Unfortunately, that is not the case today in our country. Time and time again, our communities have experienced gun violence due to the absence of commonsense gun safety measures.

Only 12 days ago, five people, four of whom were my constituents, left their homes for work at the Henry Pratt Company in Aurora, Illinois, and never returned. Their lives were taken by an unspeakably horrific act of gun violence.

It is time to take immediate action to help safeguard our communities from gun violence, and today, for the first time in more than two decades, the House of Representatives will vote on a major gun safety bill, and I will support it.

H.R. 8 is a strong step toward making our communities safer, and I look forward to continuing to work on commonsense legislation that balances gun rights with the safety of our communities.

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to stand here today as we work to pass gun violence prevention legislation.

I would like to share a letter from a fifth grader constituent of mine, Alex, from Northfield, Illinois, that perfectly explains why we must pass H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112.

Alex writes: "I don't want to see innocent people dying for no reason. I want all children to feel safe at school. I want all adults to feel safe at work. I want all people to feel safe in their city. I think stronger gun laws will help and also make sure that everyone that buys a gun has to have a thorough background check."

Well, Alex, you are absolutely right, and we are about to finally ensure that everyone who purchases a gun undergoes a comprehensive background check. The next step is banning assault weapons.

This fifth grader and students around the country are telling us to do something real to make them safer, and finally, at long last, the House of Representatives will take action today.

BEER CAN APPRECIATION/ ALUMINUM BILL

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

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the critical role that brewers and beer importers play in our Nation's economy.

American beverage companies and brewers employ more than 2.2 million people nationwide, providing more than \$103 billion in wages and benefits. In my home State of Colorado, breweries have become a significant component of my State's culture and economy.

But in order to compete, American beverage companies and brewers need a fair and transparent pricing system for aluminum. That is why I along with my friend, Mr. LAWSON from Florida, are introducing legislation this week giving the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission oversight authority of the aluminum market. These unfair market practices have not only cost the beverage and brewing industries hundreds of millions of dollars, they have also had harmful effects on consumers.

With the help of the CFTC, I hope we can resolve these pricing irregularities that have been plaguing the market so our Nation's beverage companies and brewers can continue to produce some of America's most popular beverages.

BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 145 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1225

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale, with Mr. BLUMENAUER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that today we are considering H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. We have promised the American people that Congress would take steps to reduce gun violence, and this bill is a critical first step toward doing so.

During the past 4 weeks, as the Judiciary Committee, and now the full House, have discussed the issue of gun violence, I have cited grim statistics. Nearly 40,000 Americans lost their lives because of guns in 2017. In fact, every day in America, on average, 34 people are murdered with a firearm, and more than 183 people are injured in an attack.

Gun violence of this magnitude is a distinctly American problem. A country-to-country comparison is shocking. For example, in 2011, the United Kingdom had 146 deaths due to gun violence; Denmark, 71; Portugal, 142; and Japan, just 30. The United States, that year, about 35,000.

A recent study in the American Journal of Medicine found that, compared to 22 other high-income countries, the gun-related murder rate in the United States is 25 times higher. Even when you adjust for population differences, Americans are disproportionately killed by gun violence.

Almost 25 years to the day after the Brady Act was first implemented, expanding our current background check requirement to cover virtually all gun transfers is one of the steps we must take to address this crisis.

Under current law, only licensed firearms dealers are required to conduct a background check before transferring a gun to another person. This means that gun shows, online sales, and other private sales can completely evade this vital tool for ensuring that guns do not get into the wrong hands. It is time to close this dangerous loophole.

This bill would make it illegal for any person who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer, or dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed without a background check. Individuals seeking to transfer a firearm under this measure would be required to visit a licensed firearms dealer to run the necessary background check before the transfer could be finalized.

The bill also provides a number of exceptions to this requirement, including gifts to family members and transfers for hunting, target shooting, and instances of imminent death or great bodily harm.

The FBI's internal assessment demonstrated that checks processed through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, often called NICS, are approximately 99.3 percent to 99.8 percent accurate, and in 90 percent of cases, the background checks are completed within 90 seconds. H.R. 8 will provide an accurate and speedy mechanism to help ensure firearms do not end up in the wrong hands.

There is no reason to continue to make it easy for people who are legally prohibited from possessing firearms to acquire them by circumventing the background check process. H.R. 8 would close this dangerous loophole and save many, many lives. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this vital legislation today.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 8, the so-called Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. This is bad legislation that fails to make anyone safer in any regard.

I have been listening here, sitting on the floor for just the last few minutes and listening to those who came up and were happy about this bill coming forward today, and they mentioned many acts of mass violence and situations that have happened. The sad part about it is they claim this is the answer and the first step. In actuality, it is, at best, a side step, and it may actually be a step backwards and will not do what it is being claimed to do.

All this legislation will do is burden law-abiding citizens wishing to exercise their Second Amendment rights, including defending themselves from the gun-toting criminals this bill does nothing to combat.

□ 1230

H.R. 8 foolishly presumes criminals who flout existing laws will suddenly

submit themselves to background checks.

Are Members who support this bill delusional enough to think a criminal trading cocaine to another criminal for a firearm will give consideration to H.R. 8 and go to the nearest gun store to submit to a background check? That is absurd.

Most of us will agree that criminals are not going to do that anyway. My concern is what it actually does in practice to those who are not criminals.

Not only is it foolish to think they will start following the law, it is also foolish to think it is going to in any way make our country safer.

My Democratic friends have exploited every mass shooting, calling for universal background checks, but H.R. 8 would not have stopped a single mass shooting.

These strategies do, however, share one thing in common. Over and over, we see issues of mental health and missed opportunities for authorities to intercede.

Let me just say, Mr. Chair, I share the concern. I am going to share, in just a moment, actual, real things that actually could make a difference in helping to stem the tide of mass violence in our country. But doing this, we have to understand that this bill does not do that, and what may make you feel good may not heal you. That has to be understood.

Look at the recent workplace shooting in Illinois, where the gunman murdered five people. That could have been prevented, but not by H.R. 8. All law enforcement had to do was enforce existing law. The gunman was prohibited from possessing firearms.

In January 2014, he was issued an Illinois firearm owner's identification card. That March, he applied to buy a handgun from a gun dealer. Five days later, he took possession of the gun, having inexplicably passed a background check. That month, he applied for a concealed carry permit. During a background check for the permit, his felony conviction was flagged.

Illinois police revoked his firearm card and sent him a letter telling him to relinquish the firearm. Not surprisingly, the felon did not comply. Had authorities seized the firearm between March 2014 and February 2019, they could have saved five lives.

Aurora, Illinois, is not the only missed opportunity to prevent tragedy. We know about missed opportunities in Parkland; Aurora, Colorado; Sutherland Springs; Virginia Tech; and others.

The common problem here, Mr. Chair, is clear. It is not a lack of background checks.

With H.R. 8, Democrats refuse to acknowledge the human factors leading to these events, but Republicans have a bill to help law enforcement coordinate responses to mental health concerns and other mass violent threat information.

You know what else H.R. 8 doesn't address? The primary ways criminals acquire firearms. Last month, DOJ revealed nearly half of criminals obtained firearms via theft or the black market. The survey also revealed that a mere 0.8 percent of criminals purchased their firearms at gun shows.

If this bill won't prevent mass shootings and address violent crime, what will it do? It will keep law-abiding citizens from protecting themselves. Under this bill, Mr. Chair, a battered woman with a protection order against her abuser who borrows a firearm for self-defense would be a criminal. It would criminalize the selling of a firearm without a background check to someone with a valid permit allowing them to possess, acquire, or carry a firearm. If that person walked into a gun store, they could present that permit and not undergo a NICS check.

On the other hand, there are solutions to prevent mass violence and gun crime. The Mass Violence Prevention Act, which I introduced earlier this week, is one. The MVP Act directly addresses challenges in law enforcement coordination and response. It would reduce the flow of firearms into the black market, and it would bolster law enforcement's ability to prosecute criminals for firearm offenses.

If reducing gun violence, Mr. Chair, is the Democrats' concern, the MVP Act is legislation that we should be considering today, not H.R. 8. Talk to me or my staff about cosponsoring this evidence-based, commonsense legislation. Unlike H.R. 8, the MVP Act could have prevented tragedies such as Parkland.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chair, my Democratic colleagues, by putting this forward and continuing the same narrative, are not actually interested in stopping gun violence. I take the intent to be good; I do not question the motive. All of us in our life do not want to see the tragedies unfold. But this is not the way forward.

This is another thing put out to the very ones who have suffered, telling them we are helping them, while at the same time not telling them the truth about the bill, a bill that guts its own ability to enforce itself, a bill that actually, possibly, would keep people from purchasing firearms because of an unlimited price of a background check.

The question that I have about this bill, Mr. Chair, is not what actually could happen with this. It is what actually will be hurt by this as we move forward.

With that, I believe that we are being misled. The victims of mass violence are being misled by this bill, H.R. 8, because it would not stop what they have been promised that it would stop.

Mr. Chair, for that, I am profoundly sorry. But because of that, I call on my colleagues to reject H.R. 8 and to support real solutions.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from

California (Ms. BASS), the chairperson of the Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, which will extend the current Federal background check requirement to unlicensed sellers of guns.

It is about time that Congress takes this issue seriously, and I am pleased that this bipartisan bill has been brought to the House floor with the urgency this issue deserves.

In recent years, our Nation has experienced an increase in mass shootings, and our Nation is appropriately horrified. However, mass shootings are just one symptom of our gun violence epidemic. The daily toll of shootings occurs in communities across our country, on our streets, in our schools, and even in our houses of worship.

As Aalayah Eastmond testified before the Judiciary Committee earlier this month, 1 year after the terrible shooting that took the lives of 17 students and staff and injured 17 others at her high school in Parkland, Florida: "Minority communities bear the heaviest burden of gun violence in this country."

The impact on our young people is simply unacceptable. Every day, 47 children and teens are shot in this country. Eight of these young people die, and 39 are shot and survive.

Citizens across this country such as Diane Latiker, who also testified before the committee, are taking it upon themselves to organize and engage in community-based efforts to reduce gun violence and to assist the young people it affects. We in Congress must match their courage and commitment with action of our own.

I support H.R. 8 because it will reduce gun violence by narrowing the avenues for criminals and other prohibited persons from obtaining guns.

Certainly, there is no single change to our gun laws that will prevent every shooting, but enacting measures that will help prevent some of them is clearly the right thing to do.

Mr. Chair, that is why I support this bill, and I ask my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, unfortunately, this bill does not narrow—in fact, it continues the process of those who are going to receive guns. Much of the daily toll that we see is actually coming from those who are already violating laws currently on the books. It is time we actually enforce those as well.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 8 is brought to us by the same groups and politicians who have made no secret of their desire to ultimately strip law-abiding citizens of their right to defend themselves. Now, they can't do that outright; they know

that. So they do it through cynical measures like this, which weave a web of laws so intricate, that, sooner or later, everyone can be caught up in them.

This law affects not just transfer of ownership, but any transfer of weapon for any period of time. Suppose you exchange shotguns with a friend on a hunt and then separate for a period of time, or you loan a gun to your next-door neighbor of 20 years who is being victimized by a stalker, or you give a gun to your stepson or your great-grandson. Under any of these innocent scenarios and countless more like them, you are guilty of a Federal crime.

These flaws were all pointed out to the bill's sponsors, and none were addressed. Why not? I think the reason should be obvious.

Last October, a 10-year study by Johns Hopkins and UC Davis concluded that California's universal background check law had no effect on gun homicides or suicides—none.

The purpose of this bill is not public safety. That is just a deceptive facade. Its true purpose is to make gun ownership so legally hazardous, so fraught with legal booby traps and draconian penalties, that no honest and law-abiding citizen would want to take the risk of gun ownership.

Most criminals already get their guns illegally and are unconstrained by laws like this. Make no mistake, this is aimed squarely at law-abiding citizens, moving us closer to a society where decent people are defenseless and armed criminals are kings.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, we have a gun violence epidemic in this country. For 8 years, we have marked it with moments of silence and doing nothing, saying nothing and doing nothing. But today, that changes with passage of H.R. 8 for universal background checks.

We know universal background checks work, because since the passage of the Brady bill, 3.5 million illegal gun sales were prevented. But, of course, there is a huge loophole. Millions and millions of gun sales happen without a background check at all. In fact, one in five, 22 percent, of guns are sold with no background check. That means criminals, domestic abusers, and people prohibited due to mental illness can get a gun. This bill changes that.

We also know that States that have enhanced background checks have lower rates of gun homicides, gun suicide rates, and gun trafficking.

This is a commonsense bill to protect the American people from the scourge of gun violence.

Finally, after 8 years of pleading with our Republican colleagues to do something about gun violence in this country, to take up a bill—we had a sit-in to try to force a vote—finally,

today, we are taking our first step to reduce gun violence in this country by passing H.R. 8.

Finally, we will see Members of Congress standing up to the power of the gun lobby and doing what is right for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I remind the Chair that we did pass Fix NICS last year. We did take into account—those things have been done. We just simply are not moving a bill that we don't feel works, and we actually have offered an alternative.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I tell you that H.R. 8 will do little more than further burden law-abiding gun owners. Without an unconstitutional Federal gun registry, this bill is impossible to enforce.

There is no gun show loophole. Federal law is the same regardless of where a firearm sale takes place. Federal law requires all firearms dealers to be licensed and to initiate a background check before transferring a firearm to a nondealer, regardless of where that transfer takes place.

As for nondealers, Federal law prohibits transferring a firearm to anyone known or believed to be prohibited from possessing firearms. That is already the law.

According to DOJ, less than 1 percent of criminals in State prison for firearm crimes get their firearms from dealers or nondealers at gun shows. According to ATF, 6 percent of Federal armed career criminals got their firearms from dealers or nondealers at gun shows.

Online sales loophole: There is no online sales loophole. The Federal law is the same regardless of how people communicate about selling or buying a firearm.

Federal law prohibits anyone, licensed firearm dealer or not, from shipping a firearm to a person who lives in another State unless the receiver is also a dealer. Dealers must document all firearms they receive.

H.R. 8 also fails to include many of the realistic exceptions to the new background check requirements for private transfers, such as transfers between law enforcement officers outside of their duties, transfers to concealed carry permit holders, transfers to museums or licensed collectors, transfers to Active Duty military, and many more.

H.R. 8 includes an exception to the background check transfer if the transfer is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. But that transfer is only allowed for the length of time that it is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. It doesn't even define those terms.

What about a false alarm? Does it extend to domestic violence fears if the person is not getting attacked immediately? Gun rights groups have argued

that without a definition, this provision would only provide protection in instances where it is likely too late for the victim to make it out safely.

Finally, H.R. 8 would not have prevented any of the recent high-profile shootings. In those cases, the shooter either passed a Federal background check or stole the firearms they used.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), the chief author of this legislation and the chairman of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019.

Mr. Chair, first, I thank Speaker PELOSI and Chairman NADLER for their support. Gun violence is a true national emergency, and I am glad that we are moving so early in this Congress to address this crisis.

Mr. Chair, I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who recognize the importance of passing this legislation, Representatives KING, FITZPATRICK, MAST, UPTON, and SMITH, who stand with more than 90 percent of Americans who support universal background checks.

□ 1245

This bill will require a background check on all firearm sales and most transfers. Mr. Chairman, I am a lifelong gun owner. I am a hunter and I support the Second Amendment. If this bill did anything to erode the rights of lawful gun owners, I wouldn't support it and it wouldn't have my name on it.

Background checks work. Every day, they stop 170 felons and 50 domestic abusers from getting a gun from a licensed dealer. But, in some States, those same people can go into a gun show or go online and buy a gun without a background check. This bill will help stop them from doing so.

Some will argue that criminals won't follow the law. If that is the case, then why do we have laws against murder? People still commit murder. Why do we have laws against stealing? People still steal. This is flawed logic, and don't fall for it.

This bill is supported by law enforcement, medical professionals, veterans, gun owners, religious leaders, and the millions of Americans who took to the streets in support of H.R. 8.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that my colleagues support this bill and honor the lives lost with action. No more moments of silence with no action to follow. Today, your thoughts and your prayers aren't enough. Today, you can vote, “yes”.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose H.R. 8, a bill that criminalizes gun transfers between law-abiding citizens who have no criminal record and no criminal intent.

The bill includes several flawed and unworkable exceptions. Take the law enforcement exception. It allows the police to transfer a firearm, but criminalizes transfers to law enforcement.

Under this bill, a parent whose child finds a gun in a park commits a Federal crime if the parent surrenders the gun to police.

Under this bill, a citizen commits a Federal crime if they participate in a local gun buy-back program.

Under this bill, an attorney commits a Federal crime when they turn a client's gun over to the police to clear the client through ballistics testing.

Will criminalizing cooperation with law enforcement make us safer? The majority apparently thinks so, and I think it is crazy.

The Democrats' bill gives special privileges to the bodyguards of the wealthy elite, like former Mayor Bloomberg, who is funding the special interest advocacy for this bill. He can afford to hire bodyguards. But average Americans, who rely on the Second Amendment as their source of personal protection, are not given similar protections.

Nothing should be more offensive to this body than a bill that denies citizens their endowed rights while giving wealthy elites special protections, privileges, and dispensations. But that is H.R. 8.

Take the family exception; the rule allows a vote on an amendment to ensure that transfers between parent and child include stepparents and stepchildren. What about transfers between a foster parent and foster child? This bill says foster relationships are not worthy of the same respect and equal treatment. Every Member of this body should be ashamed to vote for this bill that reflects such terrible policy and discrimination.

Take the Good Samaritan exception, allowing transfers where a threat of death or harm is imminent. Imminent means death is menacingly near, a standard so strict that it is, frankly, too late to transfer a gun once it is obvious a gun is needed for protection.

Under this standard, it is illegal to loan a gun to a victim of domestic violence for her protection until the transferor is practically witnessing a murder in progress.

This standard would also prevent a gun owner who has intermittent suicidal thoughts, a known side-effect of certain prescription medications, from legally transferring a gun—his own gun—to a friend for safekeeping.

Because this bill criminalizes transfers between law-abiding Americans, while doing nothing to curb criminals' access to guns, this bill provides the American public with a false sense of security.

Because this bill includes unworkable exceptions that will mislead people

into thinking a gun transfer is legal when it is not, this bill provides law-abiding gun owners with a false sense of immunity.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a “no” vote on this totally and completely unconstitutional legislation that would deprive people of their constitutional rights to keep and bear arms.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), a member of the committee.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman NADLER for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, today marks a very pivotal moment in our fight to prevent gun violence and to ensure the safety of every community across our Nation.

I thank the more than 230 of my colleagues who have cosponsored H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. I thank Chairman NADLER, Speaker PELOSI, Congressman THOMPSON, and Congressman KING for making gun violence prevention a priority in this Congress. I am so proud to be an original cosponsor of this historic legislation.

As many of you may know, gun violence is an issue that is deeply personal for me. Gun violence prevention and a desire to make meaningful change is the very reason I am here today, in this legislative body, speaking to every one of you.

In 2012, my son, Jordan Davis, was shot and killed by a man who opened fire on a car of unarmed teenagers at a gas station in Jacksonville, Florida. My son was only 17 years of age. Jordan would have turned 24 this month.

After my son’s death, I dedicated my entire life to advocating for commonsense gun safety solutions, but it was the shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, last year, that finally motivated me to join this legislative body.

The overwhelming bipartisan support for universal background checks symbolizes the power of advocacy and the incredible power of the survivors, family members, and students who have shared their stories as they advocate for commonsense gun safety solutions and demand that we act to address gun violence.

Today, we are truly taking this action. H.R. 8 will ensure that mothers and fathers have one less reason to worry. It will give students one less thing to fear when they walk into a school. Most importantly, it will make our communities and our Nation a safer place to live, and every human being in America deserves such.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. It is time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE).

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chairman, today, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation claims to be a solution to gun violence, yet

does nothing to actually solve the real problems that contribute to this crisis. As it stands now, this legislation does nothing to make our schools, churches, or communities safer. In fact, it only infringes on the constitutionally guaranteed Second Amendment rights of law-abiding American citizens, something I cannot support.

This bill will criminalize the private transfer of firearms and will make exercising basic constitutional rights impossibly expensive for millions of law-abiding Americans. Not to mention, it is essentially unenforceable without a national gun registry. But, let’s be honest, that is where my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to end up: registering firearms so they can systematically take them away. We must stop our Nation from falling down this slippery slope.

I think we can all agree that something needs to be done to stop the illegal ownership and misuse of firearms, but H.R. 8 is not the answer. This legislation would have done nothing to prevent many of the prominent tragedies that occurred in my home State of Florida.

The shooter at Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland passed a background check. The shooter at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando passed a background check. And, just weeks ago, a man who murdered five women in my district passed a background check.

H.R. 8 would have done nothing to stop these violent acts, just like the previous attempts to require universal background checks have done nothing to prevent actual crimes.

If Democrats are serious about gun violence, they would have voted for my amendment. I filed an amendment in committee that would have required law enforcement to be notified upon the attempt of someone to purchase a firearm and failed a background check. Law enforcement would have been notified. But instead of supporting policies that curtail legal possession of firearms, the Democrats on both the Judiciary Committee and the Rules Committee rejected my proposal. How is that unreasonable?

Mr. Chairman, I stand for the Constitution. I stand for freedom. And I stand for the Second Amendment. That is why I am not voting for this proposal.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I will point out that the bill says:

Nothing in this act . . . shall be construed to authorize the establishment, directly or indirectly, of a national firearms registry.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank him for his leadership as chair of the Judiciary Committee, for bringing us to this place promptly. It is an historic day in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank our distinguished colleague from California, Mr. MIKE THOMPSON, for his relentless, persistent leadership to make America safer by bringing forth commonsense background check legislation. He is a gun owner and a veteran. He has been on both sides of the gun. He is a hunter. He is an advocate for the Second Amendment. And, as he said, if this had anything to diminish that, he would not have his name on it.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this strong, bipartisan bill and join Mr. THOMPSON in commending Mr. KING of New York for making this initiative bipartisan from the start, in the previous Congress and now. It is a long, overdue commonsense action to end the epidemic of gun violence in America.

Let us salute, again, the persistent leadership of so many in this body. And, again, Mr. THOMPSON, as chair of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force; he has worked in a bipartisan way to protect our communities, and we are grateful to him for that.

We can do all the inside maneuvering that we want, and that is really important and essential, but, without the outside mobilization, we cannot enjoy the success of saving lives and making progress. So I want to thank the courageous advocates who are here today, in the gallery, including March for Our Lives and Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, and so many more. They have made a complete difference.

As President Lincoln said: “Public sentiment is everything. With it you can accomplish almost anything, without it almost nothing.”

I thank them for building public sentiment to a point where now about 90 percent of the American people support commonsense background check legislation, including many members, courageously, of the National Rifle Association.

This bill is proudly bipartisan because gun violence prevention should not be a Democratic or Republican issue. Gun violence does not discriminate by party or politics. It reaches into all of our communities, our schools, our places of worship, our workplaces, and our streets, and it will require all of our courage to defeat it.

Last night, we were at an occasion to mark the 25th anniversary of the Brady Bill. Some of us were in Congress at that time. Many of us here, then or not, admire the courageous work of Sarah and Jim Brady to make the country a safer place by reducing gun violence.

Twenty-five years ago, we enacted the Brady background check system, which has denied more than 3 million sales to potentially dangerous individuals. Yet, the Brady Bill does not stop people from purchasing guns from unlicensed sellers without a background check at gun shows and online.

We must pass H.R. 8 to close this dangerous loophole and keep our communities safe from gun violence. That is what we are intending to do today.

George Bernard Shaw said that: "It is the mark of a truly intelligent person to be moved by statistics," and here are the facts:

Nearly 40,000 lives are cut short every year from gun violence.

An average of 47 children and teenagers are killed by guns every single day. As I said, it is all about the children, the children, the children.

We read about the tragic mass murders that have happened in our country, and they stir us to action, hopefully. Here it has been they stir us to a moment of silence, and now, finally, to action.

□ 1300

But it is every day. Every day 47 children and teenagers killed by guns.

And, again, another figure, hearkening back to 90 percent of the American people want commonsense universal background checks.

The statistics spell out the stories, but it is the human personal stories that change minds.

How moving it was to hear our colleague, Congresswoman McBATH, with her generosity of spirit tell her personal story of losing her son, Jordan—I can't even imagine carrying that burden—but turning her grief and her tragedy into action and courage to run for Congress, to stand on this floor and share her personal story with us. That takes real courage.

Let's hope that we all have the courage to save children's lives, everyone's lives in our country whose deaths can be avoided.

There is no person in this body whose political survival is more important than the survival of our children.

We are grateful, again, to the young people, parents, survivors across America who have told their stories, marched for their lives, and demanded change. This bill delivers that change, ensuring that people who are a danger to themselves and others cannot purchase a gun and perpetuate violence in our communities.

This week, the House will build on this progress by passing another bipartisan background check bill. We must close the Charleston loophole that enabled the horrific hate crime at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

We salute the majority whip, Mr. CLYBURN, for his leadership on H.R. 1112.

Tomorrow, we will vote on that. That is another part of strengthening the background check provisions.

As Members of Congress, again, we take an oath to protect and defend the Constitution, the American people. To honor that oath, to honor the victims of gun violence and their families, Congress must take real action on this floor. Today, we must pass this bill and take the first steps toward ending the senseless crisis of gun violence in our Nation.

Again, I hope that all of us will have the courage to save lives, remembering

that no one's political survival here is more important than the survival of the American people—especially our children.

I urge a strong bipartisan "yes" vote and pray that we can do the right thing and send a clear message to the families of those who have lost their loved ones to gun violence, that we have crossed a threshold here today to reduce gun violence in our country and take more steps to improve the safety of the American people, honoring the Constitution of the United States, respectful of our hunters and the need for people to defend themselves, but doing so in a way that does not endanger others.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to avoid referencing occupants of the gallery.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I agree. I believe facts are important, and I believe the strength to tell that. I believe the chairman just redid that. He exactly explained why this bill will not operate because of the very fact that, inside the bill itself, it does not have a registry, which I will remind the Chair that the Department of Justice under President Obama said a universal background check bill will not work without a registry and is on the websites of many advocates for this bill. That is just one of the areas that we look at as we go forward in realizing that this has already gutted itself when we look at the bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chair, I want to thank the previous speaker, the Speaker of the House, reminding us all that it is California where Michael Bloomberg and the gun control advocates have established their utopia of a land without guns. And what has it led us to? With some of the strictest gun control laws in the land, we have some of the worst incidents of gun violence in the country.

Gun control measures do not address the problems of gun violence, and this bill will not address gun violence.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 8. The legislation is an attempt to take away our Second Amendment rights, hidden under the guise that we will see a reduction in violent crime.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim the bill would save lives, but nothing in this bill would have stopped any of the recent mass casualty shootings that have occurred in our country. The only thing this bill does is limit the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens.

They will tell you this bill closes loopholes; however, the loophole that they believe exists is private gun ownership, and what they really want is to regulate the private transfer of firearms. If my neighbor is in trouble and needs to borrow a firearm to protect his family, I should be allowed to loan that firearm to my neighbor so that he can protect himself and his family.

This is not something we should need to go to the Federal Government to get

permission to do. The Second Amendment does not say that, after you get permission from the government, your right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Our Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution to protect us from the government and gave individuals the Second Amendment to protect themselves.

I carry this Constitution every day on the campaign trail asphalt. I carry it with me every day now to remind myself of those protections that were given to us—not by government, but by God.

This bill is nothing more than an attempt to advance the agenda of radical gun-grabbers and lay the foundation for a national gun registration scheme. Mr. Chair, I urge the House to reject this misguided legislation so we can begin having real discussions about ways to reduce crime across this great Nation.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a member of the committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding, and I rise today to express my strong support for this bill, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act.

Since the Brady law was enacted in 1994, many American lives have been saved, murders have fallen by at least 32 percent, and our community streets are safer and stronger as a result. But our work is not done. In Houston alone, we see an average of 550 acts of gun violence per year.

Too many of our loved ones are lost to senseless gun violence that could be prevented by keeping firearms out of dangerous hands. We know expanded background checks work.

States requiring background checks on all handgun sales see half as many mass shootings as States without the expanded requirements. That is why I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 8. This commonsense bill will prevent private firearm sales to prohibit purchasers and close online and gun show loopholes.

While this bill does not cover everything, it is a step in the right direction that will make my district—Houston, Texas—and this country safer.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, may I request the time for both sides, please.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 11½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from New York has 16¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, my name is PETE STAUBER, and I was a law enforcement officer for 23 years in the great State of Minnesota, the city of Duluth.

In December of 1995, at 10:32 p.m., at the intersection of 6th Avenue East and 4th Street in Duluth, Minnesota, a criminal who should not have had a

firearm tried to take my life. I was shot in the head, and by the grace of God, I survived.

A few years after that, while on duty in a hostage situation, another criminal pulled a gun on me. Face-to-face, I was staring down the barrel of a handgun. The suspect pulled the trigger. The gun malfunctioned, and I was in a fight for my life. When it was all over, by the grace of God, I was alive. The individual was handcuffed.

Both those individuals were career criminals.

Back to when I was shot in the head, Mr. Chair: I begged the U.S. attorney, along with our police department, to charge the individual with possession of a handgun by a felon. They didn't do it. That individual was allowed to circumvent our community for another 8 years before he was finally put in prison, where he belonged. No more harming other people.

Representative COLLINS' Mass Violence Prevention Act gets the county attorneys and our Federal attorneys present to prosecute these individuals who have no respect for life.

I carried a handgun for 23 years, Mr. Chair, as a tool to defend my life or somebody else's life from great bodily harm. I support the individual right of law-abiding citizens, the right to keep and bear arms.

Both my wife and I live in rural Minnesota. When we need to protect ourselves, when it takes awhile for law enforcement to get there, we have the ability.

There is nobody I know who wants somebody who is going through a mental health issue or a career criminal or a drug dealer to have these.

We need to start respecting life. Life is precious, from conception to natural death. I am a very proud husband of an Iraq war veteran who understands the value of life.

Mr. Chair, I rise against this. There are better ways to get mothers and fathers, county attorneys, Federal prosecutors, local police departments, and sheriff departments to work together to have a fusion center so, when a young individual types into a computer "I want to be a mass school shooter," there is an instant response to identify the individual and work through it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), a member of the committee.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chair, we introduced H.R. 8 8 years ago after our friend and former colleague, Gabby Giffords, was shot and nearly killed.

When she was by our side to introduce the bill, she said: "Speaking is still difficult for me, but I don't think I can make myself more clear: Congress must act to make our country safer from gun violence."

Now is that time. We have waited too long to close loopholes that let people easily avoid background checks through private sales. I have cried with too many survivors and attended too

many funerals. I have marched with too many student activists, and I have bowed my head through too many moments of silence.

We know strong gun laws work. In the 25 years since the Brady law took effect, background checks have stopped more than \$3 billion in gun sales and have saved countless lives.

It is time to expand the Brady law. It is time to close the dangerous loopholes. It is past time for Congress to take action to save lives from gun violence.

Mr. Chair, this is not a moment of silence. This is not a sit-in. This is action by the United States House of Representatives on behalf of everyone who has pled for that action after San Bernardino and after Sutherland Springs and after Fort Hood and after Virginia Tech and after Columbine and Sandy Hook and Las Vegas and Pulse and everyday gun violence in our communities and, yes, after Parkland.

Let's represent the 95 percent of the American people who want us to take this action to help save lives. Let's pass H.R. 8.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, before I yield to the gentlelady, it has been quoted here, especially, 90 to 95 percent of the people want universal background checks. And everything has statistics, a poll, but when actually put to the voters of Maine, the voters of Maine actually rejected it, and I understand where they are coming from on that.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chair, I rise today to defend the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Nebraskans.

In Nebraska, the need for firearms is the same today as it was even when the Second Amendment was enacted before we were even a territory of the United States.

Rural Nebraskans depend on their firearms for self-defense and for protecting their livestock. They also know how to handle firearms, to store them securely, to handle them appropriately, and perhaps to even let neighbors who are able to use them safely borrow them to meet their needs.

I have serious concerns. The bills we are considering today and tomorrow are going to criminalize this behavior for Nebraskans who have done this for generations and won't even know that they are breaking the law.

Should a rancher who lends a rifle to a neighbor to address threats from predatory animals face a year in prison and a \$100,000 fine? No.

Should a legally carrying farmer who is injured at work be subject to arrest for handing his firearm off before being taken to the hospital? No.

These are exactly the situations this bill would create, while doing little to address the real problems underlying crime in our society.

Mr. Chair, this is a bad bill, and I urge its swift rejection.

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Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman, and I certainly thank the ranking member for being present here today. I hold up in my hand pages and pages of mass shootings, which I will include in the RECORD.

LIST OF MASS SHOOTINGS SINCE COLUMBINE MASSACRE

(By Zayed Abdalla, Feb 20, 2018)

Below is a list of all mass shootings in the United States which occurred after the Columbine High School Massacre. Dates and death tolls (excluding the shooter) are included. Although many other mass shootings have occurred, for the sake of time and physical space, only shootings involving the death of five or more people have been included in this article.

1. Columbine High School Shooting, Littleton, Colorado—April 1999: 13 Dead
2. Atlanta Shootings, Atlanta, Georgia—July 1999: 12 Dead
3. Wedgwood Baptist Church shooting, Fort Worth, Texas—September 1999: 7 Dead
4. Xerox Killings, Honolulu, Hawaii—November 1999: 7 Dead
5. Tampa Hotel Shootings, Tampa, Florida—December 1999: 5 Dead
6. Wakefield Massacre, Wakefield, Massachusetts—December 2000: 7 Dead
7. Lockheed Martin Shooting, Median, Mississippi—July 2003: 6 Dead
8. Living Church of God Shooting, Brookfield, Wisconsin—March 2005: 7 Dead
9. Red Lake High School, Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota—March 2005: 9 Dead
10. Goleta Postal Shootings, Goleta, California—January 2006: 7 Dead
11. Capitol Hill Massacre, Seattle Washington—March 2006: 6 Dead
12. West Nickel Mines Amish School, Nickel Mines, Pennsylvania—October 2006: 5 Dead
13. Tolley Square Shooting, Salt Lake City, Utah—February 2007: 5 Dead
14. Virginia Tech University, Blacksburg, Virginia—April 2007: 32 Dead
15. Crandon Shooting, Crandon Wisconsin—October 2007: 6 Dead
16. Westroads Mall Shooting, Omaha Nebraska—December 2007: 8 Dead
17. Kirkwood City Council Shooting, Kirkwood, Missouri—February 2008: 6 Dead
18. Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois—February 2008: 5 Dead
19. Atlantis Plastics Shooting, Henderson Kentucky—June 2008: 5 Dead
20. Carthage Nursing Home Shooting—Carthage, North Carolina—March 2009: 8 Dead
21. Geneva County Massacre, Geneva and Samson, Alabama—March 2009: 10 Dead
22. Binghampton Shootings, Binghampton—April 2009: 13 Dead
23. Fort Hood Shooting, Fort Hood, Texas—November 2009: 13 Dead
24. Hartford Beer Distributor Shooting, Manchester, Connecticut—August 2010: 8 Dead
25. Tucson Shooting, Tucson, Arizona—January 2011: 6 Dead
26. Seal Beach Shooting, Seal Beach, California—October 2011: 8 Dead
27. Oikos University, Oakland, California—April 2012: 7 Dead
28. Seattle Café Shooting, Seattle, Washington—May 2012: 5 Dead
29. Aurora Shooting, Aurora, Colorado—July 2012: 12 Dead
30. Sikh Temple Shooting, Oak Creek, Wisconsin—August 2012: 6 Dead

31. Accent Signage Systems Shooting, Minneapolis, Minnesota—September 2012: 6 Dead
32. Sandy Hook Elementary School, Newtown, Connecticut—December 2012: 27 Dead
33. Santa Monica College, Santa Monica, California—June 2013: 5 Dead
34. Hialeah Shooting, Hialeah, Florida—July 2013: 6 Dead
35. Washington Navy Yard Shooting, Washington D.C.—September 2013: 12 Dead
36. University of California Santa Barbara, Isla Vista, California—May 2014: 6 Dead
37. Marysville Pilchuck High School, Marysville, Washington—October 2014: 4 Dead
38. Charleston Church Shooting, Charleston, South Carolina—June 2015: 9 Dead
39. Chattanooga Military Recruitment Center, Chattanooga Tennessee—July 2015: 5 Dead
40. Umpqua Community College, Roseburg, Oregon—October 2015: 9 Dead
41. San Bernardino Attack, San Bernardino, California—December 2015: 14 Dead
42. Kalamazoo Shooting Spree, Kalamazoo County, Michigan—February 2016: 6 Dead
43. Orlando Night-club Shooting, Orlando, Florida—June 2016: 49 Dead
44. Dallas Police Shooting, Dallas Texas—July 2016: 5 Dead
45. Cascade Mall Shooting, Burlington, Washington—September 2016: 5 Dead
46. Fort Lauderdale Airport Shooting, Fort Lauderdale, Florida—January 2017: 5 Dead
47. Las Vegas Shooting, Las Vegas, Nevada—October 2017: 58 Dead
48. Sutherland Springs Church, Sutherland Springs, Texas—November 2017: 26 Dead
49. Rancho Tehama Shooting, Rancho Tehama, California—November 2017: 5 Dead
50. Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, Parkland, Florida—February 2018: 17 Dead

According to The Washington Post, since 1966, 1077 individuals have been fatally shot and wounded as a result of mass shootings in which more than four people perished; Children and teenagers compose about a tenth of these fatalities. Almost 300 guns have been obtained by authorities in these shootings, and over half of them were obtained legally. The AR-15 rifle has been increasingly used in such shootings, with the latest being in this month's most recent high school shooting in Florida. It is estimated that more than 8 million of these weapons are owned in American households. The trend in mass shootings has been rising notably since 2006-07.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank Moms Demand Action, and I thank all those who have offered themselves in this fight. I thank our chair, Mr. THOMPSON, for his constant and persistent work.

Through my tenure as ranking member of the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations Subcommittee, and now third in seniority on the Judiciary Committee, it has given me a picture that many have not seen, and that is that we have been fighting for gun safety legislation for almost three decades.

It seems that even though Mr. Cohen is in a hearing right now where facts are being disputed, there are no facts to dispute the fact that people die from guns. And those who get guns are never regulated.

By no means do I want you not to have a handgun to protect yourself, or to enforce gun trafficking laws, or to make sure that prosecutors prosecute

those for gun possession, but it begs the question. What is the question? The interpretation of the Second Amendment is no one should prohibit the right to bear arms. As I stand here today, there is nothing in the underlying bill that is prohibiting that.

It is simply common sense and giving dignity to those who died at the Columbine High School shooting, the Atlanta shooting, the Wedgwood Baptist Church shooting, the Lockheed Martin shooting, the Living Church of God shooting, the Red Lake High School shooting, the Northern Illinois University shooting, the Santa Fe shooting in Texas, the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting, and the Sutherland Springs church shooting in Texas.

It says that you have to have a check, a background check. It closes the gun show loophole. It gives exemptions for the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. It allows families to transfer, and ranchers, farmers, and fishers to transfer.

My God, what more do we want? People have died. Are we not going to show that we are committed to saving lives, not to abuse the Second Amendment, to misuse it? We can bear arms. But the question is whether or not we will recognize that there are 350-plus million Americans, and there are more guns in this country than there are citizens.

I beg of my colleagues: Stop the violence. Vote for this bill.

Mr. Chair, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee and an original co-sponsor, I rise in strong of H.R. 8, the "Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019," legislation that strengthens the background check system that is already in place to purchase a firearm.

A 2013 study found that approximately 80 percent of all firearms acquired for criminal purposes were obtained from sources who were not required to run a background check and that 96 percent of inmates who were not prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time they committed their crime obtained their gun this way.

This loophole exists largely because unlicensed sellers need not conduct any background check under current law, even if the sellers sell a large number of guns.

H.R. 8, the "Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019," would make it illegal for any person who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer, or dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed without a background check.

Individuals seeking to transfer a firearm under this measure would be required to visit a licensed firearms dealer to run the necessary background check before the transfer could be finalized.

H.R. 8 is intended to provide an accurate and speedy means of ensuring firearms do not end up in the wrong hands.

An internal assessment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) demonstrated that the National Instant Criminal Background Checks System ("NICS") yields results that are approximately 99.3 percent to 99.8 percent accurate, and in 90 percent of cases, are processed within 90 seconds.

We must be constructive and proactive in our response to the countless mass shootings

and gun violence in our country that continue to claim so many innocent lives.

Newly released data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") found firearm-related deaths rose for the second-straight year in 2016, largely due to spikes in gun violence.

In 2016, the new CDC report on preliminary mortality data shows that there were more than 38,000 gun-related deaths in the U.S.—4,000 more than 2015.

An Associated Press analysis of FBI data shows there were about 11,000 gun-related homicides in 2016, up from 9,600 in 2015.

Congress must act to keep our country safe through gun safety and violence deterrence.

There is nearly one mass shooting per day in the United States—355 mass shootings in 2015.

In December 2012, a gunman walked into Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, and killed 20 children, 6 adults, and himself.

Since December 2012, there have been at least 1,518 mass shootings, with at least 1,715 people killed and 6,089 wounded.

On the night of October 1, 2017, a gunman opened fire on a large crowd of concertgoers at the Route 91 Harvest Music Festival on the Las Vegas Strip, leaving 58 people dead and 527 injured.

On November 5, 2017, a mass shooting occurred at the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, where the gunman, 26-year-old Devin Patrick Kelley, killed 26 and injured 20 others.

Every day, on average, 92 Americans are victims of gun violence, resulting in more than 33,000 deaths annually.

States with higher gun ownership rates have higher gun murder rates—as much as 114 percent higher than other states.

A recent study by the CDC looking at 30 years of homicide data found that for every 1 percent increase in a state's gun ownership rate, there is a nearly 1 percent increase in its firearm homicide rate.

Gun death rates are generally lower in states with restrictions such as safe storage requirements or assault weapons bans.

Mass shootings stopped by armed civilians in the past 33 years: 0.

This is why legislation put forward to arm teachers is not the solution.

Stronger legislation is needed to prevent guns from getting into the wrong hands because unfortunately, more than 75 percent of the weapons used in mass shootings between 1982 and 2012 were obtained legally.

We must look at gun violence in its totality to determine what are the root causes of these alarming rates of lives cut short.

We are elected by our constituents to lead in resolving the issues that plague our country, and the issue of gun violence is a definite plague across the nation.

My good friend, Houston Police Chief Art Acevedo, gave a statement after four of his officers were shot while on duty.

He rightfully admonished us elected officials who, so far, have accomplished absolutely nothing about the public-health epidemic of gun violence.

Thanks to the new Democratic majority in Congress, we had a long overdue Gun Safety Hearing in the Judiciary Committee.

That hearing is the first step in the legislative process of addressing the epidemic.

Chief Acevedo was a witness at that hearing, testifying that if the proposed legislation on background checks is enacted and saves at least one life, then it is worth it.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleague, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON, for his leadership of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force and for introducing this timely and important legislation.

Congressman THOMPSON sat in the audience during the entirety of the Gun Safety Hearing on February 13, 2019, demonstrating his longstanding commitment to the issue.

Also helping to bring us to this point today is Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY of Illinois, who represents one of the most affected districts when it comes to gun violence.

She is a valiant leader who will not rest until the Congress finds solutions for communities like hers and others all over this country.

I want to thank Aalayah Eastmond, a survivor from the Parkland School Shooting, for testifying as a witness at the House Judiciary Gun Safety Hearing.

Her heartfelt and vivid testimony was met with a standing ovation by the crowded audience in the hearing.

Back in my state, despite incident after incident of rampant gun violence, Texas Governor Greg Abbott and Attorney General Ken Paxton, both prominent Republican opponents of gun control, issued the usual statements of deferring the usual thoughts and prayers.

Chief Acevedo said, "I appreciate your prayers . . . but the question is, what are policymakers willing to do, besides prayers, to address a public-health epidemic?"

I want to answer his question—"what ARE we going to do?"

We are going to overcome the fierce opposition from House minority members.

We are going to overcome a recalcitrant and reluctant Senate.

And finally, we are going to overcome the opposition of the President and the gun lobby.

I am a defender and supporter of the Constitution.

I appreciate the Second Amendment and the right that it provides our citizens.

However, I am also a defender of the right to live, the greatest divine right of all.

I want all Americans to enjoy their Second Amendment right, but not at the expense of the lives of our children, students, communities, and law enforcement officials.

Imagine going to grade school in this day and age and having to undergo "active shooter" drills.

Imagine having children in grade school today.

Imagine the anxiety parents feel knowing that any day the precious lives of their children may be interrupted by someone with an AK-47 or AR-15.

Imagine a brighter future for America's children, one that does not include active shooter drills and funerals for adolescents.

We can help make that future a reality and we can start by voting to pass H.R. 8, the "Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019."

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE).

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this bill. Let's be very clear on this: H.R. 8 will not prevent criminals from getting their hands on firearms. What H.R. 8 will do

is violate the constitutional rights of millions of Americans.

Under this bill, almost every time a lawful gun owner wants to transfer or sell a gun, he or she will have to go through a government-sanctioned intermediary. Under this bill, no longer could I let my cousin or my neighbor borrow my gun. If this bill becomes law, overnight, millions of law-abiding gun owners could suddenly be subject to Federal prosecution. Of course, we all know that criminals are going to do what they already do: make illegal transfers of firearms.

We have heard a lot about how this is going to be the most open Congress in history. Well, Mr. Chair, I filed an amendment that would strip out the text of H.R. 8 and replace it with a nationwide concealed carry reciprocity. Mr. Chair, the Democratic leadership blocked a vote on my amendment. What are they so afraid of? I guess they think they can shield their Members from votes to protect the Second Amendment and benefit our Nation's law-abiding gun owners.

Mr. Chair, I have news for the majority. Gun owners of America are watching this debate. They know what H.R. 8 is all about, and they know that this is just a sham to chip away at the Second Amendment and our Constitution.

I will oppose this bill and any bill that goes against the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "no" and fighting against this assault on the Second Amendment.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend, the chairman, for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan bill. Atlanta, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Parkland, Charleston, Oak Creek, Newtown, Orlando, Las Vegas, and many other places: How many more must suffer? How many more must die?

For years, the people spoke up. Mothers called. Fathers cried. Students marched. But Congress offered a blind eye or a deaf ear to their cries.

Today, we say to those who begged and pleaded for us to act that we see you. We feel your pain. We heard your cries, and we are going to answer today, now.

We sat in on this floor. I want to thank the chair of our task force, MIKE THOMPSON, for never giving up, for never giving in, for keeping the faith, for keeping your eyes on the prize. We are doing the right thing today.

We have a mission. We have an obligation and a mandate to pass this bipartisan bill that must become public law.

Today, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes." It is good. It is the right thing to do to save lives and to stop this madness.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8. I commend the efforts of Congressman MIKE THOMPSON from California for introducing this commonsense legislation.

What it simply does is require that all sales of firearms go through a licensed firearms dealer who has to run a background check. Current law mandates that all licensed gun dealers, before transferring a weapon, have to perform a background check.

The problem we have in this country is the law allows unlicensed firearms dealers competing with licensed firearms dealers to sell just as many firearms as a licensed gun dealer, but without doing the background check. That enables criminals and people who should not have weapons to have firearms, and that contributes to the proliferation of weaponry on our streets in the hands of those who should not have them.

It produces violence, and we are looking to stop the violence with this legislation, and so I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Chair, today, we tell our fellow Americans that their children's right to learn without fear; that their own right to dance at a concert, worship at a synagogue, shop at the mall; that all those rights to come home, to live, and to love are greater than any other right in the Constitution.

This bill puts in place an expansion of violent history checks on firearm purchases where there were too many gaps before.

It will not end every gun violence death in America, but we should try. It also will get rid of this argument about States like California and Illinois, where you have gun violence. You can no longer say, well, they have tough background checks there, so it is not working. Well, no, we are only as safe as the lowest common denominator. If our States like Nevada and Arizona have low restrictions when it comes to purchasing a firearm, we are only as safe as they are.

We will have a nationwide background check that will make sure that all of us are safe. We are here, Mr. Chair, because of Mr. THOMPSON, because of Moms Demand Action, because of Everytown for Gun Safety, and because of March For Our Lives.

Keep marching. You got us to this point.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 9¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 5¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 8. This bill is long overdue. For too long, Congress has failed to end the cycle of gun violence and death that too many families are now familiar with.

In 2017 alone, 40,000 people died from gun violence. Congress did nothing. Last year, five reporters at the Capital Gazette in my district were murdered in cold blood in a mass shooting that took place in their newsroom. Congress did nothing.

Gun violence is a crisis in our communities and a real national emergency that will no longer be met with inaction.

For the first time since Congress passed the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1994, we will pass a bill in pursuit of our effort to protect our communities and end this scourge of gun violence.

The American people overwhelmingly want us to act. For the people, we will pass universal background checks out of the House as our first piece of comprehensive gun safety reform.

Mr. Chair, today is only the beginning.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), a member of the committee.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chair, I am delighted that we are finally at this day, because you know the tide, you know the toll that takes place every day. On average, every day in America, 342 people are shot: murders, assaults, suicides, or suicide attempts. That means every single day—yesterday, tomorrow, and the next day, and the next day—100 people, on average, will die of gun violence and another 200 or more will literally be wounded or shot in the crossfire.

We know that, in 2017, more than 39,000, nearly 40,000 people died of gun violence, all kinds of gun violence. That was an extraordinary uptick in gun violence.

I carry with me today the picture of Ben Wheeler, whose courageous mother testified before the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 2014.

I carry with me today a picture of Ron, the son of my dear friend, Marge, who died of gun violence by suicide.

I carry with me, not by picture, but in my heart, the 16-year-old son of my former student at La Salle University who was shot in random gun violence in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8. In conclusion, Mr. Chair, I long for the day when orange ribbons are obsolete and when orange scarves are a fashion statement, not a cry for help.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentle-

woman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a member of the committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Chair, just 2 weeks ago in my district, six lives and six families were forever changed by gun violence in a 6-day period. Four people were killed and two were injured in six different shootings. One person was 28. The other five were 16, 17, and 18. They were teenagers. My heart goes out to all of those victims' families.

Thoughts and prayers are no longer enough. It is long past time that our actions speak louder than our words. No matter which State we are from, with over 40,000 gun violence deaths last year, every State has been severely impacted by gun violence.

The public health crisis has been politicized and weaponized as a means to divide us, despite the fact that it is a crisis that should bind us together, and we must come together.

□ 1330

Background checks are the foundation of commonsense gun policy, and they are supported by the overwhelming majority of Americans. Our current system fails us in two ways, but the bills we are looking at this week are designed to address that.

Under current law, firearm sales can proceed regardless if a good background check comes back within a 3-day period, and it doesn't capture all the sales. So this puts an incredible burden on law enforcement and an incredible burden on ATF agents who have to go and reclaim guns that are sold, despite the owner of the gun not being able to pass the background check. So for too long those in a position to act have failed to do so. But that ends now.

I strongly support the commonsense gun legislation in H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, again, I agree with the sentiment that we need to actually fashion something that will work. Unfortunately, this, for many reasons we have already stated, will not.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the distinguished majority leader.

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

My friend, the gentleman from Georgia, just rose and said that this won't work. We have risen on this floor time after time after time after time and had a moment of silence followed by no action.

As I said time after time, we have had a moment of silence. I will tell my friend from Georgia that it hasn't worked. It has been appropriate, but it has not worked.

Can we guarantee that this will work to make every person safe?

It cannot. It will not. But I rise in strong support of doing something, and in this case doing something that 90 percent of America supports.

Mr. Chairman, this House is finally going to do its job and take action—not just a moment of silence, but action—to address the epidemic of gun violence in our country.

After the tragedies at Sandy Hook, Orlando, Las Vegas, Charleston, the Tree of Life synagogue, and Great Mills High School in my district, the House, under the previous leadership, did nothing. It didn't work.

After the shooting just down the street at the Washington Navy Yard, the Republican-controlled House did nothing. Three of the victims of that attack were constituents of mine living in southern Maryland. Dr. Wendy Edmonds and Wanda Wallace are in the gallery, Mr. Chairman. They are the sisters of Sylvia Fraser, a Navy Yard shooting victim.

Montana Geimer, daughter of Wendi Winters, a writer for the Capital Gazette of which my colleague, Mr. BROWN, just spoke; and Mackenzie Boughey, a high school student who organized a March for Our Lives rally in Anne Arundel County, are here with us today not to have a moment of silence, but to have a moment of action.

Many of our districts have been painfully affected by gun violence. In St. Mary's County in Maryland, as I told you, Mr. Chairman, a student was killed by a shooter at Great Mills High School, and a courageous school resources officer there saved countless other lives. In Annapolis, five staff members of the Capital Gazette were gunned down in their newsroom.

For years, the American people have demanded action to address gun violence. After the Parkland shooting, just over a year ago, students marched in cities from coast to coast to demand that Congress protect them in the classroom, in the streets, in houses of worship, and in all public gathering places.

I, as I am sure many of you have, had the opportunity to meet with many of the students who participated in the March for Our Lives and heard the determination in their voices as they spoke about working to achieve a future where students would no longer have to practice active-shooter drills in their schools. I found their courage and persistence deeply inspiring.

Now, with a change in the majority control, we are bringing to the floor legislation supported by, as I said, nine out of ten Americans, including a majority of responsible gun owners to expand criminal background checks to make sure that those who have a criminal past, a past of violence—domestic or otherwise—a mental health problem, or are on the no-fly list because they are perceived as possibly terrorists, won't be able to buy a gun.

Does that mean they won't get a gun?

It does not. I understand that. But as I told my friend from Georgia, the moments of silence have not worked. They were appropriate, I understand, but they didn't work.

We will also be voting this week on legislation offered by our whip, Mr. CLYBURN, to close the loophole that contributed to the horrific mass shooting at Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston in 2015.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Senate to follow the House and pass the legislation we advance, and I call on the President to sign it without delay.

Mr. Chairman, let us not have a moment of silence for this legislation. Do not let it die. Do not let the hope that it provides die. Do not let us stand by one more time to lament the death of a constituent, a friend, a neighbor, a fellow citizen, who dies at the hand of a gun purchased illegally or by someone who should not have a gun.

This is not about taking away guns. It is about preventing guns getting in the hands of people who do bad things, and we can predict that they are a danger to others. Let us not have a moment of silence for this bill. Let us pass it. Let the Senate pass it. Let the President sign it. Let's make an effort at least to stop the carnage.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the words of the majority leader. However, I will say that in the previous Congress, this Congress did pass Fix NICS. It also passed the STOP School Violence Act. I am sure, among other reasons, it is probably why the majority leader voted against those bills in which they were included.

I do agree with him. The moments of silence may not have stopped, but it did call upon a higher power to realize that we are fragile human beings involved in tragedies. I will also remind the folks, and Mr. Chairman, yourself, that this bill will also not do what it has many times been promoted for it to do, because any of these mass violence episodes would not have been affected by this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to these gun control bills that are being brought forward. They are brought forward under the guise of background checks.

Let's look at what these bills would actually do. We had identified any number of problems with this bill that we were trying to improve, and every one of those was shut out, shut out by the Democratic majority who wanted to try to stifle the opposing side's debate because they think just saying background checks makes this a good bill.

Let's talk about what this bill will do to make criminals—felons—out of law-abiding citizens. If you loan your gun to a friend under this bill, maybe they are thinking of buying a similar gun to protect themselves and they want to go to a shooting range to see if this gun is the right kind of gun to protect themselves with, which they have a right to

do under the Second Amendment of this Constitution, loaning your gun to that friend in that act would make you a felon subject to a year in jail and subject to a \$100,000 fine, Mr. Chairman.

We tried to fix that. They shut that amendment out.

In this bill, if you loan your gun to a friend who maybe has been a victim of domestic violence—and one of my colleagues who is here in opposition to this bill is one of those victims of domestic violence. She had an amendment to fix this bill to say, if she has got a temporary restraining order against her boyfriend who has been beating her and she is afraid he is going to come back tonight, under one of the bills, if she goes to buy a gun tonight and the Fix NICS system isn't working, she may have 20 business days to get that gun.

Now, good luck if the boyfriend shows up to beat her up that night and she says: Don't worry, I am on day 8. I only have another 12 days before I can buy the gun. Will you come back so I can defend myself then?

Do you really think that is going to happen?

You know what that means to her.

So in the bill we said: What if you can loan your gun to her?

She goes to a friend and says: I know you have a gun. I don't have a gun. I am trying to protect myself because I have got a TRO, but I know he is probably going to come back.

Under this bill, you will be a felon, a year in jail, \$100,000 fine. We tried to fix that, too, Mr. Chairman, and they shut that amendment out. That is what this bill does.

Oh, by the way, we are talking about law-abiding citizens here. If you go hunting with a buddy and you try to loan your gun to a buddy, Mr. Chairman, they say there is an exemption in the bill. But it is written so vaguely that you not only need to bring your hunting partner, you might need to bring your attorney to find out if loaning your shotgun to your friend makes you a felon under this bill.

These are law-abiding citizens. These are people who use guns to defend themselves, which is the basis of the Second Amendment. Our Founding Fathers believed every American has the right to defend themselves, because every day, on average, in this country guns are used by good people to defend themselves against bad people, and it is going to make it harder for them to get access to these guns to defend themselves. So, again, we tried to fix some of these problems.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell you about another problem we tried to identify and fix. If you loan your gun, you will be a felon.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Louisiana an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SCALISE. So now we have identified areas where law-abiding citizens

can become felons. We tried to fix it; they wanted that to stay in place.

So what is that motivation?

But then we identified another problem. If someone who is in this country illegally goes to buy a gun and the system flags them, and it says: Wait a minute, this person is not even here legally. They are breaking Federal law trying to buy a gun. We said that we should notify ICE so at least our Border Patrol agents in the interior can deport them. They blocked that amendment.

So now a law-abiding citizen can become a felon under their bill, but someone who is here illegally trying to buy a gun in violation of the law can't be turned over to authorities. This is a bad gun control bill, and we ought to reject it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I just want to point out the penalty in this bill that is being cited as \$100,000 is in fact \$1,000.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I request of the chairman: Does he have any more speakers at this time?

Mr. NADLER. Yes, I have one more.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Members are reminded to avoid referencing occupants of the gallery.

□ 1345

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who is the distinguished author of the bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I was asked to talk about some of the outrageous allegations that were made about this bill, and the chairman already cleared one up, and that is the \$100,000 fine that we are hearing from the other side. It is \$1,000, as was pointed out.

We also heard that this isn't constitutional. Well, the Constitution is pretty clear: Individuals have a right to bear arms. Nobody is disputing that. As a matter of fact, it was settled in *District of Columbia v. Heller*.

But also in that opinion were Justice Scalia's remarks that stated that government also has a responsibility and a right to regulate firearms. That is all we are doing.

We are saying that people who are felons, domestic abusers, dangerously mentally ill, a danger to themselves or others shouldn't be able to have guns. I don't think anybody can dispute that. And how do you find out if you don't do a background check?

My friends on the other side of the aisle said this won't work. We have

heard it a hundred times: This won't work. Well, we have been working on this for 6½ years, ever since Sandy Hook. We have pleaded with the other side to work with us, have a hearing.

What are your ideas?

Absolute silence from them. Absolute silence.

This does work. We know that licensed dealers stop the sale of firearms to 170 felons every day and 50 domestic abusers every day because they are required to do background checks.

But in some States, that same individual can be found to be prohibited, walk outside and go to a gun show or go online and buy a gun without the benefit of a background check—and that is wrong.

Countless speakers from the other side of the aisle said this wouldn't have stopped this crime, this wouldn't have stopped this mass shooting, this wouldn't have stopped that mass shooting. Well, my friends, if that is your standard, if you will only support a bill that will stop every mass shooting, that will stop every death by a firearm, that means you want to get rid of all guns, and no one on this side of the aisle is saying that.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. The only way you can ensure that there will never be another person murdered by someone with a gun is to do away with all guns. We recognized that from day one.

Numerous speakers have said, just today on this floor, this will not stop every death. But it will stop some, and it is certainly worth pursuing.

I urge your "aye" vote.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, is this now the final speaker?

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close as well.

Mr. Chair, before I close, I would like to say that I agree with the statement from the gentleman just now that there are maybe the ones turned away every day. The problem is there are only 60 a year prosecuted for what is a crime. This doesn't address that.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), a licensed firearms dealer.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for allowing me the time.

I rise today in opposition to H.R. 8 and want to lay out a couple of reasons for my opposition.

Before I do, I think it is important to acknowledge how polarizing this debate has become over the last several years. More specifically, I want this body to know that, as a human being, as an American, as a father, when I see the heartbreaking news of a mass shooting like the one we saw just 54 weeks ago in Parkland, it just breaks my heart.

With that being said, this bill that we are voting on today would not have done anything to stop that tragedy from happening, nor would it have prevented any of those recent mass shootings.

The 19-year-old murderer in Parkland passed a background check.

The man who murdered 26 innocent people at First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs also passed a background check, although he wouldn't have if the Air Force had passed along his criminal information like they were supposed to have done.

And the evil that took place in Sandy Hook wouldn't have been stopped by this bill either. The killer used his mother's guns to kill her and 26 others. They were bought legally.

Mr. Chairman, the simple fact is that criminals don't abide by the law, and this would only create traps for law-abiding gun owners.

However, there are actions that we can take, actions that we can do, that would make meaningful strides in combating the violence that we see today.

One example of something we could do, improve information sharing between law enforcement officials across this country.

Mr. Chair, to close, I disagree with the policy of this bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, we have heard the other side here say that some people lie on the forms; they are not prosecuted. Well, that may be, and maybe law enforcement ought to prosecute more people.

That doesn't negate the necessity for the bill. It doesn't negate the fact that too many people who shouldn't have guns, who are mentally unstable, who have committed crimes, and who are abusers get guns because they buy a gun at a gun show or not from a registered gun dealer and, therefore, do not have to undergo a background check.

Everyone who gets a gun should have to undergo a background check, with the few exceptions we put in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 8 is legislation that is long overdue for passage by this body and for enactment so that we can take a critical step overwhelmingly supported by the American people to protect us from gun violence.

We have had too many moments of silence, too many expressions of sympathy, too many deaths—39,000 deaths from guns last year—but little action here in Congress on this issue.

Today we act. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this vital bill to start taking back our streets from the killers, to start blocking people who shouldn't have them from having guns.

Save our lives.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, when I voted for the Brady Law in 1993—which took

effect on February 28, 1994—it was to keep firearms out of the hands of dangerous persons including felons and abusers.

Twenty-five years later—and 300 million background checks that have blocked 3 million purchases to dangerous individuals—few if any today seriously suggest that the Brady law should be repealed.

I support the Second Amendment. Universal background checks prescribed in H.R. 8 are an attempt to ensure that firearms are procured, owned and used by responsible, law abiding citizens.

According to the Brady Campaign, about 1 in 5 guns now sold in America are done so without a background check. That's a significant loophole.

According to the CDC, there was a record 39,773 deaths from firearms in 2017—higher than in any other year—23,854 were self-inflicted and 14,542 were homicides.

To mitigate gun violence in America, H.R. 8 expands Brady background checks to transactions by private sellers not currently covered by the law.

Multiple school shootings have led to robust, comprehensive action at every level to make classrooms safer. I have visited many schools in my district—and I have found that while the threat is being taken seriously, no one policy, program or initiative can ensure the level of protection our students need and deserve.

Mr. Chair, no constitutional right is absolute including the Second Amendment. The First Amendment's freedom of speech, for example, has reasonable limits including the promulgation of slander and libel law.

To preserve public order, we accept reasonable restrictions on the freedom to assemble. Even freedom of religion isn't without some modest boundaries.

In like manner, universal background checks don't erode Second Amendment rights but do help ensure much needed protection from gun violence for everyone.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act.

This year, my State of the Union guest was Alexandria Goddard, a young activist who helped organize Portland's March for Our Lives.

Alexandria led thousands of Oregonians in a march to demand that Congress take action to prevent gun violence.

By passing this bill we are heeding the call of the hundreds of thousands of students who marched for their lives.

They know—and we know—that this bill will save lives because it requires a background check for nearly all firearm sales and transfers.

The evidence shows that Oregon and the other states that have already passed comprehensive background checks have 35 percent fewer gun deaths, and 47 percent fewer women shot by their intimate partners.

Congress is finally doing more than offering thoughts and prayers.

We are acting. We are acting for Parkland, for Sandy Hook, for Umpqua Community College, and for the hundreds of thousands of victims and survivors around the country.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 8.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today to voice my support for H.R. 8, The Bipartisan Background Check Act of 2019. This

common sense bipartisan legislation would expand the current firearm background check system to cover all commercial firearm sales nationwide.

Our nation is currently enduring a crisis that is putting families and communities at risk. Gun violence has become so commonplace in our society that we no longer seem to flinch whenever these events occur. Gun violence threatens national security and inflicts a toll. 125,000 people are shot every year and more than 36,000 people die as a result of these shootings. A 2018 report conducted by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention revealed that there were 3,353 firearm-related deaths in my home state of Texas. 352 of these were children and teenagers under 19 years old. Texas unfortunately has played host to some of the most viscous recent mass shootings, such as the 2009 Fort Hood shooting, the Dallas police officer shooting in 2016, the Plano and Sutherland Springs Church shootings in 2017, and last year's Santa Fe High School shooting.

We have high levels of gun violence in this country because we have weak laws that are riddled with loopholes. This bill will not only eliminate those loopholes, but it will do so without infringing upon second amendment rights. Implementing universal background checks is supported by 97 percent of Americans, including 97 percent of gun owners.

The reality is that gun safety laws will reduce violence and we must do everything in our power to prevent the reoccurrence of unnecessary tragedy and loss of life in this country. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-5. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 8

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to utilize the current background checks process in the United States to ensure individuals prohibited from gun possession are not able to obtain firearms.

SEC. 3. FIREARMS TRANSFERS.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (s);
(2) by redesignating subsection (t) as subsection (s); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (s), as redesignated, the following:

“(t)(1)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed, un-

less a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer has first taken possession of the firearm for the purpose of complying with subsection (s).

“(B) Upon taking possession of a firearm under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall comply with all requirements of this chapter as if the licensee were transferring the firearm from the inventory of the licensee to the unlicensed transferee.

“(C) If a transfer of a firearm described in subparagraph (A) will not be completed for any reason after a licensee takes possession of the firearm (including because the transfer of the firearm to, or receipt of the firearm by, the transferee would violate this chapter), the return of the firearm to the transferor by the licensee shall not constitute the transfer of a firearm for purposes of this chapter.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) a law enforcement agency or any law enforcement officer, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, to the extent the officer, professional, or member is acting within the course and scope of employment and official duties;

“(B) a transfer that is a loan or bona fide gift between spouses, between domestic partners, between parents and their children, between siblings, between aunts or uncles and their nieces or nephews, or between grandparents and their grandchildren;

“(C) a transfer to an executor, administrator, trustee, or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of another person;

“(D) a temporary transfer that is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, if the possession by the transferee lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent the imminent death or great bodily harm;

“(E) a transfer that is approved by the Attorney General under section 5812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

“(F) a temporary transfer if the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms under State or Federal law, and the transfer takes place and the transferee's possession of the firearm is exclusively—

“(i) at a shooting range or in a shooting gallery or other area designated for the purpose of target shooting;

“(ii) while reasonably necessary for the purposes of hunting, trapping, or fishing, if the transferor—

“(I) has no reason to believe that the transferee intends to use the firearm in a place where it is illegal; and

“(II) has reason to believe that the transferee will comply with all licensing and permit requirements for such hunting, trapping, or fishing; or

“(iii) while in the presence of the transferor.

“(3)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Attorney General may implement this subsection with regulations.

“(B) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision requiring licensees to facilitate transfers in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(C) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision requiring persons not licensed under this chapter to keep records of background checks or firearms transfers.

“(D) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision placing a cap on the fee licensees may charge to facilitate transfers in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(4) It shall be unlawful for a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer possession of, or title to, a firearm to another person who is not so licensed unless the importer, manufacturer, or dealer has provided such other person with a notice of the prohibi-

tion under paragraph (1), and such other person has certified that such other person has been provided with this notice on a form prescribed by the Attorney General.”.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SECTION 922.—Section 922(y)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “, (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II)” and inserting “and (g)(5)(B)”.

(b) CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012.—Section 511 of title V of division B of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by striking “subsection 922(t)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (s) or (t) of section 922”.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to—

(1) authorize the establishment, directly or indirectly, of a national firearms registry; or

(2) interfere with the authority of a State, under section 927 of title 18, United States Code, to enact a law on the same subject matter as this Act.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part A of House Report 116-14. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 116-14.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 17, strike “or”.

Page 4, line 15, strike the period and insert “; or”.

Page 4, after line 15, insert the following:

“(G) a transfer to a participant in the PreCheck or successor trusted traveler program of the Department of Homeland Security.”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 145, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would allow gun owners to legally transfer their firearms to individuals who have been approved and are participants in TSA's PreCheck program.

TSA PreCheck identifies trusted travelers and, thus, allows expedited movement through airport security. In order to receive TSA PreCheck, one must submit an application, have an in-person interview, and go through a background check and fingerprinting.

Fingerprinting is not required, currently, to purchase a gun; thus, a TSA PreCheck background check is more stringent. If an individual can pass this background check and be admitted to this Federal Government program, there is no reason why they shouldn't be able to borrow a firearm from a friend. They have already gone through a more extensive background check system than to acquire a weapon. The current background check does not require fingerprints; a TSA PreCheck does.

Membership to TSA PreCheck must be renewed every 5 years. Again, the TSA PreCheck process requires fingerprints and an in-person interview. The process, currently, for purchasing a gun requires neither of those under Federal law. It appears, then, that the TSA PreCheck process is a more extensive process.

H.R. 8 restricts not only the purchase, but also the everyday gun transfer for law-abiding citizens. This amendment and many other Republican amendments—I think I had five others that were not made in order—seek to give some relief to law-abiding citizens from this overarching and burdensome legislation.

In H.R. 8, we are not only talking about the purchase of firearms, we are talking about the transfer of firearms, which includes lending your firearm. The Democrats have proposed a bill that would criminalize millions of law-abiding Americans. Because this bill uses ambiguous, overarching, and vague language, it encompasses so many potential situations. This amendment seeks to give some relief.

If we are going to allow Americans to be given expedited and reduced screening in our most sensitive and secure environments in the U.S. airport getting on a plane, why wouldn't we allow them to lend a gun to their friend?

H.R. 8 criminalizes me and others just for handing someone a firearm who isn't a direct family member or in other very narrow situations. In fact, as I said yesterday, the language in this bill is so ambiguous. What is "imminent danger"? There is no definition in the bill.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment because it is fatally flawed and would undermine the public safety impact of the bill.

The amendment would add an exception to the background check requirement for anyone who is a participant in the TSA PreCheck program by the Department of Homeland Security.

By exempting those who have obtained a TSA PreCheck from the background check requirement, the amendment would allow many dangerous people, including people with disqualifying mental health conditions and some

criminal convictions, to obtain firearms without a background check.

The current background system, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, was designed specifically for background checks pursuant to the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

The system, often called the NICS, contains the information that no other Federal database contains, and the TSA does not check NICS when determining a person's eligibility for the TSA PreCheck program.

Although participants in the TSA PreCheck program have had their criminal backgrounds vetted, the standards for approval and participation in the TSA PreCheck program are not the same and, in many cases, are more lenient than those which prohibit firearm possession and purchase.

For example, the NICS searches the records of people prohibited for mental health reasons during a firearms background check. These mental health reasons, though, are not part of the TSA PreCheck search.

As of January 31, there are more than 5.7 million of these mental health records in the NICS indexes, making it the second most populous category of prohibited records for firearm purchase.

Because the Department of Homeland Security does not have access to these mental health records for TSA PreCheck program purposes, individuals who have been adjudicated to be disqualified to own firearms for reasons of mental condition or have been committed to any mental institution may be accepted under the TSA PreCheck program but are not legally able to possess a gun. Under this amendment, they would be legally exempted from the background check requirement and would be able to get a gun, despite being legally prohibited from doing so.

The TSA bars people convicted of certain criminal offenses, such as rape or aggravated sexual abuse, from participating in the TSA PreCheck program only temporarily. It doesn't restrict people convicted of these serious crimes for more than 7 years, and it wouldn't bar people released from prison for these crimes within the last 5 years.

Under current law, these felony convictions prohibit possession or purchase of a weapon, but, under this amendment, people released from prison within the last 5 years for these crimes could get the weapons—could get the weapons.

The TSA PreCheck program does not have a minimum age requirement, and this amendment would allow people under the ages of 18 and 21 to purchase firearms illegally and without a NICS background check.

Furthermore, the TSA PreCheck program only requires a background check every 5 years, and the PreCheck system may not be advised that a firearms disqualifying offense has taken place after the initial PreCheck background check has occurred.

In other words, you get the TSA PreCheck, and if you are convicted afterwards, within 5 years, for a very serious crime, under this amendment, you could get the gun, although, legally, you shouldn't without a background check, and the TSA PreCheck program would not have picked it up.

□ 1400

These shortcomings of the TSA PreCheck system make it an inadequate and dangerous substitute for a NICS background check. To prevent potentially prohibited purchasers from obtaining firearms, licensed dealers should conduct background checks on participants in the PreCheck program as they would with any other member of the public.

The blanket exception of this amendment for anyone who participates in the TSA PreCheck program would undermine the bill's ability to enhance public safety because it would enable people convicted of serious crimes, people adjudicated to have serious mental illnesses, to purchase guns without a background check, even though the TSA system would not pick them up.

The TSA system is not a substitute for the background check system. It doesn't pick up many of the crimes. It doesn't carry it forward. And it is not a substitute for this system.

To pass this amendment, which would allow people who have qualified under the TSA PreCheck program not to have background checks, would allow a lot of people who shouldn't have guns to have them. Therefore, I strongly oppose this amendment, and I ask that my colleagues vote "no" on this amendment.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I won't take even the 30 seconds. I just support the amendment. I think it is good. Many of the flaws that we have seen in this bill so far, this is an amendment that actually works.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. NADLER, in his statement, said that my amendment would allow dangerous people to get guns. I have to say I disagree.

I am the ranking member on the Committee on Homeland Security subcommittee that deals with TSA, and the TSA PreCheck system is more stringent than the background check currently required to obtain a gun, when you purchase it. Again, it requires a fingerprint background check and an individual interview. Neither of those are required right now.

We had offered a number of amendments to help this bill become less burdensome on law-abiding citizens, and so I am happy that one was at least ruled in order, this TSA one, and I would ask my colleagues to please vote "yes" on it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PRICE of North Carolina). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 116-14.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 11, after "harm," insert "including harm to self, family, household members, or others,".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 145, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. My amendment clarifies that those at risk of committing suicide would be exempt from the background check requirement in instances of imminent threats of death or great bodily harm.

Specifically, this legislation amends the bill to insert the line "including harm to self, family, household members, or others" to the list of instances when a person is exempt from the background check requirement and may temporarily transfer away a firearm for safekeeping.

The spirit of this long overdue legislation is to save lives, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which will further achieve this goal by addressing the leading instance of gun death in this country, suicide.

Last year, nearly 40,000 people were killed by gun violence, with another 80,000 literally caught in the crossfire. Of those killed, over half, more than 20,000, people tragically died by gun suicide.

And the problem has grown. Nationally, over the past years, the past decade, the rate of suicide by gun death has increased 19 percent. This is a problem that grips our entire Nation.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, there has been a 24 percent increase in gun suicides over the past 10 years, claiming the lives of over 14,000 people. These are our friends, our loved ones, young and old, people for whom our

hearts ache, people we wish we could hold just one more time.

I offer up a picture of a dear friend of my family, Ron.

Unfortunately, very few of us are left unscathed by this problem. While there are many factors that contribute to self-harm, the presence of a firearm in the home increases the risk of suicide. Not surprisingly, using a gun is the method that most often ends in death.

Guns are dangerously effective at what they are designed to do. That is why this amendment is so important. It ensures that those in crisis can temporarily transfer a firearm safely until the crisis has passed. It clearly defines that a person can temporarily hand over firearms to someone they trust while they work through this difficult time.

This clarity is needed because, in times of crisis, moments matter. It may literally be the difference between life and death.

We are here today at a historic moment to take action against the violence that plagues this country, our communities, and our loved ones. The Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, with this amendment, will keep guns out of the hands of those who legally should not have them and also gives those who need a safe way to separate themselves from their guns a way to do so.

If we have the courage to pass this legislation, the courage here in the House and in the Senate and in the White House, it will do just that. It will save lives.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the willingness of the amendment, I think, but I rise in that, again, this is something discussed at committee. It was an attempt to—it is basically a failed attempt to fix one of the shortcomings of this legislation.

I understand why they would bring it. I understand why they would want to fix it, because its existence indicates what we have been saying about the flaws in the bill, which we discussed at committee.

Like other floor amendments that are going to be offered, this is nothing more than trying to basically change the appearance of what is a flawed perception. The problem here is it addresses the undefined term of "imminent" used in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known, and I have spoken about it many times, that I am still currently serving as a United States Air Force chaplain. I have pastored for many years, and I have been on the other end of phone calls from those who were struggling and thinking of taking their life.

Suicide is not something that we can define very easily. It is not something

that we can simply limit to: Yes, guns are effective. But any method that someone uses to choose to end their life is sad and a struggle for those of us who have dealt with this.

The term "imminent" here is problematic for those of us who have dealt with those who are struggling with suicide because imminent to them and imminent to a judge and imminent to someone who wants to take his life, and to law enforcement, indicates something precipitous that will happen in a very short amount of time, a very imminent act, something that is maybe going to happen, Mr. Chairman, even before I finish my speech. That is an imminent kind of act.

Imminent does not extend to 12 hours or 24 hours or even 46 hours. That would not fall under the definition of "imminent." And I am not willing to let a prosecutor or a judge who may not like guns, who would actually say that was an imminent threat, and by transferring it for more than a short amount of time, you have then fallen under and fall under this.

Now, I would hope that would never happen, Mr. Chairman. But we have to be serious about this issue of imminence. For those of us who have dealt with this, there may be, and I have had times when people would come to me and they were thinking about harming themselves, but the imminence factor was not there. They were just trying to see if they could clear their head. It may be a week that would pass, and they came back and would say it was fine.

But in this issue, I understand the intent and the heart here, but it is a very weak attempt to fix problems that we had already pointed out in this bill. And it will still not fix the problem, because the problem is the imminent standard. That is the part that we are struggling with.

We can disagree about this, and I will respect the gentlewoman if she disagrees, and would expect her to. But let's remember, this is carried out, if, say—which I would hope would not happen—this bill actually becomes law. It then will present a problem for those who have to enforce it and those judges who would have to interpret it.

We have to remember that our actions here, we vote on words on paper, not aspirational ideas. Those are happy thoughts, not words on paper. The only thing that the courts can do is vote on words on paper.

I appreciate the gentlewoman bringing this. I support the intent, especially dealing with suicide, which many of us have worked on, and the tragedy that it leaves in the wake of so many. But please understand my opposition to this is it is still a flawed product because we have not dealt with the very issue of imminence in this legislation and this amendment.

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment, which clarifies the bill's exemption for the background check requirement in instances of imminent threats or great bodily harm would apply to someone who is at risk of committing suicide.

The amendment makes clear that the limited number of exemptions to the background check requirement include circumstances in which someone feels that they are a danger to themselves. They may temporarily transfer a firearm until the danger has passed. This is a limited and reasonable exemption that only applies to those who fear they will harm themselves, so that they may temporarily surrender their weapon.

I listened to the gentleman from Georgia, and I appreciate he doesn't think that the amendment goes far enough or solves the underlying problems of the bill, as he sees it. But even from his point of view, it should go in the right direction. So I urge everyone to support this amendment.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the author of this bill, Representative THOMPSON, and I thank all the tireless advocates who have worked to bring us to this day.

I thank the good gentleman from Georgia for his comments. Clearly, he understands the gravity and the grave nature of gun death by suicide in this country. As you can see, that number has been escalating over the past 10 years. That includes more than 20,000 people in a single year.

Gun violence by suicide is quite deadly. We know it, and so I thank my colleague from the other side of the aisle for at least supporting the spirit of what we are trying to do here.

For the greater safety of our citizens, our neighbors, our friends, and our family members, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and please support this bill, H.R. 8.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part A of House Report 116-14.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 14, insert “, including the harm of domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse” before the semicolon.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 145, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN)

and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 8 is a critical piece of legislation that I am proud to support. Congress needs to act to cut down on our Nation's widespread gun violence. We must close loopholes that give buyers and sellers a way around background checks. There is no reason vendors at gun shows or online should be exempt from the safety measures other merchants must obey. We should also vet sales between two people.

That is not to say that there should be no exceptions. My amendment carves out protections for people who face risk of domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse.

The underlying bill, H.R. 8, already creates an exception to the background check requirement when there is a temporary weapon transfer, if the transferee is at imminent risk of death or great bodily harm. Our amendment is meant to make it crystal clear and explicit that this exception applies when the transferees are protecting themselves from an abuser. It does not expand the underlying exception; it offers one critical example of where it might apply.

□ 1415

When I talked to Oklahomans across my district last year, they confided in me their concerns about gun violence. I promised to work towards policies that would protect them.

We need to protect our Second Amendment right, but there is no credible reason why we as a state and nation can't acknowledge there are steps we can take to save lives and find a path forward to do so.

H.R. 8 does just that. It increases safety without limiting our Second Amendment rights by implementing commonsense policy.

But when we take these commonsense steps, we need to acknowledge our power to create unintended consequences, and to prevent them.

That is why I am offering this amendment. In addition to my commitment to gun safety, I have talked about my devotion to helping protect women and families.

Between 1998 and 2017, the Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board found nearly 1,700 people were killed in our State because of domestic violence. In 2017 alone, 91 Oklahomans were murdered.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey found that nearly two in five Oklahoma women will face some form of domestic abuse or sexual violence during their lifetimes.

Oklahoma is consistently ranked in the top five States for women killed by men in one-on-one homicides.

Oklahoma domestic violence programs serve an average of 18,000 people annually, according to the YWCA.

Oklahoma is not an exception. These problems persist. One in four women and one in nine men experience intimate partner physical violence; these people deserve to be protected.

For us, that means many things, including strengthening and reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act and investing in support services and family justice centers. But it also means we need to empower people to protect themselves.

That is why Congress should pass laws to strengthen background checks and create exceptions for those who truly need them.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, again, I understand the need or want to do this is to make many things that actually came in discussions in our committee about some of the problems that we found here, and the mere submission is another tacit admission that the Democrats understand the flaws in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is not something that I am going to relitigate here, but also, when debate is cut short, this is what happens when you get to the floor. When debate is cut short in committee, this is what happens.

They realize that good products were brought up, but yet they chose to push through a bill because they had a timeline.

We went through this in the Rules Committee. I get it. This is what is coming up. But, again, to put this in, “great bodily harm,” it is minimally helpful at this point. It goes back to the problem we had with “imminent” in the last one.

These are all things, frankly, that could have been—even in a bill that I would disagree with at the end of the day on this—this is, again, not something that is going to fix it. A victim of domestic abuse can live in constant fear of her abuser and feel threatened at all times.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I understand at least the attempt to fix something, because they understand that there were problems and they don't want to make it worse, but I have advocated all along that what this does help, it also hurts. And this is, again, just another attempt to do that.

I appreciate that they are figuring out the problems now; I just would oppose this amendment, because, again, it does not completely fix the problems that we have seen, and would not in the bigger picture.

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

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she

may consume to the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS).

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my support for this amendment to H.R. 8 introduced by Representatives HORN and MURPHY.

This amendment protects people facing the threat of domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse.

I am the daughter of a military veteran, and like most Kansans, I respect the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. But also, like most Kansans, I am tired of politicians doing nothing to stop senseless killings.

That is why I support commonsense solutions to keep our communities safe, like expanding background checks and closing dangerous loopholes in our laws.

In our effort to ensure the safety of our communities, however, we can't forget the needs of those at risk of domestic violence to protect themselves from abuse.

According to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, in 2017 a domestic violence incident was reported every 23 minutes and a domestic violence murder occurred every 9 days in the State of Kansas.

In the United States, more than 12 million people experience some form of domestic violence by a current or former domestic partner every year.

These women and men deserve our support, which means we also need to reauthorize and strengthen the Violence Against Women Act.

These men and women deserve to be protected. I cannot emphasize that enough.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to support H.R. 8. It is a critical piece of legislation that will save lives, and I urge my fellow colleagues to stand up for survivors and those at risk and support this amendment.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I simply want to say I support this amendment, which clarifies that great bodily harm is included in the exception to the bill's background check requirement, includes domestic violence, sexual assaults, stalking, et cetera. It is a good amendment. I urge people to support it.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I would like to simply close by reiterating the importance of H.R. 8 and my support for it in this amendment, and clarifying and protecting individuals who are at risk from domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault.

Mr. Chair, I would like to thank Congresswoman STEPHANIE MURPHY, who cosponsored this amendment, as well as Congresswoman DAVIDS and Congressman NADLER for their remarks.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 116-14.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 3, after "children," insert "including step-parents and their step-children".

Page 3, line 5, insert " , if the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms under State or Federal law" before the semicolon.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 145, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, my amendment clarifies that the exceptions for gifts and loans of firearms between parents and their children applies to stepparents and stepchildren.

The reason I offer this amendment is to recognize that the relationship between stepparents and stepchildren is sometimes stronger than or as strong as that of the biological parent-child relationship.

The parents of one of my closest friends are technically stepparents, but you would never know it, because they are all so close and love each other so much.

The amendment also clarifies that gifts and loans of firearms among family members are still subject to the existing legal standard for all transfers.

Existing law states that no person may deliver a firearm to someone if he or she has a reason to believe that the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm.

Consequently, even gifts and loans among family members are not permissible if the transferor has a reason to believe that the transferee may use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms.

Again, the amendment clarifies that while a background check is not required for these transfers, the existing legal standard continues to apply.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, again, I am not opposing this amendment, but like the previous amendment, again, it is proof that this bill is still not ready for prime time and should have spent more time instead of moving a very ill-timed previous question because of a timing deadline that they had to get to the floor. It fixes one of the many flaws in the bill.

Again, Republicans had solutions to these loose ends all over the bill, but our debate time was stopped. But I do have just a question here. Although I am not opposing this amendment, it merely adds the exchange between stepparent and their stepchildren.

What about stepsiblings who also love each other dearly? But this doesn't include that. Stepgrandparents and stepgrandchildren? What about foster families or adoptive families?

It is a simple fix that, again, goes forward and, again, struggles.

But I do want to go back and address something, Mr. Chairman, that came up earlier, and it seemed to get an interesting response from my friends across the aisle, my colleague stated that the appropriate fine is \$1,000, not \$100,000. They cite the U.S. sentencing guidelines for this number, but I do have to remind the chairman that since the Booker decision, of course, the guidelines are only advisory. And we need not look to the advisory guidelines, but look at the statute the bill amends.

Remember, we do not vote on aspirations in this Chamber; we vote on words on paper.

18 USC 924(a)(5) contains the penalty for violating part "(s) or (t) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both."

18 USC 3571(b)(5) "for a Class A misdemeanor", which this is, "that does not result in death, not more than \$100,000."

So it could be \$1,000 or it could be up to \$100,000.

I appreciate our confusion over this issue, but unfortunately, as I stated before, this is what happens when a bill is rushed to the floor, and it is why we oppose this legislation.

When we understand this, Mr. Chairman, again, you can offer amendments that make Members feel good, but feeling good doesn't heal you and feeling good will not make this better.

I will not oppose this amendment, but, again, I think in just the moments that I have had here, I raised enough questions about this amendment to

take up those very issues that were spoken of about the love between step-parents and stepchildren. What about the stepsiblings? What about the stepgrandparents? That is still part of that device and not addressed in this.

And, again, going back to the issue of the fine: again, the statute and the bill itself are pretty clear; it is fined under this process and not the guidelines that are sentencing.

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank the body for its support of my amendment, and I urge a “yes” vote on the Van Drew amendment.

This is a good amendment, and I believe it will be helpful, and I believe it creates an atmosphere which is a fair atmosphere for everyone to increase safety and yet at the same time to understand the relationships that do exist in stepfamilies.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, again, I appreciate the gentleman bringing it, but as was said, this is an attempt to make a bill that should have been vetted more in committee not be vetted more. And I appreciate that.

I am not going to oppose the amendment, but when I take it a step further, what about the stepparents and the stepsiblings between each other, and the stepgrandparents and stepgrandchildren? I have had a wonderful look at those families. Those are precious families. Why are we just stopping at one?

Again, it goes back to the heart. And I understand the rush to get here, but, again, what makes you feel better and makes you feel good does not always heal you. This is something that needs to be addressed.

Mr. Chair, with this, I am not going to oppose this amendment. It is unfortunately very lacking in a bill that is lacking on many points, but with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 116-14 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mrs. LESKO of Arizona.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 250, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

AYES—182

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

NOES—250

Adams	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)
Aguilar	Bonamici	Cartwright
Allred	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Amash	F.	Casten (IL)
Axne	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Chu, Judy
Beatty	Buchanan	Ciциlline
Bera	Bustos	Cisneros
Beyer	Butterfield	Clark (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Clarke (NY)
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Clay

Cleaver	Johnson (TX)	Plaskett
Cline	Kaptur	Pocan
Clyburn	Keating	Porter
Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Connolly	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Cooper	Khanna	Quigley
Correa	Kildee	Raskin
Costa	Kilmer	Rice (NY)
Courtney	Kim	Richmond
Cox (CA)	Kind	Rose (NY)
Craig	King (NY)	Rouda
Crist	Kirkpatrick	Roy
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard
Cummings	Kuster (NH)	Ruiz
Cunningham	Lamb	Ruppersberger
David (KS)	Langevin	Rush
Davidson (OH)	Larsen (WA)	Rutherford
Davis (CA)	Larson (CT)	Ryan
Davis, Danny K.	Lawrence	Sablan
Dean	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
DeFazio	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
DeGette	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
DeLauro	Levin (CA)	Schakowsky
DelBene	Levin (MI)	Schiff
Delgado	Lewis	Schneider
Demings	Lieu, Ted	Schrader
DeSaulnier	Lipinski	Schrier
Deutch	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)
Dingell	Lofgren	Scott, David
Doggett	Lowenthal	Serrano
Doyle, Michael	Lowe y	Sewell (AL)
F.	Luján	Shalala
Engel	Luria	Sherman
Escobar	Lynch	Sherrill
Eshoo	Malinowski	Sires
Espallat	Maloney,	Slotkin
Evans	Carolyn B.	Smith (NJ)
Finkenauer	Maloney, Sean	Smith (WA)
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Soto
Fletcher	Matsui	Spanberger
Foster	McAdams	Speier
Fudge	McBath	Stanton
Gabbard	McCollum	Stevens
Gallagher	McEachin	Stivers
Gallego	McGovern	Suo zzi
Garamendi	McNerney	Swalwell (CA)
Garcia (IL)	Meeks	Takano
Garcia (TX)	Meng	Thompson (CA)
Golden	Moore	Thompson (MS)
Gomez	Morelle	Titus
Gonzalez (TX)	Moulton	Tlaib
Gottheimer	Mucarsel-Powell	Tonko
Green (TX)	Murphy	Torres (CA)
Grijalva	Nadler	Torres Small
Haaland	Napolitano	(NM)
Harder (CA)	Neal	Trahan
Hastings	Neguse	Trone
Hayes	Norcross	Underwood
Heck	Norton	Van Drew
Herrera Beutler	O'Halleran	Vargas
Higgins (NY)	Ocasio-Cortez	Veasey
Hill (CA)	Omar	Vela
Himes	Pallone	Velázquez
Hollingsworth	Panetta	Visclosky
Horn, Kendra S.	Pappas	Wasserman
Horsford	Pascrell	Schultz
Houlihan	Payne	Waters
Hoyer	Perlmutter	Watson Coleman
Huffman	Perry	Welch
Jackson Lee	Peters	Wexton
Jayapal	Peterson	Wild
Jeffries	Phillips	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Pingree	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5

Frankel	Katko	San Nicolas
Gosar	Radewagen	

□ 1458

Mr. RUSH, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PETERS, Meses. PRESSLEY, SCANLON, Messrs. KENNEDY, HECK, O'HALLERAN, Miss RICE of New York, Messrs. PETERSON, GALLAGHER, CLINE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. PERRY and LEWIS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. SPANO, GOHMERT, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Messrs. KINZINGER and BUCK changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 310, noes 119, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

AYES—310

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Balderson
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buchshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Finkenaue
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (TX)
Gianforte
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gonzalez-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal

Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crawford
Curtis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fox (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gooden

NOT VOTING—8
Castro (TX)
Frankel
García (IL)

Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suzoi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)

NOES—119

Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
Meuser
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Nunes
Olson

Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Speier
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Underwood
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Yoho

Radewagen
San Nicolas

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale, and, pursuant to House Resolution 145, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I am.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Collins of Georgia moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 5, after line 4, insert the following:

“(E) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph shall include, in the case of a background check conducted by the national instant criminal background check system in response to a contact from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, which background check indicates that the receipt of a firearm by a person would violate subsection (g)(5), a requirement that the system notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

As was just read, the motion to recommit will notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, commonly known as ICE, when an illegal alien who is prohibited from possessing a firearm attempts to purchase a firearm by going through the process of application.

□ 1509

Mr. CHABOT changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Madam Speaker, I have been here all afternoon, and we have heard time and time again how we have had the problem of mass violence. We have talked about how to solve it, and, unfortunately, this underlying bill, as I have brought out many times already, will not do this. We have heard that we have to do something basically even if it won't work.

Madam Speaker, I will remind this House one more time that what makes you feel good does not always heal you. When we understand that, then we can begin to move forward.

What we have found this day is that this bill has many problems because we chose to rush it to the floor because we had a deadline, and we cut off debate in committee.

We found amendments offered to fix parts of this bill that do not fix them but actually make them worse.

We have found out that the authors of the bill did not even know how much was going to be fined in the bill until we actually pointed it out.

Now we come to the biggest part: I have been here all day listening to: We have to keep criminals from having firearms. We have to keep criminals from having firearms.

I will say it once more, Madam Speaker: We must keep criminals from having firearms.

I am glad to let you know, Madam Speaker, we are now giving everyone in this body a chance to do just that.

A similar measure was promoted. What we are simply saying is that, if you have someone who is a criminal who came into our country illegally—criminal time number one—if they then try to buy or purchase a firearm which they are unable to do, that is the second strike as a criminal, and what we are simply saying is, if they do that, they will be reported to ICE.

Now, which Members in this body are opposed to notifying law enforcement when a person prohibited from purchasing a firearm attempts to do so? Are we against that? No.

I believe my friends across the aisle are not. I have heard it all day: We don't want criminals to have firearms.

But my question to you now, Madam Speaker, is—be very careful. If you vote "no" on this motion to recommit, you cannot go back to your constituency, no matter what is said, and say: I voted to keep illegal aliens, those who should not have a firearm, from having a firearm.

We have heard it all day. And you can moan, you can talk, you can think about it, but, again, Madam Speaker, I understand the sympathy and the concern and the pain upon this bill, but let's not kid ourselves. The bill itself guts itself when it will not even allow a registry which the Obama administration said it had.

Let's actually get back to a point in saying, if there is something about this bill, give everybody an opportunity to actually keep a gun out of a criminal's hands and actually have that criminal punished for that by turning them in.

But, Madam Speaker and my colleagues, please listen to me right now. Hear me clearly. Hear me clearly. No matter what will be said in just a moment, no matter what the chairman or anyone else will say about this bill, if you vote "no," you are voting to allow someone who should not have a firearm to get away with it and not be prosecuted for it.

Be very clear, Madam Speaker. You can try and make it look better. You can try and say: "Well, it was not part of the bill. I have got to have the bill"; but never get away from the fact, Madam Speaker, if you vote "no" on this motion to recommit, you are making a choice to say: "I guess some criminals can get away with trying to get a firearm."

That is why this motion to recommit needs a "yes" vote. This is why we on this side stand for making sure that proper firearm safety is upheld while our rights are being upheld and, at the same time, looking to find real solutions, not perpetrating a fraud on those who are scared simply to pass a piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, vote "yes" on the motion to recommit and actually keep guns out of criminals' hands.

Madam Speaker, I yield back balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of a point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, let's remember what we are dealing with. We are dealing with the fact that current Federal law with respect to firearms background checks is dangerously limited and flawed because background checks are only required for sales by licensed gun dealers and that many, many people get a gun at a gun show or from someone else. Something like 20 percent, I think the figure is, or 25 percent of gun sales escape background checks.

So all kinds of people who may be criminals, who may be mentally ill, and who may be domestic abusers who shouldn't have guns get guns, and that results in lives forfeited. It results in people killed.

This bill goes a long way toward solving that by saying we are going to require background checks of everyone who gets a gun, with some exceptions, with some reasonable exceptions which are in the bill.

Now, along comes this motion to recommit, which is a total red herring having nothing to do with the purpose of the bill, and says that, if someone fails a background check because he is illegally in this country, you should report that to ICE.

First of all, if he fails a background check because he is illegally in the

country, that means the system knows he is illegally in the country. It means they already know that.

So what is the point of reporting him? He has to be in the system as illegally in the country in order to fail the background check because of section (g)(5). So we already know that, and this is totally circular, number one.

Number two, this is just a red herring to try to mix up the immigration issue with the gun violence issue, and they really have nothing to do with each other.

Number three, for 8 years, we couldn't get a hearing—not a hearing in a committee—on this bill or on any real bill to stop the plague of handgun violence in this country.

Madam Speaker, 150 people killed in Great Britain, 95 in Austria or wherever, 39,000 in the United States—no one will tell me that Americans are 10,000 times as mentally ill as Europeans or Japanese. The problem is we don't have adequate protections on guns. This bill goes in the direction of doing it, and they want to sabotage the bill with a phony issue raised by this MTR.

Now, there is an issue. If people fail the background check for various reasons, then you can make a case it should be reported to local law enforcement agencies. Mr. CICILLINE has a bill to do just that. I am going to yield to him in a second. But the fact is it has nothing to do with this bill. It is just an attempt to sabotage this bill.

If you believe that we ought to cut down on the plague of gun violence in this country, that we ought to save lives, that we ought to get rid of all these people who shouldn't have guns having guns, and that we ought to have background checks in sensible situations, then vote against the motion to recommit and for the bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

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

We are on the precipice of passing the first commonsense gun safety bill in this Congress in 25 years. I have been here for 8 years. We begged and pleaded and had a sit-in to try to force Republicans to take up some measure to reduce gun violence in this country.

There are women, men, and families all across America who are demanding that Congress do something. We are about to do this, and you raise a motion to recommit on a phony issue to try to muck this up with this gimmick. If you were concerned about reducing gun violence in this country and passing commonsense gun safety legislation, you had 8 years to bring a bill to the floor.

But if you are really concerned about this, I have good news for you. I have legislation, because, in fact, if someone buys a gun who is a prohibited purchaser, whatever their immigration status is, if they have committed a crime, then they should be arrested

and prosecuted. Every single Democrat believes that.

So I have a piece of legislation that says, if that happens, notify the field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the local law enforcement agency, and the State law enforcement agency, the agencies responsible for enforcing the criminal law, so they can arrest and prosecute that person.

I am looking for a Republican colead. I look forward to hearing from you.

Madam Speaker, defeat this phony amendment and pass universal background checks.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, let us not accept this red herring. Let us not divert. Vote “no” on the motion to recommit and “yes” on the bill.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. 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, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 209, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—220

Abraham	Cook	Grothman
Aderholt	Costa	Guest
Allen	Craig	Guthrie
Amodei	Crawford	Hagedorn
Armstrong	Crenshaw	Harris
Arrington	Crist	Hartzler
Axne	Cunningham	Hern, Kevin
Babin	Curtis	Herrera Beutler
Bacon	Davidson (OH)	Hice (GA)
Baird	Davis, Rodney	Higgins (LA)
Balderson	Delgado	Hill (AR)
Banks	DesJarlais	Holding
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Hollingsworth
Bergman	Duffy	Horn, Kendra S.
Biggs	Duncan	Hudson
Bilirakis	Dunn	Huizenga
Bishop (UT)	Emmer	Hunter
Bost	Estes	Hurd (TX)
Brady	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Brindisi	Finkenauer	Johnson (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Brooks (IN)	Fleischmann	Jordan
Buchanan	Flores	Joyce (OH)
Buck	Fortenberry	Joyce (PA)
Bucshon	Fox (NC)	Kelly (MS)
Budd	Fulcher	Kelly (PA)
Burchett	Gaetz	Kim
Burgess	Gallagher	King (IA)
Byrne	Gianforte	King (NY)
Calvert	Gibbs	Kinzinger
Carter (GA)	Gohmert	Kustoff (TN)
Carter (TX)	Golden	LaHood
Chabot	Gonzalez (OH)	LaMalfa
Cheney	Gooden	Lamb
Cline	Gottheimer	Lamborn
Cloud	Granger	Latta
Cole	Graves (GA)	Lee (NV)
Collins (GA)	Graves (LA)	Lesko
Collins (NY)	Graves (MO)	Long
Comer	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Conaway	Griffith	Lucas

Luetkemeyer	Reschenthaler
Luria	Rice (SC)
Marchant	Rigglesman
Marshall	Roby
Massei	Rodgers (WA)
Mast	Roe, David P.
McAdams	Rogers (AL)
McCarthy	Rogers (KY)
McCaul	Rooney (FL)
McClintock	Rose (NY)
McHenry	Rose, John W.
McKinley	Rouzer
Meadows	Roy
Meuser	Rutherford
Miller	Scalise
Mitchell	Schrader
Moolenaar	Schweikert
Mooney (WV)	Scott, Austin
Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Murphy	Sherrill
Newhouse	Shimkus
Norman	Simpson
Nunes	Slotkin
O'Halleran	Smith (MO)
Olson	Smith (NE)
Palazzo	Smith (NJ)
Palmer	Smucker
Pence	Spanberger
Perry	Spano
Peterson	Stauber
Posey	Stefanik
Ratcliffe	Steil
Reed	Steube

NAYS—209

Adams	Fletcher	McEachin
Aguilar	Foster	McGovern
Allred	Fudge	McNerney
Amash	Gabbard	Meeks
Barragán	Gallego	Meng
Bass	Garamendi	Moore
Beatty	Garcia (IL)	Morelle
Bera	Garcia (TX)	Moulton
Beyer	Gomez	Mucarsel-Powell
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez (TX)	Nadler
Blumenauer	Green (TX)	Napolitano
Blunt Rochester	Grijalva	Neal
Bonamici	Haaland	Neguse
Boyle, Brendan F.	Harder (CA)	Norcross
Brown (MD)	Hastings	Ocasio-Cortez
Brownley (CA)	Hayes	Omar
Bustos	Heck	Pallone
Butterfield	Higgins (NY)	Panetta
Carbajal	Hill (CA)	Pappas
Cárdenas	Himes	Pascrell
Carson (IN)	Horsford	Payne
Cartwright	Houlahan	Pelosi
Case	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Casten (IL)	Huffman	Peters
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Castro (TX)	Jayapal	Pingree
Chu, Judy	Jeffries	Pocan
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	Porter
Cisneros	Johnson (TX)	Pressley
Clarke (MA)	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Quigley
Clay	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Cleaver	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
Clyburn	Khanna	Richmond
Cohen	Kildee	Rouda
Connolly	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard
Cooper	Kind	Ruiz
Correa	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Courtney	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Cox (CA)	Kuster (NH)	Ryan
Crow	Langevin	Sanchez
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
Davids (KS)	Lawrence	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Schiff
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (CA)	Schneider
Dean	Levin (CA)	Schrier
DeFazio	Levin (MI)	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Lewis	Scott, David
DeLauro	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
DelBene	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
Demings	Loeb sack	Shalala
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Sherman
Deutch	Lowenthal	Sires
Dingell	Lowe y	Smith (WA)
Doggett	Luján	Soto
Doyle, Michael F.	Lynch	Speier
Engel	Malinowski	Stanton
Escobar	Maloney	Stevens
Eshoo	Maloney, Sean	Suo zzi
Españolat	Matsui	Swalwell (CA)
Evans	McBath	Takano
	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
		Thompson (MS)

Stewart	Titus
Stivers	Tlaib
Taylor	Tonko
Thompson (PA)	Torres (CA)
Thornberry	Trahan
Timmons	Trone
Tipton	Underwood
Torres Small (NM)	
Turner	
Upton	
Van Drew	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Walden	
Walker	
Walorski	
Waltz	
Watkins	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Williams	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Woodall	
Wright	
Yoho	
Young	
Zeldin	

Vargas	Waters
Veasey	Watson Coleman
Vela	Welch
Velázquez	Wexton
Visclosky	Wild
Wasserman	Wilson (FL)
Schultz	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—3

Frankel

Gosar

Katko

□ 1533

Mr. NEAL changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. DAVIDSON of Ohio and MASSIE changed their vote from “nay to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House on the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 8, back to the House with an amendment.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NADLER:

Page 5, after line 4, insert the following:

“(E) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph shall include, in the case of a background check conducted by the national instant criminal background check system in response to a contact from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, which background check indicates that the receipt of a firearm by a person would violate subsection (g)(5), a requirement that the system notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.”

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, in order for the amendment that was just passed to be passed, am I correct that you would have to vote for this bill with that amendment now?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will put the question on the amendment and then the question on passage.

Mr. HOYER. The vote now is to pass the bill as amended. Am I correct?

My parliamentary inquiry is, if that does not pass, am I correct that the amendment that was just voted for by so many in this House, it would be defeated if the bill is defeated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Following the disposition of the amendment, the Chair will put the question on passage of the bill.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 190, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—240

Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Omar
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone
Axne	Green (TX)	Panetta
Barragan	Grijalva	Pappas
Bass	Haaland	Pascrell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hastings	Pelosi
Beyer	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Heck	Peters
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Hill (CA)	Pingree
Bonamici	Himes	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
Brindisi	Horsford	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Houlihan	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Quigley
Buchanan	Huffman	Raskin
Bustos	Hurd (TX)	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rose (NY)
Cardenas	Jeffries	Rouda
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Case	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Casten (IL)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Sánchez
Cicilline	Khanna	Sarbanes
Cisneros	Kildee	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kim	Schiff
Clay	Kind	Schneider
Cleaver	King (NY)	Schrader
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Kuster (NH)	Scott, David
Cooper	Lamb	Serrano
Correa	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Shalala
Courtney	Larsen (CT)	Sherman
Cox (CA)	Lawrence	Sherrill
Craig	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Crist	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Crow	Lee (NV)	Smith (NJ)
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Levin (MI)	Smith
Cunningham	Lewis	Spanberger
Davids (KS)	Lieu, Ted	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Stanton
Davis, Danny K.	Loeb sack	Stevens
Dean	Lofgren	Suo zzi
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	Lowey	Takano
DeLauro	Lujan	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Luria	Thompson (MS)
Delgado	Lynch	Titus
Demings	Malinowski	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Tonko
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Torres (CA)
Diaz-Balart	Mast	Torres Small
Dingell	Matsui	(NM)
Doggett	McAdams	Trahan
Doyle, Michael F.	McBath	Trone
Engel	McCollum	Underwood
Escobar	McEachin	Upton
Eshoo	McGovern	Van Drew
Espallat	McNerney	Vargas
Evans	Meeks	Veasey
Finkenauer	Meng	Vela
Fitzpatrick	Moore	Velázquez
Fletcher	Morelle	Vislosky
Foster	Moulton	Wasserman
Fudge	Mucarsel-Powell	Schultz
Gabbard	Murphy	Waters
Galego	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Garamendi	Napolitano	Welch
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Wexton
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	Wild
	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
	O'Halleran	Yarmuth

NAYS—190

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

NOT VOTING—2

Frankel Katko

□ 1544

Mrs. BEATTY changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 787

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 787.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of a bill I sponsored, H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, to make sure that the most vulnerable children in the United States have access to lifesaving medical care, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the 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. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the Majority Leader to immediately schedule a vote on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act so that we can protect the sanctity of human life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING HEALTH AND WELLNESS COACHES

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor America's health and wellness coaches.

Approximately 70 percent of healthcare dollars in the United States are spent on lifestyle-related diseases; but health and wellness coaches can decrease those costs by helping people achieve their personal health and wellness goals.

Far too many people suffer and struggle with poor health because they don't have the motivation and resources or sustained support needed in

order to transform their habits. Healthy habits are not always easily achievable when a patient is working alone, but health coaches are there to ensure people succeed in taking control of their health issues.

That is why, earlier in February, Congressman MULLIN and I introduced a bipartisan resolution to express our support for health and wellness coaches. I am proud of our work together as co-chairs of the Congressional Men's Health Caucus, and I encourage my colleagues to join us in recognizing America's health and wellness coaches.

METHANE RELIEF ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, in 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency announced the New Source Performance Standards for the oil and natural gas industry to further regulate methane emissions. Thankfully, the EPA is revisiting this regulation in an effort to provide flexibility and relief moving forward.

For many small oil and gas producers, these requirements contained in the original regulation are simply unworkable and overly burdensome.

For example, the regulation would even apply to wells that produce less than 15 barrels of oil and less than 90,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day. Because these wells produce at low volumes, the profit margin remains tight for the operators.

However, under the original rule, these low-volume producers would be subject to expensive upgrades, additional reporting requirements and administrative costs in order to comply with the regulation.

Madam Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 1391, the Methane Relief Act of 2019, which would exempt these low-volume wells from the rule's requirements. Doing so will allow for commonsense regulatory relief and certainty for these smaller operators which account for an important part of our domestic energy industry.

AN ACTUAL NATIONAL EMERGENCY

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

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address an actual national emergency. There are too many damn guns in America, and far too many lives have been lost. Last year alone 40,000 Americans were fatally shot, the most in 50 years.

My county suffers from gun violence on a near-daily basis. In the last 5 years, we have lost 370 people to gun violence; 127 of these victims were children.

Recently, a pregnant mother was killed, and her teenage daughter in-

jured in a senseless shooting. The family had already lost a relative to gun violence.

Almost as shocking as these statistics, for 25 years Congress failed to pass significant gun control legislation until today. I am comforted by how swiftly House Democrats began tackling this crisis, and pray that the Senate finds the courage to follow our lead.

American voters sent us an urgent message last November; thoughts and prayers and moments of silence are not enough. Let us reassure them that passing the Background Checks Act of 2019 is just the first step of many more to come; and we won't stop until this national emergency is over.

THE TEXAS SKY HAS A NEW STAR

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

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, we all know an iconic Texas song: "The stars at night are big and bright, deep in the heart of Texas."

The sky of Texas has a new star, the brightest star ever. Her name is Marlee Hope Pack. She is glowing right beside me.

After a courageous fight with childhood cancer, God called Marlee home on February 23. Marlee's cancer would not be stopped. Her dad, Bill, kept asking Marlee: What is your wish with Make-A-Wish?

After a few weeks, sweet Marlee answered: "Dad, if I have to think about it this hard, I don't need a wish."

Marlee turned Make-A-Wish into make a gift. She opened Marlee's Bear Workshop and partnered with Build-A-Bear to give kids with cancer teddy bears and hope.

Thank you, Bill and Shelly, and all who loved Marlee for giving us such a special person. She made our world better.

□ 1600

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE FROM HAITI

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 175th anniversary of Dominican independence and the birth of the first country I call home.

On February 27, 1844, the founding fathers of the Dominican Republic, great statesmen and lovers of freedom and democracy, raised the flag of a new republic in Santo Domingo and proclaimed their independence from Haiti, bringing another democratic republic into the family of nations.

In the words of Dominican icon and independence leader Juan Pablo Duarte: "Love of country led us to make sacred commitments with the

next generation," and the commitments that he and his fellow patriots made 175 years ago live on in the hearts of every Quisqueyano, whether they are still on the island of their birth or whether they have made a new home abroad.

Today is the day for all of us to celebrate the contributions of the Dominican people, just as my compatriots celebrate their independence throughout the country.

RECOGNIZING JALISA PETERSON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Jalisa Peterson from Liberty County High School on being a finalist for the 2019 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards.

One of 29,000 students across the country who participated, Ms. Peterson was one of only eight high school students acknowledged in the State of Georgia for exceptional projects of community service. Specifically, she volunteered at a local orphanage, playing games, crafting art, reading, and building relationships with children, all the way from newborns to 18-year-olds.

I am very proud of Ms. Peterson's work and glad to have someone like her in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

I am glad to see this award is encouraging more community service, a crucial aspect in order to make our world a better place to live.

GUN VIOLENCE: WE NEED TO DO MORE

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

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Madam Speaker, we just voted on H.R. 8. It is the first gun control measure we have taken up in years. It is progress, but we still have so far to go. There are so many lives that have been taken from too many communities.

On February 15 in Aurora, Illinois, on the edge of my district, that was the community where a man with a gun took five innocent lives: Trevor Wehner, Clayton Parks, Vicente Juarez, Russell Beyer, and Josh Pinkard.

They were fathers, brothers, sons, uncles, friends, and they joined a long line of Americans who have been going about their daily lives and got killed.

Here is what is really sickening: Most of the Members of this body don't even know their names. A week from now, you are going to forget their names, and you are going to replace them with another set of names, not because they don't deserve to be remembered, but because every day in America, 100 people get shot.

Can we remember all their names? I can't. And shame on us for allowing that to happen.

Occasionally, one of those shootings captures our attention, and we offer some thoughts and prayers. Leave that to families. Leave that to people of faith. We are lawmakers. Our job is to write the laws, fix the laws.

If we took 100 million guns off the street tomorrow, we would still have more guns than any other country. We need to do more.

GREATER BRANDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the Greater Brandon Chamber of Commerce, an institution that has helped small businesses and business owners in the Tampa Bay area succeed for over 60 years.

I think specifically of Ron Pierce, a very good friend of mine who started his own consulting firm 10 years ago. Over the past decade, he has grown his small business to include four other consultants and now provides advice to some of the largest interests in Tampa, including the Tampa Bay Lightning and the Port of Tampa Bay.

On top of managing his own successful business, he is also an upstanding member of our community. He regularly volunteers to bring food and clothing to families in need. He has worked on youth drowning prevention and provided advice to leaders in Tampa Bay on how to improve our local economy.

In recognition of his service, the Chamber recently bestowed upon him the Community Leadership Award, the highest honor granted by the organization.

The Greater Brandon Chamber of Commerce is a model organization in my district, and it helps small businesses succeed in their work so that they can then help others.

I am proud to be a member of the Brandon Chamber of Commerce. As a member of the Small Business Committee, I look forward to working with them to create a stronger economy for Tampa Bay.

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I just voted for H.R. 8, and I stand in support of H.R. 1112.

It has been 1 year since Parkland. It has been 6 years since Sandy Hook. It has been 19 years since Columbine. It has been 25 years since the Long Island Rail Road massacre, when Congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy lost her husband and her son was shot in the head.

It has been 37 years since President Reagan was shot.

Think of all the suffering that each of these shootings has caused. Think of the missing seats at the dinner table and other family events.

Countless families have been torn apart because of gun violence, including that of one of my constituents, Linda Beigel Schulman.

Linda's son, Scott, was one of the 17 innocent people who lost their lives in Parkland that day last year. Scott, a geography teacher and a cross-country coach, gave his life protecting his students. Scott died heroically while locking the door to his classroom, where students were hiding from the approaching gunman.

Since that date, we have been pushing more and more for commonsense gun reform, and H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112 are just that.

Last week, Linda said to me, "If a universal background check prevents just one shooting, it has served its purpose."

She inspires me. And I am inspired by my colleagues who are fighting for commonsense gun reform, whether they be Democrats or Republicans.

EUREKA BASKETBALL

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Eureka College men's basketball team, which last weekend clinched their first ever Division III NCAA tournament bid.

On Saturday night, the Red Devils knocked off top-seeded Webster 70-69 on the road to secure their conference championship, assuring their spot in the Division III tournament.

With just a few weeks remaining in the regular season, the Red Devils needed to win out their remaining four games to enter the conference tournament, and they did just that.

The never-give-up spirit embodied by the team is a testament to the great work done by Coach Chip Wilde, and I have no doubt it will carry them through the NCAA tournament.

Our community in central Illinois is immensely proud of the historic accomplishments of this year's Eureka men's basketball team, and we will be cheering them on as they take on the number-one-seeded Nebraska Wesleyan this weekend.

Congratulations, and go Red Devils.

RECOGNIZING MAMA LILA CABBIL

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, as we recognize Black History Month, I rise to celebrate the life and contributions of a remarkable Detroit community activist.

While I was at the Macomb County Celebration of Black Excellence last Saturday, the Michigan activist community received news of the loss of Mama Lila Cabbil.

A close friend of Rosa Parks for 30 years, Ms. Cabbil was a national leader in the fight against racism and a powerful Detroit activist, particularly in the struggle for clean and accessible water.

At Rosa Parks' funeral service in 2005, Ms. Cabbil invoked Matthew 7:16: "You shall know them by their fruits." When I read those words today, I think of Mama Lila's commitment to Michigan's Black community and to all communities that have suffered the theft of their voting rights and the unjust loss of their homes and their water.

During Black History Month, it is my honor to highlight Mama Lila's contribution to Detroit and our region and the example she sets for all of us as a passionate servant leader.

RECOGNIZING JOHN WILLIAM TYSON

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

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Arkansas businessman and Tyson Foods founder, the late John William Tyson.

John spent his life building Tyson Foods into one of the world's leading food companies and was equally committed to serving northwest Arkansas.

In 1931, John Tyson moved his family to Springdale with only a nickel in his pocket. There, he laid the foundation for a future Fortune 100 company.

John transformed the poultry industry. He developed a novel in-transit feeding system, hatched chickens, and produced commercial feed himself. With each new venture, John diversified and grew his business.

In 1947, Tyson Feed and Hatchery was incorporated. Over time, the business expanded to become the successful company that we know today.

He exemplified the entrepreneurial spirit of our State, and it is for his contributions to the Arkansas economy that he is being posthumously enshrined in the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame.

I congratulate his family for this terrific honor.

TOLL OF GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, as a Member of the House representing a district disproportionately affected by gun violence, I know firsthand the toll that it takes on our community. That is why, earlier today, I voted on H.R. 8.

Just a year ago last October, a 27-year-old man was killed in a senseless

act right in front of my house in Little Village in Chicago. As of Sunday, our city had witnessed 241 shootings in 2019 so far, including two in my neighborhood in the last week.

In fact, in Chicago, five of six homicides remain unsolved, but Chicago has some of the most stringent gun laws in the U.S. What we need is Federal legislation that makes it harder to access guns.

It is our responsibility to stand up for the safety of our communities we serve. I am proud to have voted for the passage of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act moments ago. Tomorrow, we will vote to close the Charleston loophole, and I urge my Senate colleagues to advance these efforts immediately.

REQUIRE NICS TO REPORT TO ICE

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I was disappointed in the passage of H.R. 8 just a few moments ago, which will do nothing to address the rash of mass shootings that have occurred across this country in recent years but will place impediments in the way of law-abiding citizens acquiring firearms and in defense of their Second Amendment rights. But I was pleased that the motion to recommit was adopted.

That motion was based on an amendment I offered in committee to require the national instant background system to report to ICE when an illegal immigrant tries to obtain a firearm in violation of current law. I was pleased that it received 220 votes.

I have drafted it as a standalone bill. I will offer it for cosponsorship. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring the bill and ensuring those not here legally who try to purchase a gun are reported to ICE and deported before they commit additional crimes.

YOUTH ACTIVISM AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, Newtown, Charleston, San Bernardino, my hometown of Orlando, Vegas, Parkland: Young Americans have grown up associating these cities with pain and tragedy. They have only known a Congress that is unwilling to address gun violence or be moved even by the senseless murder of innocent children.

After car accidents, gun violence is now the second leading cause of death among young people. This is a staggering statistic, and my young constituents know it. They live in fear that their classmates, friends, family members, or neighbors could be the next target. But instead of sitting on the sidelines, young Americans have marched, mobilized, and found purpose.

Today, their collective voices reverberated across the Halls of Congress as the House, for the first time in decades, answers their calls for commonsense gun safety measures.

I am proud to support legislation that will strengthen our background check system to help keep dangerous weapons away from dangerous people.

By passing these commonsense measures, we are finally taking concrete steps to defend the lives of these young Americans and guarantee them a safer future.

As chair of the Future Forum, I thank every young leader who has helped us get to this historic moment. We hear your pleas. We value your activism. And we will keep fighting with you to end gun violence once and for all.

□ 1615

NO MORE

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, after the Parkland shooting, high school students in my district told me a heartbreaking truth. They didn't believe that Congress cared about their lives or their future. Sadly, I understood why.

Complacency defined the Republican Congress' position on gun violence. They did nothing after moviegoers were slaughtered in Aurora, kindergartners were murdered in Newtown, and after one of our own colleagues, Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, was shot doing her job as a U.S. Representative.

After 46 people were gunned down at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, I sat on this very floor in protest. My colleagues and I sat in solidarity with a very clear but somber message: No more. No more moments of silence. No more inaction while Americans had senseless deaths due to gun violence. No more would the entirety of solutions to gun violence be tweets with our thoughts and prayers.

It has been 2 years since the sit-in and, finally, the inaction has come to an end. Thanks to the brave survivors, the students, the advocates, and the family members, we have been able to pass commonsense gun safety.

Today is a new day, and we will continue this fight.

HONORING THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority leader and all of those persons in leadership who make it possible for us to have these opportunities.

I am especially proud to be here tonight because we have two resolutions that will be presented. These two resolutions have been presented before. One is H. Res. 154. This resolution is one that honors and praises the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The second is H. Res. 155. It is a Black history resolution.

It is interesting to note that the NAACP was founded during Black History Month. The NAACP was founded February 12, 1909. The NAACP has a proud history, and I will say more about it in just a moment.

Next, I would like to talk for a brief moment about the resolution that we have for Black History Month.

Black History Month didn't start out as Black History Month. The Honorable Carter G. Woodson initiated what was called Negro History Week. Negro History Week was a time for us to acknowledge the accomplishments of African Americans, at that time called Negroes. We have metamorphosed through many titles, many names, from Negroes to African Americans.

Black History Month was something that Mr. Woodson found to come into being in 1976. This was done by President Joe Ford. As it has been designated as Black History Month, we have celebrated it as such across the length and breadth of this Nation.

Carter G. Woodson was a person with great vision. He obviously knew that in 1926, when this was initially brought to the attention of the public, there was not a good likelihood that you would be able to have a Black History Month. But he knew that, if you can start someplace, you might finish in a greater place. So he started in 1926 with Black History Week, and it has metamorphosed into a month.

You and I know that every day is a day that we should celebrate all history, and Black history is no exception. I am not a person who believes that we should have Black History Month forever. I think that Black history, properly incorporated and celebrated within American history and world history, would be more than enough. But today, we are honored to celebrate Black History Month and the NAACP as an organization that was founded during Black History Month.

I would like to say just a few words about this NAACP resolution in terms of the first time we brought it to the floor of the Congress of the United States of America.

When we brought it to the floor the very first time, the cosponsor of the resolution was Mr. Henry Hyde, and the person who controlled the time was Mr. JIM SENSENBRENNER. Mr. SENSENBRENNER, at that time, was the chairperson of the Judiciary Committee. I recall Mr. SENSENBRENNER standing

over to my right and making his commentary about the NAACP. He spoke with a degree of fervor that I thought was needed at the time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, while he brought it to the floor and did direct the traffic, I would note that it was not an easy resolution to get past the House of Representatives. It did pass with consent of the House. It was agreed to, if you will.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. Hyde had a difficult time getting it through the House. I am proud that they did, and I am pleased that none of the Members at that time voiced objections to the resolution being agreed to. Mr. SENSENBRENNER I will always remember as a person who was a champion for this resolution, and Mr. Hyde was the cosponsor of the NAACP resolution.

The NAACP is celebrating its 110th anniversary. This is probably the Nation's oldest and best known civil rights organization, founded on February 12 of 1909, the date of the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the centennial of his birth.

It is interesting to note that Black History Month was considered because of Abraham Lincoln's birth as well, so the two resolutions have this in common, Black History Month and the NAACP's being celebrated and recognized today.

It was founded by a diverse group of persons who were outstanding citizens. I would also add that it was not founded by a group of persons all of whom were African American. I will call off the names for you to give you some indication.

Ida Wells-Barnett, the well-known W.E.B. Du Bois, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William English Walling—all persons who were founders of the NAACP.

The NAACP, for the early part of its history, had a minority of minorities, meaning African Americans were not the dominant force within its leadership. They had persons who were carrying the torch of freedom such that African Americans could be a part of it. But it is interesting to note that, early on, the leadership was predominantly Anglo persons.

The NAACP, as indicated, is the oldest, largest, and most widely recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization in the United States. The active membership is in all 50 States, including State conferences of branches and local branches, as well as branches in prisons and chapters on college campuses and high schools throughout the Nation.

The NAACP has its national headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland.

The NAACP is here to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.

The NAACP is committed to achieving its goals through nonviolence, including negotiation, litigation, and protestation.

The NAACP is well known for its litigation. The Honorable Thurgood Marshall, an African American to become Supreme Court Justice, was the chief litigator for the NAACP. Under his leadership, with the assistance of a good many other people, the NAACP was able to win many lawsuits before the Supreme Court. The lawsuit *Brown v. Board of Education* is one of the most notable lawsuits that the NAACP championed.

The NAACP has used political pressure, marches, demonstrations, and effective lobbying to secure the voice for those who are considered voiceless in the United States of America.

The NAACP has been fighting segregation in public schools under the leadership of Thurgood Marshall, as I indicated earlier, and its greatest victories, of course, include, as I indicated, *Brown v. Board of Education*.

The NAACP, in 2005, launched the Disaster Relief Fund to help hurricane survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama to rebuild their lives.

So the organization has metamorphosed into one that does more than champion the causes of civil rights as they relate to persons being discriminated against. It also champions the causes of those who are among the least, the last, and the lost in our society: persons who have been locked out, persons who have been left behind, persons who but for the NAACP might not have a voice.

I was very honored to be a part of the NAACP's disaster relief help. I am also honored to have been a branch president of the NAACP in Houston, Texas.

The NAACP was instrumental in the enactment of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which generally and greatly expanded the legal definition of a hate crime. This was an important piece of legislation. I was honored to be here at the time we took up the legislation.

Hate crimes are still crimes that we have to not only acknowledge exist, but the law ought to have consequences for persons who commit these dastardly deeds.

Throughout its existence, the NAACP has led the charge to defend the constitutional right to vote. That is an important piece of commentary, the right to vote. The NAACP is still a part of the effort to assure every person the right to vote in this country.

The NAACP has taken on the challenge of dealing with the photo IDs that are required in an insidious way. It has also taken on the challenge of making sure that persons are properly registered so that they can vote, and also making sure that those who would thwart the efforts to register persons to vote are not successful in doing so.

The NAACP has led the effort to strengthen the Voting Rights Act and to protect the principle of one person, one vote. The NAACP led the charge in raising awareness about and challenging voter suppression laws in Federal courts across the Nation.

The NAACP board of directors unanimously elected Derrick Johnson as its President and CEO, who is doing an outstanding job. I am proud to be associated with him and the endeavors.

I am a proud member of the NAACP. I have been such for a good deal of my life. I am honored to have a life membership, to have a golden heritage membership, and to have a diamond membership.

I believe those of us who have benefited from the NAACP ought to be members of the organization that has made it possible for us to have many of the opportunities that we have. I always acknowledge my membership in the organization, and I encourage others to do so who happen to be members as well: the NAACP, a proud organization that we celebrate during this Black History Month.

The Black history resolution covers more than the NAACP. It talks about Black migrations. It emphasizes the movement of people of African descent to new destinations and new social realities. This focuses on, primarily, the migration of African Americans in this country. It focuses specifically on the 20th century through today.

It deals with patterns of movement, including the relocation of persons of African ancestry from Southern farms to Southern cities; from the South to the Northeast, Midwest, and West; and from the Caribbean to the United States. Black people have been in motion in the 20th century and up to this date, and this resolution acknowledges this.

□ 1630

It also talks about the interactions with law enforcement that often result in some ugly circumstances, imprisonment and convict leasing.

Convict leasing is something that we should give a little bit more emphasis to.

In the State of Texas, we recently discovered a grave site containing 95 bodies. These 95 bodies were of persons who were victims of the State's law that allowed convict leasing.

Many times persons were charged with minor offenses and while they were incarcerated, they could be leased to private parties for the purpose of having them work as convicts. And many times—too often, I might add—the persons who were leased out, were not treated properly. In fact, they were treated poorly.

Many times they were not given proper food, proper clothing, and proper shelter; and as a result, many of them died at an early age. In this grave of 95 persons, there are persons who were thought to have been teenagers at the time of that death.

We are not absolutely sure they were all African Americans, but the suspicion is that a good many of them were. Some of them were likely to have been Anglos as well.

After finding their bodies in Sugar Land, Texas, on the site of a school,

school property, the bodies were exhumed, and they were to be relocated to another place. And in so doing, a good many of the citizens, the activist community, decided that this was an inappropriate thing to do—the bodies being exhumed and reinterred at another location.

There was a serious meeting before the school board. And the school board and the county commissioners, the commissioners court decided that it would be appropriate to further study the possibility of inhuming these bodies in the place where they were exhumed.

And my hope is we would follow through on this and give them not only a burial site with a proper plaque to memorialize their being in this place, but also to do a little bit more and have some sort of structure or facility that would allow persons to acquire intelligence about what actually happened to these people, how they lived, and how they died, and why.

This country has come a long way, but, of course, we still have much more to do. But we want to make sure that we do not overlook the history associated with persons who were leased as convicts to private persons for the purpose of performing work for them.

This migration that I spoke of earlier, known as the Great Migration, was caused by a lack of economic opportunities because of harsh segregation laws in the south and because of the terror that was perpetrated against African American communities by the KKK.

The KKK, obviously, was active in the south; and the KKK, obviously, was in the business of terrorizing African American persons. And it is interesting to note that while this House has condemned a good many persons for their activities, I have not been able to find a record showing that the KKK has been condemned for its activities by way of a resolution that actually focuses on a person who has been associated with that organization.

The KKK has a horrible history in this country, and it is my hope that we in the House of Representatives will take up a resolution condemning this entity for what it has done.

I plan to bring such a resolution to the attention of the House.

This resolution on black history indicates that prior to 1910; more than 90 percent of African Americans lived in the south. And by the 1970s, 47 percent of all African Americans were living in the north and in the west.

This is why it is called the Great Migration. When you have this much of a population moving for opportunities, moving for reasons associated with concern for their well-being, that is a significant migration.

And during World War I, when slowing immigration from Europe created a labor shortage in the north, companies began recruiting African Americans to fill the assembly lines, to work in steel mills and railroads and factories. It

was not unusual to hear persons talk about “going up north,” going up north so that they could have opportunities in the north that they were unable to acquire in the south.

African Americans who migrated to the north still faced racial discrimination in the form of redlining, in the form of racially based housing ordinances, in the form of higher rent based on race, and for the resurgence of the KKK, and the rising instances of race riots.

African Americans were not always welcomed with open arms when they sought to migrate to these new destinations.

African Americans created their own cities and neighborhoods, free of discrimination, where their culture expanded.

For example, in Harlem, New York City, that housed over 200,000 African Americans, there was a culture that was created there in Harlem. And we are proud to say that that culture still exists. Harlem has been a very important part of African American history.

Efforts were made to provide educational opportunities for African Americans, including the founding of what is now North Carolina Central University.

Greenwood, Oklahoma, is another part of the history that we ought to acknowledge. It was a part of Tulsa, and became the home of a thriving black business—a section also known as Black Wall Street—until the Tulsa riot of 1921, in which a white mob literally burned down Greenwood.

U.S. history has some parts of it that we are not proud of, but we do have to acknowledge.

In Houston, Texas, there is an area known as Freedmen’s Town. And freed slaves were given the opportunity to purchase land and build their homes along the bayou, known as Buffalo Bayou in Houston, Texas. And this was at the end of the Civil War.

And over six decades, the town thrived with churches and schools and stores and theaters and jazz spots—clubs, if you will. This was a thriving area dominated by African Americans.

I would also like to mention another personality;

Judge Frank M. Johnson, who was said to be one of the most courageous judges ever to occupy a Federal bench; he was a part of the effort to integrate the south. There are many people who have praised him, including Dr. Martin Luther King.

He is the person who issued the order to require the constabulary to allow the marches to proceed across the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery.

He is the person who filed the order—along with the other judges—to integrate the bus line, that was called the Montgomery bus boycott. He opened the doors to persons of all hues, especially those of African ancestry who had been locked out.

Frank M. Johnson will ever be remembered as a champion of human

rights. In fact, he will also be remembered as a person who did it under adverse circumstances, because he had to have, for many years, 24-hour security. His mother’s home was torched at one time.

It was not easy to be on the side of African Americans in the early part of history.

Frank M. Johnson took such a stand.

We would also recognize Senator Edward Brooke, III, who became the first African American popularly elected to the United States Senate.

He was from Massachusetts, and he served there for many years. He was the first attorney general of African ancestry in any state.

In 1962, he cowrote the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination in housing. He was the first Republican to call for President Nixon’s resignation in light of the Watergate scandal.

The history of African Americans in the north is one that is rich; the history in the south is one that is rich; but they all started, to a greater extent, with a migration that proceeded from the south to many destinations in the north, as well as in the west.

So today, we have a resolution that encourages the continued spread of knowledge regarding black history, and that it not be limited to one month, but that we do this throughout the entire year.

I am so honored that my colleagues have signed on to this resolution. We have had more than 60 colleagues to sign on to one, and I would hope that as we continue to present these resolutions, we will have more persons who will find favor with them.

In closing, simply this: The success that we have had as African Americans—if we look closely at our history—we will find that it was not something that was acquired by our own efforts alone.

Of course, we have done our part to extricate ourselves from some circumstances that were indeed unpleasant and very harmful and hurtful, but there were other persons who were there to be of assistance and help.

Many of the stations at the Underground Railroad had persons who were not of African ancestry that were there for us as we were traversing our way to freedom.

In many of the battles that were fought in the courtrooms, there were persons who were funding the litigation that were not of African ancestry.

The Spingarn brothers are such persons. The NAACP awards its highest medal annually in the name of the Spingarns.

When we have had few people to stand with us, the Jewish community has been there. When we have had few people to stand with us, the LGBTQ community has been there. When we have had few to stand with us, we have had persons of all stripes; Muslims have been there; persons of all faiths have been there.

At the March on Washington, if you take a close look at that march, you will see persons of many hues, many stripes, persons from many walks of life.

So we are here today, proud to be here in the well of the Congress of the United States of America, but we understand that we didn't get here by ourselves, and we are proud to celebrate black history. But we are also proud to acknowledge that black history includes the history of a lot of persons who were associated with our efforts to acquire our freedom, our liberty, and the opportunities that we enjoy today.

Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for the time, and I proudly yield back the time such that you may continue with the business of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 28, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

236. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the activities of the National Guard Counterdrug Schools during fiscal year 2018, pursuant to 32 U.S.C. 112 note; Public Law 109-469, Sec. 901(g) (as amended by Public Law 114-328, div. A, title X, Sec. 1012) (130 Stat. 2385); to the Committee on Armed Services.

237. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of TRICARE Select and Other TRICARE Reforms [Docket ID: DOD-2017-HA-0039] (RIN: 0720-AB70) February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

238. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) [Docket ID: DOD-2011-OS-0127] (RIN: 0790-A182) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

239. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; Maryland; Garret County, Unincorporated Areas [Docket ID FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8565] received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

240. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; Alas-

ka; Valdez [Docket ID FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8561] received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

241. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's interim rule — TSP Loan Eligibility During Government Shutdowns received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

242. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Construction Contract Administration [GSAR Change 98; GSAR Case 2015-G503; Docket No. 2016-0015; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AJ63) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

243. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's periodic report for the period ended December 31, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

244. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's report for the period ended September 30, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

245. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's periodic report for the period ended March 31, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

246. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Containment Installation, South of New Orleans, LA, Gulf of Mexico [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0030] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 26, 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.

247. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Delaware River Rock Blasting, Marcus Hook, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0031] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 26, 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.

248. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Revisions to Hazardous Materials Grants Requirements (FAST Act) [Docket No.: PHMSA-2015-0272 (HM-209A)] (RIN: 2137-AF19) received February 26, 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.

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 Mrs. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VISCOFSKY, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1384. A bill to establish an improved Medicare for All national health insurance program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Rules, Oversight and Reform, and 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 Mr. KIM (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1385. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to preserve the option of States to implement health care marketplaces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 1386. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for additional requirements with respect to the navigator program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 1387. A bill to require the President to develop a national strategy to combat the financial networks of transnational organized criminals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 1388. A bill to take lands in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 1389. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to include an act of unregulated custody transfer in the definition of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana (for herself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 1390. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to promote the ability of individuals entitled to benefits under part A or enrolled under part B of the Medicare program and individuals enrolled under a State plan under the Medicaid program to access their personal medical claim data, including their providers, prescriptions, tests, and diagnoses, through a mobile health record application of the individual's choosing, and for other purposes; 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. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1391. A bill to provide regulatory relief for conventional marginally producing oil and gas wells from the Environmental Protection Agency's "Methane Rule"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HURD of Texas (for himself, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 1392. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the authority for pay and work schedules of border patrol agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1393. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of dental, vision, and hearing care under the Medicare program; 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. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1394. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for certain reforms with respect to medicare supplemental health insurance policies; 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. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1395. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve mental health services for students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 1396. A bill to award Congressional Gold Medals to Katherine Johnson and Dr. Christine Darden, to posthumously award

Congressional Gold Medals to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson, and to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor all of the women who contributed to the success of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the Space Race; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. COLINS of Georgia, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. ROY, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. SCALISE):

H.R. 1397. A bill to require the national instant criminal background check system to notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement of firearm transfer denials by reason of illegal or unlawful presence in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERA (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. BUCSSON):

H.R. 1398. A bill to delay the reimposition of the annual fee on health insurance providers until after 2021; 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. BROOKS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 1399. A bill to expand the use of E-Verify, to hold employers accountable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 1400. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the transportation of horses in interstate transportation in a

motor vehicle containing 2 or more levels stacked on top of one another, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 1401. A bill to establish the Commission on Long Term Social Security Solvency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1402. A bill to transfer functions related to the preparation of flood maps from the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 1403. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the lessor of housing, acquired or constructed under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative and that is located on a military installation, to operate and maintain such housing to certain standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 1404. A bill to strengthen the United States response to Russian interference by providing transparency on the corruption of Russian President Vladimir Putin; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico (for herself and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1405. A bill to improve the collection and publication of statistics relating to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, Education and Labor, Agriculture, the Judiciary, 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. LAWSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 1406. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to include the setting of reference prices for aluminum premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HOLDING, Ms. NORTON,

Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. KATKO, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM, Mr. KIND, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. MENG, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TORRES of California, Mr. TURNER, Mr. VELA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 1407. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five month waiting period for disability insurance benefits for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1408. A bill to amend the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 to eliminate the applicability of such Act to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1409. A bill to promote transparency in health care pricing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 1410. A bill to prohibit the continuation of an executive emergency declaration under the National Emergencies Act absent approval by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SIRETS (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 1411. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to allow former volunteers and officers and employees to use the seal, emblem, or name of Peace Corps on death announcements and grave stones; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 1412. A bill to require the national instant criminal background check system to

notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the relevant State and local law enforcement agencies whenever the information available to the system indicates that a person illegally or unlawfully in the United States may be attempting to receive a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 1413. A bill to amend part A of title IV 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. WEXTON (for herself and Mr. RIGGLEMAN):

H.R. 1414. A bill to amend the duties of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to ensure FinCEN works with Tribal law enforcement agencies, protects against all forms of terrorism, and focuses on virtual currencies; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 1415. A bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 401 Southeast 1st Avenue, Gainesville, Florida, as the "Maurice M. Paul Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1416. A bill to protect the legal production, purchase, and possession of marijuana by Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution requiring Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to participate in random drug testing; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRIST, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 153. A resolution supporting the development of guidelines for ethical development of artificial intelligence; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. KEN-

NEDY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BASS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Res. 154. A resolution honoring and praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 110th anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VELA, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 155. A resolution recognizing and celebrating the significance of Black History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. CHENEY):

H. Res. 156. A resolution calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

4. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 280 Joint Resolution, requesting that the United States Congress take immediate steps to reach a compromise and end the partial shutdown of the Federal Government and restore financial security to the live of citizens; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

5. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 52, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 1384.

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, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KIM:

H.R. 1385.

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 Ms. CASTOR of Florida:
H.R. 1386.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee:
H.R. 1387.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution for the foregoing Power and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:
H.R. 1388.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 1389.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana:
H.R. 1390.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 1391.
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, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which gives Congress the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and within the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. HURD of Texas:
H.R. 1392.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section VII

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 1393.
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. DOGGETT:
H.R. 1394.
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. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee
H.R. 1395.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 3

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:
H.R. 1396.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CLINE:
H.R. 1397.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BERA:
H.R. 1398.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BROOKS of Alabama:
H.R. 1399.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 1400.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COLE:
H.R. 1401.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
According to 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. CRAWFORD:
H.R. 1402.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CRIST:
H.R. 1403.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. DEMINGS:
H.R. 1404.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:
H.R. 1405.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution (as amended by Article XIV, Clause 2), which provides:

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, [. . .]. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. [. . .]

The Congress also has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

In addition, the Congress also has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

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. LAWSON of Florida:
H.R. 1406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
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. MOULTON:
H.R. 1407.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 1408.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:
H.R. 1409.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. REED:
H.R. 1410.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, specifically:

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Clause 11: The Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

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.

Article I, Section 9, specifically:
Clause 7: No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. SIREs:
H.R. 1411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. STEUBE:
H.R. 1412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 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; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;
To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to

Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

and Offenses against the Law of Nations; To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Ports, Magazines, Armaments, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 1413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 1414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 1415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

article 1 section 8 clause 17

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 33: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 35: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 99: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 141: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 208: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 220: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 230: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 273: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 383: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 497: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 500: Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 510: Mr. LAMB, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 530: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 555: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MENG, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. GABBARD, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 560: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 613: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 643: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 652: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 663: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 717: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 737: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KIM, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 738: Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 748: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 803: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 808: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 842: Mr. TONKO and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 861: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 862: Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 868: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 873: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 891: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 911: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 919: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 961: Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. TIPTON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 962: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 998: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1004: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1018: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1019: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1025: Ms. OMAR and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 1030: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1046: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1055: Ms. PORTER, Mr. DELGADO, and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 1108: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOST, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. FOSTER, Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 1131: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1156: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1166: Mr. RYAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1170: Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1171: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1174: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1175: Mr. EMMER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. STUBE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FORTENBERRY,

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. COMER, Mr. LONG, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 1179: Mr. BUDD, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 1184: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 1185: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 1192: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1225: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1231: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1232: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1233: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. VELA, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1236: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1241: Mr. KILMER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 1257: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1297: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 1298: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SHALALA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1309: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1321: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1327: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1328: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. STEFANK, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1346: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1351: Ms. MOORE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1357: Mr. COHEN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1360: Mr. COLLINS of New York and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 1364: Mr. RUSH and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1368: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 1380: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. PINGREE.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H. Res. 23: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LATTA, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. COX of California, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 72: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H. Res. 106: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 107: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. WALTZ.

H. Res. 124: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. Res. 152: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. MENG.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 787: Ms. WILSON of Florida.