



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 2019

No. 39

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TED LIEU of California).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 5, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TED LIEU to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, it has been sad to read that a judicial nominee, Brian Buescher from Nebraska, has been targeted for his membership in the

Knights of Columbus as a part of his Senate Judiciary Committee's review of qualifications.

The assertion that being a Catholic and being a member of the Knights of Columbus would prevent Mr. Buescher from properly and effectively serving our Nation is preposterous.

Religion should not be a factor when measuring someone's ability to serve their country.

I remind Senators that our Constitution, in Article VI, states that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The Knights of Columbus was originally founded over 120 years ago. It is a society for working-class and immigrant Catholics and is still true to its founding principles of charity, unity, and fraternity.

As a Catholic, my faith plays a significant role in every aspect of life and fosters a respect for the religious rights and freedoms of others.

I was encouraged to see last month that the Senate unanimously passed a resolution confirming that membership in a religious organization does not make a person unfit for public office.

Fundamental American values, among which are commitments to religious freedom and human rights, will always be the cornerstones of U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

I will continue to advocate for the rights of individuals to express their feelings without living in fear of violence and persecution.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW ZAJAC

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Matthew Zajac, a double amputee Army vet, for his remarkable service to our country and welcome him to his new home in Little Rock, Arkansas.

In 2007, during a deployment to Iraq, Matt and members of his unit encountered an IED, which exploded under their Humvee.

Matt lost both of his legs; shrapnel tore through his wrist; and severe burns covered the right side of his body. He received the Purple Heart for his injuries and was medically retired.

Mr. Speaker, 2013 marked the start of a downward spiral for Matt after losing his grandmother and his dad, a man who had stood by his side throughout the entire recovery process.

Matt came to Arkansas seeking more than just help. He needed a community. Today, central Arkansas community groups, veterans support organizations, and our VA hospital are helping Matt restart his life.

He is seeking proper treatment for his PTSD and acts as a spokesman for our Second Congressional District veterans group, We Are the 22, which offers assurance and hope for veterans who are considering suicide.

Matt's sacrifice for Arkansas and America will never be forgotten, and I join all Arkansans in offering Matt a heartfelt welcome to his new house in North Little Rock.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN VENEZUELA

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Venezuela and the ineffective, inhumane, and irresponsible actions of the Maduro government.

For years, Venezuela's United Socialist Party has pushed a once-prosperous nation towards desperate poverty and open tyranny.

Today in Venezuela, Maduro celebrates while his people eat garbage.

For too long, the authoritarian regime has acted without accountability. Water sanitation is nonexistent, and hospitals stand without power or medicine, the results, Mr. Speaker, of 20 years of irresponsible socialism under the Chavez and Maduro regimes—all this while 200 tons of U.S. food and medical assistance sit unused at the Venezuela-Colombia border, blocked by Maduro from entering the country.

I stand with the Organization of American States and over 50 countries

□ 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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with interim President Juan Guaido and call on Maduro to step down so that humanitarian aid can flow to the Venezuelan people, who are sick, starving, and scared.

All Americans stand with Venezuelans, who want their republic back; they want their rights back; they want their freedom back.

CLOSE THE LOBBYIST LOOPHOLE

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Lobbyist Loophole Closure Act.

This bill will close a loophole that lobbyists on both sides of the aisle—and they are lobbyists—have been taking advantage of for far too long. They have been using it to skirt disclosure under the guise of just providing strategic guidance for billion-dollar corporations.

You know, when I go back to Staten Island and south Brooklyn, they see right through this. They see it for what it is, people getting over on the system on the backs of hardworking Americans. And they are tired of it.

It is time that we do our job here in the Halls of Congress to end this. This is the way our jobs should work, because for far too long we have been allowing lobbyists on both sides of the aisle to undermine this process and keep our constituents in the dark.

Just look at this—both sides of the aisle. We have seen this in my own party with former Senate majority leader Tom Daschle:

He laid the blueprint for the shadow lobbying industry. He did work that looks, smells, and tastes a lot like lobbying, but the public was in the dark. He earned millions advising healthcare clients and others about how to navigate Congress without registering as a lobbyist.

And on the Republican side, the President's former lawyer, the infamous Michael Cohen, getting paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for providing strategic guidance to corporations when, in truth, it was providing access to the President without ever registering as a lobbyist. Again:

Used his ties to the President to land consulting agreements; secretly hired to work on the same issues their lobbyists were already registered to work on; was paid millions of dollars to help influence administration policy without once registering as a lobbyist.

Folks, this is corruption. Mr. Speaker, make no mistake, this is corruption.

And no matter if you are a Democrat, if you are a Republican, or if you are an independent, we all see it for what it is.

Now, this is why H.R. 1 is such an essential step. I applaud my Democratic colleagues for putting a bold anticorruption bill on the floor of the House this week, of which the Lobbyist Loophole Closure Act will be a part.

We have got to take this opportunity and push the ball forward because, for the last 4 years, the American people have been voting for change. The Republicans called it draining the swamp. The Democrats called it anticorruption.

The American people are united against the American political class. They are united against the D.C. political class.

We have got to do something about it, because, if it looks like a lobbyist, if it talks like a lobbyist, if it acts like a lobbyist, then, Mr. Speaker, let's call it a lobbyist. Let's disclose it and regulate it as such.

COMMEMORATING THE 157TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 157th anniversary of the Homestead Act passing the House of Representatives.

The Homestead Act was instrumental in bringing settlers to the Midwest and forming the State of Nebraska, as it allowed any qualified person to claim up to 160 acres of Federally owned land in exchange for 5 years of living on and improving the property.

Homestead National Monument, which is located in Nebraska's Third Congressional District, commemorates this law.

Unfortunately, the name of this facility does not represent its cultural and historical value, as many tourists show up looking for a physical monument rather than a park, which would more accurately describe it.

For this reason, and at the request of the local community, I introduced a bill on Thursday, February 28, the law's anniversary, to reclassify Homestead National Monument as a national historical park.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill in order to maximize its value in terms of education, tourism, and economic development for the surrounding community as it commemorates an important event in our Nation's history.

REMEMBERING REPRESENTATIVE WALTER JONES

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor to remember my good friend and our late colleague Representative Walter Jones.

Walter Jones was someone who deeply cared about this institution and the constitutional principles that undergird our service. He was a respected member of the Armed Services Committee, where he was a passionate advocate for military families and against endless, senseless wars that seem, too often, to have a small per-

centage of Americans bear a disproportionate burden for the decisions that are made by this body and others.

Walter was a deeply caring individual. He was an encourager. When he saw Members on the floor, regardless of your seniority or your status within the institution, he referred to everyone as "chairman." He thought that was a distinction that should be shared and one he used to reverberate those with whom he served in this body.

He had friends on the right, on the left, and in the middle, because Walter treated everyone with respect and was the ultimate southern gentleman.

I will miss his friendship, his guidance, his mentorship, and this institution and this country will miss the principle with which Walter Jones served our great Nation.

RECESS

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

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

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Bless the Members of this assembly, and us all, that we would be worthy of the call we have been given as Americans, to nurture and guarantee democratic freedoms to all who dwell in our great Nation. Help us all to be truly thankful and appropriately generous in our response.

Give each Member the wisdom, patience, and perseverance to attend to the pressing issues of these days.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BRINDISI 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.

DEMOCRACY REFORM

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I started in this business as a college student. Inspired by what was happening with the civil rights movement, I worked on the campaign to lower the voting age to 18 in my home State of Oregon and on the national campaign.

After that, I had the privilege to work on a series of nonpartisan efforts to expand the franchise, to improve voting rights, to streamline access—bipartisan, not particularly controversial.

It has been one of the biggest disappointments of my life to find that the issues that I worked on as a college student continue to vex us. But I am pleased today that we are in the process of advancing H.R. 1, the most significant democratic reform package in a generation.

H.R. 1 will make it easier to vote, regardless of income, ability, geography, or race. It fights to end the dominance of big money in our politics and enacts tougher ethics standards to ensure public officials actually work for the public.

I am particularly proud of three provisions that I helped incorporate into the bill from our Oregon experience.

Oregon is a pioneer of vote by mail, and bringing that model nationwide paves the way for all States to be able to offer vote by mail and early voting that is secure and verifiable. It even saves money for State and local governments.

We have a provision that has automatic voter registration for individuals interacting with State agencies. They are automatically registered to vote.

And it mandates that paper ballots ensure election integrity and the ability to audit.

I look forward to our moving forward, Mr. Speaker, to be able to deal

with this significant conversation to make sure that we meet our responsibility for the democratic process to function.

HERITAGE MISSION FOR SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to encourage the President to sign into law S. 47, the bipartisan lands package, which includes my legislation protecting the Fort Scott National Historic Site in Kansas.

My first piece of legislation, the Fort Scott National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act preserves the legacy of the fort's role in the American frontier. This legislation solidifies the community's contribution to supporting the Union during the Civil War.

Known locally as Lunette Blair, this antique structure is the sole remaining blockhouse that helped repel the Confederate invasion into eastern Kansas. It is only through the stewardship of the Fort Scott community that this blockhouse still stands.

I thank my colleagues in the Kansas delegation for joining me in this heritage mission for southeast Kansas.

BETTER OVERSIGHT OF CABLE AND INTERNET PROVIDERS

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

Mr. BRINDISI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the need for better oversight of cable and internet providers.

Between price increases, slow internet speeds, and baffling fees, customers in all regions of the country, and in my district in New York State, are overcharged by their cable company and don't always get what they have paid for.

For customers on fixed incomes, a sudden jump in the cable bill can put a painful squeeze on other parts of the family budget. Customers in rural areas often find their broadband speeds are not nearly as fast as advertised, if they are lucky enough to have broadband at all. That is why I am introducing the Transparency for Cable Consumers Act.

Under this bill, if a cable or internet company is fined by the State public service commission, the company would be required to report to the FCC what they are charging customers and what they are delivering in return.

By bringing more transparency into the market, we can help increase competition and improve services for consumers across the country.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

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

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 5, 2019, at 9:31 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 252.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO VENEZUELA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-19)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, with respect to the situation in Venezuela, is to continue in effect beyond March 8, 2019.

The situation in Venezuela continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 with respect to the situation in Venezuela.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 2019.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

STREAMLINING ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2019

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 762) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for the dissemination of information regarding available Federal programs relating to energy efficiency projects for schools, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 762

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 “Streamlining Energy Efficiency for Schools Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF ENERGY RETROFITTING ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS.

Section 392 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6371a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) COORDINATION OF ENERGY RETROFITTING ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF SCHOOL.—Notwithstanding section 391(6), for the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘school’ means—

“(A) an elementary school or secondary school (as defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

“(B) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 102(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)));

“(C) a school of the defense dependents’ education system under the Defense Dependents’ Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) or established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code;

“(D) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

“(E) a tribally controlled school (as defined in section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2511)); and

“(F) a Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))).

“(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Secretary, acting through the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, shall establish a clearinghouse to disseminate information regarding available Federal programs and financing mechanisms that may be used to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, distributed generation, and energy retrofitting projects for schools.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

“(A) consult with appropriate Federal agencies to develop a list of Federal programs and financing mechanisms that are, or may be, used for the purposes described in paragraph (2); and

“(B) coordinate with appropriate Federal agencies to develop a collaborative edu-

cation and outreach effort to streamline communications and promote available Federal programs and financing mechanisms described in subparagraph (A), which may include the development and maintenance of a single online resource that includes contact information for relevant technical assistance in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy that States, local education agencies, and schools may use to effectively access and use such Federal programs and financing mechanisms.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 762.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my strong support for H.R. 762 introduced by my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

This legislation will provide a coordinating structure for our Nation’s schools to help them better navigate available Federal programs and financing options.

Across our great country, K–12 school districts spend literally billions of dollars on their energy bills each year, while an estimated 14 million American children attend deteriorating public schools. By upgrading these systems, we can increase efficiency and focus school funding to achieve better educational outcomes.

We have a huge opportunity this Congress to make major investments in our Nation’s infrastructure—including our most essential institutions, such as schools.

I believe efficiency has to be our fuel of first choice. We can save local taxpayers money while upgrading and modernizing these facilities.

This legislation has passed the House in each of the last two Congresses with broad bipartisan support, and I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this year’s iteration.

I commend Representative CARTWRIGHT and the bill’s bipartisan cosponsors for their efforts, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for the bill.

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

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I want to consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H.R. 762, was introduced by Representative CARTWRIGHT on January 24. I would note that it is identical to bills that passed the House in prior Congresses by a voice vote, unanimous and bipartisan.

This legislation would require that the Secretary of Energy establish a clearinghouse to share information regarding available Federal programs to help schools initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, distributed generation, and energy retrofitting projects. These types of energy upgrades will help schools stretch their budgets and reduce their impact on the environment at the same time.

This is a good, bipartisan bill. It is going to help schools take advantage of existing programs to cut down on their energy use. As I have said before, we should continue to encourage these innovations in energy efficiencies to help address climate change, and this bill is a good step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, when I was a student, I never had a legislator come visit my class. As part of my district operation, I visit a school literally every week.

So we all have districts that look pretty much the same. I have probably 100-some school districts, close to 500, 600 school buildings for sure, and as I have visited these classrooms in the years that I have served, every school is different. Many of these schools are 40, 50, 60 years old.

This legislation is needed. We want to make sure that the money for education not only goes to help our students move forward, but, in fact, that they are in a safe environment. Energy conservation is something that is needed at almost every one of our schools.

This is a good piece of legislation. I hope that we can pass it again today by a strong, bipartisan—perhaps, unanimous—vote, and I urge that the Senate take it up as quickly as they can.

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT). Representative CARTWRIGHT is from Pennsylvania’s Eighth Congressional District.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the leadership for bringing this bill up under suspension today, and to Representative TONKO for yielding time, also, to Republican Leader UPTON for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the entire Energy and Commerce Committee for their long-term support for this bill. And I say “long-term” because this bill has passed the House under suspension under each of the past three Congresses.

Unfortunately, our friends in the Senate—and I use that word loosely—have yet to bring it to the floor. I am glad the House is considering this bill early in the session with plenty of time for the Senate to act.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman WELCH of Vermont, particularly, for his leadership on this bill. It is no secret that he is one of the great energy efficiency gurus in the House, and it has been a pleasure for me to work with him.

Mr. Speaker, across the country, school districts spend billions of dollars on their energy every year. These

are schools in need of upgrades and improvements to their facilities.

In its most recent Infrastructure Report Card, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave the condition of our Nation's schools a grade of D-plus.

Now, what this bill proposes are enhancements that improve the state of our schools, our economy, and our environment by implementing economically and environmentally sustainable changes so school administrators can address short-term and long-term needs. In reducing their energy bills, schools can put the savings toward other educational priorities.

Now, according to the EPA and the Department of Energy, K-12 school districts, nationwide, spend approximately \$8 billion on their energy every year, second only to personnel costs. \$8 billion exceeds the costs of textbooks and supplies. An estimated \$2 billion of that cost could be saved by improving energy efficiency, an amount that can pay for 40 million textbooks.

Moreover, 43 percent of schools, according to a Department of Education survey, indicated that the poor condition of their facilities interferes with the delivery of instruction. In fact, high-performance schools can lower a school district's operating costs by up to 30 percent.

Now, there are numerous Federal initiatives already available to schools to help them become more energy efficient, but these programs are spread across the Federal Government, making it challenging, time consuming, difficult, and costly for schools to identify and take full advantage of these programs. We are talking about harried, busy school administrators that don't have the time to dive in to do that kind of research.

These programs exist for schools to utilize them. We should make every effort to assist schools in enacting sensible upgrades that help our students learn and help our schools run smoothly and efficiently.

This bipartisan Streamlining Energy Efficiency for Schools Act aims to provide a coordinating structure for schools to help schools better navigate available Federal programs and financing options. Now, this legislation does not spend any additional money, and it keeps decisionmaking authority with the States, the school boards, and the local officials.

The bill establishes a clearinghouse through the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The clearinghouse will disseminate information on Federal programs and financing mechanisms that may be used to develop energy efficiency, distributed generation, and energy retrofitting projects for schools.

The bill also directs the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy to coordinate with Federal agencies and develop an outreach program to streamline communications and promote available Federal programs. For example, outreach may provide a sin-

gle website where school officials can learn, with one-stop shopping, about the relevant programs.

This is commonsense legislation that will ensure that schools can more easily take advantage of energy efficiency programs. It is a strategic and cost-saving investment to relieve the fiscal pressure felt by school districts across the Nation while bringing us closer to energy security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this bill.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on our side that I am aware of, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), my colleague and friend.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member; the chairman; and the sponsor of this bill, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in persistent advocacy.

What Mr. CARTWRIGHT said really makes sense. It is pretty bad, the condition of many of our schools throughout the country. About 43 percent are in substandard condition. It has a real impact on learning, but it also has an impact on expense. It means that kids are in cold and drafty schools or it is too hot; it is one or the other.

Energy efficiency programs can make a huge difference, and there are some that are available.

As Mr. CARTWRIGHT said, the teachers and the principals want to focus on instruction and taking care of the kids. They don't have time to manage and investigate what are all of the programs out there that may allow them to rehab their schools.

This allows the Secretary to essentially provide a blueprint so that, whether you are in a small town like Norwich, Vermont, where I am from, where we have got a population of about 3,000, or you are in an urban district in the middle of Chicago, you are going to be able to get the information you need without absorbing a lot of staff time.

And then, by the way, kids are getting involved in this question of climate change. This is a big deal because, at our schools and our high schools, there is a lot of leadership that is saying we have got an obligation to protect our planet. What is going to happen when we embrace energy efficiency on a large scale but start locally is that it is going to reduce carbon emissions.

In fact, when we passed the Waxman-Markey bill in the House—it didn't get through the Senate—where the goal was 80 percent carbon reductions by 2050, 40 percent of those carbon reductions were coming from energy efficiency.

It is what Mr. TONKO says. It is our fuel of choice. It is the cheapest way to reduce carbon emissions.

The other thing is, every time you are doing energy efficiency, it means local tradesmen and -women are doing

the work. So it is those kids who are going to have a warmer or a cooler school, and it is their moms and dads who are going to be doing the work to make that happen. So this really makes a lot of sense.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the sponsor of this legislation and leadership on the committee for their work in bringing it forward.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I encourage our colleagues to support this measure. Obviously, H.R. 762 enables us to make certain that we target wastefulness and energy efficiency. It is a good way to make certain that resources that can be committed to education are not wasted through inefficient use of energy—a good, strong message for the development of our children.

So it is a great bill. I applaud Representative CARTWRIGHT and his co-sponsors for moving us forward and ask that our colleagues support this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 762.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1615

RESPONSIBLE DISPOSAL REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 347) to extend the authorization of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 relating to the disposal site in Mesa County, Colorado.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 347

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 "Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION.

Section 112(a)(1)(B) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7922(a)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "September 30, 2023" and inserting "September 30, 2031".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 347.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last September the House approved an identical bill, H.R. 2278, in the 115th Congress by a voice vote. Unfortunately, that bill did not move in the Senate, so we are back to reconsider H.R. 347, introduced by Mr. TIPTON and cosponsored by my Energy and Commerce colleague, Ms. DEGETTE.

The Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act established a process for remediating inactive uranium-ore processing sites, such as the one in Grand Junction, Colorado.

To protect public health and safety from potential risks, uranium mill tailings must be disposed at a site that is licensed and that meets standards established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The continued operation of the Cheney Disposal Cell is critical. Last year, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment provided the following for the RECORD: "Given that this is the only DOE uranium mill tailings disposal site left in the country, it is critical that this facility remains open to receive and dispose of the uranium mill tailings that are discovered in our communities. This action will ensure the continued protection of human health and the environment."

The cell receives approximately 2,700 cubic yards of additional waste per year, and has sufficient space to receive an estimated 235,000 cubic yards, which represents 86 more years of operation at current rates.

H.R. 347 would authorize the Department of Energy to continue to operate the Cheney Disposal Cell through September 2048 or until it is filled to capacity. Currently, DOE is authorized to operate this cell through September 2023.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good, bipartisan bill, and I hope we can move it forward today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, first, with apologies to our official reporter, and directed at you, "let the good times roll," "laissez les bons temps rouler."

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 347, the Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2019, was introduced by our Colorado colleague, SCOTT TIPTON, and cosponsored by my Energy and Commerce

Committee colleague from Colorado, DIANA DEGETTE.

H.R. 347 extends the authorization of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 site in Mesa County, Colorado. The legislation was passed by the House last September, and the bill today is identical to what we passed last year, save a change in dates.

The legislation was considered by the Subcommittee on Environment and marked up through regular order. It was reported by the full committee with a bipartisan amendment by a voice vote.

Mining and processing of uranium generates a byproduct known as uranium mill tailings. Congress passed the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act 4 years ago to establish the framework for DOE to dispose of mill tailings, which are left over from nuclear defense activities and the development of our commercial nuclear industry.

The act also authorized the Grand Junction, Colorado, site to serve as a disposal location. This is the only DOE uranium mill tailings disposal site remaining open in the Nation, so it is necessary for the final disposition of mill tailings discovered in communities.

H.R. 347 extends the site's current authorization until 2031. The extension will enable the site to plan long-term operations to protect public health and the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers on my side, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON), the author of the legislation.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Illinois for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Energy's Cheney Disposal Cell in Mesa County, Colorado, is a critical component of the DOE legacy management mission to protect public health and the environment.

The cell receives radioactive waste materials that were produced decades ago during the uranium milling process. The waste materials continue to be uncovered during road construction, bridge replacement, home foundation excavation, and other construction activities in several towns in western Colorado. Once the waste materials are discovered, they must be properly disposed of at the Cheney Disposal Cell.

The authorization for the Cheney Disposal Cell expires at the end of 2023, or when the site is filled to capacity. Currently, the remaining capacity in the cell is approximately 234,000 cubic yards, therefore, an extended authorization is required. H.R. 347 would extend the authorization until 2031.

As my colleague from Illinois noted, we passed this legislation in the last

Congress, but this bill is now coming up at a critically important time. According to the Department of Energy, if the disposal cell is not reauthorized this year, DOE will have to take steps to begin to decommission the site. This means no more materials will be accepted in 2019 and we will lose a critical component of the DOE's legacy management program.

I thank my colleague from Colorado, Ms. DIANA DEGETTE, for her support on this bill, and for her leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee for recognizing the need to bring this bill up now.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 347.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I, too, for the reasons that this legislation would allow for the only disposal site of its kind in the country, it is important that we pass this important infrastructure concept, and I encourage our colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 347.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REAUTHORIZING WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1138) to reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1138

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

SECTION 1. WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 3(a) of the West Valley Demonstration Project Act (Public Law 96-368; 42 U.S.C. 2021a note) is amended by striking "\$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981" and inserting "\$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2026".

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the volumes, origins, and types of radioactive waste at the Western New York Service Center in West Valley, New York;

(2) what options have been identified for disposal of each such type of radioactive waste;

(3) what is known about the costs of, and timeframes for, each such option;

(4) the benefits and challenges of each such option, according to the State of New York and the Department of Energy; and

(5) as of the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) how much has been spent on the disposal of radioactive waste associated with the demonstration project prescribed by section 2(a) of the West Valley Demonstration Project Act; and

(B) what volumes and types of radioactive waste have been disposed of from the Western New York Service Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1138.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last September, the House approved an identical bill, H.R. 2389, in the 115th Congress, by a voice vote.

Unfortunately, that bill did not move in the Senate. Today, we will reconsider H.R. 1138, which has been reintroduced by my New York colleague and friend, Mr. REED.

The Western New York Nuclear Service Center in West Valley, New York, has been the center of disputes and legislative actions since the 1980s. This site is a difficult reminder that we are still dealing with the consequences of our Nation's entry into the atomic age.

While the site is owned by New York State, between 1966 and 1972 it was operated by a private business to reprocess spent nuclear fuel primarily provided by the Federal Government. Those reprocessing activities ended decades ago, but high-level waste and transuranic waste continue to be stored at the site.

A cost-sharing agreement for the site's remediation has been resolved, but disposal of the waste remains a point of contention.

Since 1986, DOE has classified the waste as commercial rather than waste deriving from atomic energy defense activities.

Under this classification, DOE believes that the cost for disposal of the wastes should be borne by the State of New York. New York State believes that since 60 percent of the material sent to West Valley was from facilities that conducted defense activities, and 80 percent of the reprocessed plutonium shipped out of West Valley was sent to defense facilities, it should be categorized as defense-related waste.

This classification disagreement has major consequences for how the waste can be disposed of and who will be re-

sponsible for covering the costs. While I would prefer more certainty in clarifying the wastes' classification, this legislation puts us on a path towards solving this issue by requiring a GAO report on the origins of and disposal pathways, including cost estimates.

In addition, the bill reauthorizes the West Valley Demonstration Project at \$75 million annually for 7 years. This funding level is in line with historic appropriations levels and will ensure the cleanup will continue on schedule.

This bill may not resolve the decades-old dispute between New York and the Department of Energy. It does address funding for the remediation of the site and attempts to move the ball forward to ensure that wastes are disposed of properly and, most importantly, fairly.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1138, a bill to reauthorize the West Valley Demonstration Project, was introduced recently by our New York colleague, TOM REED. I also see my good friend, BRIAN HIGGINS on the floor, and I know the chairman has been personally involved with this for many, many, many years.

The House passed an essentially identical version of this bill this past September on suspension. Prior to that vote, the bipartisan legislation had moved through the Energy and Commerce Committee by regular order, including a legislative hearing and mark-ups as part of our broader nuclear waste management agenda. It was reported by the full committee with a bipartisan amendment by a voice vote.

H.R. 1138 authorizes appropriations to support the Department of Energy's environmental remediation at its West Valley cleanup site in New York through 2026. It also directs a study to help Congress determine the final disposition of radioactive waste that DOE is cleaning up at the site.

H.R. 1138 continues the work of Congress to address the Federal Government's obligations for treatment and disposal of the legacy waste produced during the Cold War, and through the Federal Government's early efforts to develop a civilian nuclear energy industry.

The Department of Energy has successfully remediated 92 sites of this waste, but the most technologically challenging projects remain in process at 17 locations, one of which is the West Valley site.

In 1980, Congress passed the West Valley Demonstration Project Act to direct DOE to address legacy environmental issues and authorized appropriations only through fiscal year 1981. The project has not been reauthorized since that time, despite Congress funding DOE's work at the site for the past 37 years.

H.R. 1138 corrects this situation, provides a path to answering important questions concerning the waste disposi-

tion, and ensures spending at the site is subject to an active authorization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1138, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), my colleague and friend from the 26th Congressional District.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Congressman TOM REED's bill, H.R. 1138, which authorizes funding for the cleanup of the West Valley demonstration project, the nuclear waste remediation site in western New York.

Mr. Speaker, advocates are in Washington this week to remind Congress of the importance of the Great Lakes as a source of clean water for millions of Americans. The long-term cleanup at West Valley, which sits 30 miles from Lake Erie and at the foot of a tributary stream, will prevent harmful contamination to the region.

The Department of Energy has an obligation to ensure that 600,000 gallons of high-level radioactive waste are solidified and disposed of safely and expeditiously. The funding in this bill will allow us to do just that.

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED), the author of the legislation.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for yielding me the time and his leadership on this issue, as well as my good friends PAUL TONKO and BRIAN HIGGINS for joining me in the effort today in regards to the West Valley Reauthorization Act before us.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This legislation deals with the project located in our district in western New York and the great community of West Valley.

West Valley, New York, is the home of radioactive waste that has been distributed there and deposited there over the years way back when. But I will tell you, over the last 15 years, this site has led the Nation, in my humble opinion, in coming up with techniques and technologies that are deployed across other nuclear waste facilities and sites in order to handle that high-level radioactive waste from those facilities as well as those in West Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right to bring further clarity and certainty to our area of the district at West Valley in regards to this bill, giving 7 years' worth of reauthorization legislation, to send the signal that not only do we stand and support the appropriations that go to this facility in order to clean it up in the most efficient and effective manner, but, also, we stand as authorizers to say that this type of facility and this type of program needs

to be renewed for at least 7 years because, Mr. Speaker, it is going to take many more years to clean this site up.

Giving this site 7 years of that additional certainty is the only right thing to do in order to have these folks who are doing the hard work be given the indications from Congress that we stand with them as they engage in this effort.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the entire Energy and Commerce Committee and Mr. SHIMKUS for his tireless work on the issue of nuclear waste cleanup and standing with us on this piece of legislation.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the local officials: the town of Ashford supervisor, Charles Davis; the West Valley deputy general manager, Scott Anderson; and the other local leaders who have stood in a community effort in order to bring this West Valley demonstration site to a complete closure, hopefully, in the near future with the legislation that we have before us.

So I ask my colleagues to join in support of this legislation, and I truly appreciate their efforts to join us today.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1138, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, West Valley, as an issue, has been there for a long time. It is good to know that we are moving the ball forward.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1138.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURN PIT REGISTRY ENHANCEMENT ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1381.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1381) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take actions necessary to ensure that certain individuals may update the burn pit registry with a registered individual's cause of death, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1381

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 “Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. BURN PIT REGISTRY UPDATES.

(a) INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE TO UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take actions necessary to ensure that the burn pit registry may be updated with the cause of death of a deceased registered individual by—

(A) an individual designated by such deceased registered individual; or

(B) if no such individual is designated, an immediate family member of such deceased registered individual.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall provide, with respect to the burn pit registry, a process by which a registered individual may make a designation for purposes of paragraph (1)(A).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “burn pit registry” means the registry established under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note).

(2) The term “immediate family member”, with respect to a deceased individual, means—

(A) the spouse, parent, brother, sister, or adult child of the individual;

(B) an adult person to whom the individual stands in loco parentis; or

(C) any other adult person—

(i) living in the household of the individual at the time of the death of the individual; and

(ii) related to the individual by blood or marriage.

(3) The term “registered individual” means an individual registered with the burn pit registry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, in celebration of today say “laissez les bons temps rouler.”

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1381.

During Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom and in other parts of the world where American servicemembers were deployed, the Department of Defense exposed brave Americans to toxic fumes and dangerous chemicals by burning waste in open-air burn pits. Some of the waste burned in these open-air pits were human waste, Styrofoam, lithium batteries, tires, medical waste, and other toxic substances. Servicemembers had no way to avoid inhaling the smoke from these burn pits that were located on their bases, sometimes right next to their barracks.

When this committee held a hearing last year on burn pits, we heard from Leroy Torres, the founder of Burn Pits

360, who breathed in burn pit smoke while stationed in Balad Air Base in Iraq in 2007. When he returned home in 2008, he needed immediate hospitalization for lung disease.

Mr. Torres and other veterans suffering from medical conditions believed to be caused by exposure to burn pits are still fighting to receive healthcare and benefits because illnesses potentially caused by burn pit exposure still aren’t recognized by the VA.

Research to understand the harmful effects these toxic substances may have had on military servicemembers is now underway. However, the totality of harmful health effects this dangerous practice may have had on servicemembers is yet to be fully known and understood, and it may take years for clinicians and scientists to understand the health effects or discover effective treatments for those who were exposed.

In an effort to better track the health effects these exposures had on deployed troops, Congress required the VA to create the open burn pit registry in 2012 to compile self-reported data on veterans who believed they were exposed to open-air burn pits while serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

This registry allows VA to easily communicate with this population of veterans, as well as track trends within the population that may indicate a need for further research into certain health concerns. However, the registry failed to provide, in it, the ability to report cause of death for veterans who are registered and then subsequently pass away.

Congressman RUIZ’s bill, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act, would allow an individual designated by the veteran during the registry process or an immediate family member to update the veteran’s file on the registry with a cause of death.

These additional data will allow researchers and the VA to identify trends, similarities, and correlations in this population that will better inform our research efforts on the impact these open-air burn pits have on the servicemembers who served in combat zones.

With the addition of more data to the burn pits registry, we hope this will help VA conduct groundbreaking research that will lead to prevention and treatments for toxic exposures, including exposure to toxic substances inescapably connected to military service.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1381, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act.

This bill is sponsored by Dr. RAUL RUIZ of California and Dr. BRAD WENSTRUP of Ohio. Dr. RUIZ and Dr. WENSTRUP are medical professionals, former members of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and co-chairs of the

House Burn Pits Caucus. I am grateful to them both for their efforts with respect to this legislation and for their continued dedication to serving our Nation's veterans on a bipartisan basis.

In response to growing fears about the long-term health effects of burn pit exposure, Congress required the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, to create the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry, the registry, in 2013.

The registry was intended to provide a forum for servicemembers and veterans to document the toxic exposures they experienced in service to our country and report health issues they believe may be connected to those exposures to VA to assist in research regarding toxic exposure impacts and treatments.

While the registry continues to be an important tool for those worried about burn pits and other toxic environmental exposures, advocates have expressed concern over the years that the registry is not being used to its greatest potential.

During a hearing before the Subcommittee on Health last June, two important stakeholder groups, Burn Pit 360 and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, or VFW, recommended that the registry be improved by allowing family members to update the registry in the event of a death of a servicemember or veteran listed on it.

Accordingly, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act would, on the death of a servicemember or a veteran listed in the registry, allow an immediate family member or other designated individual to report that servicemember's or veteran's death to the registry and list his or her cause of death in the registry.

According to Burn Pits 360, without tracking the mortality rate through methods such as allowing a surviving family member to report deaths and the cause of death, the registry's ability to establish mortality rates related to conditions and diseases associated with toxic exposure will be precluded.

Mr. Speaker, I agree, which is why I am pleased to support this bill today. That said, I do regret that it did not move through regular order. Had it been subject to a committee hearing and markup, it surely would have benefited from a robust debate and discussion by committee members, by VA, and by veteran service organizations and other interested parties and perhaps made even stronger. I look forward to continued committee work on this important subject.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from my colleague, the ranking member, about regular order. I can assure you we will discuss this subject further, and I appreciate and take to heart his comments.

At this time, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ),

my good friend and the author of this bill.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman TAKANO and his staff for all their work on this. They have done a great job. I thank them for fighting for this bill and for their tireless work in support of our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the ranking member, Dr. Phil Roe, for his support of veterans who have been exposed to burn pits, and a special shout-out to my good friend Congressman Dr. BRAD WENSTRUP, who is the colead on this bill. We have worked together on this and numerous bills, and we are also leading the efforts in the bipartisan Burn Pits Caucus to really give answers to our veterans who have been exposed.

My bill, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act, will help our government better understand the health effects of toxic burn pits on our men and women in uniform.

As a nation, we have a responsibility to provide our veterans with the benefits that they have earned and deserve and to keep them safe to the best of our ability when they are in the field.

We bear that responsibility even more heavily when the actions of our own government—in this case, its use of toxic burn pits—are causing veterans to develop severe pulmonary illnesses, cancers, autoimmune diseases, and chronic conditions that are making young, otherwise very healthy veterans, extremely ill, permanently oxygen-dependent, and totally disabled—and, in some cases, leading to their death.

This is what happened to Jennifer Kepner, a constituent of mine, a mother of two young children, and a veteran of the United States Air Force. Despite being only 39 years of age, living an active lifestyle, very healthy, not having any other risk factors, Jennifer developed a very aggressive pancreatic cancer that ultimately took her life.

□ 1645

Jennifer's oncologist conducted an extensive genetic and environmental risk assessment and found that the only probable and most probable cause of her cancer was her exposure to burn pits. These are acres, sometimes 10 acres big, of open burn pits where they burn everything and anything, like that garbage open burn pit with jet fuel, that exposes our servicemembers to hundreds of toxic chemicals and carcinogens, with huge clouds of black smoke that traverse long distances.

So while Jennifer was fighting bravely against her cancer, she also had to fight tooth and nail to get the healthcare and benefits that she had earned. Even then, the VA did not recognize her cancer's connection to burn pit exposures.

I was there in her final days, and she wanted us to do something. She called it our generation's Agent Orange. She wanted us to do something to prevent this and to help other veterans.

There is a principle I use as a doctor and a public health expert, and that is, when there is a high enough suspicion of an agent that can cause a severe enough health consequence, then we have to act on that suspicion. In this case, we do have enough suspicion, given the information that is out there, that burn pits are essentially toxic and causing health problems and even death, so it is definitely severe enough.

We need to do something. There are four prongs that we need to pursue, four pillars of a framework.

One is stop the use of burn pits.

Two is outreach to veterans and providers to educate them about their risks.

Three is to make sure that we take care of our veterans by providing healthcare and some of the benefits that they have earned.

Also, do more research so that we can fully understand the full health effects of being exposed to these burn pits.

This bill and the burn pit registry will help with two of those prongs. One is that it is a vehicle for the VA, DOD, and our government to communicate with veterans who have been exposed to burn pits, and their family members, about any recent health topics, research, or policy change that they may be interested in.

It also helps them grab samples of veterans for future research so that we can better understand with more robust scientific research the full effects of burn pits in their lives, which could lead to a better understanding, better healthcare, better outreach, and more benefits for our permanently disabled veterans.

It is very important that veterans who have been exposed to burn pits register in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry and build this communication vehicle with the VA, our government, and those of us who are strong advocates for our veterans.

My bill will allow an entry with the cause of death in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry after a veteran passes away. For example, right now, if a veteran passes away, there is no way to update this burn pit registry with their cause of death. This allows a spouse or a designee to enter that cause of death.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, those causes of death could be brain cancer, esophageal cancer, pancreatic cancer, autoimmune diseases, lymphomas, leukemias, constricted bronchiolitis, COPD, and others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each Member of this Chamber to support this bipartisan bill, which will help our Nation uphold its commitment to serving our veterans. Together, we are taking a crucial first step toward honoring Jennifer Kepner and improving and saving

the lives of countless veterans. I thank the chairman for his support.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), a very active member and Marine Corps veteran on the committee.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1381, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act. As the ranking member said, I am a marine. As member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, caring for those veterans who have served our Nation, and protecting them, is a top priority for me. They should have the peace of mind in knowing that they will be cared for by a grateful Nation after having that time that they served.

I have had veterans come into my office with health problems, health problems that they shouldn't be having. They are young, and they don't have a family history. Sometimes, they just can't pinpoint the cause.

All too often, it can be from the use of burn pits in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is equally frustrating that the VA doesn't have enough data to fully understand the effects of burn pits.

We have seen this movie before. We saw it with people who were exposed to Agent Orange, people who were serving offshore, and the problems we have dealing with blue water Navy Vietnam veterans. They, too, faced the consequences of unknown exposure risks.

We must do better. This bill seeks to do that. This is a step forward. It is not a fix all, but at least we are trying to move in the direction that we need to move and not be trapped in the same situation we were with Agent Orange. Today's legislation is a bipartisan effort, and it puts our veterans first.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), my good friend and a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 1381, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative RAUL RUIZ and Representative BRAD WENSTRUP, for all their hard work on this bill and for their leadership as co-chairs of the Bipartisan Congressional Burn Pits Caucus.

As the Members of this body are aware, one of the many perils our men and women in uniform face overseas is the threat of toxic exposure from burn pits. To dispose of their waste, servicemembers in Iraq and Afghanistan tossed every variety of waste into massive pits to be set on fire, not knowing the harmful chemicals they were likely breathing in as a result.

Even today, we still do not fully understand all the risks associated with exposure to burn pits. That is why Congress established a voluntary registry for veterans who served in the vicinity of burn pits to document their experi-

ence and to learn more about ongoing studies.

The data from this registry further enables doctors and the VA to better study the health impacts of burn pit exposure and to develop lifesaving treatments.

H.R. 1381 would strengthen this registry by allowing the families of deceased veterans to update the registry with the veterans' causes of death. This added data will give medical researchers a more complete picture of the effects of toxic burn pit exposures and bring us closer to giving veterans the answers and the treatment that they deserve.

As a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am pleased to support H.R. 1381, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass this commonsense and pragmatic bipartisan bill.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), a Congressman, colonel, doctor, former member of the committee, and incredible veterans advocate.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the former chairman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan legislation that I sponsored with Dr. RUIZ, the Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act. I am pleased to have Dr. RUIZ' medical expertise engaged on this issue.

Our Nation's servicemembers experience a variety of threats to their health and well-being, many of which extend well beyond combat. The theater of war can present many health challenges that do not show up until later in life. We are learning that burn pit exposure can be one such condition.

I occasionally smelled that type of smoke that can arise from burn pits when I served in Iraq. I support increased research into the range of health impacts that can arise from burn pit exposure. In order to effectively help our Nation's veterans, we need an accurate registry of servicemembers and veterans who were exposed to burn pits, as well as detailed records of health impacts from that exposure.

Currently, the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry monitors the health records of veterans exposed to burn pits. This registry helps the VA identify health conditions possibly related to burn pit exposure or other airborne hazards that can arise during military service.

It also keeps exposed veterans informed about studies and treatments, and it helps improve programs to help veterans who are concerned that they may have been exposed to toxic chemicals while they were deployed.

The Burn Pit Registry Enhancement Act will allow a veteran's family member or other selected individual to update the burn pits registry with the veteran's cause of death. This will improve the reported data available for

studies related to burn pits and help researchers examine the full range of diseases, health conditions, and outcomes that may result from exposure to burn pits.

Dr. RUIZ did an excellent job when he spoke to many of those types of things that we need to be concerned about.

We still have a lot to understand about the impacts of burn pit exposure, no doubt about it. This is one small, but important, step toward that full understanding.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see that we have three doctors who are either now or were associated with the Veterans' Affairs Committee and that they have supported this legislation.

I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank Dr. RUIZ, who was a very active member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I really hated to see him leave our committee. He was a tremendous asset to the committee and, as you can see, continues to be that asset.

I think one of the things, Mr. Speaker, that this registry does is it also shows us on the committee how important it is to get our electronic health records done, so that an Active Duty military recruit can go in at 18 years of age and have a virtual lifetime record so that we will have a treasure trove of data there 30 or 40 years later, as we are doing right now in trying to figure out what to do with Agent Orange.

If we do this correctly, we will be able to not make these mistakes in the future. We will be able to go ahead and rapidly make these claims, adjudicate these claims, so that veterans are treated properly and get the medical care they need.

I strongly support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I fully associate myself with the remarks of the minority member of the committee. Again, I want to express my gratitude to the professionally trained physicians who have weighed in on this legislation and further commented about the importance of the electronic health records and the important oversight that was begun in the last Congress, which will continue in this Congress under my leadership.

I agree it is really important that we get those records to work properly and that the communication between the Department of Defense and the VA is functional.

I also think it is very important to make sure that we get those legacy records from the DOD wrapped into this whole package, because the service history, where our military servicemembers have served and what they

were exposed to, will provide a very important piece of information that will help us understand how toxic exposures have affected our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 1381, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1381.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1700

VETERANS-SPECIFIC EDUCATION FOR TOMORROW'S HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1271.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1271) to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs a pilot program instituting a clinical observation program for pre-med students preparing to attend medical school.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1271

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 "Veterans-Specific Education for Tomorrow's Health Professionals Act" or the "Vet HP Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLINICAL OBSERVATION BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that the pilot program described in section 3(a) should be designed to—

- (1) increase the awareness, knowledge, and empathy of future health professionals toward the health conditions common to veterans;
- (2) increase the diversity of the recruitment pool of future physicians of the Department; and
- (3) expand clinical observation opportunities for all students by encouraging students of all backgrounds to consider a career in the health professions.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLINICAL OBSERVATION BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program

for a one-year period, beginning not later than August 15, 2021, to provide certain students described in subsection (d) a clinical observation experience at medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) MEDICAL CENTER SELECTION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under this section at not fewer than five medical centers of the Department. In selecting such medical centers, the Secretary shall ensure regional diversity among such selected medical centers.

(c) CLINICAL OBSERVATION SESSIONS.—

(1) FREQUENCY AND DURATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall—

(A) provide at least one and not more than three clinical observation sessions at each medical center selected during each calendar year;

(B) ensure that each clinical observation session—

- (i) lasts between four and six months; and
- (ii) to the extent practicable, begins and ends concurrently with one or more academic terms of an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); and

(C) ensure that the clinical observation sessions provided at a medical center have minimal overlap.

(2) SESSIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the pilot program consists of clinical observation sessions as follows:

(A) Each session shall allow for not fewer than five students nor greater than 15 students to participate in the session.

(B) Each session shall consist of not fewer than 20 observational hours nor greater than 40 observational hours.

(C) A majority of the observational hours shall be spent observing a health professional. The other observational hours shall be spent in a manner that ensures a robust, well rounded experience that exposes the students to a variety of aspects of medical care and health care administration.

(D) Each session shall provide a diverse clinical observation experience.

(d) STUDENTS.—

(1) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall select to participate in the pilot program under subsection (a) students who are—

- (A) nationals of the United States;
- (B) enrolled in an accredited program of study at an institution of higher education; and

(C) referred by their institution of higher education following an internal application process.

(2) PRIORITY.—In making such selection, the Secretary shall give priority to each of the following five categories of students:

(A) Students who, at the time of the completion of their secondary education, resided in a health professional shortage area (as defined in section 332 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254e)).

(B) First generation college students (as defined in section 402A(h)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(C) Students who have been referred by minority-serving institutions (as defined in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(D) Veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code).

(E) Students who indicate an intention to specialize in a health professional occupation identified by the Inspector General of the Department under section 7412 of title 38, United States Code, as having a staffing shortage.

(3) ASSIGNMENT TO MEDICAL CENTERS.—The Secretary shall assign students selected under paragraph (1) to medical centers selected under subsection (b) without regard for whether such medical centers have staffing shortages in any health professional oc-

cupation pursuant to section 7412 of title 38, United States Code.

(e) OTHER MATTERS.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) establish a formal status to facilitate the access to medical centers of the Department by student observers participating in the pilot program;

(2) establish standardized legal, privacy, and ethical requirements for the student observers, including with respect to—

(A) ensuring that no student observer provides any care to patients while participating as an observer; and

(B) ensuring the suitability of a student to participate in the pilot program to ensure that the student poses no risk to patients;

(3) develop and implement a partnership strategy with minority-serving institutions to encourage referrals;

(4) create standardized procedures for student observers;

(5) create an online information page about the pilot program on the internet website of the Department;

(6) publish on the online information page created under paragraph (5) the locations of such centers, and other information on the pilot program, not later than 180 days before the date on which applications are required to be submitted by potential student observers;

(7) identify medical centers and specific health professionals participating in the pilot program; and

(8) notify the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the medical centers selected under subsection (c) within 30 days of selection, to facilitate program awareness.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the results of the pilot program, including—

(1) the number and demographics of all applicants, those accepted to participate in the pilot program, and those who completed the pilot program; and

(2) if participating institutions of higher education choose to administer satisfaction surveys that assess the experience of those who completed the pilot program, the results of any such satisfaction surveys, provided at the discretion of the institution of higher education.

SEC. 4. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1271, the Vet HP Act. The Department of Veterans Affairs reported last month that it has 48,985 vacancies. That means about 10 percent of the positions at VA are unfilled.

Sadly, a majority of these vacancies are Veterans Health Administration vacancies. VA does not have enough doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical

providers and support staff to make sure veterans have timely access to the high quality healthcare delivered by VA. With shortages in areas like mental health and primary care, it can become increasingly difficult to maintain a facility's efficiency and quality. That is why it is so important that VA does everything it can to fill every last vacancy.

The committee is not blind to the challenge of meeting this laudable goal. Hospital systems throughout the country also face health provider shortages. Rural areas and some urban areas are often the most in need of providers. However, that should not be an excuse for inaction, and relying solely on community providers who also face shortages and lack the expertise and cultural competency to provide for veterans' specific healthcare needs is an incomplete, problematic, and high-cost solution.

The VA must work to recruit and retain talented and mission-driven clinicians and employees who are guided by one goal: to provide the best possible care to veterans when they need it.

The bill offered by Congresswoman KAPTUR from Ohio is a creative and necessary step towards ensuring VA is able to fill each vacant position. The Vet HP Act seeks to expose undergraduate students considering careers in medicine to experience the VA healthcare environment directly. By allowing undergraduates to observe the work of staff at VA medical centers firsthand, the department can begin recruiting early—by sowing interest in students about the VA's mission and the healthcare, research, academic, and professional opportunities available to clinicians at VA medical centers. As an educator of 70 percent of the Nation's healthcare providers, VA can create an early familiarity with VA among students thinking about or preparing for careers in medicine.

Our Nation's future healthcare providers may be more likely to choose residencies at academic affiliates of VA medical centers and careers at VA if they are more familiar with VA's mission and are able to observe the improvements VA clinicians are able to make in the lives of those who have served our Nation.

Moreover, as the veteran population becomes increasingly more diverse, VA should strive to recruit students from backgrounds as diverse as the military and veteran population so that VA staff and clinicians reflect that growing diversity and are better equipped and able to understand the needs of the veterans they serve.

In an effort to create a pipeline of diverse, mission-focused students, this bill focuses specifically on students who graduated from high schools in health professional shortage areas, students who attend Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other institutions of higher education that serve minorities, and first-generation college students.

Giving students this exposure to VA's mission will help address the VA's 48,985 vacancies so that it can continue to provide the healthcare veterans need.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1271, the Veterans-Specific Education for Tomorrow's Health Professionals—or Vet HP—Act. The bill would create a pilot program to provide undergraduate students with a clinical observation experience at Department of Veterans Affairs' medical centers.

This bill is sponsored by Congresswoman MARCY KAPTUR of Ohio. I appreciate her efforts to support aspiring medical students by giving them a window into the healthcare profession. This bill would further VA's mission to educate the Nation's future clinicians by giving those who have expressed interest in the medical field an early introduction to the VA healthcare system.

It is my sincere hope that, if enacted, this pilot program would inspire the students it serves to pursue careers serving veteran patients. While this bill did not move through regular order in the committee this Congress, it did move through regular order last Congress where it was supported by various veteran service organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to work with my Democratic colleagues to get this bill passed through the House last year, and I am pleased to do so again here today. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who is my good friend and the author of this bill.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman TAKANO for his staunch leadership for veterans in so many arenas and for moving this bill through his committee. I also want to thank Ranking Member PHIL ROE for his continued bipartisan support and encouragement.

H.R. 1271, the Vet Health Professionals Act, Vet HP Act for short, also called the Veterans-Specific Education for Tomorrow's Health Professionals Act; I am honored to speak on its behalf this evening.

By expanding opportunities for future physicians interested in serving our Nation's veterans, this legislation will lay the groundwork to help fill, as was mentioned earlier, the Department of Veterans Affairs' nearly 50,000 medical vacancies by creating a viable pipeline for future physicians.

The Vet HP Act creates a 3-year pilot program that will operate in at least five VA medical centers for premed students to gain clinical observation experience, allowing them to gain a deeper understanding of veterans' spe-

cific health needs and experiences. We have heard about some of those this evening.

Several years ago, three premed students—and I will put their names into the RECORD—Andrew Frank, Seamus Caragher, and Michael McNamara—highlighted to my team that included Andrea Kaman, Nora Sarsour, Carrie Swope, and more recently Margaret McGuinness, our legislative assistants, the struggles that disadvantaged minority and other young people who lack personal connections face as they apply for medical school.

Health schools recommend or require clinical observation hours, but there is no formal process to apply for these hours. Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, in the field of neuropsychiatry it is particularly difficult. Opportunities to shadow are limited and are often based on where you go to school or whom you know.

Students who attend schools outside major cities as well as those whose families lack connections to the medical community find it harder to shadow and are disadvantaged in medical school admissions. This places an unfair burden on otherwise qualified students who come from less affluent communities or even rural areas.

Through their own struggle to access clinical observation experience, the students realized an immense opportunity. This bill prioritizes students in medically underserved areas, first-generation college students, students referred by minority-serving institutions, and veterans themselves.

It also prioritizes training for students who specialize in health professions where there is an identified staffing shortage. This important bill will help narrow the professional gap and ensure we are training premed students in careers that are in demand and necessary. For example, the three VA medical centers that service our constituents in Ohio are located in Cleveland, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and the city of Detroit. They currently have—this is an amazing number—542 medical and dental staff vacancies.

How are we to serve veterans when we don't have enough doctors and medical professionals to do it?

This bill creates an important shadowing opportunity for health students and will help strengthen the workforce with a pathway going into the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Importantly, premed students in this pilot program will gain a deeper understanding of veterans' specific health needs and experiences, which is critical for health professionals who treat veterans.

One of our top responsibilities as a Congress is to ensure that America's veterans receive top quality and timely healthcare from highly trained professionals. This bill furthers that effort, and I am pleased it will get a vote this evening.

I would like to thank, again, Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE for bringing this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill's passage to strengthen medical care inside our veterans' healthcare system and help the future be built through our work here tonight.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I strongly support this bill. I have spent much of my time over the years mentoring students both in high school, college, and in medical school. I have taught on the clinical faculty at East Tennessee State University College of Medicine.

I tell the students: Look, you really need to think about going into medicine if you like to work nights, weekends, and holidays.

That is not usually how I start the conversation. But I look back as a young man when I started, and I ask myself, having now been serving in the U.S. Congress, what would I do if I had those choices all over again?

Unequivocally, I would go back to the examining room and back to the operating room and take care of patients. It is a phenomenal way to help people. I think we have to share that.

I am a first-generation college graduate in my family, as many of us are who serve in this body, and I want to thank both the chairman for his tremendous support for medical education in the Choice bill that we passed—it is hard to believe—5 years ago, Mr. Speaker, when the scandal in Phoenix occurred. We put in that bill 1,500 residency slots at VAs in primary care so that we would encourage those young doctors to stay where they are training. Many of us will do that; we will stay where we have done our training.

So I want to thank Congresswoman KAPTUR for her interest in this. I thank the students she brought up. Those are the future doctors who are going to be caring for all of us.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my colleague, the ranking member, about our effort to insert 1,500 medical residencies into the Choice bill. That was one of the great accomplishments of that particular Congress.

I would point out that we still face shortages nationally of physicians and specialists, and we face a great challenge with our medical workforce and our healthcare workforce, and that impacts the VA's ability to fill these positions.

I particularly want to highlight the gentlewoman from Ohio's comments about young people who do not have the connections to medical professionals, or they are not necessarily connected to the professional segments of our society where they might be exposed to what it means to be a medical professional and what it means to serve the VA's mission. I think that her in-

sights and her experience and what she brings to this bill is a tremendous understanding of the need for those of our young people who come from lower incomes or who come from segments of society that could be left behind. We have Americans of great ability whom we need to recruit and expose to the opportunities that await them in organizations like the VA.

Let me just say that filling these vacancies is going to be a high priority of the committee and to poke, prod, cajole, and urge the VA to do what it needs to do to reform itself in order to make sure that these positions are filled. Let me emphasize that these positions are funded, that these are funded positions. They are empty, and that, to me, also indicates that we have a workforce training challenge before us.

□ 1715

H.R. 1271, offered by my colleague, Ms. KAPTUR, is one of the necessary steps that we need to take in order to fill those vacancies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 1271, the Vet HP Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1271.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJOR BRENT TAYLOR VET CENTER OUTSTATION

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 49.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 49) to designate the outstation of the Department of Veterans Affairs in North Ogden, Utah, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 49

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Major Brent Taylor began his military service following the attacks of September 11, 2001. He joined the Army National Guard in 2003, three days after his engagement to his wife, Jennie. Five of his brothers would eventually serve in the Armed Forces following the deadly attacks.

(2) During his time in the Army National Guard, Major Taylor distinguished himself in

service to the United States and the State of Utah. He received a commission as a second lieutenant from the Brigham Young University Reserve Officer Training Corps in 2006, while graduating as a member of the National Society of Collegiate Scholars.

(3) During his impressive career with the Utah National Guard, Major Taylor distinguished himself in multiple specialties, including Intelligence and Military Police. One of his earliest assignments included analyzing foreign language documents in support of the Defense Intelligence Agency. He also led document exploitation efforts in multiple European and South American languages for a variety of intelligence community customers. Major Taylor also managed a team that assessed security vulnerabilities at high-profile facilities across the United States, all while maintaining a successful private sector career in Utah.

(4) Major Taylor was continuously ready to take up a call to arms from the United States and deployed four times in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. His deployed duties varied from Platoon Leader and Combat Advisor to Chief of Staff to the Special Operations Advisory Group, responsible for leading a joint task force advising and assisting an elite Afghan special operations unit.

(5) Throughout his deployments, Major Taylor distinguished himself on several occasions, earning a multitude of awards including the Bronze Star. The citation credits the ability of Major Taylor to think calmly and decisively to keep his subordinates safe while traversing 600,000 miles of roads in Iraq, laden with improvised explosive devices (commonly referred to as "IED") and ripe for ambush.

(6) During one particularly harrowing mission, Major Taylor's vehicle was struck by an IED. Although he survived the attack, the wounds he received earned him the Purple Heart.

(7) Major Taylor's amazing record of service was not limited to the battlefield. In 2010, he served as a member of the North Ogden City Council and, in 2013, Major Taylor was elected mayor. His steadfast leadership led to the city being recognized as "Business Friendly" by the Governor of Utah, and as one of the safest, freest cities in the United States by several organizations. His initiatives included improvements to public works and infrastructure, attracting businesses to the area, developing a local community center, and increasing transparency. His action led his constituents to reelect Major Taylor in 2017.

(8) In 2018, Major Taylor placed himself on a leave of absence from his mayoral duties in order to deploy to Afghanistan, explaining to his constituents, "Service is what leadership is all about."

(9) While serving in Afghanistan, a dear colleague, Afghani Lieutenant Kefayatullah, was killed shortly before the Afghan elections. Major Taylor wrote, "The strong turnout at that election, despite the attacks and challenges, was a success for the long-suffering people of Afghanistan, and for the cause of human freedom. I am proud of the brave Afghan and U.S. soldiers I serve with. Many American, NATO and Afghan troops have died to make moments like this election possible." He also extolled the American public to embrace its civic duty, stating, "I hope everyone back home exercises their precious right to vote. And that whether the Republicans or Democrats win, that we all remember that we have far more as Americans that unites us than divides us."

(10) Tragically, on Saturday, November 3, 2018, Major Taylor was killed in an attack in Afghanistan. He was survived by his wife,

Jennie, and his seven children, Megan, Lincoln, Alex, Jacob, Ellie, Jonathan, and Caroline.

(11) The impression that Major Taylor left was indelible. An Afghan officer who had served with Major Taylor penned a letter to his wife, stating, "Your husband taught me to love my wife Hamida as an equal and treat my children as treasured gifts, to be a better father, to be a better husband, and to be a better man.". That officer further commented that, "He died on our soil but he died for the success of freedom and democracy in both of our countries."

(12) It is only well and fitting that, as a tribute to the amazing life of Major Taylor, Congress name a facility in honor of Major Taylor's shining example of service and sacrifice.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF MAJOR BRENT TAYLOR VET CENTER OUTSTATION IN NORTH OGDEN, UTAH.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The outstation of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 2357 North 400 East Washington Boulevard, North Ogden, Utah, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation".

(b) **REFERENCE.**—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **TAKANO**) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. **DAVID P. ROE**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember the life of Major Brent Russell Taylor, who was killed in Afghanistan on November 3, 2018.

I thank my colleague, Mr. **BISHOP** of Utah, for bringing this bill before us so that we all may be able to pay tribute to a selfless public servant.

Brent was born on July 6, 1979, in Ogden, Utah, the second of eight children of Stephen and Tamara Jones Taylor. Five of his brothers joined him in his military service in the Army National Guard.

At an early age, Brent showed his passion for business and politics. During his senior year at Chandler High School, he earned his Eagle Scout award and was elected student body president. He graduated in 1997.

Brent was a man of faith. He was a lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and he spent 2 years serving as a missionary for the church in the Brazil Maceio Mission from 1998 to the year 2000. This time of full-time service largely impacted the course of the rest of his life.

After his mission, Brent attended Brigham Young University, where he met Jennie Kristin Ashworth on a blind date less than a month after she returned from her own full-time service as a church missionary in the Chile Santiago North Mission.

They enjoyed a sweet courtship and were engaged on a Saturday in June of 2003. Brent enlisted as a soldier in the

Utah National Guard the following Tuesday, with Jennie proudly by his side. They married on September 18, 2003.

In 2006, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant from Brigham Young University. He went on to work for the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Ground Intelligence Center, and the Department of Homeland Security. Over the course of 15 years, he served in the Utah Army National Guard, deploying four times in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In 2009, he was elected to further serve his community by sitting on the North Ogden City Council, and in 2013, he was elected mayor of North Ogden, Utah.

In 2018, Major Taylor, a Purple Heart recipient, left on his fourth deployment, acting as an adviser to the Afghan Border Police. He was the first known sitting mayor in Utah history to deploy for wartime service.

Tragically, on November 3, 39-year-old Major Taylor was killed in an insider attack by an Afghan trainee he was trying to help.

In addition to his wife, Jennie, Major Taylor is survived by seven children: Megan, Lincoln, Alex, Jacob, Ellie, Jonathan, and Caroline. He is also survived by his parents and several siblings.

In letters to his wife, Jennie, and his children, his comrade, Afghan Air Force Major Abdul Rahman, said of Major Taylor: "He died on our soil, but he died for the success of freedom and democracy in both of our countries."

"Your father was a loving, caring, and compassionate man whose life just wasn't meaningful; it was inspirational."

In his last message to his community on October 28, 2018, Major Taylor wrote: "It was beautiful to see over 4 million Afghan men and women brave threats and deadly attacks to vote in Afghanistan's first parliamentary elections in 8 years. . . . Many American, NATO allies, and Afghan troops have died to make moments like this possible."

"As the USA gets ready to vote in our own election next week, I hope everyone back home exercises their precious right to vote," he wrote, "and that whether the Republicans or the Democrats win, that we all remember that we have far more as Americans that unites us than divides us."

As lawmakers, the least we can do to honor Major Taylor is to come together to pass S. 49 into law. His legacy of fighting to protect democracy and freedom and working to unite his community and all Americans must never be forgotten.

We can all learn from Major Taylor's example to serve, as he would say, "whenever and however I can."

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I owe a debt of gratitude to Major Brent Russell Taylor and the entire Taylor family for their service and sacrifice to our Nation.

I fully support this bill naming the Department of Veterans Affairs Vet Center in North Ogden, Utah, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. **DAVID P. ROE** of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 49, a bill to designate the outstation of the Department of Veterans Affairs Vet Center in North Ogden, Utah, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation.

This bill is sponsored by Senator **MIKE LEE** of Utah and is a companion bill to H.R. 54, which is sponsored by Congressman **ROB BISHOP**, also of Utah. I thank both of them for working to honor Major Taylor in this way.

Having lost friends and classmates in Vietnam, I know the loss that this family is suffering is incalculable. Family, friends, community, State, and Nation mourn his loss.

Major Taylor's life was characterized by service both in and out of uniform, and I am pleased to strongly support this bill in his memory. Major Taylor represents all that is right and good in America.

My colleague, Congressman **CHRIS STEWART** of Utah, is here today to speak in support of this bill as well, as he has a personal connection to the Taylor family.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. **STEWART**) to detail the incredible life that Major Taylor led and the legacy that he leaves behind.

Mr. **STEWART**. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to, as these other gentlemen have before me, honor a man who gave everything he had to his God, his family, and his country. These three great loyalties guided the life of Major Brent Taylor and the lives of his devoted wife and children.

As has been indicated, I come from generations of military service. Some of my family had the great honor of serving with Major Taylor. We know from personal experience the great leader and the great man that he was.

Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago, Brent Taylor, hand in hand with his new fiancée, Jennie, walked into a recruiting office to enlist in the Army. Since then, this man and his family—and it is so important that we remember his family and the many other families of military members who sacrifice and serve as well—have lived a life of patriotic exemplary service.

He deployed twice to Iraq—in 2006 and again in 2007—and served in Afghanistan in 2012.

For his outstanding dedication to duty during combat operations in Iraq, Major Taylor was awarded the Bronze Star. This citation credited the ability of Major Taylor to think calmly and decisively to keep his subordinates safe while traversing more than 600,000

miles throughout Iraq, areas riddled with improvised explosive devices and ripe for ambush.

This award recognized Major Taylor's tendency to do more than just carry out the assigned task. He was a man who went above and beyond to make a positive difference in the world, believing his actions to be a small sacrifice compared to what so many in our Nation's history have given up to keep this the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Such exemplary service is equally evident in his life outside of the military. After serving as a city councilman, his community and neighbors so entrusted him to lead that they elected him to be the mayor of North Ogden City.

In this role, Major Taylor's initiatives included improvements to public works and infrastructure, attracting businesses to the area, and developing a local community center.

The citizens of the community loved his snowplow updates—in Utah, we get a lot of snow—and his ability to see potential and possibility in everything around him.

Serving as mayor was one of the greatest honors of Major Taylor's life and the highlight of his civilian professional career. He believed that service is really what leadership is about.

On January 8, 2018, Major Taylor announced that he would temporarily step down as mayor to continue his service as a member of the Army National Guard on what would be his fourth and final deployment.

He didn't deploy just once, not twice, not three times, but four times he answered the call to serve. And once again, remembering his family, they answered the call to allow their husband and their father to serve.

This man recognized that there was an immediate need for his experience and skills and gracefully rose to accept the call to serve in our Nation's longest war in Afghanistan.

In his final months of deployment, Major Taylor was killed by an apparent inside attack on November 3, 2018, while training Afghan security forces.

A loving husband and devoted father, Major Taylor is survived by his wife, Jennie, and, as you see here, his seven beautiful children: Megan, Lincoln, Alex, Jacob, Ellie, Jonathan, and Caroline.

One thing I am certain Major Taylor would say: His family was far and away the most important thing in his life. Nothing made him more proud or meant more to him than his wife and his children.

The impression that Major Taylor left was profound. He called on each of us to find some way to brighten someone else's day, to lift another's burden, to make our city, our State, our country, our Nation a better place.

This man and his family paid the ultimate sacrifice to fulfill this call, so it is only well and fitting that, as a tribute to this amazing life, Congress name

a facility in honor of his shining example of service and sacrifice.

As has been mentioned, the Department of Veterans Affairs Outstation in North Ogden City will provide a range of services to help guide veterans and their families as they transition from the military to civilian life.

Major Taylor recognized that military service involves the entire family. As such, I am proud to support the designation of this facility, located in a city he loved and where he served and called home, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation.

The naming of the building will never repay the debt the Nation owes to Major Taylor and his family, but it can stand as a humble reminder of the faithful man who lived and died in the service of his God, his family, and his country.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Utah, that our hearts go out to the families.

When I read the names of the seven children, it was a very difficult moment for me, and we certainly are paying tribute today to his family, his children, and his community of North Ogden, where he served as mayor. It is our tribute to him.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD three letters—a letter from Frank Maughan, Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Utah; a letter from G. Hayes Stromness, Commander of the American Legion, Department of Utah; and a letter from Nick Flake, Commander of the VFW, Department of Utah—all in support of S. 49.

NOVEMBER 9, 2018.

Chairman PHIL ROE, M.D.,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Hon. TIM WALZ,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROE AND RANKING MEMBER WALZ: Please accept this letter as demonstrating the total support of the Utah Department of the Disabled American Veterans, in recognition of the ongoing initiative to change the name of the Veterans' Center in Ogden, Utah to the Major Brent Taylor Veterans' Center, in memory of Army National Guard major and North Ogden mayor, Brent Taylor.

Major Taylor's model of selflessness in the areas of military service and civic responsibility should be a shining example for all Americans to follow.

Major Taylor began his military service in 2003, and later received a commission as a second lieutenant from Brigham Young University in 2006. He served in the Utah Army National Guard for 15 years, during which he deployed four times in support of US operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. His life of service, however, was not limited to the armed forces, and in 2013 he was elected mayor of North Ogden, Utah. His devotion to duty as a citizen soldier, in the tradition of George Washington, Ulysses Grant and Dwight Eisenhower. In 2018, Major Taylor left on his fourth deployment, acting as an advisor to the Afghan Border Police. Tragically, on Saturday, November 3rd, Major

Taylor was killed in an apparent insider attack. He leaves behind his wife and seven children.

Today, the state of Utah, and the nation, grieve for Major Taylor. We would like to honor his amazing legacy. To that end we offer our full support, and encourage the committee to support legislation renaming the Ogden facility as the Major Brent Taylor Veterans' Center.

Sincerely,

FRANK MAUGHAN,
Commander, Disabled American Veterans,
Department of Utah.

NOVEMBER 9, 2018.

Chairman PHIL ROE, M.D.,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Hon. TIM WALZ,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROE AND RANKING MEMBER WALZ: Please accept this letter as demonstrating the total support of the American Legion, Department of Utah, in recognition of the ongoing initiative to change the name of the Veterans' Center in Ogden, Utah to the Major Brent Taylor Veterans' Center, in memory of Army National Guard major and North Ogden mayor, Brent Taylor.

Major Taylor's model of selflessness in the areas of military service and civic responsibility is a shining example for all Americans to follow. Major Taylor began his military service in 2003, and later received a commission as a second lieutenant from Brigham Young University in 2006. He served in the Utah Army National Guard for 15 years, while deploying four times in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. His life of service, however, was not limited to the armed forces, and in 2013 he was elected as mayor of North Ogden, Utah. His devotion to duty as a citizen soldier stands in the tradition of George Washington, Ulysses Grant and Dwight Eisenhower. In 2018, Major Taylor left on his fourth deployment, acting as an advisor to the Afghan Border Police. Tragically, on Saturday, November 3rd, Major Taylor was killed in an apparent insider attack. He leaves behind his wife and seven children.

Today, the state of Utah, and the nation, grieve for Major Taylor. In an effort to honor his amazing legacy, we offer our full support, and encourage the committee to support legislation renaming the Ogden facility to the Major Brent Taylor Veterans' Center.

Sincerely,

G. HAYES STROMNESS,
Commander,
American Legion, Department of Utah.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
November 9, 2018.

Chairman PHIL ROE, M.D.,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Hon. TIM WALZ,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROE AND RANKING MEMBER WALZ: Please accept this letter as demonstrating the total support of the Utah Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in recognition of the ongoing initiative to change the name of the Veterans' Center in North Ogden, Utah to the Major Brent Taylor Veterans' Center, in memory of Army National Guard major and North Ogden mayor, Brent Taylor.

Major Taylor's model of selflessness in the areas of military service and civic responsibility is a shining example for all Americans to follow. Major Taylor began his military service in 2003, and later received a commission as a second lieutenant from Brigham

Young University in 2006. He served in the Utah Army National Guard for 15 years, while deploying four times in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. His life of service, however, was not limited to the armed forces, and in 2013 he was elected as mayor of North Ogden, Utah. His devotion to duty as a citizen soldier stand in the tradition of George Washington, Ulysses Grant and Dwight Eisenhower. In 2018, Major Taylor left on his fourth deployment, acting as an advisor to the Afghan Border Police. Tragically, on Saturday, November 3rd, Major Taylor was killed in an apparent insider attack. He leaves behind his wife and seven children. Major Taylor was also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Today, the state of Utah, and the nation, grieve for Major Taylor. In an effort to honor his amazing legacy, we offer our full support, and encourage the committee to support legislation renaming the Ogden facility to the Major Brent Taylor Veteran Center.

Sincerely,

NICK FLAKE,
Commander.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the more difficult things that we do. Obviously, to see a beautiful family like this, whose dad and whose husband has made the ultimate sacrifice, it is difficult for me to stand here and understand the pain that they have. I sometimes read Revelation 21:4; that may help just a little bit.

I thank that family for their service and wish them nothing but Godspeed going forward. They will have some tough days, I know, ahead of them, but this is a grateful Nation. We very much appreciate his service to our great country. Our country is not better for this loss.

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

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

I echo the comments of my colleague from Tennessee. We are a grateful Nation. I am privileged to take part in this tribute to Major Brent Russell Taylor, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 49.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RICHMOND) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1381, by the yeas and nays;

S. 49, by the yeas and nays; and

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

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

BURN PIT REGISTRY ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1381) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take actions necessary to ensure that certain individuals may update the burn pit registry with a registered individual's cause of death, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—416

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr

Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brindisi

Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright

Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaever
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)

Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney
Maloney, Sean
Marchant

Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schraeder
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala

Sherman Thompson (CA) Walorski
 Sherrill Thompson (MS) Waltz
 Shimkus Thompson (PA) Wasserman
 Simpson Thornberry
 Sires Timmons
 Slotkin Tipton
 Smith (MO) Titus
 Smith (NE) Tlaib
 Smith (NJ) Tonko
 Smith (WA) Torres (CA)
 Smucker Torres Small
 Soto (NM)
 Spanberger Trahan
 Speier Trone
 Stanton Turner
 Stauber Underwood
 Stefanik Upton
 Steil Van Drew
 Steube Veasey
 Stevens Vela
 Stewart Velázquez
 Stivers Visclosky
 Suozzi Wagner
 Takano Walberg
 Taylor Walker

NOT VOTING—15

Bishop (UT) McHenry Swallow (CA)
 Burchett Payne Vargas
 Byrne Posey Walden
 Carter (TX) Rogers (AL) Wilson (FL)
 Clark (MA) Spano Wilson (SC)

□ 1856

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJOR BRENT TAYLOR VET CENTER OUTSTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 49) to designate the outstation of the Department of Veterans Affairs in North Ogden, Utah, as the Major Brent Taylor Vet Center Outstation, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—417

Abraham Biggs Carbajal
 Adams Bilirakis Cardenas
 Aderholt Bishop (GA) Carson (IN)
 Aguilar Blumenauer Carter (GA)
 Allen Blunt Rochester Cartwright
 Allred Bonamici Case
 Amash Bost Casten (IL)
 Amodei Boyle, Brendan Castor (FL)
 Armstrong F. Castro (TX)
 Arrington Brady Chabot
 Axne Brindisi Cheney
 Babin Brooks (AL) Chu, Judy
 Bacon Brooks (IN) Cicilline
 Baird Brown (MD) Cisneros
 Balderson Brownley (CA) Clarke (NY)
 Banks Buchanan Clay
 Barr Buck Cleaver
 Barragán Bucshon Cline
 Bass Budd Cloud
 Beatty Burgess Clyburn
 Bera Bustos Cohen
 Bergman Butterfield Cole
 Beyer Calvert Collins (GA)

Collins (NY) Comer
 Conaway Conaway
 Connolly Cook
 Cooper Cooper
 Correa Correa
 Costa Costa
 Courtney Courtney
 Cox (CA) Cox (CA)
 Craig Craig
 Crawford Crawford
 Crenshaw Crenshaw
 Crist Crist
 Crow Crow
 Cuellar Cuellar
 Cummings Cummings
 Cunningham Cunningham
 Curtis Curtis
 Davids (KS) Davids (KS)
 Davidson (OH) Davidson (OH)
 Davis (CA) Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny K. Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney Davis, Rodney
 Dean Dean
 DeFazio DeFazio
 DeGette DeGette
 DeLauro DeLauro
 DelBene DelBene
 Delgado Delgado
 Demings Demings
 DeSaulnier DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais DesJarlais
 Deutch Deutch
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart
 Dingell Dingell
 Doggett Doggett
 Doyle, Michael Doyle, Michael
 F. F.
 Duffy Duffy
 Duncan Duncan
 Dunn Dunn
 Emmer Emmer
 Engel Engel
 Escobar Escobar
 Eshoo Eshoo
 Espaillat Espaillat
 Estes Estes
 Evans Evans
 Ferguson Ferguson
 Finkenauer Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann Fleischmann
 Fletcher Fletcher
 Flores Flores
 Fortenberry Fortenberry
 Foster Foster
 Foxx (NC) Foxx (NC)
 Frankel Frankel
 Fudge Fudge
 Fulcher Fulcher
 Gabbard Gabbard
 Gaetz Gaetz
 Gallagher Gallagher
 Gallego Gallego
 Garamendi Garamendi
 Garcia (IL) Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX) Garcia (TX)
 Gianforte Gianforte
 Gibbs Gibbs
 Gohmert Gohmert
 Golden Golden
 Gomez Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH) Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez (TX) Gonzalez (TX)
 Gooden Gooden
 Gosar Gosar
 Gottheimer Gottheimer
 Granger Granger
 Graves (GA) Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA) Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO) Graves (MO)
 Green (TN) Green (TN)
 Green (TX) Green (TX)
 Griffith Griffith
 Grijalva Grijalva
 Grothman Grothman
 Guest Guest
 Guthrie Guthrie
 Haaland Haaland
 Hagedorn Hagedorn
 Harder (CA) Harder (CA)
 Harris Harris
 Hartzler Hartzler
 Hayes Hayes
 Heck Heck
 Hern, Kevin Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA) Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA) Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY) Higgins (NY)
 Hill (AR) Hill (AR)
 Hill (CA) Hill (CA)
 Himes Himes
 Holding Holding
 Hollingsworth Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S. Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford Horsford
 Houlihan Houlihan
 Hoyer Hoyer
 Hudson Hudson
 Huffman Huffman
 Huizenga Huizenga
 Hunter Hunter
 Hurd (TX) Hurd (TX)
 Jackson Lee Jackson Lee
 Jayapal Jayapal
 Jeffries Jeffries
 Johnson (GA) Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA) Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH) Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX) Johnson (TX)
 Jordan Jordan
 Joyce (OH) Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA) Joyce (PA)
 Kaptur Kaptur
 Katko Katko
 Keating Keating
 Kelly (IL) Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA) Kelly (PA)
 Kennedy Kennedy
 Khanna Khanna
 Kildee Kildee
 Kilmer Kilmer
 Kim Kim
 Kind Kind
 King (IA) King (IA)
 King (NY) King (NY)
 Kinzinger Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH) Kuster (NH)
 Kustoff (TN) Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood LaHood
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamb Lamb
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Langevin Langevin
 Larsen (WA) Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT) Larson (CT)
 Latta Latta
 Lawrence Lawrence
 Lawson (FL) Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA) Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV) Lee (NV)
 Lesko Lesko
 Levin (CA) Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI) Levin (MI)
 Lewis Lewis
 Lieu, Ted Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski Lipinski
 Loebsack Loebsack
 Lofgren Lofgren
 Long Long
 Loudermilk Loudermilk
 Lowenthal Lowenthal
 Lowey Lowey
 Lucas Lucas
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer
 Luján Luján
 Luria Luria
 Lynch Lynch
 Malinowski Malinowski
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean Maloney, Sean
 Marchant Marchant
 Marshall Marshall
 Massie Massie
 Mast Mast
 Matsui Matsui
 McAdams McAdams
 McBath McBath
 McCarthy McCarthy
 McCaul McCaul
 McClintock McClintock
 McCollum McCollum
 McEachin McEachin
 McGovern McGovern
 McKinley McKinley
 McNeerney McNeerney
 Meadows Meadows
 Meeks Meeks
 Meng Meng
 Meuser Meuser
 Miller Miller

Steube Steube
 Stevens Stevens
 Stewart Stewart
 Stivers Stivers
 Suozzi Suozzi
 Takano Takano
 Taylor Taylor
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry Thornberry
 Timmons Timmons
 Tipton Tipton
 Titus Titus
 Tlaib Tlaib
 Tonko Tonko
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NOT VOTING—14

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 Carter (TX) Rogers (AL) Wilson (FL)
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□ 1907

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at memorial services in Oregon following the untimely passing of Dennis Richardson, Oregon's 26th Secretary of State, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 104 and "yea" on rollcall No. 105.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1155

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. ANTHONY GONZALEZ of Ohio be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1155.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under 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 New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I do urge the Speaker, respectfully, and the majority leader to bring the bill up quickly.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SUPPORT GROUP OF HUDSON COUNTY

(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 celebrate the launch of a wonderful new group in my district, the Multiple Sclerosis Support Group of Hudson County.

Multiple sclerosis is a progressive immune disorder. For people with MS, the internal systems designed to keep their bodies healthy wind up attacking other parts of their body. Their immune system eats away at the protective covering of their nerves.

Severe cases of MS result in paralysis, vision loss, and diminished brain function. Nearly a million people in the United States are living with multiple sclerosis.

The MS Support Group of Hudson County aims to bring people together to help support, encourage, and uplift people who are diagnosed with MS, as well as their caregivers, friends, and families.

I am proud of my constituents' work on behalf of the people in their community. Groups like this serve an important role in society, and I am honored by their commitment to helping one another.

□ 1915

READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY

(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, Saturday kicked off Read Across America Day and officially began National Reading Month.

The National Education Association celebrates readers, authors, and stories annually during March. For the past 20 years, NEA's Read Across America Day is a nationwide reading celebration that takes place annually on March 2, which is Dr. Seuss' birthday.

Across the country, thousands of schools, libraries, and community centers participate by bringing together kids, teens, and books to celebrate reading with young people. The message is clear: Through the magic and wonder of books, you can be anything and go anywhere. This month helps make students excited and engaged in reading.

Children across the country have celebrated Read Across America Day,

and I hope they keep it going for 365 more days because, as the beloved Dr. Seuss said: "The more that you read, the more things that you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll go."

FAIRNESS FOR HIGH-SKILLED IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, we often hear about the immunotherapy revolution, medicine's next frontier, which is right now, for extending or even saving lives. Dr. Sadhak Sengupta and his wife, Sudarshana, two talented scientists from Rhode Island, are on the cutting edge of this research.

Dr. Sengupta is the director of brain tumor immunotherapy research at Rhode Island Hospital and an assistant professor at Brown University. He has been working as a scientist in the United States since 2002, and he holds numerous patents.

Despite these achievements, Dr. Sengupta has been unable to get a green card simply due to the country of his birth, India. For years, we have reached the per-country cap on employment-based green cards for India, and the current backlog is, right now, measured in decades.

Sadhak and Sudarshana dream of launching a startup, but 17 years after moving to this country, they still live in uncertainty. Madam Speaker, that is why I support the Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act, a bill to remove per-country green card caps and treat all immigrants equally.

It is the right thing to do for the Senguptas and for all Americans and their families who will benefit from their research and their greatness of spirit.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FAITH CHRISTINE BARCROFT

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor the life and legacy of my good friend, Jack Barcroft's wife, Faith Christine Barcroft.

Mrs. Barcroft resided in Gatesville, in the 25th District of Texas that I represent. At the young age of 39, she passed away on February 20, 2019, from glioblastoma.

Glioblastoma is a very aggressive cancer that can occur in the brain or spinal cord. It is the most common type of brain cancer, and almost 200,000 people die of it each year. Madam Speaker, this number is far too high, and it breaks my heart that my dear friend fell victim to it.

Before and after her diagnosis, Faith was a loving wife, mother, and daughter. She was often described as adven-

turous, welcoming, and she always put her family's well-being above her own. This family has experienced an immeasurable loss, and the entire Gatesville community and I are praying for them.

While we cannot bring Faith back, we can continue to raise awareness for glioblastoma and the pain it causes families like the Barcrofts. Unfortunately, there is no known way to prevent this type of cancer, but we must not give up. We must bring attention to this unforgiving diagnosis and pray that one day, research will uncover a cure.

Please keep this loving family in your prayers.

May God bless the Barcrofts.

In God we trust.

OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM IS RIGGED

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

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, constituents, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents alike, have told me that they feel that our political system is rigged against working, middle-class, and low-income Americans. And in many ways, they are right.

It is rigged by politicians who make it harder to vote, and it is rigged by massive corporations that fund candidates who will give them tax breaks and access to Washington.

H.R. 1 will move our country forward. It will ensure every American can cast a ballot, end partisan gerrymandering, and reduce the influence of the ultrawealthy, corporations, and special interests. And it will allow us to finally get to work on the issues that matter most to my constituents: creating an economy that works for all, providing healthcare to all, and combating climate change.

As part of this effort, I am proud to introduce a bill that will help working Americans make it to the voting booth. By requiring every State to hold at least 15 days of early voting, this measure will raise turnout and make our elections fairer and more representative of our people.

Let's return government to the people. Let's pass H.R. 1 right away.

HONORING THE FIRST RESPONDERS TO THE RECENT FLOODING IN TENNESSEE

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the first responders who have been working around the clock tirelessly since the recent flooding in Tennessee.

Last week, I visited a few counties to see the damage and hear from the local officials firsthand. The damage to our infrastructure, homes, and businesses

was substantial. The flooding stranded many Tennesseans, who had to be rescued by boat.

It breaks the heart to see so many lose everything they own.

First responders and local leaders are out every day and have been since the flooding started. In many communities, mayors—in fact, in one community, Mayor Carroll was out in a boat delivering food and water to residents of Perry County.

We are working hard to help these Tennesseans return to normalcy, and I hope you will join me in keeping everyone affected by the floods in your prayers.

LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST OLEG DERIPASKA

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Trump administration's very curious lifting of sanctions against Russian energy magnate Oleg Deripaska.

The President and our allies must strengthen sanctions against Russia, not weaken them.

Russia illegally invaded the sovereign nation of Ukraine and has killed more than 10,000 people, including civilians. She has seized 24 Ukrainian sailors and not released them. Russia cyberhacks our firms and even our democratic election process.

That is why Congress passed significant sanctions in 2017 by an overwhelming majority to raise the costs on Putin's sinister aims. Yet the Trump administration caved to foreign influence and, astoundingly, announced it would lift sanctions on Deripaska.

Madam Speaker, America's first job is to protect liberty. It should not sell off our liberty to billionaires, especially mob bosses who enable cold-blooded murder in Ukraine. It does make you wonder what forces pull the strings of the Trump administration.

The free world must not be soft on the Russian command structure, and I look forward to hearing what additional sanctions our President proposes to replace his ill-advised removal on sanctions.

Stand fast, liberty lovers. Pay attention.

CONGRATULATING KAREN MILLER ON HER RETIREMENT

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Karen Miller from Richland, Washington, on her retirement and to honor her 20 years of service to the ratepayers of the Benton Public Utility District in Washington State's Fourth Congressional District.

Karen has been a tireless advocate for the Tri-Cities community and for

the reliable, affordable power generated by central Washington's hydroelectric dams. She has been at the forefront of the community's efforts to "Save Our Dams," spearheading rallies and events like RiverFest, to celebrate the countless benefits of the Columbia and the Snake River dams.

While I know the team at Benton PUD will sorely miss Karen's enthusiasm and friendship, I am confident her service to the community will continue.

I wish Karen and her husband, Ken, the best as they spend more time enjoying golfing, traveling Europe, and enjoying time with their beloved grandchildren.

Congratulations, Karen.

CELEBRATING GINNY WALKER'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to wish Mrs. Ginny Walker a happy 100th birthday. It has been a delight getting to know Mrs. Walker and her family since they began splitting their time between homes in Greensboro and Land Harbor in North Carolina's Fifth District.

Mrs. Walker is a mother of two, grandmother of three, great-grandmother of six, and beloved by all of them. Shortly after moving to North Carolina, her husband, Delmer, started Delta Electronic Plating Company, and she went back to school to learn how to keep books and even helped in the plant and driving trucks.

Mrs. Walker remains an engaged citizen to this day, especially in bridge circles and First Baptist Church, where everyone enjoys her pies.

At 100, I hope to be as full of life as Mrs. Walker, and I wish her a wonderful birthday and many, many more to come.

CALIFORNIA'S HIGH-SPEED RAIL SYSTEM

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight some new legislation I am introducing this week, H.R. 1515, the High-Speed Refund Act.

Simply put, California's proposed high-speed rail system has been a total disaster. It will not meet the legal requirements of true high-speed rail from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The total projected cost has now ballooned to \$100 billion, tripling what the voters were told back in 2008.

The Trump administration has already canceled a \$929 million grant, but I think they should take the entire \$3.5 billion in Federal dollars that California is wasting under the Stimulus Act of 2009, 10 years ago. That is why my bill, the High-Speed Refund Act,

would require California to refund all Federal funding for high-speed rail and repurpose it to highway and transportation projects that would actually benefit people and be economically viable.

Madam Speaker, \$5 billion has already been wasted. Let's not make it \$100 billion. Undertaking the project was a huge mistake. I think Californians and the other 49 States deserve a refund and to have this money channeled into something that would be more useful for all Americans.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLASSIC CHEVROLET

(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, 10 years ago, March 2, 2009, big changes happened back home in Sugar Land, Texas. Bill Heard Chevrolet went to the dustbin of history. It was replaced by Classic Chevrolet. It opened on the same lot at Southeast U.S. 59 and U.S. 90A. Don Kerstetter got it rolling. Jeff and Tiffany Sebastian kept it rolling stronger.

In 10 years, Classic has made Sugar Land and Fort Bend County better. In fact, they have been fully engaged in our community. A few examples:

They participate every year in an annual Classic Chevy Chili Cook-Off, raising tens of thousands of dollars for first responders;

They support local schools, the Fort Bend Education Foundation, last Saturday, with Ray Aguilar of Classic emceeding the event;

They support the Boy Scouts, Child Advocates of Fort Bend boys choir, Impact A Hero for combat-wounded veterans, and on and on and on.

For 10 years, Classic Chevrolet has had no need to find new roads. All roads lead to Classic Chevrolet.

□ 1930

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE WALTER B. JONES, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, we are here tonight to honor our colleague, Walter B. Jones.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressman PRICE for the effort he has put in to making this evening a time for us to honor Walter, our esteemed colleague.

Madam Speaker, Walter Jones will always be remembered for his dedication to North Carolina's Third District and his steadfast support for all of our Nation's men and women in uniform. I know that many of the speakers will

talk much more about that this evening, as will I.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), for his comments.

Then, Madam Speaker, we will be recognizing our colleagues from both sides of the aisle, which is extremely appropriate, particularly in the case of Congressman Jones.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding and for calling this Special Order to pay tribute to our departed friend and colleague, Walter Jones, Jr.

Walter died on February 10, his 76th birthday. He lived a full life of service: four years in the National Guard, ten years in the North Carolina General Assembly, and nearly a quarter century in this U.S. House of Representatives.

Walter and I met long before either of us served in the House. We worked together on the Jimmy Carter Presidential campaign of 1976. I have a photo on my desk of a very youthful-looking group of campaign workers to prove that.

Walter, of course, went on to chart a different course politically, a course that was uniquely his own. In fact, he found himself frequently at odds with, if not one party, then the other, but by the same token, he sometimes found possibilities for alliances and cooperation in unexpected places, and he didn't hesitate to take those opportunities.

Madam Speaker, tonight we are going to hear from a wide range of colleagues, an amazingly diverse group of colleagues that reflects the friendships that Walter had in this Chamber. That was also reflected in the delegation that went to Greenville for Walter's funeral service on February 14. He was an independent man and he just had friends all over the place.

Now, that independence was rooted in Walter's strong convictions and his personal sincerity. He actually, I think we would all agree, stood out. In an age in which sincerity is sometimes in short supply in our Nation's politics, he earned respect and admiration on both sides of the aisle.

The outpouring of tributes and remembrances that we have seen and will see tonight is a testament to that fact.

Much has been said about the personal encounters Walter had with veterans of the Iraq war and the families of those who never returned and how those encounters led him to reassess his past and present policy circumstances.

Walter sent over 10,000 letters to families of fallen troops and he memorialized those who died from North Carolina's Camp Lejeune with photos outside his office.

Walter's determined and effective voice for the military and especially his beloved Marines and his deep love for his home State of North Carolina are going to be missed in these Halls and in the coastal farming and military communities in the Third Congressional District.

So we express heartfelt condolences to Walter's wife Joe Anne, daughter Ashley, his loyal staff who are joining us in the Chamber here tonight, his countless friends, neighbors and community members, the lives he touched along the way.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a tribute from one from his longtime staff members, Ray Celeste, Jr.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN WALTER B. JONES

(By Colonel Ray Celeste Jr., U.S. Marine Corps (Retired))

I had the pleasure and good fortune to have served with Congressman Walter B. Jones for almost eight years in his D.C. office as his Military Legislative Assistant. He was an American icon of virtue and American values. He loved America and his constituents deeply. He worked tirelessly on their behalf for many decades. He stood up against injustices that many of them faced.

He had an iron-will to do what was best for his constituents. His will was strong and unflinching. We, as part of his staff, worked to ensure we represented the congressman as best as possible and to be as helpful as possible to him and our constituents of the 3rd District. His constituents' services were renowned.

Congressman Jones was the epitome of a public servant. He was always working for the betterment of his people. He was their divine servant. He greatly appreciated the sacrifices our military veterans have made for our great Nation.

He also appreciated the sacrifices their families make. The general public sometimes overlooks these sacrifices. He did a lot of work in promoting the proper education of military children who are autistic through the use of Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA).

Congressman Jones worked tirelessly to help treat service members and Veterans who suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and those that suffer from Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). He promoted the use of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT). He did not think this was a cure-all for PTSD or TBI, but as one of treatment methods that that should be available to service members and Veterans. He authored a legislative provision that was adopted in the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (FY 2017 NDAA). This provision allows for the use of HBOT to be used as a treatment method for PTSD/TBI by the Department of Defense (DoD).

He was shocked at the overuse of drugs to treat PTSD/TBI where there was no conclusive clinical trial done that proved a certain regime of drugs could cure or alleviate the horrible mental and physical impacts of PTSD/TBI. In some, if not many cases, it made matters worse. He was shocked at the over reliance on the use of drugs.

Congressman Jones looked for holistic methods to treat PTSD/TBI such as the use of service dogs. He also admired the positive influence influences of yoga and combat acupuncture.

Congressman Jones was the Republican lead on the legislation to honor Purple Heart recipients and other American heroes by giving them access to Department of Defense commissaries and recreation facilities. The Purple Heart and Disabled Veterans Equal Access Act of 2018 extends access to commissaries and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) facilities to Purple Heart recipients, all veterans with a service-connected disability, Medal of Honor recipients, former prisoners of war, and veteran care-

givers. Commissaries are grocery/department stores on military installations that sell food and some household items. MWR facilities offer a range of services on bases including libraries, outdoor recreation, dining, golf courses, and sports and fitness centers. It was adopted in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

Two words sum up Congressman Walter B. Jones. He was highly principled and he was a statesman. He thought we, as a Nation, must look at what is best in the U.S.'s interests first. He was not an isolationist, but he did think the U.S. was allowing itself to be taken advantage of by our allies.

Congressman Walter B. Jones was a once in a lifetime member of Congress. God bless him, his wife Joe Anne, and their daughter, Ashley. Semper Fidelis.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. PRICE for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) for his tribute to our good friend, Walter Jones.

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

Madam Speaker, I can't begin to tell you how saddened I was at the passing last month of my dear friend and colleague, Walter Jones.

What a great man Walter was and what a great loss to this institution.

Walter was one of my closest friends in Congress. I wish I had been able to spend more time with him, but I will be forever grateful for the time that I did spend with him.

I am glad I was able to attend his funeral in North Carolina to say goodbye and celebrate his life with his family and friends. I am pleased to join with my colleagues here today to do the same.

Even though Walter was one of my best friends, he would always refer to me as "Chairman." I used to think that was because I was the chairman of the House Liberty Caucus. Then one day I realized that he would call all sorts of people "Chairman," so I asked him about it, and he told me, "Everyone is chairman of something."

Well, Walter, you were the chairman of kindness, humility, dignity, courage, integrity and honor.

Walter was one of the best men I knew, a kind, humble, dignified man dedicated to his faith, his family, and the people he represented.

Walter had a courage and integrity you rarely see in this chamber or anywhere. He never gave up fighting for what he believed in. He wasn't in Washington for money, power, or fame. He cared about honor and doing the right thing, and he was brave enough to admit when he was wrong.

You were a good man, Walter, no matter what you may have thought about your mistakes. You were a good man, chairman, and I will miss you.

May your memory be eternal.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative AMASH for his comments tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my friend, Congressman Walter Jones, Jr., a man who was known by all of us throughout his many years serving in this chamber for his kindness, his southern charm, and his big heart, his fierce independence, and his pursuit of peace.

Walter left us on February 10, his 76th birthday. He lived a long life of service: four years in the North Carolina National Guard, ten years in the North Carolina General Assembly, and nearly 25 years serving in these halls.

Walter stayed true to himself throughout this time, following his heart. He was never afraid to challenge the status quo, often to the chagrin of his party leaders.

We found a common bond and friendship around shared ideals, of putting people before politics, putting service above self. He knew that when we see each other as people, as public servants, not just as Republicans and Democrats that this is when we have the opportunity to find common ground and work toward our common goal of serving the people of this country.

Now, in 2002, Walter voted for the Iraq war, the war that I served in, the war that took the lives of my brothers and sisters in uniform, the war that took the lives of over 4,000 U.S. servicemembers and over 100,000 Iraqis.

Walter shared with me, as he shared with many others, that this vote that he took was the biggest regret of his time in public service.

He shared how when he attended a funeral at Camp Lejeune for a 31-year-old marine that was killed in Iraq in March of 2003 while evacuating wounded troops, everything changed for Walter, because he sat there and he heard this marine's widow, in front of their three children, read the final letter that this marine sergeant sent home, and he saw those three kids, knowing that they would never see their father again.

This impacted him so deeply, and maybe for the first time caused him to realize the cost of war and who pays the price. So Walter started writing. He wrote over 12,000 letters to families who lost their loved ones in both Iraq and Afghanistan and shared how he begged God to forgive him for his mistake.

He memorialized those who died from North Carolina's Camp Lejeune, as you see here, with photos that he displayed for all to see before they could come inside his office here in Washington.

He became a leading voice not just in his party, but in Congress, pushing for additional oversight over matters of war and peace. He called for ending illegal regime-change wars that put our troops' lives on the line, leaving their families behind. He pointed out that our taxpayer dollars should not be used to be the policeman of the world.

Walter and I didn't agree on many things, but we also found many opportunities to work together on things that we strongly believed in.

We cosponsored and co-led the No More Presidential Wars Act, which rightly put the responsibility back in Congress' hands to declare war, as the Constitution provides.

He cosponsored my bill, the Stop Arming Terrorists Act, to make sure that taxpayer dollars are not being used to directly and indirectly fund terrorist groups, as we have seen done in both Syria and Yemen.

We cosponsored the Weekend Voting Act to strengthen voting rights.

We worked together to strengthen civil liberties and privacy, upholding our Fourth Amendment rights.

Walter was courageous. He didn't care about party politics, and as a result, he suffered the consequences in tough primary elections, but he didn't care. He never hesitated to stand up for what he believed in.

So while Walter and I were two very different people coming from two very different places, Walter was my dear friend, fellow servicemember, and my brother. He will be deeply missed.

My heart and prayers go out to his family, his friends, and his loved ones.

We all know that Walter's legacy of service and his principles and values will continue to live on in Washington, in the Halls of Congress, and in the lives of the many people who he touched.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), another one of our colleagues.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleagues, to remember and honor a great, great public servant, a great North Carolinian, devoted husband and father, a man of great faith, and my personal friend for over 40 years, Congressman Walter B. Jones, Jr.

And, Madam Speaker, I emphasize the word "junior," because I knew Walter's father and knew him very well, for he was the Congressman for eastern North Carolina for many years. And though Walter did not use "Junior" in his official name, he was indeed a junior.

Walter Jones passed away on Sunday, February 10, 2019, on his 76th birthday.

He was a lifelong public servant, serving in the North Carolina National Guard for four years, the General Assembly of our State for ten years, and the U.S. House of Representatives for 24 long years, where he served North Carolina's Third Congressional District.

□ 1945

Since coming to Congress, I watched Walter cast difficult votes with conviction, standing firm in what he believed was right for his constituents and for the American people. That is why the people of North Carolina's Third District sent him back to Congress again

and again and again, electing him 13 times since 1994.

Even as Walter gained seniority in the Congress, he maintained his strong conscience and principles. As a senior member of the House Committee on Armed Services, Walter was an outspoken and effective voice for our military.

Anyone in eastern North Carolina who knew Walter Jones, or knew of him, would know of his love for the military. He was committed to safeguarding the well-being of our Nation's veterans and active servicemembers. In fact, Congressman Jones sponsored and cosponsored more veterans legislation in the last three congressional terms than any other sitting Member of Congress.

Madam Speaker, it was one of the greatest honors of my life for my friend, Congressman Walter Jones, to ask me to administer his oath of office, which I performed at his Farmville home on January 4, 2019. And I might say that his home in Farmville is 20 minutes from my home in Wilson.

I am equally proud to say that a 30-Member delegation traveled to Greenville, North Carolina, for the homegoing service for Congressman Jones. That 30-Member delegation was led by the dean of our delegation, Congressman DAVID PRICE, and the ranking Republican among our delegation, Congresswoman VIRGINIA FOXX.

I will miss Walter Jones in these halls and in our beloved State. Walter would drive home each week. We would sit right here on the House floor each Friday and talk about our weekends. He would tell me how he was preparing to drive home and how he dreaded the traffic, but that he would offset the dread of the traffic by listening to audiotapes in his car while he would drive.

Madam Speaker, we may have stood on opposite sides of the aisle here in the House, but there was always a mutual respect and friendship between us. I would say to the gentlewoman from Hawaii who spoke a few moments ago that he, too, called me Mr. Chairman. I never understood exactly why he would do that, but that was his vocabulary, and I found it very honorable that he would do that.

Although our friend is no longer here, he has left an indelible mark on eastern North Carolina, on the House, and on the Nation. May our friend, Congressman Walter B. Jones, Jr., rest in peace and have eternal life with our Father in Heaven.

To Joe Anne, Ashley, and all the family and friends of Walter Jones, we wish you God's blessings in the years to come.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from eastern North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), my colleague.

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, many in North Carolina and around the country are mourning the passing of our friend and colleague, Congressman

Walter B. Jones, just as much as we are. Our dear friend humbly served the great people of eastern North Carolina in the State legislature and in Congress for more than 30 years. Having known Walter for more than 23 years, I can attest to his great faith in our creator and his servant's heart.

Congressman Jones was elected to Congress with the 1994 class, and it was in his first term that I met him. I was brand new to the Hill myself, working for U.S. Senator Jesse Helms at the time. Senator Helms and his wife, Dot, quickly became great fans of Walter, so much so—and many may not know this—that even after Senator Helms passed, Dot Helms would cut radio ads for him up until her passing just a few years ago.

What Dot and Jesse Helms admired about Walter was no different than what everyone else across the State of North Carolina and throughout the country who knew him admired: his character, his adherence to his convictions, and his commitment to serving others.

He was a staunch advocate, of course, for those who made the greatest sacrifice of all while serving our country. He constantly worked on behalf of our troops and veterans every single day, especially those who were based in his district at Camp Lejeune in Jacksonville and Cherry Point in Havelock.

Congressman Jones dedicated his life to serving others. He stood strong for his beliefs and even stronger for his faith, always choosing to do what he believed to be best for his constituency, our State, and our Nation.

The citizens of this State and country have lost a great friend whose life made a real difference for so many. His honesty, faith, and integrity will not be forgotten.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank the dean of the North Carolina delegation for putting together this Special Order on behalf of someone who truly epitomized the word "gentleman," indeed, "Southern gentleman," though not what you may immediately conjure up if you are from the North when you think about that gentle Southern person and plantation owner.

His father, who served in this body, was a factory worker. Walter grew up with great admiration for his dad, who I was able to talk with him about on several occasions on this floor.

What a special and unique place this Chamber we serve in is, and throughout history, how many people have graced these hallowed halls and served with distinction. Walter served not only with distinction but with an acute humility for what that service meant and for the people he represented, most notably, those at Camp Lejeune and, has been alluded to already, the

thought process that Walter went through in coming to the conclusion that he must speak out and oppose a war he had voted for. The very troops that he nurtured, cared for, and felt so much a part of, he felt honor bound that he must speak on their behalf. He could not withstand and was tortured by the memory of looking at the little boy who lost his father, knowing that he would never know his daddy, as Walter would say.

I came in with Virginia in 1998. I served on the Armed Services Committee with Walter. I was introduced to him by a man from Mississippi named Gene Taylor, who said that there is more integrity in this man than any Member of the United States Congress. How right he was.

Walter would frequently come over to the corner, as we referred to it, and confer with Jack Murtha, my mentor and arguably one of the most knowledgeable people in this Chamber and in this body on matters of defense, on matters of the military, as he had served as a colonel with distinction in Vietnam. Walter would often probe Mr. Murtha about the war in Iraq and how bothered he was by that vote.

Jack would counsel him. When Walter would walk away, Jack Murtha would add to the chorus of people who would say: What honor, what integrity, what thoughtfulness, what a genuine human being Walter Jones is. He cares so deeply about the people he represents and the feeling that he had not done the right thing with his vote for Iraq.

There are a number of reasons why Jack Murtha came out to, ultimately, oppose the war in Iraq. But I will always believe that Walter's regular pilgrimages over there to talk about the rank-and-file soldier, about the person on the frontline and their families behind at home, and the fact that people felt they were lied to, played an enormous part in Mr. Murtha's decision, two profound figures that I had the honor to serve with in this body, both who have passed, both whose opposition to the war in Iraq changed the course of events here in this country.

Walter, ever the gentleman, always sincere, always humble, his friendship and his acts of kindness are legendary.

I thank the dean of the North Carolina delegation, who I hold in profound regard, because I know he, and everybody here tonight, cares deeply about this institution. What makes this institution what it is, it is not the splendid hall, but it is the humanity of people like Walter Jones who have graced us with his service and his presence, indeed, the people who bring honor and dignity and integrity to the United States Congress.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

□ 2000

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Ms. FOXX and Mr.

PRICE, both from North Carolina, who have made this opportunity fittingly available for all of us here tonight in order to honor our friend, Walter Jones.

I would always encounter him as a low key but kind, gentle, sweet soul that he is, around the building; and just in his own way, just thumbs up, keep going, encouraging in what we do around here.

There were a lot of very kind remarks made about him here tonight from people that got to serve with him a lot longer than I did, but indeed, we hear about how he was a very independent voice. I think marching to his own higher standard to what he felt his own integrity required, not only as a representative, as a person in this political business, but one who is answering to a higher power—the importance of God in his life made abundantly clear.

Indeed, at his service in North Carolina, it really, really hit home for me how much that was a part for him.

As we know, he was very, very unhappy with the Gulf war. And after that started, he really—I believe, and the results show—he spent the rest of his career trying to find and make and provide comfort for the members of the military—and even more so—the Gold Star families, who he knows—and we all realize—bear the loss the most when one of theirs has fallen.

I heard that he would write to every single Gold Star family when he would learn of one of their loved ones having fallen in conflict, that were killed in action.

He would take his time in that position as a Member of the United States House of Representatives, using his name, using that title and whatever that carried, to provide comfort and show those families that there are people in this place that really, really do recognize—we all do—but he went that extra mile for people all over the country, not just in his district, to take that care, to take that time. And I thought that was pretty amazing.

Another way that he tried to help was supporting the various programs that were out there, to provide those working dogs, a program I have encountered, to soldiers that have come home that suffer with PTSD or similar-type afflictions, that those comfort dogs could provide something unique to them that maybe no human contact can reach for some of them.

He spent a lot of time, a lot of effort in helping with that because he did want to make as much of a positive mark on those soldiers as possible.

Most importantly, though, his higher calling he felt, it wasn't here to put treasures in this place or in his title. It was the treasures he wanted to store in Heaven, as he wanted to do what he could to please God and walk with his Savior Jesus Christ. And that is the most important thing about Walter Jones and his life and his devotion.

God bless him and his family and the memory of him to this place.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), and I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy and my friend, Congressman PRICE, in bringing us together.

I am standing in front of the chair here on the floor that I routinely occupied, and Walter sat next to me hundreds of hours. It was fascinating watching the dynamic on the aisle. I think some people like to be on the aisle because it is a place where people come together.

I watched a parade of people in both parties who would stop, greet him, and talk about issues large and small, radiating a sort of humanity that at times is in short supply around here.

Walter epitomized what I think politics should be.

We talked often about how he was creating problems for himself at home. There is probably not a district in the United States that is more oriented towards the United States military, as we have heard already.

He comes from a district that is intensely patriotic and more than a little Republican. Yet, he charted a path—once he had determined that he had made a mistake—he charted a path to try and make it right, not just to the Gold Star families, but to having that interaction here on the House floor, not in an accusatory fashion for people who may have disagreed with him, but just humbly focused on the human consequences on the political foibles of Congress.

He willingly took that burden on; even though he knew that it could have cost him his position in Congress. And this is family tradition, as is mentioned, I mean his father before him. It mattered a great deal to Walter to carry that banner, to serve his constituents and his State, but he walked into that storm willingly because he thought it was the right thing to do.

We don't see a lot of that around here, people who can face up to mistakes—which we all make. How many of us have as graciously and publicly acknowledged our mistakes, attempted to make them right, and accept the consequences?

Walter was a singular human being, and I feel privileged to have sat next to him all those hours.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for his comments. And I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thought it was appropriate, FOX News had this headline: "Farewell to Representative Walter Jones—a man who lived his life putting people above politics."

Another headline from W. James Antle: "Walter Jones and the Road Not Taken."

Another from CBN News, Crystal Woodall: "A Man of Faith, Honesty and Integrity."

He was all of those. He, I guess, manifested a bit of what Robert Frost talked about when he said:

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

That was Walter Jones.

He was not going to take the easy way. He was going to—and did—have great integrity, great conscience, and fulfilled his commitment to the people in his district in North Carolina.

Those attributes, he would say, go back to his Christian commitment. He said on one occasion, There are some documents you can't rewrite, and truthfully, one of them is the Bible.

He said, For over 15 years, I have led the charge to return freedom of speech to our churches and houses of worship. During that time, I have spoken with countless legal experts, and we believe the clearest avenue to rectifying those First Amendment rights is a full repeal of the Johnson amendment.

He also said, America was built on Judeo-Christian values, and these values should be protected. During my years in Congress, I have been a steadfast supporter of traditional marriage, the unborn, and the free exercise of religion.

Some people think that Christians must hate everybody that disagrees with them. And I think Walter Jones was a living example of what a Christian should be.

With that conscience, with love, even for those who hate, Walter had that love. And I saw that that last day that THOMAS MASSIE and I were with him.

God blessed America with Walter Jones.

God blessed this body with Walter Jones.

And God blessed me for having a friend like Walter.

We miss you, Walter.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for his extremely eloquent remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for helping to organize this evening, as well as the dean of the North Carolina delegation, DAVID PRICE.

Truly, so many of us miss Walter Jones among us already. And we thank them for this Special Order, this order to celebrate the honorable life and service of the late Congressman Walter B. Jones of North Carolina, a man of deep conscience and integrity. His word was his bond.

Madam Speaker, it is with a sense of true sadness, but abiding gratitude, that I rise tonight to join all of you as we pay tribute to our cherished friend

and colleague, Walter, and offer sincerest condolences to his beloved wife, Joe Anne and daughter Ashley, to their friends, to their family, to his constituents in North Carolina, and friends across the country.

I also rise this evening in memory of his father, Walter Jones, Sr., with whom I had the privilege to serve when I was first elected to the Congress.

We both shared a great interest in maritime commerce. And so when Walter arrived in Congress, it was my great privilege to serve with his son.

So I was able to serve with Walter during his entire quarter century of exemplary service here in the House. And, yes, he was a man of deep conscience in an era of utter distraction. He exemplified exceptional honor, kindness, and a steady conviction that always stayed true.

I brought with me today a book Walter gave me entitled, "Extortion" by Peter Schweizer. And in it Walter inscribed the following message:

Marcy, may those of us who serve in the U.S. House work together to return the House to the people and not let "special interests" continue to influence policy. Thank you for your friendship. God bless America.

Walter Jones.

At the time Walter wrote these words, he and I had been talking about a bipartisan effort to clean up Congress using our joint efforts, traveling to appropriate venues along the way to advance reform of our democracy, and get big money out of politics.

But as the months went by, it became clear that Walter would not be able to make this journey, and he bore his wounds with great dignity and in silence.

What a man of courage.

Walter, as others have said, had a deep passion for the people he represented—surely, the Marines of Camp Lejeune and their families and colleagues, as these photos attest.

He would always take to this House floor to compassionately recall their patriotic service. He never, ever forgot them.

The war in Iraq weighed so heavily on him, and his integrity required him to speak out. And he did, often.

His constituents knew the measure of this committed, modest man of sterling conviction.

□ 2015

Walter is held in highest esteem by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and he will be sorely missed.

A grateful nation thanks the people of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, and I know all of his constituents join us in thanking Walter for his decades of public service and his family for all of their sacrifices because he so conscientiously and selflessly dedicated himself to our Nation.

He was true; he was reflective; he was faithful; and he was a patriot. His spirit lives right here. I can feel it myself as a beacon across this Congress and as a shining star for all to come with integrity and moral conviction.

May God bring comfort to his family, and may his strength shower them to move through this period of deep mourning and come into the sunlight again.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding.

As I look at Walter here, it reminds me when I came to Congress in 2013, my first term here. Walter was one of the first people who befriended me.

We had, over the course of several Congresses, many, many good laughs. He was always quick to laugh. He was always gentle, strong in his conviction, and he wouldn't hesitate to hold you accountable.

Every time I went on a codel, he would scold me for spending the taxpayers' money. When the codel went to go to his funeral, I said, if I went on that codel, Walter would roll over in his grave and yell at me, and so I chose not to go just to honor him on that.

He would give you the shirt off of his back and help you in any way he could. There was a Christmas ball, and I had to have a date for my daughter because she came up here. I took my wife, and I called Walter. He said: "I don't want to do that, but for you, I will do that." That is the kind of friend he was. And he walked my daughter in there so that she got to go.

He cared about God, country, his family, the people who serve this great Nation, and the people in his district.

He was held in high esteem, as was evidenced the day when THOMAS MASSIE and LOUIE GOHMERT gave the eulogy here in the talk about Walter. That was the quietest this Chamber had ever been without the Speaker having to interrupt.

He was always fun to have a joke with or laugh, and we had many. His team is back here, faithfully to the end. Next time we are at a reception, we will have a red wine and a cigar in Walter's favor.

I thank the gentlewoman for doing this, and I thank you, buddy, Walter Jones, for the things you did for us.

God bless.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), a long-serving Member and another respected Member of this body.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, to VIRGINIA FOXX and to DAVID PRICE, I would expect you two to be here. I really would.

To the gentleman and the gentlewoman and to the staff, I sat quietly in the back, but I know what you felt about Walter Jones. I say thank you to you for serving him as he served you and all of us.

In a moment when our Nation cries out for principled leadership, the loss

of Walter Jones is especially difficult. The challenges we face right now really demand the wisdom of men and women like Walter Jones. The absence of his voice in our Chamber is devastating.

Walter Jones was a real patriot. He was gentle but persistent. He was fervent but not self-indulged. He was a real winner.

Our tenures in this place overlapped almost completely, so I had the pleasure of working closely with Walter many, many times.

There is no Member I have served with, man or woman, Democrat or Republican, old or young, who was more forthright or was more courteous or kind. He was revered for his generosity because that is exactly who he was.

Walter was my friend, and I was his friend. We had been leading an effort, both of us, to get Congress to reassert its prerogatives and apply oversight of the executive branch of government. Walter stood up by himself for this.

If operating in the minority was a lonely crusade for us, imagine how it was for Walter to cast those votes all by himself. He understood the song we sing many times on Sunday, "Be Not Afraid." He was not afraid, but for Walter Jones, it was just another day at the office.

Walter made a career standing up by himself, guided solely by what he thought was the right thing, and he was often punished for it. He was stripped of political clout and prestige for his independence.

He was a person of faith who respected all faiths. We were all equal in Walter's eyes and in Walter's heart. What a lesson. So it is important to understand what that really entails.

There may be nothing more difficult than standing alone. We see every day here how challenging it is for men and women to stand up when everyone else is lined up against them. So even when you know a position, a vote, an act is right, to do it alone takes immense confidence, courage, and unswaying principle.

Walter Jones embodied those qualities as much as anyone who has served in the people's House. There was only one Walter Jones, and we have lost him. We could use a lot more like Walter. He was not a photo op. He was the real thing.

Thank you. Thank you for your gracious friends who came tonight to speak about you, and it was from everyone's heart. I hope that Congress learns something.

Thank you, Walter.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his eloquent comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for his comments.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I thank the dean, the gentleman from North Carolina, for bringing us together. The delegation

has done an awesome bit of tribute here to recognize Walter B. Jones, Jr., our colleague who has served so faithfully well. I will offer a few comments here. It has been a tremendous tribute.

I do, in my initial comments here, want to extend my condolences to his widow and his family and his many friends and colleagues and, in a particular way, to his staff.

To know Walter Jones is to love Walter Jones. I have to believe that the relationship that he had with so many and, in particular, his family and his extended family, his work family, had to be driven by that love, that compassion that was part of him. It was undeniable. It was so clearly presented by every step, every thought he shared.

He was a person of deeply rooted faith. His Christian faith, his Catholic faith guided him. He was a pious individual who was not self-righteous but spoke with such integrity and such deeply rooted beliefs that our goal in life is to connect inextricably with everyone and to serve everyone.

He understood the role of a legislator to be compassionate, to empathize, to be able to express to the many people who trusted in his leadership, to share what needed to be done here.

And so, tonight, we gather together to offer our thanks to this consummate gentleman who was every bit of the way, yes, an individual of greatness, but if we do not mention his heart, his kindness, we don't capture the individual.

His kindness worked in several ways. He wove that kindness into every bill that he addressed, every vote he undertook, every step that he made in his career of public service. He understood that these acts of kindness would accumulate to express an individual of greatness.

His integrity was impeccable. I cherish the many conversations we would have on the walk over to the House or in riding in the trolley about having a sense of guidance, a sense of how to conduct yourself, how to go forth and understand that the work you can address in this body affects individuals so greatly.

Obviously, he was a person who was humble and could acknowledge mistakes, as was indicated earlier, to do that publicly and graciously as he did when he suggested that the many thousands, the 12,000-plus letters that he had drafted to families of dead troops since 2003 was, in a sense, an act of penance, a sense of expression that he had erred and that he regretted that there were these consequences of war that were borne by these many families who lost their loved ones prematurely.

There was a sense of coming together that he would allow all of us to share in the efforts for peace. Walter carried himself in a peaceful way, a peaceful manner. He was a moral compass for this House, one who taught us, by his very actions, that it is essential for us to be bold, that our fight to be there for what is just and fair should guide us.

Tonight, I acknowledge his great work, his great friendship, his great lessons taught. He didn't use or need to use words to teach us. His actions spoke louder than any words he could utter. And tonight, we say thank you to an individual who is very much missed already in the weeks that have passed since his departure from this world.

Walter, we cherish your memory. It will live forever. You will be the measuring stick for Members who serve in this House, and you will be that constant reminder, as I look at that kind and loving smile that you have worn in this photograph that we have on display on the House floor. It has guided us. It will continue to speak to us.

Your actions are powerful. Your words were so carefully chosen and so heartfelt. Your drive to be a just and fair man has earned you an eternal reward. Good job, humble and faithful servant.

God bless you. May you rest in peace.

□ 2030

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. TONKO for those words.

Madam Speaker, as we sometimes say here to keep from using up time we shouldn't use, I want to associate myself with all the comments made by my colleagues.

Walter was all of the things that our colleagues have talked about. He had a fantastic Southern charm and a fantastic smile. He was humble; he exhibited acts of kindness; and he was pious, not self-righteous.

I regret, as others have said, that I didn't take more time to spend with him. But I think even in Walter's death, he has done something we talk about doing here and that is to bring the House together on an issue.

We are here to honor a very extraordinary man who did what his conscience told him to do, and he sometimes suffered the consequences. But I think tonight exhibits that doing the right things for the right reasons will be honored and has been honored tonight.

I thank, again, all the Members who came here tonight to speak on Walter's behalf. We all benefited from that.

I particularly thank the dean of our delegation, DAVID PRICE, who was a longtime friend of Walter B. Jones, Jr. I thank his assistant, Gloria Nlewedim, for her great assistance in this.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order, because I know there are Members who wish to insert their comments because they could not be here.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I would ask Mr. PRICE if he has any closing comments he would like to make.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for presiding over this remarkable series of tributes. It has been a memorable evening—more than I could have anticipated—in the array of colleagues who have paid tribute and in the kind of emotions stirred in all of us, I think, by the memory of a good friend and a good man, but also a sense of the values and the affection that binds us together here.

It is too bad, perhaps, that it took an occasion of this sort to bring this out. But I will never forget it, and we will never forget Walter Jones and what he meant to all of us, so I thank the gentlewoman so much.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I again thank Mr. PRICE for his contribution to this evening, and I agree with the gentleman. It is unfortunate sometimes that it takes a death to bring out these kinds of comments and this kind of camaraderie. We must remember tonight and practice it more often.

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our colleague Walter Jones, who passed away last month. Walter was my friend. Ever collegial and kind, he saw this institution for the good it could do for his constituents and for our country.

I admired Walter for his candor and for his patriotism. Over the years, I watched him make very difficult decisions, take very difficult votes. He did so out of principle. He stood up for what he believed.

It's no surprise that Walter had so many friends on both sides of the aisle. And it's no surprise either why the people of North Carolina's coastal communities sent him back to Congress election after election. Those of us who served with him could also see the extraordinary love he had for his wife Joe Anne and for their daughter Ashley.

We will miss Walter Jones in this House. I will miss my friend. We all are better off for having served with him, and this House and this country are better off for his service.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my friend and colleague, Walter Beaman Jones, Jr., who passed away on February 10, 2019 at the age of 76. His passing is a deep loss to this institution, and we miss him dearly in the House of Representatives. Walter was proud to represent North Carolina's 3rd congressional district, a geographically diverse district, for over 24 years and always found a way to address the concerns of his coastal constituency as well as his rural inland residents.

Those who knew Walter remember a tenacious, earnest and passionate Member of Congress, who tirelessly fought for what was right. Throughout his 24 years in Congress, Walter represented his district and constituents with a passion and intensity that I think we each strive to emulate. He followed a moral compass that rarely took him off course. In the rare event that it did, he did not let himself off the hook and dedicated his life and ca-

reer to right any wrong. Walter was known for saying: "I would rather do what I think is right than to sell my political soul."

Walter spent much of his career in Congress serving on the Armed Services Committee. In this capacity, he stood up for military families, investigated corruption within the Department of Defense, and was relentless in his pursuit to bring our troops home from Iraq. Walter sent over 12,000 letters to families who had lost loved ones overseas and gave over 150 floor speeches to clear the names of two Marine Corps pilots who were unfairly blamed for a deadly military accident. He was also passionate about renaming the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps to better reflect the service and sacrifice of our Marines. Walter was one of the most independent voices in Congress. He was never afraid to vote against his party or President if it was what he thought was best for his constituents, his district, and the nation.

I had the opportunity to work closely with Walter on several legislative initiatives. He was the lead Republican cosponsor of the Youth Promise Act, a comprehensive juvenile justice bill that I first introduced in 2007. We were proud to have core provisions of the Youth Promise Act included in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act passed by Congress and signed by President Trump late last year. We also worked together on legislation to protect the mid-Atlantic coast from offshore drilling.

Madam Speaker, the House of Representatives lost one of its most dedicated public servants last month. We were all lucky and privileged to know and work with Walter Jones. I join my colleagues in expressing our sympathy to Walter's wife Joe Anne, his family, many friends, and constituents for their loss.

Mr. HOLDING. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my good friend and former colleague, Congressman Walter B. Jones.

For nearly a quarter century, Walter Jones served his country and the people of North Carolina with steadfast dedication, conviction, and integrity.

A man of deep faith, Walter Jones' kindness and servants heart earned him the affection of all who knew him.

In Washington, Walter Jones was a rare breed who truly broke the mold. He was an independent-minded public servant who rose above the trappings of partisan politics and political parties to vote his conscience, no matter the consequences.

Lucy and I send our heartfelt prayers and deepest condolences to his wife Joe Anne, his daughter Ashley, and the entire Jones family during this difficult time.

Our nation and the state of North Carolina are better off today because of Walter Jones' principled and steadfast public service. I will forever be honored to call Walter my friend and colleague.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of my colleague, Representative Walter Jones, Jr.

For 24 years, Congressman Jones represented the people of North Carolina's 3rd Congressional District with pride and integrity.

In his quarter century in service to our great country, Congressman Jones was a steadfast voice and advocate for North Carolina.

He was unafraid to put people before politics. He was a dedicated public servant.

And he was a principled leader.

He stood firmly for what he believed—and wasn't afraid to admit when he made a mistake.

2 Corinthians 5:8 reminds us that 'to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord.'

I pray that my friend has now found the peace he sought.

To his wife, Joe Anne, and his daughter, Ashley—please know that Walter left an indelible mark upon our state and nation.

Let all Members of the estimable body learn and profit from the example of Congressman Walter Jones, Jr.

He will be missed.

TWO WOMEN, TWO PLACES

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

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, before I begin my remarks, let me thank my colleagues, Congresswoman VIRGINIA FOXX and Congressman DAVID PRICE, for their beautiful, moving tributes to our colleague, Walter Jones.

I wasn't an intimate friend of Walter's, but we did have a friendship. Each encounter that I had with him was special because he always had an eye toward that which was higher, noble, and good.

I heard some of the sentiments Members expressed, heartfelt sentiments of loss, but also a great tribute and honor to this extraordinary man who did try to rise above the difficulties and the tensions here. I think both his life and his death taught us invaluable lessons, and frankly, I think it is what the American people are longing for from this body as well. So I thank the gentlewoman very much for doing this.

Madam Speaker, tonight, I would like to talk about two women, two women from very different places, two women from very different cultures and different religions, two women with very different stories. Together, these two women, differently and separately, are reinterpreting in light of what was so that they can imagine what will be.

The first woman's name is Nadia Murad. Nadia won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2018. I know Nadia. She is a Yazidi from northern Iraq. The Yazidis are a people bound by an ancient faith tradition, and they have sought to live in peace in very harsh surroundings through the centuries. Along with the Christians of the area, they have endured many persecutions for a very long time. But nothing could have prepared Nadia for what happened on August 15, 2014.

Nadia lived in a little village called Kawju in an area called Sinjar, again, in northern Iraq. The town's residents were mostly farmers and shepherds. At 21 years old, Nadia dreamed of owning her own hair salon and becoming a history teacher. But then the unthinkable happened.

The Islamic State, ISIS, invaded her village. ISIS rounded up everyone and forced them into the schoolyard. The men were then separated from women. As Nadia told us, she said that she never realized how small her village was until she saw all of them in that schoolyard.

They stood huddled on the dry grass. Some whispered to one another, wondering what was going on. Others were silent, in shock. No one understood what was happening, as Nadia said to us.

Nadia was then forced to watch as six of her brothers were massacred. Her mother was executed along with 80 other older women. The bodies of the men and women were then thrown into mass graves.

The rest of the women, including Nadia, were taken to Mosul, the largest city held by ISIS at that time, and they were sold. They were sold as sex slaves.

The depravity of ISIS further unfolded as they sought to carry out a genocide, a complete extermination of Christians, Yazidis, and other religious minority traditions in that area. The Yazidis were singled out for persecution by ISIS because they were part of a Kurdish-speaking religion without a holy book.

Using that background as justification, what was called the ISIS Research and Fatwa Department targeted women for sexual slavery in an effort to lure young men into joining their cause. ISIS' twisted bureaucracy of barbarity even prepared a document on this, and it was called "Questions and Answers on Taking Captives and Slaves."

True to the dictates of the ISIS document, Nadia was bought and sold several times, with Facebook used as one of the prime ISIS marketing tools. She was repeatedly raped, burned with cigarettes, and beaten. At one point, she attempted to escape, but she was caught. The vicious gang rape that then ensued left her unconscious. She decided not to try to escape again.

After months of unspeakable agony, one day, Nadia discovered that a door had been left unlocked, and she fled. She found refuge with a Muslim family who willingly helped her. In fact, the eldest son, at great personal risk, took her in his car and got her to the Kurdish lines where she was safe.

I was first introduced to Nadia by some friends in Lincoln's Yazidi community. Through an interesting convergence of things, Lincoln, Nebraska, which is my home, has the largest Yazidi population in America. Many of the young men had served as our translators during the height of the Iraq war.

Interestingly, one of the first pieces of legislation that I worked on was to give special visas accommodating people to come to America who had risked their lives alongside our troops, some of whom died, and they were given special status to come here. Many have

made their home in Nebraska, and I am very proud of that.

When Nadia came to see me, I could sense the trauma in her face and the wounds in her soul, so I tried to gently ask Nadia if she would be willing to share her full story with those of us there in my office. I told her that I thought it was important that we hear, in order to try to understand, but only if she wanted to. She again gently answered back that, yes, she would share her story.

She walked us through her nightmare. At one point, I looked over at her Yazidi translator. Tears streamed down his face. My own chief of staff sobbed. It was just too much to bear.

But in a real moment of pride for me, Madam Speaker, 1 month ago today, Nadia Murad was my guest right here in the House Chamber for the State of the Union. I was happy to see her again, and she gave me a copy of her book called "The Last Girl." Her fiancé was with her, Abid Shamdeen. What a gentle young man. He had served as well as a translator at the height of the Iraq war and had earned his citizenship to America.

Before the State of the Union event, Nadia and I spent about an hour with a reporter from The Washington Post. The beautiful gift of watching her interact with this reporter was this: She answered the questions clearly, with great grace and purposeful resolve, as Abid lovingly stood by her and translated her words and the full meaning of them.

She was in Washington to raise awareness of the Yazidi genocide and join us in the call for a new type of security settlement in northern Iraq that would protect the ancient mosaic, the ancient tapestry of religious pluralism that once existed there, including Christians and Yazidis, as well as certain Islamic minority traditions.

While that was her primary motive before that reporter and us, again, she gently and profoundly articulated the need to respect human dignity. She used that pain in her soul to project healing on our broken world.

Madam Speaker, when I first came to Congress, an older Member warned me about something. He called it the tyranny of the urgent. He said to be careful of the tyranny of the urgent, because what that will do is subsume you into emergency after emergency without leaving any time for reflection, for thought, for dialogue, for relationship.

We see that played out day after day, and, of course, the media begs this as issues switch and controversies arise, and we are all summoned to give various opinions on whatever negative thing just happened. The tyranny of the urgent, we have to be careful of that because it robs us of the chance to sit with a heroic woman like Nadia and listen carefully to what she has to say.

This hour-by-hour D.C. and 911 fire alarm is distracting us from this essential work of reflection and authentic governance. It is true now more than ever.

A lot of what goes on here is outside the glare of television. Recently, I had the chance to engage the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development who had come before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. I talked to him about a number of issues that were important to me: the country of Haiti, the prospects for reforestation around the world, conservation, the story of Nadia and so many Yazidis, and this need for the new security settlement in northern Iraq.

□ 2045

The American people are generously helping with economic aid, under the leadership of the Agency for International Development, to help potentially create the conditions in which Yazidis and Christians could return and once again flourish.

This was foremost in my mind as I spoke with the administrator in the committee hearing. But I told the administrator this, that the name—the name itself, the United States Agency for International Development—really does not capture the fullness of the mission of what we are trying to do.

Ultimately, this mission and our disposition, as reflected in policy, ought to be about one thing expressed in two words: human dignity—protecting human dignity and, in doing so, attacking the root causes of poverty and attempting to create for the 21st century an imaginative architecture for diplomatic relations, again, rooted in authentic service to America's humanitarian impulse, creating the conditions for international stability which are inextricably intertwined with our own national security.

This is a properly oriented foreign policy trajectory of our Nation, and, again, it is based on the idea that America's impulse is to be charitable, America's impulse is to help—yes, to demand responsibility but, also, to help create the conditions in which human life can flourish.

This has profound meaning, Madam Speaker, where I live, particularly in Nebraska, because one of the ways in which we express, in practical terms, that humanitarian impulse is through agricultural policy. We feed ourselves, and we feed the world.

Nebraska has a big role in doing just that, and this is true now more than ever in our modern age. The land has been the source of our vitality in America.

Particularly where I live but, really, across the country, agriculture is so essential to our economic well-being, our life, our way of life, our culture, to who we are as a people.

And again, where I live, production agriculture is so essential, in corn and soybeans and livestock that cover much of our landscape. They are an important part of America's export prowess.

The farm communities' and the ranch communities' efficiency, their

quality, their ingenuity allows us to provide food security for tens of millions of vulnerable people in America and abroad, while ensuring that Americans enjoy the lowest per capita grocery bills in all the world.

Now, the challenge and the opportunity is to grow America's farm family. And to look to the future, we should look to the past to see, again, in this new century, a new connection starting to occur between the urban and the rural.

This diversification of our farm family is happening rapidly, and so we, importantly, are no longer talking in the language of producers and consumers but, rather, in terms of connecting the farmer to the family.

You can now meet your farmer at the local farmers market. That is a level of intimacy not seen since the early days of agriculture in America.

What is at stake here, Madam Speaker, is this desire to bring people closer to their food and into an authentic relationship with those who grow that food.

Agriculture is creating an exciting new entrepreneurial space, and we have seen a real uptick in young people entering the ag field. Young people are being drawn to agriculture through exciting new niches, including artisanal foods and crops, organics, and the farm-to-fork movement.

Agricultural studies no longer sit off on the side in their own silo. They are inextricably intertwined, an intimate relationship with environmental science and conservation, as well as international development.

Restaurants that focus on locally sourced foods are also growing in popularity, and with that trend comes an increased interest in the food of indigenous peoples—all exciting new spaces.

Still, at the heart of Nebraska and at the heart of America is the traditional, large-scale American farm.

At the beginning of this, Madam Speaker, I talked about two women. And we have heard about Nadia Murad, who is living with a deep wound yet seeking ways to rebuild what once was a thriving tradition.

I want to talk about another woman I recently met now, though, a fascinating young woman who has merged the millennial sense of authentic connection with a traditional production ag operation.

Hannah Esch is an agricultural student at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln and a Nebraska beef ambassador.

Hannah was surprised when she recently visited some young children in a classroom in one of our counties and, when asked a basic question about where food comes from, a third grader answered that eggs come from cows since they are next to the milk in the grocery store. This alarmed Hannah a bit, but it reinforced Hannah's desire to go deeper into ag education and outreach.

Hannah is a specialty livestock producer with a fascinating background as

an agriculture pioneer. She is a part of a growing movement of young agricultural entrepreneurs. She is a passionate advocate for production agriculture, while also seeking emerging niche opportunities.

In Nebraska, the average age of the farmer is 58 years old. I don't know exactly what it is across the country, Madam Speaker, but I assume it is somewhat similar.

What we have on our hands is, on the horizon, a generational transfer. But there is also an interesting convergence of amazing new opportunity on that same horizon.

Two dynamics are on the verge of breaking out: small-scale farm production and the nimble, innovative use of technology in agriculture.

I met Hannah at an ag pioneers event organized by the Agribusiness Entrepreneurship program at the University of Nebraska.

The businesses of these cutting-edge ag leaders range from organic popcorn production to ag tech in the Internet of Things. Others were leaders in the farm-to-table movement, boutique vegetable growers, and specialty livestock sellers. Some were large grain producers experimenting with cover crops that would enhance the soil and also advance their own innovation in the precision agriculture space.

Not everybody in this room was young. Not everybody came from farm families, interestingly. But what they shared was a passionate desire to add value to traditional production agriculture and create the space for a new food movement that is showing tremendous potential.

Of course, at that meeting, given this body recently passed a new farm bill, an important piece of legislation that does basically one thing—provides food security in two ways: The risk management policies that protect agriculture producers from the vagaries, the ups and downs, of weather, the supply problems as well as other difficulties that arise in ensuring that a timely, good harvest is delivered, that is the purpose of the farm bill, combined with its other purpose, to help those who are in food-vulnerable circumstances through our nutrition programs. We discussed the policies embedded in the farm bill, including the value-added grants section and the assistance that we give to beginning farmers and ranchers.

Another of the participants were the Brugger brothers. They were engaging young people who could honestly, Madam Speaker, star in a reality TV show.

They are adding enormous value to the farm commodities they produce. These twins not only distill corn and raise cattle; they create a sequence of value across multiple agricultural products, from hops to whiskey to finished meats. Their vertical integration puts the value in the value chain—in their pocket. That is an exciting entrepreneurial place to be.

These brothers, however, are about more than food. They also want to lure

members of their younger generation back to the small town. They want to build community around artisanal agriculture.

This connectivity around food is one of the value propositions that I wanted to highlight here that Hannah holds so dear. She has grown her own premium brand of beef through the power of story.

Using Instagram and photos and video, Hannah sells her livestock product directly via the Internet to a diverse range of customers from around the country who yearn to know the provenance of their food.

Hannah draws interest in her beef by showing the life cycle of her cattle, and, through compelling use of social media, she invites customers into the intimate process of livestock production. Her market, again, is to a world hungry for the authentic story behind what is for dinner.

Madam Speaker, with Hannah and other ag pioneers, we are experiencing a bit—or the front end, should I say?—of an emerging set of ideas that will help shape our social and economic well-being for this century. It is the entrepreneurial drive that these young people possess to be stewards of the land, to grow the ag family, and to create the space for genuine food relationship.

This millennial-driven movement signifies an embrace of the traditional human-scaled model of agriculture for which our society is yearning, while remaining firmly within and adding to the mainstream of production agriculture that feeds America and feeds the world.

So what do Hannah and Nadia hold in common? I think they are connected. They are from very different lands. They speak different languages. They have different cultural mores.

What they are driving for is meaning around human dignity. Whether it is Nadia, who has suffered the horrible loss of her family and her extraordinary tradition—she is being driven by a purpose to pull out of that tragedy deep meaning and projecting that on the world, speaking to our hearts clearly through her suffering about the need for human dignity.

It is our only way out, to express and rebuild our systems of governance, our foreign relations, and our economics around this idea of interconnectedness with respect for human dignity. It is a very important driver, even in the life of an entrepreneur like Hannah, who seeks, again, the authenticity of food relationship. I think there is an intimate connection here between two women from two very different, far-away places.

Madam Speaker, my wife was telling me recently—and I venture out here a little bit because I don't know the name of this art form. It is my understanding there is a type of porcelain that is very, very delicate and fragile; and, if it should break, it is actually repaired by gold so that, as beautiful as

the original piece was, it becomes more vibrant, more offering. Its brokenness shows more beauty.

In listening to Nadia and her deep woundedness and watching her young fiancé lovingly escort her through the storytelling of her wounds to the world, it is that porcelain being repaired by gold, and it shines all the more beautifully.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2131

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McGOVERN) at 9 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Ms. SCANLON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-16) on the resolution (H. Res. 172) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, and strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 5, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary for the 116th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. On January 24, 2019, the Committee met in open session and adopted these Rules by voice vote, a quorum being present.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

Rule I. The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittees with the following specific additions thereto.

RULE II. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary for the conduct of

its business shall be on Wednesday of each week while the House is in session.

(b) Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman and a regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with when, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need therefor.

(c) The Chairman shall furnish each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with the date, place, and a list of bills and subjects to be considered at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(d) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(e) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for the notice as requirements in (c) and (d), the Chairman may waive the notice requirements with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(f) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chairman and Ranking Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chairman may use his discretion to give priority to amendments submitted in advance.

(g) Committee and Subcommittee meetings for the transaction of business, i.e. meetings other than those held for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(h) Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chairman shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(i) For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee thereof for which a majority is not required, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee, respectively.

(j)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time.

(2) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (1), the Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

(3) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(k) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(l) Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chairman or any Subcommittee Chairman shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject

matter of any hearing to be conducted by it on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee, or Subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the hearing because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(c) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members.

(d) In the course of any hearing each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

(f) Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared that specifies, to the extent possible, any deviation from Rule III of the Committee rules, and incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript. The Chairman shall provide this memorandum of understanding to the Ranking Member prior to the commencement of such hearing.

RULE IV. SUBPOENAS

(a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(b) In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its Subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(c) At least two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before issuing any subpoena pursuant to subsection (a), the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member regarding the authorization and issuance of such subpoena and shall provide a full

copy of the proposed subpoena, including any proposed document schedule, at that time.

(d) The requirements of subsection (c) may be waived in the event of an emergency that does not reasonably allow for advance written notice.

RULE V. BROADCASTING

Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio and still photography subject to the requirements of clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE VI. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over: copyright, and other such matters as determined by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(b) There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: constitutional rights, constitutional amendments, Federal civil rights, claims against the United States, non-immigration private claims bills, ethics in government, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: administration of U.S. Courts, Legal Services Corporation, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, patent and trademark law, information technology, other appropriate matters as referred to by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: Federal Criminal Code, drug policy, sentencing, parole and pardons, internal and homeland security, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prisons, criminal law enforcement, and other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, Federal charters of incorporation, private immigration bills, non-border immigration enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: the antitrust laws and competition policy, bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, administrative law, the Administrative Conference of the United States, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members, but not voting Members, of each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee.

RULE VII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report

to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other Subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

RULE VIII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or Subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give notice of intention to file supplemental, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE IX. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

RULE X. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

(a) The Chairman shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

(b) The Chairman shall make the record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded in the full Committee available on the Committee's official website not later than 48 hours after such vote is taken. Such record shall identify or describe the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of the Members voting present.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee or its Subcommittees, the Chairman shall make the text of each such amendment publicly available in electronic form.

(d) Not later than 3 days after the conclusion of a Committee meeting, the transcript of such meeting and the text of all amendments offered shall be made available on the Committee website.

(e) The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the Minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM, Washington, DC, March 4, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of House rule XI, the Committee on

Oversight and Reform adopted its rules for the 116th Congress on January 29, 2019, and I submit them now for publication in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

RULE 1.—GENERAL

(a) Rules of the House. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Oversight and Reform (“the Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Application of the Rules. Except where the terms “the Committee” and “subcommittee” are specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee and its subcommittees as well as to their respective chairs, ranking minority members, members, and staff.

RULE 2.—MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings. The regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the second Thursday of each month at 10 a.m., when the House is in session. The Chair of the Committee is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof when circumstances warrant.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings. The Chair of the Committee may call and convene additional meetings, when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the Committee may be requested by members of the Committee pursuant to the provisions of House Rule XI, clause 2(c)(2).

(c) Subcommittee Meetings. Each subcommittee shall meet at the call of its chair, subject to Rule 7.

(d) Presiding Member. The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee shall preside over each meeting and hearing thereof (“the presiding member”). If the Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee is not present during a meeting or hearing thereof, the Vice Chair of the Committee or subcommittee, designated pursuant to House Rule XI, clause 2(d), shall serve as the presiding member during the absence of the Chair. If the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee are not present during a meeting or hearing thereof, the ranking member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall serve as the presiding member during the absence of the Chair and Vice Chair.

(e) Notice. The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of a meeting or hearing pursuant to House Rule XI, clause 2(g)(3)(A).

(f) Agenda. Every member of the Committee, unless prevented by unusual circumstances, shall be provided with a memorandum at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) before each meeting or hearing explaining: (1) the purpose of the meeting or hearing; and (2) the names, titles, background and reasons for appearance of any witnesses. The Ranking Minority Member shall be responsible for providing the same information on witnesses whom the minority may request.

(g) Availability of Text. To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or a subcommittee at least 24 hours prior to its consideration of the measure or matter. The Chair may exercise discretion to give priority to amendments submitted pursuant to this process.

RULE 3.—QUORUMS

(a) Generally. A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall

form a quorum for the Committee or subcommittee, respectively, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, and one third of the members shall form a quorum for taking any action other than for which the presence of a majority of the Committee or subcommittee is otherwise required.

(b) Subcommittee Field Hearings. The Chair of the Committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chair, make a temporary assignment of any member of the Committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum at and participating in any public hearing by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, DC. A member appointed to such temporary positions shall not be a voting member. The Chair of the Committee shall give reasonable notice of such temporary assignment to the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee and of the respective subcommittee.

RULE 4.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) Bills and Resolutions. Each bill or resolution approved by the Committee shall be reported by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to House Rule XIII, clauses 2-4.

(b) Approval of Investigative and Oversight Reports. Only those investigative or oversight reports approved by a majority vote of the Committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present may be ordered printed, unless otherwise required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) Notice of Investigative and Oversight Reports. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall not be considered in the Committee unless the proposed report has been available to the members of the Committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) before consideration of such proposed report in the Committee. If a hearing has been held on the matter reported upon, every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearing printed and available to the members of the Committee before the consideration of the proposed report in the Committee.

(d) Additional Views. If at the time of approval of a report, a member of the Committee gives notice of intent to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views any member of the Committee shall be entitled to file such views following House Rule XI, clause 2(1) and Rule XIII, clause 3(a)(1).

RULE 5.—RECORD VOTES

(a) Request for Record Vote. A record vote of the members may be had upon the request of any member upon approval of a one-fifth vote of the members present.

(b) Postponement of a Record Vote. Pursuant to House Rule XI, clause 2(h)(4), the presiding member at a meeting is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment and to resume proceedings on a postponed question at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chair shall take reasonable steps to notify members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

RULE 6.—SUBCOMMITTEES; REFERRALS

(a)(1) There shall be five subcommittees of the Committee, with appropriate party ratios, as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, which has oversight jurisdiction over: issues related to civil rights, civil liberties and the equal protection of laws, including voting rights, freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly; equal employment; nondisclosure agreements; and criminal justice reform policies; and legislative and oversight jurisdiction over the Census Bureau and the Census.

(B) Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy, which shall have oversight jurisdiction over: income inequality and policies that affect the growth and prosperity of the middle class, including education, housing, labor, trade, small business, agriculture; securities regulation; consumer protection; private sector information technology security, policy, and management; intellectual property; telecommunications; and federal acquisition policy unrelated to national security and information technology.

(C) Subcommittee on Environment, which shall have oversight jurisdiction over: global climate change; environmental protection, public lands, endangered species, air and water quality; oceans; public health; conservation; international agreements; energy policy, research and development; and oversight and legislative jurisdiction over regulatory affairs and federal paperwork reduction.

(D) Subcommittee on Government Operations, which shall have legislative and oversight jurisdiction over: the federal civil service; whistleblower protections; the U.S. Postal Service; government management and accounting measures; the economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities; government reorganization; intergovernmental affairs, including with state and local governments; federal information technology security, acquisition policy, and management; and federal property.

(E) Subcommittee on National Security, which shall have oversight jurisdiction over: national security; homeland security; foreign operations, including the relationships of the United States with other nations; immigration; defense; issues affecting veterans; and oversight and legislative jurisdiction over federal acquisition policy related to national security.

(2) In addition, each subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair of the Committee refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility.

(b) Referrals. Bills, resolutions, and other matters may be expeditiously referred by the Chair of the Committee to subcommittees, as appropriate in the determination of the Chair of the Committee, for consideration or investigation in accordance with subcommittees' jurisdictions. Bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to subcommittees may be re-referred or discharged by the Chair of the Committee when, in the judgment of the Chair, the subcommittee is not able to complete its work or cannot reach agreement therein.

(c) Membership. The Chair of the Committee shall assign members to the subcommittees and shall designate the chair and vice-chair of each subcommittee. Minority party assignments, including designation of the ranking minority member of each subcommittee, shall be made only with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(d) Ex Officio Membership. The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be ex officio

members of all subcommittees. They are authorized to vote on subcommittee matters; but, unless they are regular members of the subcommittee, they shall not be counted in determining a subcommittee quorum other than a quorum for taking testimony.

RULE 7—SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING AND MEETING PROCEDURE

(a) Generally. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, markup legislation, and report to the Committee on any measure or matter referred to it.

(b) During Committee Meetings and Hearings. No subcommittee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the Committee.

(c) Scheduling. Each subcommittee chair shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chair of the Committee with a view toward assuring the availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of meetings or hearings.

RULE 8—STAFF

(a) Employment Authority. Except as otherwise provided by House Rule X, clauses 6, 7 and 9, the Chair of the Committee shall have the authority to hire and discharge employees of the professional and clerical staff of the Committee and subcommittees.

(b) Duties. Except as otherwise provided by House Rule X, clauses 6, 7 and 9, the staff of the Committee and subcommittees shall be subject to the direction of the Chair of the Committee and shall perform such duties as the Chair of the Committee may assign.

RULE 9—HEARINGS

(a) Generally. Hearings shall be conducted according to the procedures in House Rule XI, clause 2(k). The Chair of the Committee or subcommittee shall make an opening statement as set forth in House Rule XI, clause 2(k)(1). In addition, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee may make an opening statement. All questions put to witnesses before the Committee or a subcommittee shall be relevant to the subject matter before the Committee or subcommittee for consideration, and the presiding member shall rule on the relevance of any question put to a witness.

(b) Recognition and Order of Questioning. A member may question witnesses only when recognized by the presiding member for that purpose. In accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(j)(2), the five-minute rule shall apply during the questioning of witnesses in a hearing. The presiding member shall, so far as practicable, recognize alternately based on seniority of those majority and minority members present at the conclusion of the members' opening statements as determined by the Chair for the majority members and the Ranking Minority Member for the minority members. Other members will be recognized based on their arrival at the hearing. Additional time may be extended at the direction of the presiding member.

(c) Extended Questioning. The presiding member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of majority and minority members to question a witness for a specified, total period that is equal for each side and not longer than thirty minutes for each side.

(d) Staff Questioning. The presiding member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit Committee or subcommittee staff of the majority and minority to question a witness for a specified, total period that is equal for each side and not longer than thirty minutes for each side.

(e) Time for Questioning. Nothing in paragraph (c) or (d) affects the rights of a member (other than a member designated under

paragraph (c)) to question a witness for 5 minutes in accordance with paragraph (b). In any extended questioning permitted under paragraph (c) or (d), the presiding member shall determine how to allocate the time permitted for extended questioning by majority members or staff, and the Ranking Minority Member shall determine how to allocate the time permitted for extended questioning by minority members or staff.

(f) Witness Statements. Witnesses appearing before the Committee or a subcommittee shall, so far as practicable, submit written statements at least 24 hours before their appearance.

(g) Oaths. The presiding member may administer oaths to any witness before the Committee or subcommittee. All witnesses appearing in hearings may be administered the following oath by the presiding member prior to receiving the testimony: "Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

RULE 10—COMMITTEE RECORDS, OPEN MEETINGS, TRANSPARENCY

(a) Generally. The Committee and subcommittee staff shall maintain in the Committee offices a complete record of Committee and subcommittee actions from the current Congress including a record of the roll call votes taken at business meetings. The original records, or true copies thereof, as appropriate, shall be available for public inspection whenever the Committee offices are open for public business. The staff shall assure that such original records are preserved with no unauthorized alteration, additions, or defacement.

(b) Transcripts of Proceedings. A stenographic record of all testimony shall be kept of public hearings and shall be made available on such conditions as the Chair of the Committee may prescribe.

(c) Open Meetings. Meetings and hearings shall be open to the public or closed in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(d) Committee Website. The Chair of the Committee shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee members and other members of the House. To the greatest extent practicable, the Chair of the Committee shall ensure that Committee records are made available on the Committee's official website in appropriate formats.

(e) Minority Website. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee is authorized to maintain an official website on behalf of the minority members of the Committee for the same purpose as in paragraph (d), including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee members and other members of the House.

(f) Archived Records. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE 11—AUDIO AND VISUAL COVERAGE OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(a) Generally. An open meeting or hearing may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, internet broadcast, and still photography, unless

closed subject to the provisions of House Rules. Any such coverage shall conform to the provisions of House Rule XI, clause 4.

(b) Committee Broadcast System. Use of the Committee Broadcast System shall be fair and nonpartisan, and in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 4(b), and all other applicable rules of the House and the Committee. Members of the Committee shall have prompt access to a copy of coverage by the Committee Broadcast System, to the extent that such coverage is maintained.

(c) Other Coverage. Personnel providing coverage of an open meeting or hearing of the Committee by internet broadcast, other than through the Committee Broadcast System shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries. If the Committee Broadcast System is not available, the Chair of the Committee may, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, direct staff to provide coverage in a manner that is fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 4.

RULE 12—ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE

The Chair of the Committee shall:

(a) Make available to other committees the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigations of the Committee, as required by House Rule X, clause 4(c)(2);

(b) Direct such review and studies on—

(1) the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the Committee's jurisdiction, as required by House Rule X, clause 2(c);

(2) the operation of Government activities at all levels, including the Executive Office of the President, as required by House Rule X, clause 3(i);

(3) the effect of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government, as required by House Rule X, clause 4(c)(1)(B); and

(4) intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member, as required by House Rule X, clause 4(c)(1)(C);

(c) Submit to the Committee on House Administration the Committee's oversight plan as required by House Rule X, clause 2(d);

(d) Report to the House by April 15 in the first session of Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that the Committee, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise achieve the objectives of House Rule X, clause 2;

(e) Submit to the House such recommendations as the Committee considers necessary or desirable in connection with the reports of the Comptroller General, as required by House Rule X, clause 4(c)(1)(A);

(f) Submit to the Committee on the Budget views and estimates required by House Rule X, clause 4(f), and to file reports with the House as required by the Congressional Budget Act;

(g) Authorize and issue subpoenas as provided in House Rule XI, clause 2(m), in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee;

(h) Prepare, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, a budget for the Committee;

(i) Make any necessary technical and conforming changes to legislation reported by the Committee upon unanimous consent; and

(j) Offer motions under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House (motion to request or agree to a conference) whenever the

Chair of the Committee considers it appropriate.

RULE 13—CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Commemorative Stamps. The determination of the subject matter of commemorative stamps and new semi-postal issues is properly for consideration by the Postmaster General, and the Committee will not give consideration to legislative proposals specifying the subject matter of commemorative stamps and new semi-postal issues. It is suggested that recommendations for the subject matter of stamps be submitted to the Postmaster General.

(b) Postal Naming Bills. The consideration of bills designating facilities of the United States Postal Service shall be conducted so as to minimize the time spent on such matters by the Committee and the House.

(c) Resolutions. The Chair of the Committee shall not request to have scheduled any resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules, which expresses appreciation, commends, congratulates, celebrates, recognizes the accomplishments of, or celebrates the anniversary of, an entity, event, group, individual, institution, team or government program; or acknowledges or recognizes a period of time for such purposes.

RULE 14—PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Generally. The Chair of the Committee is authorized to appoint panels or task forces to carry out the duties and functions of the Committee.

(b) Ex Officio Membership. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio members of each panel or task force established under this Rule.

(c) Appointment of Leadership. The chair of any panel or task force shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall select a ranking minority member for each panel or task force.

(d) Application of Rules. The House and Committee rules applicable to subcommittee meetings, hearings, recommendations, and reports shall apply to the meetings, hearings, recommendations, and reports of panels and task forces.

(e) Termination. No panel or task force appointed under this Rule shall continue in existence for more than six months. A panel or task force appointed under this Rule may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the chair.

RULE 15—DEPOSITION AUTHORITY

(a) Generally. The Chair of the Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, may order the taking of depositions, under oath and pursuant to notice or subpoena.

(b) Notices. Notices for the taking of depositions shall specify the date, time, and place of examination. All members shall also receive three calendar days' written notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) that a deposition has been scheduled, except in exigent circumstances. Depositions may continue from day to day.

(c) Oaths. Depositions shall be taken under oath administered by a member or a person otherwise authorized to administer oaths.

(d) Consultation. Consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall include three calendar days' notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days), and a copy of a proposed deposition subpoena, if applicable, before any deposition is taken.

(e) Attendance. Witnesses may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise

them of their rights. No one may be present at depositions except members, Committee staff designated by the Chair of the Committee or the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, an official reporter, the witness, and the witness's counsel. Observers or counsel for other persons, or for agencies under investigation, may not attend.

(f) Joint Depositions. The Chair of the Committee may designate a deposition as part of a joint investigation between committees, and in that case, provide notice to members of both committees.

(g) Who May Question. A deposition shall be conducted by any member or counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. When depositions are conducted by Committee counsel, there shall be no more than two Committee counsel permitted to question a witness per round. One of the Committee counsel shall be designated by the Chair of the Committee and the other by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. Other Committee staff members designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may attend, but may not pose questions to the witness.

(h) Order of Questions. Questions in the deposition shall be propounded in rounds, alternating between the majority and minority. A single round shall not exceed 60 minutes per side, unless the members or counsel conducting the deposition agree to a different length of questioning. In each round, the member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee shall ask questions first, and the member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall ask questions second.

(i) Objections. Any objection made during a deposition must be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. The witness may refuse to answer a question only to preserve a privilege. When the witness has refused to answer a question to preserve a privilege, members or staff may (i) proceed with the deposition, or (ii) either at that time or at a subsequent time, seek a ruling from the Chair either by telephone or otherwise. If the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection during the deposition, the witness shall be ordered to answer. If following the deposition's recess, the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection and thereby orders a witness to answer any question to which a privilege objection was lodged, such ruling shall be filed with the clerk of the Committee and shall be provided to the members and the witness no less than three days before the reconvened deposition. If a member of the Committee appeals in writing the ruling of the Chair, the appeal shall be preserved for Committee consideration. A deponent who refuses to answer a question after being directed by the Chair in writing, or orally during the proceeding as reflected in the record, may be subject to sanction, except that no sanctions may be imposed if the ruling of the Chair is reversed by the Committee on appeal.

(j) Record of Testimony. Committee staff shall ensure that the testimony is either transcribed or electronically recorded or both. If a witness's testimony is transcribed, the witness or the witness's counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to review a copy. No later than five days after the witness has been notified of the opportunity to review the transcript, the witness may submit suggested changes to the Chair of the Committee. Committee staff may make any typographical and technical changes. Substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments to the deposition tran-

script submitted by the witness must be accompanied by a letter signed by the witness requesting the changes and a statement of the witness's reasons for each proposed change. Any substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments shall be included as an appendix to the transcript conditioned upon the witness signing the transcript.

(k) Transcription Requirements. The individual administering the oath, if other than a member, shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn. The transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall be filed, together with any electronic recording, with the clerk of the Committee in Washington, D.C. Depositions shall be considered to have been taken in Washington, D.C., as well as the location actually taken once filed there with the clerk of the Committee for the Committee's use. The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be provided with a copy of the transcripts of the deposition at the same time.

(l) Release. The Chair of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall consult in advance regarding the release of deposition testimony, transcripts, or recordings, and portions thereof. If either objects in writing to a proposed release of a deposition testimony, transcript or recording, or a portion thereof, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Committee for resolution.

(m) Provision of Rules to Witnesses. A witness shall not be required to testify unless the witness has been provided with a copy of the Committee's rules.

RULE 16—WITNESS AND PRIVILEGE PROCEDURE

(a) Witness Disclosures. Witnesses appearing at a hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee in a non-governmental capacity shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof), as well as the amount and source of payments or contracts originating from foreign governments, insofar as they relate to the subject matter of the hearing, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years, by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(b) Representation by Counsel. When representing a witness or entity before the Committee or a subcommittee in response to a request or subpoena from the Committee, or in connection with testimony before the Committee or a subcommittee, counsel for the witness or entity must promptly submit to the Committee a notice of appearance specifying the following: (1) counsel's name, firm or organization, bar membership, and contact information including email; and (2) each client or entity represented by the counsel in connection with the proceeding.

(c) Privileges. The Chair of the Committee has the authority to rule on assertions of privilege.

(1) For the Chair to consider assertions of privilege over testimony or statements, witnesses or entities must clearly state the specific privilege being asserted and the reason for the assertion on or before the scheduled date of testimony or appearance, or upon a demand from the Chair of the Committee that provides for a subsequent due date.

(2) For the Chair to consider an assertion of privilege over a document, on or before the scheduled date of testimony or appearance, or upon a demand from the Chair of the Committee that provides for a subsequent due date, the assertion must be set forth in a privilege log that includes the following information for each document for which a

privilege is asserted: (a) every privilege asserted; (b) the type of document; (c) the general subject matter; (d) the date, author, addressee, and any other recipients; (e) the relationship of the author and addressee to each other; and (f) the basis for the privilege asserted.

(3) The only assertions of executive privilege that the Chair of the Committee will consider are those made in writing by an executive branch official authorized to assert the privilege.

(4) The Chair of the Committee may waive or modify any of the requirements of this rule in order to facilitate cooperation.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 5, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 116th Congress for the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Thursday, February 7, 2019.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chairman.

RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—

(1) In general.—The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Subcommittees.—Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Incorporation of house rule on committee procedure.—Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

(b) Publication of Rules.—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chair is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(c) Vice Chair.—The Chair shall appoint a vice chair of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chair of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the vice chair shall preside. If the vice chair is not present, the ranking member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the last

Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chair shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that month. A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need for the meeting. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) Additional Meetings.—The Chair may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chair.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall be deemed to satisfy paragraph (d)(1).

(d) Notice.—

(1) Minimum notice period.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which members have notice thereof.

(2) Changes in meeting times.—A meeting may commence sooner than announced if the Chair, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chair shall make a public announcement of the meeting time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) Notification of daily digest clerk.—The clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after a public announcement of a time change for a Committee or subcommittee meeting is made under this paragraph.

(e) Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

RULE III. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS GENERALLY

(a) Minimum Period For Availability of Committee Markup Text.—Pursuant to

clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make publicly available, in electronic form, the text of any legislation to be marked up at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of a meeting announcement under paragraph (d)(2) of Committee Rule II if made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(c) Meetings To Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—Except as provided under paragraph (e) of Committee Rule VI, a Committee member may address the Committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration—

(1) only when recognized by the Chair for that purpose; and

(2) only for 5 minutes, or for a period of time designated by the Chair with concurrence of the ranking minority member, until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee.

A member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chair shall enforce this paragraph.

(e) Participation of Members in Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings.—All members of the Committee who are not members of a particular subcommittee may, by unanimous consent of the members of such subcommittee, participate in any subcommittee meeting or hearing. However, a member who is not a member of the subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, or raise points of order.

(f) Member Day Hearing.—Pursuant to section 103(j) of House Resolution 6, the Committee shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from members, delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within the Committee's jurisdiction.

(g) Broadcasting.—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee Internet broadcast system shall be fair and non-partisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Further, pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall also maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(h) Access to the Dais and Lounges.—Access to the hearing rooms' daises and to the lounges adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting or hearing of the Committee unless specifically permitted by the Chair or ranking minority member.

(i) Use of Cellular Telephones.—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

(j) Availability of Text of Amendments in Electronic Form.—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair shall cause the text of the amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE IV. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; POWER TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS; OATHS; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) Authority To Sit and Act.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (d)(1))—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary.

(b) Authority To Conduct Investigations.—

(1) In general.—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(2) Major investigations by subcommittees.—A subcommittee may not begin a major investigation without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

(c) Oaths.—The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

(d) Issuance of Subpoenas.—

(1) In general.—A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the Committee or subcommittee, the Chair of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the Committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chair shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

(2) Enforcement.—Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(e) Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his or her testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the Committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Wash-

ington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the Committee, or his or her representative, before leaving the hearing room.

(f) Deposition Authority.—Pursuant to section 103(a) of House Resolution 6 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chair of the committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record, the Chair of the Committee, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to a subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee subject to regulations issued by the Chair of the Committee on Rules.

RULE V. QUORUMS AND RECORD VOTES; POSTPONEMENT OF VOTES

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (d) of Committee Rule IV, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule VII, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) Quorum for Reporting.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) Approval of Certain Matters.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building or the lease of space as required by section 3307 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress).

(d) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(e) Record Votes.—A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(f) Postponement of Votes.—

(1) In general.—In accordance with clause 2(h)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee, may—

(A) postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment; and

(B) resume proceedings on a postponed question at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) Resumption of Proceedings.—When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate

or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) Availability of Record Votes in Electronic Form.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the result of any record vote publicly available for inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee and in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote.

RULE VI. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Announcement of Hearing.—

(1) Minimum notice period.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee hearing, which may not commence earlier than the one week after such notice.

(2) Changes in hearing times.—A hearing may commence sooner than announced if the Chair, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner or the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chair shall make a public announcement of the hearing time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) Notification of daily digest clerk.—The clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after a public announcement of a time change for a Committee or subcommittee hearing is made under this paragraph.

(b) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—

(1) Filing of statement.—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least 2 working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. The Chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may take the following actions for failure to comply with this requirement: (A) exclude such witness' written testimony from the hearing record; (B) bar such witness' oral presentation of the testimony; or (C) both (A) and (B). Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of the written statement.

(2) Truth in testimony information.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, in the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof), or the amount and country of origin of any contract or payment originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.

(3) Availability of information in electronic form.—Statements filed under this paragraph, with appropriate redaction to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) Minority Witnesses.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) Summary of Subject Matter.—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chair shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.—

(1) Opening Statements.—

(A) Chair and Ranking Member.—At a hearing of the Full Committee, the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee shall each be entitled to present an oral opening statement of five minutes. At a hearing of a subcommittee, the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee and the Chair and ranking minority member of the subcommittee shall each be entitled to present an opening statement for five minutes.

(B) Other Members.—At a hearing of the Full Committee or a subcommittee, other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chair presiding over the hearing may permit oral opening statements by other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

(2) Questioning of Witnesses.—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chair, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The Chair may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) Procedures for Questions.—

(1) In general.—A Committee member may question a witness at a hearing—

(A) only when recognized by the Chair for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for 5 minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

A member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chair shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Members.—The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than 5 minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Staff.—The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority

party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) Right to Question Witnesses Following Extended Questioning.—Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for 5 minutes in accordance with subparagraph (1)(B) after the questioning permitted under subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) Additional Hearing Procedures.—Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for hearings) applies to hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

RULE VII. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND REPORTS

(a) Filing of Reports.—

(1) In general.—The Chair of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) Requests for Reporting.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chair of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b) Quorum; Record Votes.—

(1) Quorum.—No measure, matter, or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(2) Record Votes.—With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Required Matters.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by the rules and orders of the House applicable in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress.

(d) Additional Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such written and signed views in accordance with clause 2(l) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e) Activities Report.—

(1) In general.—Not later than January 2 of each odd numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee.

(2) Contents.—The report shall include—

(A) separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress;

(B) a summary of the oversight plan submitted by the Committee under clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House;

(C) a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight plan specified in subdivision (B);

(D) a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and

any recommendations made or actions taken thereon; and

(E) a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) Filing.—After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report described in subparagraph (1) with the Clerk of the House at any time and without approval of the Committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee.

(f) Other Committee Materials.—

(1) In general.—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the views of the Committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the Committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release, and distribution in accordance with paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) Documents Containing Views Other Than Member Views.—A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Disclaimer.—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(4) Compilations of Laws.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall publish a compilation of laws under the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(g) Availability of Publications.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

RULE VIII. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS

(a) Establishment.—There shall be 6 standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios, are:

(1) Subcommittee on Aviation (39 Members: 22 Majority and 17 Minority).

(2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (16 Members: 9 Majority and 7 Minority).

(3) Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management (15 Members: 9 Majority and 6 Minority).

(4) Subcommittee on Highways and Transit (56 Members: 31 Majority and 25 Minority).

(5) Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials (34 Members: 19 Majority and 15 Minority).

(6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (32 Members: 18 Majority and 14 Minority).

(b) Ex Officio Members.—The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) Ratios.—On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

RULE IX. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Authority To Sit.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chair and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Consideration by Committee.—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chair determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis.

RULE X. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) General Requirement.—Except where the Chair of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the Full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Committee Rule VIII referred to or initiated by the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chair to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) Recall From Subcommittee.—A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Multiple Referrals.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chair may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULE XI. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

The Chair of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chair, and

(2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. Recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which

shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

RULE XII. OVERSIGHT

(a) Purpose.—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress; or

(B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b) Oversight Plan.—Not later than March 1 of the first session of each Congress, the Chair shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration its oversight plan for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) Review of Laws and Programs.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(d) Review of Tax Policies.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

RULE XIII. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) Ensuring Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved.

(b) Review of Multi-Year Appropriations.—The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) Views and Estimates.—In accordance with clause 4(f)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget—

(1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Allocations.—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Reconciliation.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE XIV. RECORDS

(a) Keeping of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved; and

(2) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is taken.

(b) Public Inspection.—The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) Property of the House.—All Committee records (including hearings, data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chair of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(d) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

(e) Authority To Print.—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid as provided in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of the House.

RULE XV. COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) Biennial Budget.—The Chair, in consultation with the chair of each subcommittee, the majority members of the

Committee, and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) **Additional Expenses.**—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) **Travel Requests.**—The Chair or any chair of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XVII within the limits of the consolidated budget as approved by the House and the Chair may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) **Monthly Reports.**—Once monthly, the Chair shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the Committee office for review by members of the Committee.

RULE XVI. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) **Appointment by Chair.**—The Chair shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(b) **Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.**—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) **Intention Regarding Staff.**—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XVII. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) **Approval.**—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chair. Travel shall be authorized by the Chair for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel.
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made.
- (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made.
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.
- (b) **Subcommittee Travel.**—In the case of travel of members and staff of a sub-

committee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chair only upon the representation by the chair of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Committee Rule VI.

(c) **Travel Outside the United States.**—

(1) **In general.**—In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chair, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chair, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) The purpose of the travel.
- (B) The dates during which the travel will occur.
- (C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.
- (D) An agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved.

(E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) **Initiation of requests.**—Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chair or the chair of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chair for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(d) **Reports by Members and Staff.**—Within 15 legislative days from the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each member and staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chair covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(e) **Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.**—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committees on House Administration and Ethics pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee.

RULE XVIII. COMMITTEE PANELS

(a) **Designation.**—In accordance with clause 5(b)(2)(C) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(b) **Duration.**—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall continue in existence for more than six months after the date of the designation.

(c) **Party Ratios and Appointment.**—The ratio of majority members to minority mem-

bers on a panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be as close as practicable to the ratio of the Full Committee. All majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee, and all minority members shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee. The Chair of the Committee shall choose one of the majority members so appointed to serve as Chair of the panel. The ranking minority member of the Committee shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(d) **Ex Officio Members.**—The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio members of a panel designated under paragraph (a). The Chair and ranking minority member are authorized to vote on matters that arise before the panel and shall be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose.

(e) **Jurisdiction.**—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(f) **Applicability of Committee Rules.**—A panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2019 AND THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2019 THROUGH FY 2028

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, March 5, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2019, and for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028. This status report is current through February 25, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, for fiscal year 2019 and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2019 because appropriations for those years have not yet been completed.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, for fiscal year 2019 and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Tables 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year

2019 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending in excess of the base discretionary spending limits allowed under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Table 4 displays the current level of advance appropriations in fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills. All of the advance appropriations are for accounts identified pursuant to H. Res. 6 and the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019. This table is needed to enforce a rule against appropriations bills containing advance appropriations that: (i) are not identified in the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019 or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations

to exceed the level specified in section 103(c) of H. Res. 6.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregates in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2019, AND 2019–2028 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 25, 2019

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Years 2019–2028
Appropriate Level ¹ :		
Budget Authority	3,752,421	n.a.
Outlays	3,551,738	n.a.
Revenues	2,590,496	33,273,213
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	3,641,006	n.a.
Outlays	3,547,220	n.a.
Revenues	2,590,070	33,272,518
Current Level over (+)/under (–)		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–111,415	n.a.
Outlays	–4,518	n.a.
Revenues	–426	–695

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2019 through 2028 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

¹ The resolution includes emergencies enacted in 2018, adjusted for inflation. Current level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 25, 2019

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2019		2019–2028 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	2,414	1,406	3,514	461
Difference	2,414	1,406	3,514	461
Armed Services				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and Labor				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	2	2
Difference	0	0	2	2
Energy and Commerce				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	329	136	–505	–508
Difference	329	136	–505	–508
Financial Services				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	23	22	404	404
Difference	23	22	404	404
Foreign Affairs				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	–20	–20
Difference	0	0	–20	–20
Homeland Security				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
House Administration				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	4	4
Difference	0	0	4	4
Judiciary				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Natural Resources				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	–11	–11
Difference	0	0	–11	–11
Oversight and Reform				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	1	1	12	12
Difference	1	1	12	12
Science, Space, and Technology				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	5	5
Difference	0	0	5	5
Small Business				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	42	55	9	54
Difference	42	55	9	54
Veterans' Affairs				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	–1	4,397	–754	3,643
Difference	–1	4,397	–754	3,643
Ways and Means				
Allocation	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 25, 2019—Continued
[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2019		2019–2028 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current Level	13	7	– 661	– 666
Difference	13	7	– 661	– 666

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS
[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of August 10, 2018 (H. Rpt. 115–897)		Current Status Reflecting Action Completed as of February 15, 2019 ¹		Current Status less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	23,242	24,677	23,042	24,491	– 200	– 186
Commerce, Justice, Science	62,520	72,145	64,118	70,889	1,598	– 1,256
Defense	674,591	625,811	674,383	624,840	– 208	– 971
Energy and Water Development	44,700	44,476	44,640	44,335	– 60	– 141
Financial Services and General Government	23,423	24,045	23,423	24,085	0	40
Homeland Security	58,087	59,384	61,576	59,602	3,489	218
Interior, Environment	35,252	35,015	35,552	34,975	300	– 40
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	178,997	184,114	179,973	185,820	976	1,706
Legislative Branch	4,880	4,770	4,836	4,720	– 44	– 50
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	98,057	90,691	98,057	90,809	0	118
State, Foreign Operations	54,018	50,280	54,218	49,957	200	– 323
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	71,800	132,364	71,079	132,524	– 721	– 160
Subtotal (Section 302(b) Allocations)	1,329,567	1,347,772	1,334,897	1,347,047	5,330	– 725
Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocation ²	5,330	– 8611	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	1,334,897	1,339,161	1,334,897	1,347,047	0	7,886

Comparison of total appropriations and 302(a) allocation	General Purpose		OCO ³	
	BA	OT	BA	OT
302(a) Allocation	1,257,897	1,299,110	77,000	40,051
Total Appropriation	1,257,897	1,306,996	77,000	40,051
	0	7,886	0	0

Memorandum:	Amounts Assumed in 302(b) ⁴		Amounts enacted							
			OCO		Program Integrity		Emergency Requirements		Disaster Relief	
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) Designated Categories	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Defense	n.a.	n.a.	67,914	37,071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial Services and General Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	n.a.	n.a.	165	127	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,000	600
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,897	1,573	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	n.a.	n.a.	921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State, Foreign Operations	n.a.	n.a.	8,000	2,853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,680	25	n.a.	n.a.
Totals	92,557	42,259	77,000	40,051	1,897	1,573	1,680	35	12,000	600

¹ Spending designated as emergency is not included in the current status of appropriations shown on this table.
² Totals include 302(a) adjustments for Overseas Contingency Operations and General Purpose amounts that differ from amounts anticipated in the 302(b) suballocations.
³ Totals include an adjustment for Overseas Contingency Operations included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6).
⁴ Totals assume an allowable 302(b) adjustment for Disaster Relief, pursuant to a revised 302(a) allocation filed in the Congressional Record on February 14, 2019.

TABLE 4.—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF FEBRUARY 25, 2019
[Budget authority in millions of dollars]

For 2020:	
Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations:	
Appropriate Level	28,852
Enacted advances:	
Accounts identified for advances:	
Employment and Training Administration	1,772
Education for the Disadvantaged	10,841
School Improvement	1,681
Career, Technical, and Adult Education	791
Special Education	9,283
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	4,000
Project-based Rental Assistance	400
Subtotal, enacted advances	28,768
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(A) limit	– 84
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations:	
Appropriate Level	75,551
Enacted advances:	
Veterans accounts identified for advances:	
Veterans Medical Services	51,411
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance	7,239
Veterans Medical Facilities	6,142

TABLE 4.—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF FEBRUARY 25, 2019—Continued
[Budget authority in millions of dollars]

Veterans Medical Community Care	10,758
Subtotal, enacted advances	75,551
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(B) limit	0
For 2021:	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	445
U.S. CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, February 27, 2019.	
Hon. JOHN YARMUTH, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.	
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current through February 25, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.	

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, pursuant to section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), and section 103(m) of House Resolution 6 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated October 25, 2018, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, and revenues in fiscal year 2019:

Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282); Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334); First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391); Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–3); and Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6).

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH FEBRUARY 25, 2019
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Estimated: ^{a, b}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,341,676	2,236,400	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	573,950	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	- 890,012	- 890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,451,664	1,920,335	2,590,496
Enacted Legislation:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protections Act (P.L. 115-174) ^c	18	17	- 5
VA MISSION Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-182)	0	4,400	0
American Innovation \$1 Coin Act (P.L. 115-197)	0	3	0
Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-239)	0	0	- 304
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-251)	4	2	0
FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-254) ^{d,e,f}	1	44	0
America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-270)	2	2	0
SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) ^b	206	119	0
Frank Lobiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-282)	40	10	0
Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334)	2,414	1,406	7
First Step Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-391)	11	11	0
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-3)	120	8	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6, Division H) ^c	2	2	1
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	2,821	6,024	- 301
Appropriation Legislation: ^{a,b,d,e,f}			
Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-244)	191,127	145,276	0
Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245) ^{a,b}	1,691,001	1,223,855	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A-G, P.L. 116-6) ^{a,b,c,f}	480,297	311,576	- 125
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,362,425	1,680,707	- 125
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,365,246	1,686,731	- 426
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	- 175,904	- 59,846	0
Total Current Level ^b	3,641,006	3,547,220	2,590,070
Total House Resolutions [#]	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	111,415	4,518	426
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2019-2028:			
House Current Level ^c	n.a.	n.a.	33,272,518
House Resolutions [#]	n.a.	n.a.	33,273,213
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	695

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.
^a Sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$781 million in budget authority, and \$770 million in estimated outlays.
^b For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include those items.
^c In the House of Representatives during the 115th Congress, pursuant to section 5111 of H. Con. Res. 71, the budgetary effects of legislation that affects the Federal Reserve's surplus funds are excluded from current level totals. As a result, the amounts shown do not include estimated increases in revenues of \$655 million in fiscal year 2019, \$570 million over the 2019-2023 period, and \$455 million over the 2019-2028 period.
^d Division I of P.L. 115-254 provided \$1,680 million in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and designated those amounts as being for emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. In general, the budgetary effects of authorizing legislation are recorded as direct spending or revenue. However, consistent with the language in division I, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, those budgetary effects are classified as discretionary spending.
^e The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-5), as amended, extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that would otherwise have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Committee on Appropriations, and are included in the budgetary effects of P.L. 116-6 shown in the "Appropriation Legislation" portion of this report. In addition, division H of P.L. 116-6 further extended those same programs through the end of fiscal year 2019. Consistent with the language in title III of division H of P.L. 116-6, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of extending those immigration programs for the remainder of the fiscal year are charged to the relevant authorizing committees, and are shown in the "Authorizing Legislation" portion of this report.
^f In the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current level totals. In addition, emergency funding designated that was not designated pursuant to the Deficit Control Act does not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. Those amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Discretionary Emergency Requirements:			
Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-254, Division I)	1,680	25	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A-G, P.L. 116-6)	0	10	0
Total, Discretionary Emergency Requirements	1,680	35	0

[#] Section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) required—in the absence of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019 that the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2019; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018. P.L. 115-123 also allows the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to revise the budgetary aggregates:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 10, 2018:	3,747,016	3,551,514	2,590,496
Revision:			
Adjustment for H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	921	0	0
Adjustment for H.J. Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019	4,484	224	
Revised House Resolution	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 252. An act to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 47.—An act to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
S. 483.—An act to enact into law a bill by reference.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.
The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 6, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:
303. A letter from the PRAO Branch Chief, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Eligibility, Certification, and Training Provisions of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 [FNS 2011-0008] (RIN: 0584-AE54) received March 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

304. A letter from the Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visual Information Documentation Program [Docket ID: USAF-2018-HQ-0009] (RIN: 0701-AA86) received February 28, 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.

305. A letter from the Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Delivery of Personnel to United States Civilian Authorities for Trial [Docket ID: USAF-2018-HQ-0008] (RIN: 0701-AA85) received February 28, 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.

306. A letter from the Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sale to the Public [Docket ID: USAF-2018-HQ-0010] (RIN: 0701-AA83) received February 28, 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.

307. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; Mississippi: Aberdeen, City of, Monroe County [Docket ID: FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8567] received March 4, 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.

308. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received March 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

309. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Compliance With Statutory Program Integrity Requirements [HHS-OS-2018-0008] (RIN: 0937-ZA00) received March 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

310. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Gamma-Linolenic Acid Safflower Oil [Docket No.: FDA-2017-F-4511] received March 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

311. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2019-N-0646] received March 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

312. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, is to

continue in effect beyond March 6, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 116—15); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine, that was declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 116—16); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

314. A letter from the Chief Counsel for Regulation, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Information, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Regulations [160801675-7593-02] (RIN: 0605-AA45) received February 28, 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.

315. A letter from the Assistant Director, OSD SEMO, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of a vacancy and a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

316. A letter from the Assistant Director, OSD SEMO, Department of State, transmitting notification of a vacancy and a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

317. A letter from the Secretary, Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalties--2019 Adjustment [Docket No.: EP 716 (Sub-No. 4)] received February 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

318. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Notice of Annual Inflation — Adjustments to Civil Monetary Penalty Amounts [Release Nos.: 33-10604; 34-85118; IA-5111; IC-33373] received February 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

319. A letter from the Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Passenger Equipment Safety Standards; Standards for Alternative Compliance and High-Speed Trainsets [Docket No.: FRA-2013-0060, Notice No. 3] (RIN: 2130-AC46) received March 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

320. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the intention to terminate the designation of India as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences program, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(f)(2); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 502 (as added by Public Law 104-188, Sec. 1952(a)); (110 Stat. 1920) (H. Doc. No. 116—17); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

321. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the intention to terminate the designation of Turkey as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences program, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(f)(2); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 502 (as added by Public Law 104-188, Sec. 1952(a)); (110 Stat. 1920) (H. Doc. No. 116—18); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follow:

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 172. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, and strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-16). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. WATSON CLEMAN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BASS, Mr. CLEBURN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 1494. A bill to strengthen partnerships between historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions and the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 1495. A bill to require State agencies to use Federal tax return information to verify income eligibility for Medicaid, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 1496. A bill to amend the Act of August 25, 1958, commonly known as the "Former Presidents Act of 1958", with respect to the monetary allowance payable to a former President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 1497. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1498. A bill to impose additional restrictions on tobacco flavors for use in e-cigarettes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1499. A bill to prohibit brand name drug manufacturers from compensating generic drug manufacturers to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable product manufacturers to delay entry of biosimilar and interchangeable products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HECK, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Texas, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. GARCÍA of Texas):

H.R. 1500. A bill to require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to meet its statutory purpose, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 1501. A bill to allow certain off-duty law enforcement officers and retired law enforcement officers to carry a concealed firearm to protect children in a school zone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. GIANFORTE, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H.R. 1502. A bill to modernize the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 1503. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding the list under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 1504. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to establish minimum notification requirements for voters affected by polling place changes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 1505. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BARRAGAN:

H.R. 1506. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure that valid generic drugs may enter the market; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 1507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify employer-pro-

vided fringe benefits for bicycle commuting; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1508. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Move America bonds and Move America credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 1509. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to address certain issues relating to the extension of consumer credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1510. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a Patient and State Stability Fund; 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. COHEN (for himself and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 1511. A bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by underride crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 1512. A bill to provide funds to give States incentives to invest in practices and technology designed to expedite voting at the polls and simplify voter registration, improve voting system security, and promote automatic voter registration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 1513. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to enhance enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1514. A bill to sever United States Government relations with the Creek Nation of Oklahoma until such time as the Creek Nation of Oklahoma restores full Tribal citizenship to the Creek Freedmen disenfranchised in the October 6, 1979, Creek Nation vote and fulfills all its treaty obligations with the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 1515. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to require that any discretionary grant funds provided by the Department of Transportation for high-speed rail development in California be reimbursed to the Federal Government and to authorize additional funds for nationally significant freight and highway projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1516. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on certain trading transactions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. MCADAMS):

H.R. 1517. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a pilot program to develop and provide to States and transportation planning organizations accessibility data sets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. KILMER, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 1518. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the exclusion of Medicare coverage for hearing aids and examinations therefor, 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 Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 1519. A bill to assist entrepreneurs, support development of the creative economy, and encourage international cultural exchange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1520. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the publication of a list of licensed biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. MOORE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILD, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MENG, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HARDER of California, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SABLON, Mr. COX of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 1521. A bill to deter, prevent, reduce, and respond to harassment in the workplace, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and harassment based on protected categories; and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the tax treatment of amounts related to employment discrimination and harassment in the workplace, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and harassment based on protected categories; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Financial Services, House

Administration, Oversight and Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1522. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to prohibit certain individuals from service as an agent of a foreign principal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1523. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Federal political appointees to sign a binding ethics pledge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1524. A bill to require annual reports on funds expended by the Federal Government with the Trump Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK):

H.R. 1525. A bill to provide tax incentives to promote economic development in Economically Distressed Zones; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 1526. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 Israel Road Southeast in Tumwater, Washington, as the "Eva G. Hewitt Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BARR, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 1527. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts and agreements for the placement of veterans in non-Department medical foster homes for certain veterans who are unable to live independently; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 1528. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the comprehensive opioid abuse grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 1529. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that the supplemental security income benefits of adults with intellectual or developmental disabilities shall not be reduced by reason of marriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. REED, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. HURD of Texas):

H.R. 1530. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coordination of programs to prevent and treat obesity, 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. KING of New York (for himself, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. NORTON,

Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LAMB, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 1531. A bill to increase public safety by permitting the Attorney General to deny the transfer of a firearm or the issuance of firearms or explosives licenses to a known or suspected dangerous terrorist; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. YARMUTH, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. LEWIS):

H.R. 1532. A bill to establish the Social Work Reinvestment Commission to provide independent counsel to Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on policy issues related to recruitment, retention, research, and reinvestment in the profession of social work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. WILD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1533. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to mental health services 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 1534. A bill to provide that 12 weeks of family leave made available to a Federal employee shall be paid leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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 Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 1535. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit campaign activities by chief State election administration officials; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. BYRNE):

H.R. 1536. A bill to modify the congressional budget and appropriations process to provide fiscal stability for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1537. A bill to direct the Postmaster General to issue a forever stamp depicting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1538. A bill to revise the composition of the Zoning Commission for the District of Columbia so that the Commission will consist solely of members appointed by the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 1539. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the conversion of leadership PAC funds to personal use; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1540. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to improve social security benefits for widows and widowers in two-income households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 1541. A bill to require a report on Saudi Arabia obtaining nuclear fuel enrichment capabilities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, and Mr. RATCLIFFE):

H.R. 1542. A bill to require a report that identifies each person in the People's Republic of China and Chinese Government official involved in the production of fentanyl and its trafficking into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 1543. A bill to require the procurement of iron and steel products from American sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 1544. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to obtain the consent of affected State and local governments before making an expenditure from the Nuclear Waste Fund for a nuclear waste repository, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 1545. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion of certain fringe benefit expenses for which a deduction is disallowed in unrelated business taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. TITUS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1546. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to establish a minimum period for early voting in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGAN,

Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. CRAIG, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mrs. LURIA):

H. Res. 171. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. COLE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CASE, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HECK, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. CORREA):

H. Res. 173. A resolution recognizing the heritage, culture, and contributions of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOLDING (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. KIND, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COLE, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. CHABOT):

H. Res. 174. A resolution recognizing the self determination of Gibraltar to determine its status as a British Overseas Territory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. FRANKEL, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H. Res. 175. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of June 1, 2019, through June 9, 2019, as National Fishing and Boating Week; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. LEWIS):

H. Res. 176. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Social Work Month and World Social Work Day on March 19, 2019; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. VELA, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. STEWART, Mr. FLORES, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BRADY, Mr. GOODEN, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H. Res. 177. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should continue to support the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H. Res. 178. A resolution directing the Fine Arts Board to accept the gift of a portrait of Alice Paul for placement in the House of Representatives wing of the United States Capitol or an office building of the House, and directing the Architect of the Capitol to place the portrait in a suitable permanent location; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Res. 179. A resolution recognizing the importance of vaccinations and immunizations in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 1547. A bill for the relief of Malachy McAllister, Nicola McAllister, and Sean Ryan McAllister; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PELOSI:

H.R. 1548. A bill for the relief of Maria Carmen Castro Ramirez and J. Refugio Carreno Rojas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

H.R. 1495.

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. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 1496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I: 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 the Constitution in this Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 1497.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 1498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3—"Commerce Clause."

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 1501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution. Article I, Section 8, clause 3, the Interstate Commerce Clause, gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. Article I, Section 8, clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause, gives Congress the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 1502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 1503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. ALLRED:

H.R. 1504.

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, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 1505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 1506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 1509.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1510.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1511.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 1513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 1515.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 1516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 1517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 1518.

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. DINGELL:

H.R. 1519.

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 Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Ms. FRANKEL:

H.R. 1521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution "any of Congress's enumerated powers"

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution "any of Congress's enumerated powers"

By Mr. GALLEGO:

H.R. 1524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 1525.

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 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.

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 1526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7, "The Congress shall have Power to . . . establish Post Offices and Post Roads . . ."

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 1527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 1528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power *** To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Office thereof.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 1529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 1531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States."

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States."

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US constitution.

By Mrs. McBATH:

H.R. 1535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H.R. 1536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 5: "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings" and

Article 1, Section 9: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law"

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 7 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1538.

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. PETERS:

H.R. 1539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 1540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 1541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 1543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 1544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 1545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 1546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. Pascrell:

H.R. 1547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1

By Ms. Pelosi:

H.R. 1548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization”. The Supreme Court has long found that this provision of the Constitution grants Congress plenary power over immigration policy. As the Court found in *Galvan v. Press*, 347 U.S. 522, 531 (1954), “that the formulation of policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and their right to remain here] is entrusted exclusively to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.” And, as the Court found in *Kleindienst v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 766 (1972) (quoting *Boutillier v. INS*, 387 U.S. 118, 123 (1967)), “[t]he Court without exception has sustained Congress’ ‘plenary power to make rules for the admission of aliens and to exclude those who possess those characteristics which Congress has forbidden.’

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 40: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 45: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 51: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 93: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 94: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 95: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 141: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 188: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 203: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 230: Ms. DEAN, Mr. HECK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 250: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 273: Mrs. LOWEY and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 291: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 295: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 303: Mr. KIND and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 309: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. ROYBAL-

ALLARD.

H.R. 337: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 366: Ms. WILD and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 367: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 372: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 472: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 490: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 510: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 530: Mr. DOGETT, Ms. BASS, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 535: Mr. LUJÁN and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 549: Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 553: Mr. KIM, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 555: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. STANTON, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 566: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 592: Mr. POCAN and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 596: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 597: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 611: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 613: Mr. CROW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 615: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 645: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 647: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 649: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 651: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 662: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 663: Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 674: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 677: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 693: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. DEAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CORREA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BASS, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 728: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 732: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 748: Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. CROW, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. HILL of California, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 767: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 784: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 788: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 810: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 824: Mr. RYAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 835: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 837: Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 850: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 856: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 864: Ms. DEAN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 869: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 874: Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. TONKO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 921: Mr. HECK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 943: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 949: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 953: Mrs. CRAIG.

H.R. 956: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma and Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 959: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 960: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 962: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 978: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 981: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 996: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 997: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1002: Ms. GABBARD, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1004: Mr. BERA and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1019: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1024: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1029: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1034: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 1035: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 1042: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1043: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mrs. CRAIG, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 1044: Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HECK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 1046: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1050: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1058: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1066: Mr. HECK, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1069: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. WILD, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1070: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1073: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1078: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1081: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 1098: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1104: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1108: Mr. COOK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1111: Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 1113: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 1133: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 1134: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1135: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 1139: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. FRANKEL.

H.R. 1140: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1142: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 1146: Mr. HECK and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1154: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1155: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1170: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1171: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1173: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. ROY.

H.R. 1185: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1192: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1201: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1220: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1223: Mr. COOPER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1224: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1226: Mr. HECK and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1234: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1243: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 1249: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1250: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1254: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1256: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1266: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 1271: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 1274: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 1277: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 1279: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CLAY, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-
 ESTER, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois,
 Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PAS-
 CRELL, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1294: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H.R. 1309: Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DEFazio, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 1319: Mr. NORMAN.
 H.R. 1327: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LEVIN of Cali-
 fornia, and Mr. HECK.
 H.R. 1337: Ms. TITUS.
 H.R. 1348: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1357: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 1363: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H.R. 1379: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MCGOVERN,
 Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 1380: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire,
 Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 1381: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. GALLAGHER.
 H.R. 1383: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 1386: Mrs. MURPHY.
 H.R. 1387: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 1394: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. NOR-
 TON, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 1398: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. JOHNSON of
 Ohio, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. KUSTER of New
 Hampshire, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 1400: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of
 New York and Ms. HILL of California.
 H.R. 1407: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. COX of Cali-
 fornia, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. YOUNG,
 and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 1409: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 1411: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 1418: Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 1419: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and
 Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1425: Mr. SCHRADER and Ms. KUSTER of
 New Hampshire.
 H.R. 1426: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. GONZALEZ of
 Texas.
 H.R. 1427: Ms. BASS.
 H.R. 1448: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 1454: Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 1455: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1456: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AGUILAR,
 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and
 Ms. HAALAND.
 H.J. Res. 2: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.J. Res. 23: Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H.J. Res. 36: Mr. JORDAN.
 H.J. Res. 42: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of
 Pennsylvania and Ms. JUDY CHU of Cali-
 fornia.
 H.J. Res. 48: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GARCÍA of
 Illinois, and Mr. LYNCH.
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri,
 Mr. BACON, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. CARSON of In-
 diana.
 H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. POCAN.
 H. Res. 12: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H. Res. 23: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCHNEIDER,
 Ms. BASS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr.
 AMODEI, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
 H. Res. 33: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. KILDEE,
 Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H. Res. 54: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. REED, Ms.
 DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. BASS, Mr. SCHNEIDER,
 Ms. PORTER, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. COHEN.
 H. Res. 60: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. BASS,
 and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H. Res. 69: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
 H. Res. 72: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. FOXX
 of North Carolina, and Mr. HUDSON.
 H. Res. 75: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H. Res. 91: Mr. SARBANES.
 H. Res. 100: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr.
 GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr.
 PAYNE.

H. Res. 104: Mr. GALLAGHER.
 H. Res. 107: Mr. HICE of Georgia.
 H. Res. 114: Mr. GALLEGGO, Mrs. NAPOLI-
 TANO, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE
 of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 124: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SARBANES,
 Mr. CASE, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. BEYER.
 H. Res. 154: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FOSTER, and
 Mrs. LOWEY.
 H. Res. 156: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr.
 MCGOVERN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr.
 RASKIN, and Mr. CHABOT.
 H. Res. 161: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr.
 VARGAS.
 H. Res. 164: Ms. LEE of California.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors
 were deleted from public bills and reso-
 lutions, as follows:

H.R. 1155: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,
 4. The SPEAKER presented a petition of
 Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin,
 TX, relative to urging Congress to enact leg-
 islation that would prohibit Members of Con-
 gress, and members of State legislatures,
 from participating as delegates or commis-
 sioners to a convention, applied for by the
 State legislatures, pursuant to the Constitu-
 tion's Article V, the purpose of which would
 be to propose one or more amendments to
 the United States Constitution; which was
 referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.