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No. 44

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
March 12, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ADRIANO ESPAILLAT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

### END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, in September 2017, Puerto Rico was hit by two major hurricanes, Irma and Maria, both of which caused catastrophic damage, displaced thousands of families, and killed almost 3,000 American citizens. Adding insult to injury, the Trump administration organized an embarrassingly slow and ineffective response during Puerto Rico's time of need.

Last July, FEMA released a report acknowledging many of their shortcomings in responding to Hurricane Maria. And I am sure we all remember images of the President tastelessly throwing paper towels at families during his relief visit, as if he were shooting free throws at a basketball game.

It has been a year and a half since Hurricane Maria, and Puerto Rico has made incredible strides to rebuild, but many, many families are still struggling. These are American citizens who pay taxes and who work hard, just like mainland Americans, but for some reason, the Trump administration is having a hard time empathizing.

When I think of all the ways the Trump administration has attacked low-income and working families, I can't say I am surprised.

Last week, The Washington Post reported that Puerto Rico was forced to start cutting its Nutrition Assistance Program, NAP, benefits. Puerto Rico's food assistance program is funded by a capped block grant separate from SNAP. While other Federal nutrition programs like WIC and school meals operate in Puerto Rico the same as in other States and territories, Puerto Rico remains disadvantaged because their Nutrition Assistance Program funds are static.

In order to receive nutrition assistance in Puerto Rico, you have to have a lower income—to receive less assistance—than someone who lives on the mainland. It also limits the program's flexibility to respond to changes in demand. When the hurricane struck, additional funds had to be given to NAP to accommodate more participants.

These forced cuts will reduce Puerto Rico's food assistance benefits by 25 percent for 1.3 million people. That is 43 percent of Puerto Rico's population. While it is true that this cut will restore the overall benefit amount to where it was before the hurricane, we must remember that these participants

often need more assistance, given the circumstances. It is not easy to rebuild your entire life on an empty stomach.

Mr. Speaker, on more than one occasion, House Democrats have asked for an additional \$600 million to help Puerto Rico through this rough patch, only to be shut down by the President and his misplaced, ill-informed prejudices toward Puerto Rico. Even Leader MCCONNELL seems to be helping the President do his dirty work by refusing to take up the supplemental appropriations bill that we sent to the Senate during the shutdown in January, probably because it would force them to address relief funds for Puerto Rico.

Pulling out the rug from beneath Puerto Rico does not solve the problem; it creates a bigger one. This won't disappear. That is why I urge my colleagues in the U.S. Senate to appropriate an additional \$600 million for Puerto Rico's Nutrition Assistance Program.

I also urge my colleagues in the House to support these funds and speak out on this issue. The least we can do is empathize with our fellow Americans who are recovering from a natural disaster.

It doesn't happen overnight. It doesn't take months. It takes years to recover from the devastation that Hurricane Maria caused, and Puerto Rico has continued to fight and advocate for disaster funds, unlike States on the mainland.

Time is running out, and we can't allow these cuts to continue. This is a moral question for all of us here in this Chamber. This is about how are we going to treat our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico.

It is all on us to act. It is all on us to end hunger now.

### CELEBRATING NATIONAL AGRICULTURE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

□ 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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Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, during National Agriculture Week, to celebrate American farmers and farm families.

This nationwide effort recognizes and celebrates the abundance provided by American agriculture. It also reminds citizens that agriculture is a part of all of us and plays a critical economic and food security role.

Thursday is National Ag Day, which began in 1973 as a way to increase public awareness of agriculture's role in society. National Ag Day encourages every American to understand how food and fiber products are produced; appreciate the role agriculture plays in providing safe, abundant, and affordable products; value the essential role of agriculture in maintaining a strong economy; and acknowledge and consider career opportunities in the agriculture, food, and fiber industries.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we are fortunate to have more than 58,000 farmers. These men and women are the lifeline of the Commonwealth, as agriculture is our number one industry.

Our farmers produce a safe and abundant food supply, including our dairy farmers, who produce the milk that is stocked in the cases of our supermarkets and in lunchrooms across America.

My bill, the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act, would further expand milk choices in our schools. It would allow for whole milk, both flavored and unflavored, to be offered in school cafeterias.

Mr. Speaker, milk was once a staple in the diets of our students, but consumption in schools has dramatically decreased since the Healthy, Hunger-Free Act of 2010—which demonized milk fat, which is where nutrition and flavor is—was implemented.

Milk is the number one source of nine essential nutrients in the diets of many young Americans. We can provide the foundation for a solid, healthy lunch in our schools that also tastes great and students will want to drink.

When students don't consume milk, they are not getting nutrients such as calcium, potassium, and vitamin D.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act, and National Agriculture Week is the perfect time to sign on to this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we know that farmers feed; nutrition matters; and agriculture plays a critical role in modern society. I would like to thank all Americans who work tirelessly in the ag sector. On behalf of a grateful Nation, we thank you.

#### CYBERSECURITY SKILLS INTEGRATION

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1592, the Cybersecurity Skills Integration Act.

As co-chair of the House Career and Technical Education Caucus, I am

proud that we continue to provide the resources necessary to have a dominant and prosperous workforce. For instance, this past July, we authorized the Carl D. Perkins Act to advance career and technical education.

We must continue developing a 21st century workforce to meet the technical demands our country is facing now and into the future. That is why, together with my friend, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN, we have introduced a bill to help protect our sensitive data and critical infrastructure from bad actors.

Our legislation directs the Department of Education to create a comprehensive grant program that integrates cybersecurity education into new and established postsecondary CTE programs.

With more than 16 critical infrastructure sectors in our country, we must prepare our next generation of learners to have the most sophisticated and comprehensive educational programs to protect our Nation's most dire assets, systems, and networks.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I thank Mr. LANGEVIN for his work and leadership on this issue.

#### EPA'S DECISION ON REDWOOD CITY SALT PONDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am outraged, but not surprised, that the political appointees in the EPA's Washington, D.C., office have decided that the Redwood City salt ponds in my district do not include waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act.

This administration has completely hijacked the jurisdictional process away from the experts on the ground, putting politics ahead of science. No surprise.

Stunningly, after experts at the EPA's Region 9 had drafted a determination in 2016 that came to a completely opposite conclusion, the EPA trampled on that evidence-based determination.

The administration was, no doubt, counting on the fact that the draft would not be released to the public. Well, I am not willing to allow that to happen.

Let the RECORD reflect that, after being designated an EPA special case, Region 9 experts conducted an extensive review of the property and finally concluded that 1,270 acres within the Redwood City salt ponds property are, in fact, waters of the United States for the following reasons.

First, the tidal channels within the property were part of the traditionally navigable waters of the San Francisco Bay and were not converted to "fast land" or "dry solid upland" prior to the enactment of the Clean Water Act. This is because waters that have been severed from tidal influence but are regularly inundated are not fast lands.

Secondly, the salt ponds in their current condition have been shown to be navigable in the past and could be used in interstate or foreign commerce with reasonable improvements, such as removing levees. In fact, large portions of former salt ponds in proximity to the site have been restored to tidal marshes.

Third, the salt ponds are impoundments of water otherwise defined as waters of the United States.

Finally, the salt ponds have significant nexus to the traditionally navigable waters of the adjacent San Francisco Bay, providing food and habitat to certain species of microorganisms, invertebrates, and birds.

The most recent EPA determination directly contradicts the findings of Region 9 experts, but it is completely in line with this administration's record of gutting environmental protections in the name of corporate interests.

I realize that this administration struggles to recognize any body of water that is not a murky, scum-filled swamp, but I refuse to let this 180-degree political flip-flop occur without public disclosure. Believe me, the decision by Administrator Wheeler is a flop. That is why I am submitting this draft determination in its entirety for the public record.

#### DRAFT REDWOOD CITY SALT PONDS JD

##### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document constitutes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) determination of the federal jurisdictional status of the Redwood City Salt Ponds for purposes of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This CWA jurisdictional determination applies to the Redwood City Salt Ponds property ("Redwood City Salt Ponds" or "the Property") depicted in Figure 1. The Property is approximately 1,365 contiguous acres adjacent to Westpoint Slough, a part of San Francisco Bay, located near Seaport Boulevard, Redwood City, San Mateo County, California. Within the boundaries of the subject area, approximately 95 acres of the Property are not "waters of the United States" where they are above the High Tide Line on the outer side of the perimeter levees bounding the Property, and above the Ordinary High Water Mark on the levee interiors. These non-jurisdictional areas consist of levees, building pads and other features converted to fast land before passage of the CWA.

The remaining estimated 1,270 acres within the subject area are "waters of the United States" as defined by the CWA, because: (1) the tidal channels within the Redwood City Salt Ponds were part of the traditionally navigable waters of San Francisco Bay, and were not converted to fast land prior to enactment of the CWA; (2) the salt ponds in their current condition have been shown to be navigable in fact, and are susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce with reasonable improvements; (3) the salt ponds are impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States; and (4) the salt ponds have a significant nexus to the traditionally navigable waters of the adjacent San Francisco Bay.

Complete text can be found on <https://speier.house.gov/media-center/press-releases>

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE RICHARD DALE NICHOLS

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I speak today about the passing of the great Kansan and former Member of the United States Congress, my friend, Mr. Richard Dale Nichols.

Dick was born in southeast Kansas and honorably served his country in World War II as a member of the United States Navy. Upon returning to Kansas, he attended Kansas State University and was a fellow Beta Theta Pi fraternity brother.

After graduation, Dick entered the banking industry and, ultimately, settled down in McPherson, Kansas, where he served as president and then as chairman of the board for Home State Bank & Trust.

In 1990, Dick was elected to the United States Congress, representing the Fifth Congressional District of Kansas. Two years later, following the census, Dick's district was eliminated, and he returned to life as a businessman, but he never gave up his passion and love for our country.

Dick served as president of the Kansas Bankers Association, was active in the local Chamber of Commerce, and was a fellow Rotarian. He was a proud husband, father, and grandfather, and his outgoing, optimistic personality gained him new friends wherever he traveled.

I had the opportunity to get to know Dick and will always be grateful for the time and energy he spent helping me find my way to Washington, D.C. When I was back in McPherson, I always enjoyed chatting with him about Kansas State athletics, fellow Beta fraternity brothers, and Republican politics.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Dick's wife, Linda, and the entire Nichols family as they mourn the loss of a great Kansan and a great man. He will certainly be missed.

RESTORING INTEGRITY OF SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of Secretary Sonny Perdue and the Department of Agriculture's proposed rule to restore the integrity of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and implement the program as a safety net, not a way of life.

In 2019, too many able-bodied men and women remain on the sidelines of our workforce. Recent data published by the U.S. Federal Reserve in February indicate a historically robust economy yet sluggish labor force participation rates, indicating a continued reluctance by some to engage in the workplace.

□ 1015

According to data from USDA, we have more families accepting SNAP

dollars today than we did at the height of the financial crisis of 2008.

Despite major economic gains and today's record low unemployment; too many States are allowing people to opt out of work, leaving employers to spend valuable resources searching for men and women to fill our many vacant jobs.

By requiring able-bodied adults without minor dependents who are seeking SNAP benefits to work at least 20 hours a week while participating in training or educational programs, we are ensuring these men and women are no longer disengaged from the labor market, but finding a way back to the workforce and long-term self-sufficiency.

This Nation's economy is as strong as it has been in my professional lifetime. We must continue to encourage individuals to become self-sufficient and find new employment opportunities.

For too long, too many States have bypassed the rules and allowed able-bodied adults to neglect valuable job training and educational opportunities.

Employers across the country have good-paying jobs that can help individuals move out of poverty and regain their independence and integrity.

It is time we restore SNAP to its intended purpose, help men and women move back into the workforce, and take a major step in closing the workforce participation gap.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the progress made over the past two years to close the digital divide.

Access to a reliable internet connection remains a significant challenge in rural America and across my district. Society is becoming more and more reliant on broadband, whether for access to educational resources, telemedicine, or precision agriculture technology.

At the end of 2016, more than 26 million Americans did not have access to high speed internet. However, in a recent draft report circulated by Chairman Pai, that number dropped to just over 19 million at the end of 2017, with many of these new connections being in rural America. According to that report, fiber was deployed to another almost 6 million homes by the end of 2018, which is the largest number ever recorded.

Reducing regulatory burdens for deployment has helped to incentivize investment. Our local providers are working hard to leverage Federal programs, private dollars, and savings from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to further deploy broadband infrastructure to rural communities, better connecting our farmers, small businesses, and families. Companies like Rockhouse Motion, a digital media company in Geneseo, Kansas, or Rollin J Boutique in Phillipsburg, Kansas, both in my district, are able to thrive thanks to that internet connection.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud our efforts at the FCC, the USDA, and Congress to

make broadband access in rural America both affordable and reliable. I also encourage my colleagues to continue working to ensure that Americans have access to an internet connection no matter where they live.

CELEBRATING GIRL SCOUTS ON THEIR 107TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of the United States as it celebrates its 107th birthday today.

On this day in 1912, Juliette Gordon Low founded this organization for, in her words, the girls of Savannah and of all America and of the world.

As you might be able to tell from the pictures next to me, Girl Scouts holds a very special place in my life.

Girl Scouts prepares girls to empower themselves, promotes compassion, courage, confidence, character, leadership, entrepreneurship, and active citizenship.

You see, my life has been shaped, as have many other girls and women throughout this country, in large part by the lessons I learned through scouting. From my great-grandmother, to my grandmother, to my mother, to myself, Girl Scouts and the values that they taught me and the strengths that Girl Scouts helped me to achieve have helped carry me through life.

For more than a century, the Girl Scouts have taught girls to be go-getters, innovators, risk-takers, and leaders.

Today, with a record number of women serving in the U.S. Congress, there are also a record number of Girl Scouts. Fifty-eight percent of the women in the U.S. House of Representatives are Girl Scouts and 73 percent of female U.S. Senators are Girl Scouts.

Though there are hundreds of Girl Scout alums in both houses of Congress, there are three of us who earned scouting's highest honor: myself, Congresswoman LAUREN UNDERWOOD, and Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH.

This award, the Gold Award, is given to high schoolers after they identify an issue in their community, investigate it, build a team, build a plan, and implement it. These 1- to 2-year take-action projects must have sustainable impacts on the community. They can be petitions to add playgrounds to local parks, recycling campaigns, building emergency kits, and on and on and on, but the one thing they have in common is a sustainability requirement. They simply can't be a one shot. They must create lasting change.

Girl Scouts teaches its members to look for the root cause of a problem, not simply the symptoms.

The Gold Award is the highest achievement in all of Girl Scouts.

Congress isn't the only place as well that Girl Scouts have gone into public

service. Three Secretaries of State, Condoleezza Rice, Madeleine Albright, and Hillary Clinton, were all Girl Scouts, and virtually every single female astronaut has also been a Girl Scout.

Today, more than 50 million women alive have participated in Girl Scouts growing up. I am proud to say that for the Girl Scouts of western Oklahoma, there are today 14,000 girls who are members. Worldwide, Girl Scouts has 2.6 million current girl and adult members.

Although Girl Scouts is perhaps best known for the entrepreneurial skills it introduces through the cookie program, it does so much more to develop leadership skills in girls. It teaches them how to advocate for themselves, for others, and it gives them a voice beginning at a very young age.

Programs introduce girls to science, technology, engineering, art, and mathematics, or STEAM, often paths where girls might not otherwise be encouraged or supported to go on their own. Those STEAM programs introduce girls to these important areas and help them to move through challenges.

Girl Scouts can also learn about the outdoors through going on long treks, camping, kayaking, mountain biking, and countless other activities, all while learning how to minimize their impact on the environment.

Bottom line, Girl Scouts teaches girls the skills they need and they might not get elsewhere about healthy relationships, soft skills, financial literacy, nutrition and health.

All of these journeys are designed by girls and for girls, following evidence-based approaches that ensure they fit girls and foster their growth.

I am honored today to rise to celebrate the Girl Scouts on their 107th anniversary as a fourth generation Girl Scout and Gold Award recipient.

#### SOCIALISM LEADS TO HUMAN MISERY

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a prominent American socialist politician recently proclaimed that “capitalism is irredeemable.”

Mr. Speaker, capitalism, better known as free enterprise, is based on freedom and liberty, not government dictate.

The claim that freedom and liberty should give way to government control and dictatorship is astonishing, sad, and alien to the America that I know.

It is a betrayal of the freedom and liberty Americans have fought and died for, a freedom that has given America the best gross domestic product, the most wealth of any nation in history.

In sum, the argument that free enterprise is bad and irredeemable is the height of economic hubris, economic ignorance, and economic stupidity.

Mr. Speaker, it is one thing for an argument to be economically ignorant

and stupid, it is another thing for it to be dangerous to human life. In that vein, the argument that socialism is better than free enterprise is not only a betrayal of America’s foundational principles of freedom and liberty; it is also dangerous and must be dealt with quickly and severely.

History is replete with examples of dead or dying nations that have paid a heavy price for succumbing to socialist politicians who care more about personal and dictatorial power, who care more about being the boss, than the welfare of their own people.

For those who refuse to learn from history, I suggest reading George Orwell’s prophetic book “Animal Farm.” It explains all you need to know about how and why socialism fails and who rules in a Socialist society.

Venezuela’s economic and humanitarian catastrophe is a present-day, glaring lesson that warns all tempted by the siren song of socialism.

Thousands of Venezuelans are dying from malnutrition, disease, and lack of food and medicine. The result: deadly riots.

In 2018 alone, a staggering 7,523 civilians were murdered due to clashes with military and state police forces.

Mothers are forced to choose which child to feed and which child goes hungry.

In 2017, the average Venezuelan lost 24 pounds because they could not get the calories necessary to maintain their body weight. Today, there are Venezuelans searching for food in trash cans who are fortunate if they can eat once a day.

As Venezuelans lose hope, suicide rates have skyrocketed to almost twice the global suicide rate.

Venezuela’s socialist economy has collapsed. 2018’s inflation rate soared to 80,000 percent. Nearly 90 percent of the population is living below the poverty line.

Even electricity is unreliable, as Caracas suffers from sporadic total power failures, casting Venezuela’s capital city into darkness.

Worse yet, Venezuela’s socialism promotes crime and lawlessness by desperate citizens. According to a 2018 report by the World Economic Forum, Venezuela is the second most dangerous country in the world, with Caracas coming in as the second most dangerous city overall with 111 homicides per 100,000 residents.

Venezuela’s suffering even extends beyond its borders, as thousands of refugees flee to neighboring countries that cannot take care of them.

Venezuela is a man-made catastrophe brought about by tyrannical dictators and self-proclaimed bosses that are always the result of socialist policies.

Mr. Speaker, America must learn from Venezuela, a country that succumbed to evil socialist sales pitches even though history proves socialism has failed every single time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and America to reject socialism lest

America go down the same path of financial self-destruction as Venezuela.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I urge America to reject self-proclaimed dictators and bosses who seek to deprive America of our hard-fought and hard-won freedom and liberty.

#### THE PRESIDENT IS UNFIT

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. I do so today because I love my country and I believe in what it stands for.

Because I love it and believe in what it stands for, I believe that my country is worth liberty and justice for all. I believe it is worth government of the people, by the people, for the people. I believe that it is worth the belief that all persons are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among them, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our country is worth it. And because our country is worth making real these great and noble American ideals, I do not believe that an unfit President should be allowed to stay in office.

If we acknowledge that the President is unfit, if we say that he is causing harm to society, then we have to honor Article II, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States of America, which calls for the impeachment of an unfit President who is causing harm to society.

This is where I stood some many, many weeks ago, this is where I stand now, and I stand here because I love my country.

□ 1030

#### CONGRATULATING TOM DORSETT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Mr. Tom Dorsett of Yadkin County in North Carolina’s Fifth District. Mr. Dorsett is about to retire from his very successful business, Dorsett Technologies, which, since 1977, he has grown into the innovative and thriving business it is today.

Mr. Dorsett, his wife, Jo, and their excellent employees have built the business from a small heating and air-conditioning supply and service business to one of the most innovative businesses in the area. Today, the company specializes in automation for buildings and municipal water and wastewater systems.

Municipalities across the country use Dorsett Technologies’ InfoScan software to control systems for energy, security, and water. The company has even supplied the U.S. Army, Air Force, and NASA with its cutting-edge technology.

Along the way, the company and the Dorsetts personally have been outstanding philanthropists for virtually every good cause and nonprofit in Yadkin County. Their support ranges from the Yadkin County Arts Council to the Yadkin County Rotary Club, the United Methodist Church, United Way, Chamber of Commerce, Yadkin Christian Ministries, and the Yadkin County Community Foundation.

Mr. Dorsett is a visionary. Understanding the need to develop young people for the jobs of the future, Mr. Dorsett has led the effort to promote robotics education in the school system, giving and raising money for the program, which has become one of the most popular in the area. The Dorsetts were also lead gift givers for the Yadkin Arts Council, which renovated an area of the downtown into a very successful arts center a few years ago. He is a renaissance man, but he and his family seek no recognition for the positive things that they do; although, recognition is much deserved.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Dorsetts for being such positive role models and for their generous support of the Yadkinville community. We wish them well in their retirement.

#### PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT AWARD

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize and congratulate one of the distinguished finalists for the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards, Millard South High School senior, Carly Renken, from Gretna, Nebraska.

Carly is a cofounder of the nonprofit Special Musicians, which conducts music sessions for over 40 kids with special needs in the Omaha metro area. The organization is designed to provide an inclusive, safe, and fun learning environment; teaches basic music theory; features instrument playing, singing, and dancing; and culminates with a performance in front of friends and family members.

In 1995, Prudential Financial partnered with the National Association of Secondary School Principals to create a program that focused on the importance of community service and volunteer work to inspire other Americans to help those in need. More than 29,000 students across the country participated in the 24th annual Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program.

I ask that you all join me in recognizing Carly for her passion and service and thank Prudential Financial for taking the time to encourage our youth in the pursuit of selfless sacrifice.

#### CONGRATULATING TREY MYTTY

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to support a constituent of mine who was recognized this past January as the 2019 Dealer of the Year by the American Truck Dealers.

Trey Mytty is the President and CEO of Truck Center Companies, which is headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, located in my congressional district. Truck Center Companies has eight dealerships, including parts and service facilities in Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa, representing seven trucking franchises. Of the nearly 575 employees, almost 25 percent of his staff are military veterans or active in the Reserves or National Guard.

In 1990, while in high school, Mr. Mytty began his career with Truck Center Companies, then known as Omaha Truck Center. He started out by washing trucks and ensuring the workplace was clean. After earning his degree from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and working his way through the ranks, Trey became the dealer principal and the owner of Truck Center Companies.

The 2019 Dealer of the Year is a national award recognizing a commercial truck dealer who exhibits exceptional performance in their dealerships and performs distinguished community service. Trey was chosen, in part, for his support of Make-A-Wish Nebraska by sponsoring an annual golf outing. To date, the dealership has raised over \$2.6 million, with a goal of \$3 million in 2019.

In addition, Mr. Mytty and Truck Center Companies donate to multiple area technical schools, and the company has developed a 16-week training program to integrate young professionals into the truck retail industry.

Earlier this year, Mr. Mytty began a 2-year role as president of the Daimler Trucks North America Dealer Council, demonstrating his selfless leadership to his fellow truck dealers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all of the constituents of Nebraska's Second District, please join me in congratulating Trey Mytty on being named the 2019 Truck Dealer of the Year. I wish him, his family, and the dealership staff at Truck Center Companies continued success and a prosperous future.

#### RECOGNIZING SHERRY WRIGHT

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I would like to recognize a constituent of the Second District of Nebraska, Sherry Wright, the first African American woman to receive a military commission from the University of Nebraska-Omaha's ROTC program.

As a single mother, Sherry earned a bachelor's degree in social welfare and a graduate degree in urban studies and human resource planning from UNO, upholding high academic standards.

In September of 1975, Sherry noticed some ROTC members on campus and admired their willingness to serve, protect, and honor our country. It was in that exact moment that Sherry knew what she wanted to do, so she joined the Air Force ROTC that very day.

She worked as an air terminal operations officer and a squadron transportation officer, monitoring and directing airfield operations, security, and

ground transportation. After serving in the Air Force, Sherry worked for 30 years in the United States Post Office, totaling 35 years of government service.

Now retired, Sherry's selflessness and consideration for children has motivated her to create programs that educate and empower today's youth. She has also taken children on educational field trips. At her own expense, she flew children to Disney World so that they could experience an airplane ride for the first time and know that there is a world outside of their neighborhood.

She founded and organized the Increase the Peace campaign, an organization to challenge youth to think about peace and what they can do to help their communities through writing and art. She has been an active board member of the Greater Omaha Neighborhood Coalition, the Drew Medical Health Clinic, the city of Omaha's Human Relations Board, and the Omaha Housing Authority board.

Not only is Sherry a published author of the book, "Somethin's in My Water," she is an Outstanding Service for Women of Color Award nominee and a recipient of the Navy of the State of Nebraska and the UNO Woman of Color Award as well. She was also made an admiral of the Nebraska Navy by former Governor Dave Heineman.

Mr. Speaker, Sherry continues to lead by example and live through Christ as she serves and cares for her neighbor. Her willingness to serve our country and her local community makes her a positive role model, humble individual, and empowering community activist.

#### HONORING MAURA DUGGAN

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life and memory of an amazing Bucks County resident, Maura Duggan, whom we recently lost after a courageous battle with cancer.

Maura was a longtime resident of Newtown, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She married her husband, Thomas Duggan, in 1991, and, together, they raised three amazing children: Patrick, Collin, and Charlie.

Maura was beloved by her family and her friends and was known for her adventurous spirit, her unwavering kindness, and her ability to appreciate the small things and to find joy in every-day life.

Mr. Speaker, we, as a House, send our deepest condolences to the Duggan family. I am grateful to them for sharing Maura's life with all of us in Bucks County.

Maura touched so many lives and helped so many people. She is now enjoying her eternal reward for living her life serving others.

HONORING MARION SLACK

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, just under 1 year ago, I stood in this very spot to recognize the outstanding work of Mary's Cupboard, a food pantry in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It is with a heavy heart that I rise today to mourn the passing of one of the founders of Mary's Cupboard, Marion Slack, who passed away at the age of 96.

Marion, a longtime resident of Midletown Township in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, lived a life of devotion to her family, to her community, and to her Catholic faith. Marion truly embodied what it meant to live out one's faith each and every day.

Inspired after meeting Mother Teresa, she established Mary's Cupboard more than 40 years ago in Levittown, an emergency food center. A parishioner at Queen of the Universe Parish, Marion was previously recognized as Catholic Woman of the Year by the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Speaker, our entire community stands by her children: Mary Ellen, Maureen, Eileen, and Ann Marie, along with the entire Mary's Cupboard family.

Marion is now enjoying her eternal reward for a life of service, and her legacy of service to Bucks County will last for generations.

TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS ALLIANCE

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of meeting with advocates from the Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance here in Washington, D.C., last week. It was great speaking with them to express my strong support for the continuation of funding for the Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Research Program in the fiscal year 2020 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

Tuberous Sclerosis Complex, or TSC, is a genetic disorder that can cause tumor growth in vital organs in the human body. It occurs in approximately 1 in 6,000 births.

I am proud to share the story of the Miller family, constituents of mine from Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Nearly 5 years ago, Lindsey and her husband, Dave, welcomed their daughter, Ellie, into the world. While Ellie was born with TSC, she has not let it stop her from being just like every other kid. She is developmentally on track, she enjoys preschool with her friends, and she sees her doctors regularly at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

However, there is no way to currently gauge how TSC will affect Ellie in the years to come. That is why funding for the Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Research Program is so vitally important.

This program has my full support, and I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it as well. I thank my colleagues, Mr. MULLIN from Oklahoma and Mr. LOEBSACK from Iowa, for their leadership on this issue.

Again, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in this very worthy cause on

behalf of all dealing with this across our Nation.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 41 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

Rabbi Claudio J. Kogan, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine, Edinburg, Texas, offered the following prayer:

God, source of all living things, we ask Your blessings upon these representatives of the people who have devoted their lives to our welfare. Strengthen them with Your courage; inspire them as they answer the Prophet Isaiah's call to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, to lift up those in this land and in all lands who cannot stand on their own.

Bless them with the capacity to hear and to listen. May this body, which hosts rigorous and robust debate, embrace diversity without division, unity without uniformity. May this House promote justice, moral clarity, ethical living, righteousness, and acts of kindness.

As an immigrant who came to this country 20 years ago and became an American citizen just 7 years ago, I join this House in a prayer of profound gratitude and deep appreciation for the blessings we, the people of the United States of America, are privileged to enjoy.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHNEIDER 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.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

#### WELCOMING RABBI CLAUDIO J. KOGAN

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Rabbi Claudio J. Kogan.

Rabbi Kogan has devoted his life to being a spiritual leader in the Jewish faith and a leader in our community.

Rabbi Kogan is currently the director of the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine's new Institute for Bioethics and Social Justice. Since June 2018, Rabbi Kogan has led the School of Medicine's efforts on ethical and social issues that affect south Texas and the Nation.

Rabbi Kogan is a physician and an ordained rabbi. He earned his medical degree from the University of Buenos Aires School of Medicine and a master's of bioethics from the University of Pennsylvania.

Rabbi Kogan has also spent time as a member of the Institutional Review Board at the Yale University School of Medicine.

Previously, he served as rabbi at Temple Emanuel in my district in McAllen, Texas, and continues to serve as a chaplain for various law enforcement agencies and hospital systems in the area.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to have Rabbi Kogan and his family join us here today in the people's House.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

#### MAKE FULL EQUALITY A REALITY

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, no American should face legal discrimination because of who they are or who they love.

As a Nation, we have made stunning progress toward realizing this dream of full equality and acceptance for our LGBTQ family, friends, and neighbors. But despite our success, including repealing Don't Ask, Don't Tell and achieving marriage equality as the law of the land, there is more work to do.

In many States across this country, LGBTQ individuals remain vulnerable to discrimination, with little recourse. Unlike other groups protected by civil rights laws, LGBTQ Americans can be fired from their jobs, evicted from their apartments, or refused service at

a restaurant simply because of who they are.

The current patchwork of State laws is not enough.

That is why I am proud to join with my colleagues to again introduce the Equality Act to ensure protections already extended to other protected classes are equally available to LGBTQ Americans.

It is time we prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in education, employment, housing, credit, Federal jury service, public accommodations, and the use of Federal funds.

Let's make full equality a reality for all of us.

**CONGRATULATING CRANE SYSTEMS**

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in honor of National Vending Day, it is appropriate to celebrate the millions of Americans who get beverages, snacks, and unlimited items from vending machines.

Crane Merchandising Systems of Williston, South Carolina, managed by Rich Tucker, is a leading full-service vending solutions provider and employs over 700 associates. Crane is one of the largest employers of the Barnwell County region, and I am grateful for their success creating jobs.

The automatic merchandising industry in America promotes an economic impact of nearly \$25 billion with 150,000 employees. Not only does the industry meet the needs of consumers around the world, it also contributes \$7.21 billion in wages to the economy and pays \$3.5 billion in taxes.

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

**ROBOCALL TELEMARKETING AND SPOOFING**

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to speak against robocall telemarketing and spoofing.

Our constituents, whether Republican, Democratic, or independent, are tired of being harassed by telemarketers and spoofers. People deserve to have their privacy and to be left alone. However, robocall scams are at an all-time high.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 1575, to crack down on abusive, annoying, and illegal robocalls.

Data shows that, in 2017, the FCC reported more than 4.5 million robocall complaints, an increase of more than 1 million from the previous year. More than 300,000 complaints were registered in the State of New Jersey alone.

This act helps protect consumers by ensuring that robocallers and scammers are prosecuted to the full extent of the law. That is why I ask for support of H.R. 1575.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE WEEK**

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

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise here today in recognition of National Agriculture Week.

Back home in Georgia's 12th District and across the Peach State as a whole, agriculture is the number one industry. This week is about recognizing farmers and ranchers nationwide who sacrifice their blood, sweat, and tears to secure the safest, most abundant food supply in the world.

I grew up on a farm, and since being elected to Congress, I have had the distinct honor of serving on the House Agriculture Committee. I could not be prouder of what we have accomplished, especially getting the 2018 farm bill over the finish line.

It is without a doubt that agriculture touches all our lives in one way or another.

Many farmers in my district and across Georgia are hurting from the recent devastation caused by Hurricane Michael. I am doing all I can to ensure that they receive necessary and adequate financial assistance ahead of the upcoming planting season. I know my Senate colleagues are working to get this done as well, but the urgency of this simply cannot be overstated. Rural America needs us to act now.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank all our farmers who work hard every day to feed and clothe this great Nation and the world.

**AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE IS A RIGHT**

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to tell the story of three very special young men from my district.

Edward Roman and his twin brother, Edwin, were diagnosed with a heart condition that has put them through multiple surgeries. Both worked at the Village Trattoria restaurant in Summit, New Jersey, where they met Quinn Butler, a senior at Summit High.

When Quinn learned of what they were going through, he set up a GoFundMe site that raised \$119,000 in 2 weeks.

It is a story of good people coming together to say they will not let a neighbor down, but it is also a story of how our healthcare system lets us all down.

A community should not have to raise \$100,000 to keep someone from

going into debt due to a medical condition. Two young men worried about staying alive should not have to worry about negotiating with hospitals and insurance companies to stay solvent.

Every American deserves the security of knowing that affordable healthcare is a right that will follow us wherever we go, wherever we live and work, whatever misfortune may befall us.

Madam Speaker, our friends and neighbors will always do what they can. Now it is up to the Congress to do what we must.

**CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE**

(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, I rise today to highlight a fatal disorder that has been impacting deer populations in 24 States, including Pennsylvania, chronic wasting disease.

Chronic wasting disease is progressive and always fatal. Deer, elk, mules, and moose are impacted by this disease. First, they have difficulty moving, and the most obvious and consistent sign is significant weight loss over time.

Madam Speaker, I made an amendment to the 2018 farm bill that gives priority status to chronic wasting disease under the research portion of the bill, and I will be introducing legislation to help identify and address the root causes of chronic wasting disease.

This past Saturday, my colleague and friend, Congressman JOHN JOYCE, and I were at the East Freedom Fire Hall with 300 hunters. At this event, chronic wasting disease was at the forefront.

While the science is developing, a cure is still years away and needs considerable funding to make it a reality. It is my hope that, through research, we can successfully cure chronic wasting disease.

**TRUMP BUDGET AND GATEWAY**

(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 wonder if President Trump intended for his budget to be a joke. After all, he entitled it "Better America" but proposed massive cuts to education programs, the Special Olympics, Medicare, Medicaid, and AIDS programs.

Nothing about that will make America better. In fact, it will make life worse for millions of Americans.

Trump also likes to call himself the Builder President, but his budget includes not a single penny to fund the country's most critical infrastructure project, the Gateway project.

Gateway is a nationally significant project to replace the crumbling tunnels that run under the Hudson River

and connect New York and New Jersey. It is a critical project to truly build a better America. After all, Gateway is the linchpin of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor, which supports 30 percent of the Nation's jobs and produces 20 percent of our GDP.

The Gateway project isn't just about connecting New York and New Jersey. It is about ensuring the stability of the national economy and the free flow of workers from North Carolina to Maine.

Trump can't be the Builder President if he doesn't build anything.

□ 1215

#### THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE TO KNOW

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, last week, on the floor of this Chamber, I released a transcript of the interview of Bruce Ohr from our investigation into apparent wrongdoing at the FBI and DOJ. At that time I said I would make additional transcripts from the committee's investigation public, and I am here today to keep that promise.

As I stated then, our interview transcripts were pertinent to a congressional investigation, but the 115th Congress ended, the investigation was closed, and copies were shared with certain Members of Congress.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the link [www.dougcollins.house.gov/page](http://www.dougcollins.house.gov/page) so the American people can review the transcript of Lisa Page.

The American people deserve to know what transpired in the highest echelons of the FBI during that tumultuous time for the Bureau.

Out of an abundance of caution, the transcript has a limited number of narrowly tailored redactions, relating only to confidential sources and methods, nonpublic information about ongoing investigations, and nonmaterial personal information.

I will continue to work to release as many transcripts as possible. The American people deserve transparency.

#### VENEZUELA

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

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, last weekend, I traveled to the Colombia-Venezuela border to see firsthand the catastrophic humanitarian and public health crisis caused by the criminal Maduro regime.

I met with refugees at a hospital in Colombia and heard their harrowing stories of being on the verge of death due to malnutrition, treatable diseases, and a lack of medical care for high-risk pregnancies.

People with HIV cannot access antiretroviral drugs, as the govern-

ment supplies dwindle and the Maduro regime continues to reject humanitarian aid. And now this crisis is spreading.

I met with Colombian officials who are doing everything they can to support 1.5 million refugees crossing the border. They can't do it alone. We must increase aid to countries like Colombia for public health.

Madam Speaker, our response to the crisis must include supporting the Venezuelan community that has already contributed to the richness of south Florida and the United States. Thousands of Venezuelans claiming political asylum in this country are stuck in limbo because of unnecessary delays in the adjudication of their claims. Granting TPS is necessary and humane for those Venezuelans now here.

#### HONORING LOUISE WILLIAMS

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, March is Women's History Month, and I am proud to honor some remarkable women in my district this month.

Today, I would like to honor Judge Louise Williams, who was elected in 1973 as the first female district judge in Lancaster County. She served for 26 years, and also was the first female Black district judge in Pennsylvania. But she did so much more than that.

She was a member of the Lancaster City Council for three terms, served as council president during two of those terms, and she was also appointed to the State Board of Pardons, where she became the first victims advocate, serving 18 years there. She was involved in many other community organizations, including terms as president of the Lancaster NAACP, and of Girls, Inc. of Lancaster County.

Ms. Williams was a trailblazer for women in our community and always found ways to give back to our community and encourage others. She is one of the most respected civic figures in our district. It is an honor to recognize her today.

#### FREEDOM AND EQUALITY FOR ALL

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

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Equality Act.

As the first LGBTQ woman in Congress from the State of California and the second openly bisexual woman to serve in Congress overall, I could not be prouder to support this landmark legislation.

Throughout my run, I got so many questions about why I chose to be honest about my sexuality. I am married to a man, I am from a purple, histori-

cally Republican, district, and everyone said it would be easier for me to hide who I am. But the reality is that representation matters, especially for the LGBTQ community, when so many of our basic rights are still at risk.

Through my work on the issue of homelessness, I have seen how disproportionately our community is affected by discrimination still. The Equality Act will provide basic protections in terms of employment, housing, education, and more. Everyone should have a fair chance to earn a living and provide a home for their families without fear of harassment or discrimination.

I could not be prouder to be part of a new generation of leaders who will be the ones to finally pass the Equality Act and fight for true freedom and equality for all.

#### AMERICA'S WORKFORCE

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, as we work to strengthen America's roads, bridges, and highways, it is important that our workforce keeps pace with our infrastructure improvements.

Seventy percent of the Nation's freight is carried by commercial trucks, yet, as our economy strengthens, motor carriers are having difficulty finding the drivers they need to handle the growing capacity.

While most States, including Indiana, allow drivers to obtain a commercial driver's license at 18, they are prohibited from driving in interstate commerce until they are 21 by Federal law.

To address this issue, I cosponsored legislation to alleviate the shortage of commercial drivers back home, helping our farmers, manufacturers, retailers, and small businesses to keep Hoosiers working, eating, building, selling, and growing.

The DRIVE-Safe Act will help Indiana's freight continue to move, while preserving the safety of our highway system.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to help fill these desperately needed jobs and provide young Hoosiers with the opportunity to enter the industry.

#### PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the budget proposed by the President of the United States.

A budget is a statement of our values as a Nation—a moral document—what we prioritize and what we hope to accomplish. The President released his budget proposal yesterday and, while I

cannot say I am surprised, President Trump's budget, once again, shows his disregard for the values of the health and well-being of families across America.

Just 3 months after signing the farm bill, President Trump proposes a 14.8 percent cut to USDA's—agriculture's—annual budget. This would hinder the Department's ability to implement the bipartisan farm bill Congress just passed overwhelmingly.

With sharp cuts to the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program and elimination of the Value Added Producer Grants, these cuts will hurt farmers in the Virgin Islands, as well as other places in our country.

Far from building a stronger Nation, the President's budget would devastate the pillars of economic security for farmers, seniors, and families across America. I wholeheartedly reject this destructive budget request.

#### FREEDOM AND EQUALITY FOR ALL

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

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, early this year, I made the decision to hang the transgender flag in front of my office. It was meant to be a small and simple gesture of solidarity.

Overnight, my office was flooded with messages of gratitude. The flag outside of my office had gone viral. Folks from all over called, emailed, wrote, and DM'd my office to thank me for doing it.

But today, we all have an historic opportunity to support substantive legislation that will be transformative for millions of Americans.

The Equality Act is a bipartisan bill that will provide comprehensive, Federal nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQ individuals in employment, housing, credit, education, and much more, because today our LGBTQ brothers and sisters can marry the person they love on Sunday and, for that reason alone, be evicted from their housing or fired from their jobs on Monday. That isn't right, but the Equality Act can fix it.

To my colleagues, let's extend the full promise of this Nation to every LGBTQ American. Let's pass the Equality Act.

#### GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Girl Scouts of the United States.

On this day in 1912, the Girl Scouts of America was officially launched in Savannah, Georgia, with a meeting of just 18 girls. Now, 107 years later, the Girl Scouts have engaged and inspired

generations of young women and empowered millions to serve their communities.

More than 50 million women are alumni of the Girl Scouts: 58 percent of the women who serve in Congress were Girl Scouts, and 72 percent of the women who serve in the Senate were Girl Scouts as young women.

My daughters and I have been lucky enough to be a small part of this rich history, and, for the past 5 years, I have served as a Girl Scout leader for my daughter's troop. Two-and-a-half million girls and adults nationwide participate in this tremendous program.

In my time as a Girl Scout leader, I have gotten to know so many bright and talented young women, to learn from them and with them, and to use the tools and lessons of the Girl Scouts to instill within these future leaders a fundamental belief in the power of service, the value of character, and the importance in our community.

As storied as this organization's past is, it will always be focused on the future. That is the purpose of Girl Scouts.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-20)

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 with respect to Iran that was declared on March 15, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 2019.

The actions and policies of the Government of Iran continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to Iran and to maintain in force comprehensive sanctions against Iran to respond to this threat.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2019.

#### 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.

□ 1230

#### CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BORIS NEMTSOV

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 156) calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 156

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a Russian statesman who, over 25 years of public service, served as a Member of Parliament, Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, and First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia;

Whereas throughout his life, Boris Nemtsov showed an unwavering commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, and to upholding the rights and dignity of Russian citizens;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a powerful voice in opposition to the authoritarianism and corruption of Vladimir Putin's government, publicizing its abuses, leading street protests against election fraud and the war on Ukraine, and successfully advocating for international sanctions on human rights violators;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was co-chairman of a leading opposition party, won election to the Yaroslavl Regional Duma in 2013, and was planning to run for the Russian Parliament in 2016 and challenge Vladimir Putin for the Presidency in 2018;

Whereas, on the evening of February 27, 2015, Boris Nemtsov was shot in the back and killed as he walked across Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge near the Kremlin in Moscow;

Whereas, on March 7 and 8, 2015, Russian authorities arrested five individuals, all of them natives of the Chechen Republic, on suspicion of carrying out the assassination, while a sixth suspect allegedly blew himself up during the attempted arrest;

Whereas the defendants were tried at the Moscow District Military Court, which on June 29, 2017, found them guilty of carrying out the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, and on July 13, 2017, sentenced them to different prison terms;

Whereas at the time of the assassination, the now-convicted gunman, Zaur Dadayev, was serving as a Lieutenant in the Internal Troops of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation and as Deputy Battalion Commander in the "Sever" ("North") Regiment stationed in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops Commander, General Viktor Zolotov, and the Kremlin-backed head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov;

Whereas Ramzan Kadyrov has called Lieutenant Zaur Dadayev a "true patriot" and has publicly referred to Boris Nemtsov as an "enemy of Russia";

Whereas by Decree No. 115 issued on March 8, 2015, President Vladimir Putin awarded Ramzan Kadyrov the Order of Honor;

Whereas according to reports published in the *RosBusinessConsulting* (RBC) newspaper on January 20, 2016, General Alexander Bastrykin, chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, has on two occasions prevented investigators from indicting Major Ruslan Geremeyev, Battalion Commander in the “Sever” (“North”) Regiment of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation stationed in the Chechen Republic and a close associate of Ramzan Kadyrov and Russian State Duma Member Adam Delimkhanov, as an organizer in the assassination;

Whereas according to reports published in *Novaya Gazeta* newspaper on December 9, 2016, operatives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Chechen Republic have failed to serve Major Ruslan Geremeyev with a summons for questioning as a witness, reporting to their superiors that on the sole occasion they attempted to do so, “nobody opened the door”;

Whereas despite requests from the legal team representing Boris Nemtsov’s family, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to question high-ranking persons of interest, including Ramzan Kadyrov, General Victor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhanov;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued any indictments against the organizers or masterminds of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with the exception of Major Ruslan Geremeyev’s driver, Ruslan Mukhudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to classify the assassination of Boris Nemtsov under Article 277 of the Criminal Code as “encroachment on the life of a statesman or a public figure,” choosing instead Article 105 that deals with common domestic murders;

Whereas throughout the proceedings at the Moscow District Military Court, the judge repeatedly disallowed questions relating to political motives behind the assassination;

Whereas the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation has refused to release video footage from the security cameras on Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge from the night of the assassination, claiming in a letter to State Duma Member Dmitry Gudkov on November 6, 2015, that the bridge next to the Kremlin is “not a protected object”;

Whereas, on May 18, 2017, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe appointed Lithuanian Member of Parliament Emanuelis Zingeris as its special rapporteur on the need to shed light on the background of the murder of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation;

Whereas, on May 24, 2018, the Russian Foreign Ministry informed Emanuelis Zingeris that he is forbidden from entering the Russian Federation;

Whereas, at its 27th annual session held on July 7 through 11, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a resolution urging Russian authorities to “undertake a new, full and thorough investigation into the February 2015 assassination of Boris Nemtsov”;

Whereas, on July 8, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a public

event to discuss the need for OSCE oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

Whereas the United States and the Russian Federation are full members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas the OSCE Moscow Document has established that “issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law . . . are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned”;

Whereas, on February 27, 2018, Washington, DC, designated the street in front of the Embassy of the Russian Federation as “Boris Nemtsov Plaza” to honor Mr. Nemtsov; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2019, the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE, George Tsereteli, appointed Swedish Member of Parliament and Vice President of the Assembly Margareta Cederfelt as the rapporteur on the investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and covering up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, a Russian opposition leader who worked to advance democracy and human rights in Russia;

(2) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and underscore the necessity of bringing the organizers and masterminds to justice;

(3) supports the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and its Parliamentary Assembly to initiate oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(4) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to allow an impartial international investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and to cooperate with the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in their ongoing inquiries over this case;

(5) calls on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to use their authority under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112-208) and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) to designate individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination of Boris Nemtsov as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, freezing their assets and making them ineligible to receive United States visas;

(6) calls on the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare and submit to Congress a report detailing the circumstances of the February 27, 2015, assassination of Boris Nemtsov, including the list of individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, and identifying what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate this crime and bring its perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds to justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of such measures; and

(7) urges the Secretary of State to take all possible steps to—

(A) investigate the business activities of Ramzan Kadyrov and any entities controlled by Ramzan Kadyrov outside the Russian Federation; and

(B) determine whether any such activities, or any entities facilitating such activities, are in violation of the sanctions imposed on Ramzan Kadyrov pursuant to the authorities provided by the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112-208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 156, as amended, a resolution calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I am proud to have authored this measure with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL), my colleague and the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The measure before us today condemns the assassination of Boris Nemtsov.

Nemtsov was a brave advocate for democracy in Russia, calling for free elections and an end to the massive corruption at the Kremlin. I remember when he visited here and I had him in my office. We took pictures. Just the other day, we were looking at them.

He certainly was a champion of freedom in Russia and, for it, met his demise. The fact that he was calling for free elections and an end to the massive corruption in the Kremlin put him right in Vladimir Putin’s crosshairs.

Now, he joins a long list of brave journalists, human rights activists, and political opponents murdered by Putin’s henchmen in their quest to silence all criticism of the Kremlin and stamp out any perceived threat to Putin’s authoritarian regime.

When I met Boris Nemtsov here in Washington in my office, he talked about his vision for Russia, free from Putin’s grip on power, with open, fair elections, independent media, and a strong civil society. In the words of John McCain, Boris Nemtsov “would not be oppressed by unjust laws or violence or by violence and fear . . . he lived for love and justice and truth.”

He was incredibly brave to take on these issues in a country where opposition to Putin often amounts to a death sentence. Just a few months after our

conversation, as I mentioned before, he was murdered in cold blood in Moscow.

Now, it has been 4 years since his death, but there has been no proper investigation of his assassination and the coverup and zero accountability for those responsible. That is certainly an outrage.

This resolution condemns the Kremlin's systematic targeting of its political opponents and calls on the administration to impose sanctions on those responsible for Nemtsov's murder and coverup.

It also requires the administration to deliver to Congress a thorough report on Nemtsov's assassination. That is a critical part of this legislation because, sadly, the administration, in my opinion, hasn't done nearly enough to stand up to Russia and call out Putin's thuggery.

So it is up to Congress to assert American leadership on this issue. I strongly support this bipartisan, bicameral measure, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 11, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing with respect to H. Res. 156, "Calling for Accountability and Justice for the Assassination of Boris Nemtsov." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and request your support for such a request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 156.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, March 12, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee on H. Res. 156, "Calling for Accountability and Justice for the Assassination of Boris Nemtsov" for agreeing to forgo a sequential referral request so that the resolution may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your declining to pursue a referral in this case does not diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means nor prejudice its jurisdictional

prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your Committee over any parts of this resolution or similar legislation under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means to any House-Senate conference.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the resolution. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this resolution and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 156, which I was proud to cosponsor, calling for justice in the 2015 murder of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov.

On the evening of Friday, February 27, 2015, Boris Nemtsov was shot in the back and killed by cowards just outside of the Kremlin in Moscow.

Mr. Nemtsov was an important figure in Russia because he stood up to Vladimir Putin and the Russian Federation as he called for democracy in a country dominated by oppression.

Before his assassination, Mr. Nemtsov was planning to run for President in 2018 against Vladimir Putin. One can only think of what Russia's future could have been today with Mr. Nemtsov as its leader.

Since that day in February 2015, suspects have been charged and sentenced for murder, but we still don't have all the answers or truly know why Mr. Nemtsov was killed. However, we do know that there has never been any questioning of additional suspects or any investigation into evidence that the convicted gunman was a member of a Russian unit that was stationed and backed by Chechen dictator and thug Ramzan Kadyrov.

Furthermore, Russia continues to put up roadblocks to outside investigators from the European Union and the OSCE to prevent more investigations into the sequence of events that fateful night. Four years after his murder, Boris Nemtsov and his family are still without answers or the justice that they deserve.

The House resolution uses the voice of Congress to hold his killers and their accomplices accountable. Specifically, this resolution condemns the Putin regime for targeting political opponents and using the Russian Government to cover up the murder of Mr. Nemtsov. It also calls on the U.S. Government to use its capabilities to identify those who support the murderers and to impose strict sanctions for their actions.

Last February, on the anniversary of his death, we saw a fitting tribute to Mr. Nemtsov's calls for freedom and democracy when the street in front of the Russian Embassy here in Washington was renamed the Boris Nemtsov Plaza. We can take another important step

towards justice by passing this important resolution.

I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for bringing this up in such a bipartisan way.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI), who is a very new and valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I thank my friends on the other side for leading on this important resolution.

When Boris Nemtsov was gunned down 4 years ago on a bridge just a few hundred feet from the Kremlin, we saw once again what a dangerous place Putin's Russia is for anybody with the courage to speak truth to power.

We saw again that while Russia has fierce and formidable security agencies that will track down anyone who dares criticize the Kremlin anywhere in the world, when one of those critics is killed, somehow they can never find the killer.

We know that whoever gave the order to kill Boris Nemtsov, one man, Vladimir Putin, is responsible for building a state where those who champion freedom are always punished and those who kill them never are.

This resolution says that we will always remember Boris Nemtsov and the truth about what happened to him and who is responsible.

It urges the Russian Government to hold accountable the authors of the crime and says that, until that happens, we will sanction them under the Magnitsky Act.

It singles out Ramzan Kadyrov, the brutal ruler of Chechnya, and urges the administration to ensure that he can no longer do business anywhere outside Russia.

By passing this resolution, we will make clear that you can kill a man but not the ideas that he fought for; that a good person who lived and died for a good cause will be honored for all time, while the people who killed him will go down in history, if they are remembered at all, as utterly worthless.

And we will be saying something else very important: that the United States is not in conflict with Russia or with the Russian people. On the contrary, we are in solidarity with the vast majority of Russians, who, like Boris Nemtsov, want a country that is free of corruption, a country where nobody is above the law.

Our argument is only with the leaders who deny them that, but those leaders won't be around forever. Boris Nemtsov's legacy will outlast them, and so will our desire to partner with the Russia that shares his values and vision.

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

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

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, for offering up this important resolution which seeks justice for Boris Nemtsov's brutal murder.

At a time when we are seeing the Russian people protesting tighter restrictions on their access to the internet, we should not forget the brave leadership of Mr. Nemtsov, a man who stood up to the oppressors in Russia and advocated bravely for freedom. We should honor his memory by continuing to seek justice for his assassination.

It is also important to note, Madam Speaker, the strong bipartisan showing in this Chamber of, really, any Russian resolution that comes up because we are united, as the prior speaker said, with the Russian people in fighting oppression, as we have for so long and we will continue to do.

I urge all Members to support this legislation.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, in closing, let me say, it is critical that we speak out against strong men and dictators throughout the world. We need to demand justice for those unable to do so themselves.

As we have mentioned, Boris Nemtsov was brutally murdered for bravely standing up to Putin and his corrupt regime. The Kremlin is being complicit in covering up the assassination and failing to conduct a proper investigation.

By passing this measure, we show Putin, his cronies, and dictators throughout the world that the U.S. Congress is watching, and we will not stay silent.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this resolution. I urge my colleagues to join me, 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. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 156, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CRIMEA ANNEXATION NON-RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 596) to prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 596

*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 "Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act".

#### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNITED STATES RECOGNITION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S CLAIM OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER CRIMEA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States not to recognize the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial waters.

(b) PROHIBITION.—In accordance with subsection (a), no Federal department or agency may take any action or extend any assistance that implies recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial waters.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibition in subsection (b) on a case-by-case basis if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 596, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank this bill's author, who is a valuable member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. CONNOLLY from Virginia.

Madam Speaker, I also thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), our ranking member, for working with us on this bipartisan legislation.

Madam Speaker, Vladimir Putin has left no doubt about his intentions to expand Russian influence, undermine democracy, and splinter the alliances and agreements that have long kept Russia in check.

We have seen these through Russia's direct attacks on our democratic institutions, including our own—remember the Presidential election of 2016—through a pernicious and widespread misinformation campaign designed to distort reality and foment confusion and, in no clearer way, through its illegal occupation of parts of Ukraine and parts of Georgia.

It is shocking in the 21st century to see a country trample on a neighbor's sovereignty and seize territory by force. It goes against everything we have worked for since World War II to build a Europe that is whole, free, and in peace.

It has been 5 years since Russian forces moved into Crimea and staged a sham election in an attempt to give their occupation a gloss of legitimacy, but there is nothing legitimate about it—absolutely nothing.

The United States must never accept Putin's attempts to seize territory by force, and this legislation would enshrine into our laws a nonrecognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea. This bill would prevent our government from taking any action that even implies American recognition of this blatantly illegal land grab.

This bill also sends a strong message to our Ukrainian friends that we stand shoulder to shoulder with them as they continue to resist Russian efforts to fracture their country. This is especially important in light of recent events in which the Russian Navy intercepted Ukrainian patrol boats in Ukrainian waters, capturing the vessels and their crew by force.

Vladimir Putin is a bully and a thug. His troops may hold Crimea in a stranglehold, but we need to be clear that Crimea will always be part of Ukraine, not part of Russia. This measure will put that rejection permanently into our laws. I am pleased to support it.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members to do likewise, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today with the majority, also in strong support of H.R. 596, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act. I am proud to cosponsor this legislation, which clearly states that America will not recognize Russian sovereignty over Crimea.

Ukraine continues to face significant challenges from Russia, from their meddling, and from their aggression. In Congress, we know the true intentions of Vladimir Putin when it comes to Ukraine. Vladimir Putin and his cronies in the Kremlin are tearing Europe apart.

Russian-backed separatists continue their shelling of Ukrainian military positions in Eastern Ukraine, which has killed civilians in many areas.

Additionally, Russia recently violated Ukraine sovereignty and territorial integrity when it fired upon and captured three Ukrainian vessels and 24 sailors. Russia continues to hold these sailors on bogus charges that they violated Russian borders, even though the Kerch Strait is determined to be neutral waters.

□ 1245

While Russia maintains that Ukrainian soldiers were threatening the construction of the Crimean bridge, which is currently under construction between the territory of Russia and Crimea, we know this is fake news from Putin and his thugs.

We need to continue to send a strong message to the Russians that the United States does not and will not

recognize their claim of sovereignty over Crimea, not now and not ever.

I commend Secretary Pompeo for making the Crimea Declaration last July that articulated this policy of the United States, and I believe Congress should have a voice in this as well.

Madam Speaker, the bill is simple. It states that the policy of the United States Government is to never recognize sovereignty over Crimea, and it prohibits all U.S. Government agencies from taking any action with respect to acknowledging that Russia has any claims over the territory.

As Vladimir Putin seeks to impose his iron-fisted will over former Soviet republics, we must continue to stand with our allies to counter that aggression.

I commend the work of my friend from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and my friend from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for their leadership on this issue. By reaffirming congressional support for Ukraine's territorial integrity and by holding Russia accountable for its continued violation of Ukraine sovereignty, I believe we will continue to stand with Ukraine legislatively and most effectively from here and into the future.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), the author of this bill and a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the distinguished chairman of our committee, for his support. I thank my dear friend from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER), the Republican manager today, for his support. And I salute my friend from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) who has steadfastly cosponsored this resolution in previous Congresses to make a powerful bipartisan statement.

I rise today, Madam Speaker, in support of H.R. 596, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, which we introduced together, as I said, with Mr. CHABOT of Ohio.

This bill states unequivocally that it is the policy of the United States not to recognize the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial waters. Furthermore, the bill prohibits the United States Government from taking any action that could possibly apply recognition of Russian sovereignty over Crimea.

Putin's forcible and illegal annexation of Crimea, the first forcible seizure of territory in Europe since World War II, undermines Ukrainian sovereignty and threatens the stability of Europe. Acquiescence on the part of the United States would threaten the security of all sovereign nations. Who is next? Moldova, Georgia, the Baltic States?

It is the longstanding policy of our country not to recognize territorial changes elected by force, as dictated by the Stimson Doctrine established in

1932 by then-Secretary of State Henry Stimson, a Republican under a Republican President, Herbert Hoover.

We upheld that doctrine with the issuance of the Welles Declaration in 1940, which stated emphatically that the United States would not recognize the illegal annexation at that time of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union.

That policy remained in effect for 50 long years. Some thought it quixotic. For more than those 50 years, we stood by those Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, sometimes in the face of ridicule. Today, they are independent nations and members of the NATO alliance.

The collective wisdom of the previous and current administrations, Congress, our European allies, and the American public is that similar principles must be adopted with respect to Crimea.

Crimea was Putin's original violation in Ukraine, and we have limited credibility objecting to Russia's subsequent invasion of the Luhansk and Donetsk areas of that country. If we do not take a stand with respect to Crimea, then we are just quibbling over the price.

What has happened in Ukraine—Russia's forcible and illegal annexation of Crimea, invasion of the eastern part of the country, and continued occupation—has precipitated an international crisis, and the resulting conflict has claimed more than 10,000 lives.

Russia has subjected Crimeans who refuse Russian citizenship to discrimination in accessing education, healthcare, and employment, and Russian authorities have attacked travel rights and the free press. The matter of rejecting the forcible and illegal attack on sovereign territory is so important that we should be satisfied with nothing less than absolute clarity about our position, which is that we support Ukraine's sovereignty over Crimea.

The Obama administration established a nonrecognition policy toward Russian sovereignty over Crimea and levied sanctions against individuals and entities enabling Russia's illegal occupation. Our allies in Europe have stood with us, shoulder to shoulder, in emphasizing and enforcing those sanctions.

Congress codified the Obama Crimea sanctions and has repeatedly used the power of the purse to prohibit the use of government funds for any action that could possibly recognize de jure or de facto illegal annexation of Crimea.

The fiscal year 2016 National Defense Authorization Act included similar language to that contained in our bill today, in order to prohibit the use of defense funds in a manner that could be construed as recognition of Russian sovereignty over Crimea. That language has remained in the NDAA ever since.

In the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, Congress reiterated its support for the Stimson Doctrine and its application to the illegal invasions by Russia and

occupations of Abkhazia and South Ossetia in Georgia, Crimea and Eastern Ukraine, and the Transnistria region in Moldova.

The United States must lead the way in refusing to recognize or legitimize Russia's illegal acts and its forcible annexation of Crimea. That is why I am so proud to offer this bill, along with Mr. CHABOT, that expresses the will of Congress as loud and as clear as we can, and I urge my colleagues unanimously to support it.

Mr. KINZINGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), a senior member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the primary cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 596, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, and I thank my good friend from Virginia, Representative Gerry Connolly, for his work and his leadership on this legislation and many other pieces of legislation that we have worked on in a bipartisan manner in this House.

They say there is no bipartisanship here, whether it is under Democratic or Republican control, and we found a way to make that happen on the Foreign Affairs Committee over the years.

As a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the principal Republican cosponsor of this legislation, let me state clearly and emphatically that the United States—and the world, for that matter—must never recognize Vladimir Putin's reckless Crimean land grab, which is all too reminiscent of Soviet Cold War tactics.

This bill not only definitively sets out U.S. policy that we will not recognize Putin's bogus claims of sovereignty over Crimea, but it will also prohibit our government from taking any actions that might imply our recognition of Russian claims.

Representative CONNOLLY and I first introduced this legislation back in 2014, shortly after Putin seized Crimea. Despite the intervening years, we must never grow accustomed to Russian control over the peninsula. That is one reason that makes this legislation even more vitally necessary, because over time, the world sometimes does grow accustomed to things. We must never let that happen with Putin's grab of Crimea.

Last May, Putin opened a bridge over the Kerch Strait, which separates Russia from Crimea, in an attempt to better link it, to grab it and keep it. The bridge is too low for many large vessels, which has reduced economic activity at Ukrainian ports on the Sea of Azov, thus further harming Ukraine. Even more concerning, in November, Putin's thugs illegally seized three Ukrainian naval vessels and their crews at the entrance to the Kerch Strait.

Plain and simple, Putin's illegal annexation of Crimea, as well as his adventures around the Kerch Strait and in Eastern Ukraine, have no place in a modern, democratic Europe. We must

not abandon Ukraine to Putin's bullying.

That is why I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation along with my friend, Mr. CONNOLLY, which is but a step toward a once-again free Crimea.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that we will never recognize Russian domination over the Crimean peninsula.

Mr. KINZINGER. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers. I am prepared to close. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a February 27, 2019, statement by Secretary Pompeo on Crimea and Ukraine.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesperson

[For Immediate Release—February 27, 2019]

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY POMPEO  
CRIMEA IS UKRAINE

Five years ago, Russia's occupation of Ukraine's Crimean peninsula fueled an escalation of Russian aggression. Russia attempted to upend the international order, undermined basic human freedoms, and weakened our common security. The world has not forgotten the cynical lies Russia employed to justify its aggression and mask its attempted annexation of Ukrainian territory. Russia's use of force against a peaceful neighbor must not be tolerated by reputable states. The United States reiterates its unwavering position: Crimea is Ukraine and must be returned to Ukraine's control.

The United States remains gravely concerned by the worsening repression by Russia's occupation regime in Crimea. During the past five years, Russian occupation authorities have engaged in an array of abuses in a campaign to eliminate all opposition to its control over Crimea. As part of this campaign, Russia has arbitrarily detained and wrongfully convicted individuals for peaceful opposition to the occupation, and in some cases has forcibly transferred these individuals from occupied Crimea to Russia. The United States calls on Russia to release all of the Ukrainians, including members of the Crimean Tatar community, it has imprisoned in retaliation for their peaceful dissent. This includes Oleh Sentsov, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Volodymyr Balukh, Ruslan Zeytullayev, and approximately 70 others. We call on Russia to cease all its abuses immediately, to end its occupation of Crimea, and, in the meantime, to comply with its obligations under international law, including the law of occupation.

In the Crimea Declaration of July 25, 2018, the United States reaffirmed its refusal to recognize the Kremlin's claims of sovereignty over Crimea. The United States also condemns Russia's illegal actions in Crimea and its continued aggression against Ukraine. The United States will maintain respective sanctions against Russia until the Russian government returns control of Crimea to Ukraine and fully implements the Minsk agreements. The United States reiterates its unbending support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, within its internationally recognized borders, including its territorial waters.

Mr. KINZINGER. Madam Speaker, the Secretary writes: "In the Crimea Declaration of July 25, 2018, the United States reaffirmed its refusal to recognize the Kremlin's claims of sovereignty over Crimea. The United States also condemns Russia's illegal

actions in Crimea and its continued aggression against Ukraine. The United States will maintain respective sanctions against Russia until the Russian Government returns control of Crimea to Ukraine and fully implements the Minsk agreements. The United States reiterates its unbending support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, within its internationally recognized borders, including its territorial waters."

Madam Speaker, in our history, we have always seen the impact that our Nation has on others. When we stand up, we help them achieve a better tomorrow. We must continue to help Ukraine achieve that better future for its citizens, particularly one that is free from Russian aggression.

Recently, we sent the USS *Donald Cook* to transit through the Kerch Strait as a show of solidarity with Ukraine. Actions like these, and support for this bill, will further send the message to Vladimir Putin that the U.S. will never waver in our support for those who seek to push back against Russian oppression and coerced influence.

This is a great bill that shows the unity between Republicans and Democrats in this House, the legislative body, and the administration. I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, in closing, let me say that we need to take a strong stand against Vladimir Putin and his aggressive behavior in Eastern Europe. This legislation would reaffirm in American law that Russia's annexation of Crimea is illegal and that the United States will never recognize its legitimacy.

I hope the other body will act on this measure soon after we pass it, and I hope the administration will signal its willingness to sign this legislation. There are too many questions swirling around when it comes to Russia, too many times that we don't seem to be calling Vladimir Putin out for what he has done. I think that it is something that we really need to look at very carefully, and I would hope the White House would do that.

Signing this bill will not put these concerns to rest, but it would help show that the United States won't just roll over and accept Russia's land grabs and egregious violations of international law.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for his work on this bill, and I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for his work on the bill. I am happy to support it, 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. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 596, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. 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.

□ 1300

#### VLADIMIR PUTIN TRANSPARENCY ACT

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1404) to strengthen the United States response to Russian interference by providing transparency on the corruption of Russian President Vladimir Putin, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1404

*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 "Vladimir Putin Transparency Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According an Intelligence Community Assessment dated January 6, 2017, "Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the US presidential election. Russia's goals were to undermine public faith in the US democratic process . . . Moscow's influence campaign followed a Russian messaging strategy that blends covert intelligence operations—such as cyber activity—with overt efforts by Russian Government agencies, state-funded media, third-party intermediaries, and paid social media users or 'trolls.'"

(2) According to the Washington Post, official, public reports from the Russian government put Putin's average annual income between 2011 and 2016 at approximately \$12,000. But outside experts nevertheless have alleged that Putin's true net worth is in the billions—suggesting his extensive corruption and connection to money laundering and other activities undertaken order to enrich Putin unjustly and to hide his true financial condition from the public.

#### SEC. 3. ASSESSMENT EXPOSING THE CORRUPTION OF VLADIMIR PUTIN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should do more to expose the corruption of Vladimir Putin, whose ill-gotten wealth is perhaps the most powerful global symbol of his dishonesty and his persistent efforts to undermine the rule of law and democracy in the Russian Federation.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment, based on all sources of intelligence, on the net worth and financial and other assets of Russian President Vladimir Putin and his family members, legitimate as well as illegitimate, including—

(1) the estimated net worth of Vladimir Putin and his family members;

(2) a description of their legitimately and illegitimately obtained assets, including all real, personal and intellectual property,

bank or investment or similar accounts, and any other financial or business interests or holdings, including those outside of Russia;

(3) the details of the legitimately and illegitimately obtained assets, including real, personal and intellectual property, bank or investment or similar accounts, and any other financial or business interests or holdings, including those outside of Russia, that are owned or controlled by, accessible to, or otherwise maintained for the benefit of Vladimir Putin, including their nature, location, manner of acquisition, value, and publicly named owner (if other than Vladimir Putin);

(4) the methods used by Vladimir Putin or others acting at his direction, with his knowledge, or for his benefit, to conceal Putin's interest in his accounts, holdings, or other assets, including the establishment of "front" or shell companies and the use of intermediaries; and

(5) an identification of the most significant senior Russian political figures, oligarchs, and any other persons who have engaged in activity intended to conceal the true financial condition of Vladimir Putin.

(c) FORM.—The assessment required under subsection (b) shall be submitted either—

(1) in unclassified form to the extent consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, and may include a classified annex; or

(2) simultaneously as both an unclassified version and a classified version.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, every American has the right to a secure democracy where their voice matters. As Members of Congress, our national security must be a top priority. We must investigate and expose Russia's financial networks and cut off any illegal funding that supports criminal attacks against the United States of America. This bipartisan legislation is a crucial first step to ensure that the rights of the American people matter more than dark and corrupt Russian money.

It has been said that money talks, but it is our job to keep it from speaking over the American people. Last week the House of Representatives passed H.R. 1, historic reforms to get big money out of politics. But we haven't done nearly enough to prevent foreign powers and foreign money from attacking our democracy.

Russia, the country that once had the ability to provide a decent life for its people, has chosen to strip their wealth as they watch their wealth disappear overseas into hidden accounts. These corrupt oligarchs are a cautionary tale on how working people can be cheated if left unchecked. These corrupt bands of individuals, led by Vladimir Putin, have mounted a massive asymmetric attack against the United States.

America has the greatest military in the world, but the Russians have figured out that if they have any chance at victory, they must fight us another way: undermine our elections, spread fear and unrest, and sow discord through racism and other divisive tactics.

What they don't understand, Madam Speaker, is that we take pride in our democracy. We may have policy differences, and we might have policy disagreements, sometimes quite strongly, but we all know that our democratic form of government, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people is our greatest strength and weapon against any foe. We do believe in this country that every voice matters.

Foreign nationals are banned from contributing to U.S. elections, but multiple Kremlin-connected Americans have funneled millions of dollars into political action, wielding massive influence in our democracy, and Vladimir Putin is the king of this corrupt money.

Putin's protests are generally delivered with a smirk and accusations of fake news, but his discomfort with revealing his assets is clearly simmering below the surface. It is telling that after Ms. STEFANIK and I introduced this legislation, we were both attacked by Russian state media.

What is Putin afraid of?

Perhaps the former KGB operative is well-aware of the poor long-term prospects for gangsters and autocrats who are unmasked before their impoverished countrymen, or he fears uncovering his shadowy networks that prop up dictators and human rights abusers around the world in his quest to subvert world order. Likely, he and his cronies are desperate to obscure their billions in an attempt to shield themselves from sanctions.

But, Madam Speaker, no matter the root of his fear, our obligation is to shine a light on his illicit networks. It is time that we hold him accountable. This legislation will expose the corrupt finances being used to fund attacks against our democracy.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I call upon the words of our 35th President:

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, March 8, 2019.

Hon. ADAM SCHIFF,  
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 1404, the "Vladimir Putin Transparency Act." As a result of your having consulted with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions in the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forgo action on the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. The Committee on Financial Services takes this action with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 1404 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1404 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, March 12, 2019.

Hon. ADAM SCHIFF,  
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has now had an opportunity to review H.R. 1404, the "Vladimir Putin Transparency Act," which falls within our shared Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate that you have consulted with us on this legislation. The Foreign Affairs Committee has no objection to considering this bill on the House floor. To expedite that consideration, the Foreign Affairs Committee is willing to waive referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over the legislation or its subject matter.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Foreign Affairs Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with this bill or related provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperation spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman,  
House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REP-  
RESENTATIVES,

March 8, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS AND CHAIRMAN  
ENGEL: I write in reply to your letters re-  
garding H.R. 1404, the Vladimir Putin Trans-  
parency Act. I appreciate your willingness to  
work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill  
fall within the jurisdiction of the Commit-  
tees on Financial Services and Foreign Af-  
airs; and that your Committees will not  
take up H.R. 1404 formally. I further agree  
that your Committees' inaction regarding  
the bill will not waive any future jurisdic-  
tional claims over matters addressed in H.R.  
1404 which fall within your Committees' ju-  
risdiction under Rule X of the Rules of Pro-  
cedure for the House of Representatives for  
the 116th Congress.

At your request, I lastly will ensure that  
our exchange of letters is included in the  
Congressional Record during floor consider-  
ation of the bill. Thank you again for your  
cooperation regarding the legislation. I look  
forward to continuing to work with both of  
you as the measure moves through the legis-  
lative process.

Sincerely,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,  
Chairman.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I  
yield myself such time as I may con-  
sume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in  
strong support of H.R. 1404, the Vladi-  
mir Putin Transparency Act.

According to the 2017 Intelligence  
Community Assessment produced by  
the CIA, NSA, the FBI, and an indict-  
ment issued by the Attorney General  
in 2018, it is clear that Russian actors  
conspired to interfere and influence  
U.S. political processes and the Presi-  
dential election in 2016. This assess-  
ment stated that "Russian President  
Vladimir Putin ordered an influence  
campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S.  
Presidential election. Russia's goals  
were to undermine public faith in the  
U.S. democratic process."

Madam Speaker, the Russian Govern-  
ment has been known to employ a sys-  
tem of corruption and illicit financial  
ties as a tool for consolidating its do-  
mestic political control and projecting  
power abroad to weaken not only the  
United States but other democratic  
countries as well.

That is why I proudly co-sponsored  
H.R. 1404. The bill would require that  
within 180 days of enactment, the Di-  
rector of National Intelligence, in co-  
ordination with the Secretary of the  
Treasury and the Secretary of State,  
shall submit a congressional report on  
the personal net worth and assets  
owned by Russian President Vladimir  
Putin.

The report would also include ac-  
counts, holdings, shell companies, and  
intermediaries, and identify senior  
Russian political figures and oligarchs  
who facilitate corrupt practices. Vladi-  
mir Putin and his corrupt allies seek to

weaken democracies globally by con-  
solidating political control through un-  
ethical means, and they must be  
brought to account for their actions.

This bipartisan legislation is an im-  
portant step to ensuring the security of  
our elections and upholding democracy  
around the world. I urge my colleagues  
to support this commonsense bill. I  
also want to thank my colleague, Rep-  
resentative VAL DEMINGS, for her lead-  
ership on this issue. I am proud to  
work across the aisle with her to pass  
this important bill.

Madam Speaker, in closing, as I have  
noted in my remarks, this is important  
bipartisan legislation. It is about  
transparency, it is about account-  
ability, and it is about standing up to  
the corrupt practices of Russian Presi-  
dent Vladimir Putin. This is bipar-  
tisan, commonsense legislation, and I  
urge my colleagues to support this bill  
on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the bal-  
ance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, in  
closing, H.R. 1404 will shine a light on  
Vladimir Putin's financial networks  
that have stripped the Russian Federa-  
tion of its resources and left the Rus-  
sian people in poverty. It will also em-  
power Congress, the intelligence com-  
munity, and our allies to crack down  
on cross-border corruption.

I want to thank my colleague on the  
Permanent Select Committee on Intel-  
ligence, Representative STEFANIK, for  
joining me in this important legisla-  
tion.

Additionally, I want to thank the  
hardworking staff on both sides of the  
aisle on the Permanent Select Com-  
mittee on Intelligence and the Foreign  
Affairs Committee for their input on  
this critical legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the bal-  
ance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The  
question is on the motion offered by  
the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs.  
DEMINGS) that the House suspend the  
rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1404, as  
amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on  
the table.

#### KEEPING RUSSIAN ENTRAPMENTS MINIMAL AND LIMITING INTEL- LIGENCE NETWORKS ACT

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam  
Speaker, I move to suspend the rules  
and pass the bill (H.R. 1617) to direct  
the Director of National Intelligence to  
submit intelligence assessments of the  
intentions of the political leadership of  
the Russian Federation, and for other  
purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1617

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Keeping  
Russian Entrapments Minimal and Limiting  
Intelligence Networks Act" or the "KREM-  
LIN Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Russia continues to engage in informa-  
tion warfare and political interference in the  
West, including by undermining democratic  
systems and exploiting economic and ethnic  
tensions within member countries of the  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(2) Such activities constitute a threat to  
the United States and to its allies.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Countering America's Adversaries  
Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115-44)  
authorized the United States Government to  
impose sanctions in response to actions by  
countries, including Russia, that undermine  
the security of the United States;

(2) the United States should sustain its  
contribution to the newly deployed enhanced  
forward presence of the North Atlantic Treaty  
Organization (NATO) in Poland, Lith-  
uania, Latvia, and Estonia and encourage  
Canada, the United Kingdom, and Germany  
to continue their important leadership roles  
in the military presence of NATO in those  
countries;

(3) the United States has defensive inten-  
tions in pursuing such sanctions and such en-  
hanced military posture in Europe, and does  
not seek to threaten Russian territory;

(4) the United States does not seek to be an  
enemy of the Russian people;

(5) the United States desires a peaceful,  
economically prosperous relationship with  
Russia based on democratic principles where  
freedom and the rule of law are upheld for  
all; and

(6) the United States is committed to de-  
fending these fundamental beliefs against  
any Russian aggression.

#### SEC. 4. REQUIREMENT FOR INTELLIGENCE AS- SESSMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days  
after the date of the enactment of this Act,  
the Director of National Intelligence, in con-  
sultation with the Secretary of State and  
the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the  
appropriate congressional committees each  
of the assessments described in subsection  
(b).

(b) ASSESSMENTS DESCRIBED.—The assess-  
ments described in this section are the fol-  
lowing with respect to the current intentions  
of the political leadership of the Russian  
Federation and based on intelligence ob-  
tained from all sources:

(1) Potential military action against mem-  
bers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-  
zation (NATO).

(2) Potential responses to an enlarged  
United States or NATO military presence in  
eastern Europe or to increased United States  
military support for allies and partners in  
the region, such as the provision of addi-  
tional lethal military equipment to Ukraine  
or Georgia.

(3) Potential areas where the Government  
of the Russian Federation could exploit  
weaknesses and divisions among the govern-  
ments of its Western adversaries.

(c) FORM.—Each assessment required under  
subsection (a) may be submitted in classified  
form but shall also include an unclassified  
executive summary, consistent with the pro-  
tection of intelligence sources and methods.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-  
TEES.—In this section, the term "appropriate  
congressional committees" means—

(1) the Permanent Select Committee on In-  
telligence, the Committee on Foreign Af-  
airs, and the Committee on Armed Services  
of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1617.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1617, the Keeping Russian Entrapments Minimal and Limiting Intelligence Networks Act, or the KREMLIN Act.

The intelligence community is united in its assessment that Russia attempted to sabotage the 2016 U.S. election and that America is not alone in facing these dangers and attacks. In fact, recent reports indicate that Russia continues to engage in information warfare and political interference in the West that threatens the health of democratic institutions within member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, otherwise known as NATO.

Among many examples, the Russian Federation is linked to cybercrimes in Ukraine and Germany, disinformation campaigns here in the United States, intelligence support for pro-Russian Bulgarian candidates, and financing for pro-Russian parties in France.

The bipartisan KREMLIN Act which I introduced with my friend, Congressman CHRIS STEWART of Utah, acknowledges the active threat of foreign interference on the United States and our NATO allies.

Specifically, this legislation would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit three intelligence assessments to Congress. These assessments must analyze:

First, potential military action by Russia against members of NATO;

Second, potential responses by Russia to an enlarged U.S. or NATO presence in Eastern Europe;

Third, potential areas where the Russian Government could exploit weaknesses and divisions among the governments of NATO and her allies.

Most importantly, the KREMLIN Act recognizes that Russian meddling with our allied NATO countries constitutes a direct threat to the United States.

By providing the appropriate congressional committees with these comprehensive assessments, we will be better prepared to thwart efforts in the future that aim to weaken international democratic institutions.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, March 12, 2019.

Hon. ADAM SCHIFF,  
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has now had an opportunity to review H.R. 1617, the "KREMLIN Act," which falls within our shared Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate that you have consulted with us on this legislation. The Foreign Affairs Committee has no objection to considering this bill on the House floor. To expedite that consideration, the Foreign Affairs Committee is willing to waive referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over the legislation or its subject matter.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Foreign Affairs Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with this bill or related provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperation spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman, House Committee on  
Foreign Affairs.

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 8, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I write in reply to your letter regarding H.R. 1617, the "KREMLIN Act." I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will not take up H.R. 1617 formally. I further agree that your Committee's inaction regarding the bill will not waive any future jurisdictional claims over matters addressed in H.R. 1617 which fall within your Committee's jurisdiction under Rule X of the Rules of Procedure for the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress.

At your request, I lastly will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,  
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 1617, and I am proud to cosponsor this bill with my friend, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

The Keeping Russian Entrapments Minimal and Limiting Intelligence Networks Act, also known as the KREMLIN Act, is a commonsense bill that directs the intelligence commu-

nity to conduct an assessment on the leadership of the Russian Government's plans and intentions, as my friend RAJA has said, especially in regards to NATO.

Madam Speaker, with some questioning Washington's commitment to the transatlantic alliance, this bill also serves as a reminder to our allies of the U.S. Congress' commitment to NATO.

□ 1315

NATO is indispensable. As a former military officer, I know firsthand how true that is. It is also as important today as it has ever been. Understanding the threats that the Kremlin continues to challenge to this important alliance is of utmost importance.

In particular, the bill seeks assessments in three areas:

First, any potential military action against NATO members;

Second, potential reaction to the expansion of NATO; and,

Third, potential weaknesses and areas of division against NATO allies.

Learning the Russian Government's intentions in these areas will better enable the United States Government to counter any attempts to undermine this critical alliance that we call NATO.

I thank the Speaker, urge passage of H.R. 1617, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers and am prepared to close.

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, once again, very briefly, this is a commonsense piece of legislation. Importantly, it improves our national security. It improves the ability of our intelligence agencies to do the critical work that they do.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, for the health of our democracy, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan KREMLIN 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 Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1617.

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.

ELECTRONIC MESSAGE  
PRESERVATION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1582) to amend title 44, United States Code, to require preservation of certain electronic records by Federal agencies, to require a certification and reports relating to Presidential records, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1582

*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 “Electronic Message Preservation Act”.

**SEC. 2. PRESERVATION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGES AND OTHER RECORDS.**

(a) **REQUIREMENT FOR PRESERVATION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGES.**—Chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 2912. Preservation of electronic messages and other records**

“(a) **REGULATIONS REQUIRED.**—The Archivist shall promulgate regulations governing Federal agency preservation of electronic messages that are determined to be records. Such regulations shall, at a minimum—

“(1) require the electronic capture, management, and preservation of such electronic records in accordance with the records disposition requirements of chapter 33;

“(2) require that such electronic records are readily accessible for retrieval through electronic searches; and

“(3) include timelines for Federal agency implementation of the regulations that ensure compliance as expeditiously as practicable.

“(b) **ENSURING COMPLIANCE.**—The Archivist shall promulgate regulations that—

“(1) establish mandatory minimum functional requirements for electronic records management systems to ensure compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a); and

“(2) establish a process to ensure that the electronic records management system of each Federal agency meets the functional requirements established under paragraph (1).

“(c) **COVERAGE OF OTHER ELECTRONIC RECORDS.**—To the extent practicable, the regulations promulgated under subsections (a) and (b) shall also include requirements for the capture, management, and preservation of other electronic records.

“(d) **COMPLIANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Each Federal agency shall comply with the regulations promulgated under subsections (a) and (b).

“(e) **REVIEW OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.**—The Archivist shall periodically review and, as necessary, amend the regulations promulgated under subsections (a) and (b).”.

(b) **DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **PRESERVATION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGES.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist shall promulgate the regulations required under section 2912(a) of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) **ENSURING COMPLIANCE.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist shall promulgate the regulations required under section 2912(b) of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(c) **REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **AGENCY REPORT TO ARCHIVIST.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Archivist a report on the agency’s compliance with the regulations promulgated under section 2912 of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), and shall make the report publicly available on the website of the agency.

(2) **ARCHIVIST REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 90 days after receipt of all reports required by paragraph (1), the Archivist shall

submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on Federal agency compliance with the regulations promulgated under section 2912(a) of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), and shall make the report publicly available on the website of the agency.

(3) **FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “Federal agency” has the meaning given that term in section 2901 of title 44, United States Code.

(d) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 2911 the following new item:

“2912. Preservation of electronic messages and other records.”.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2901 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (14); and

(2) by striking paragraph (15) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(15) the term ‘electronic messages’ means electronic mail and other electronic messaging systems that are used for purposes of communicating between individuals; and

“(16) the term ‘electronic records management system’ means software designed to manage electronic records, including by—

“(A) categorizing and locating records;

“(B) ensuring that records are retained as long as necessary;

“(C) identifying records that are due for disposition; and

“(D) ensuring the storage, retrieval, and disposition of records.”.

**SEC. 3. PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.**

(a) **ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2206 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) provisions for establishing standards necessary for the economical and efficient management of electronic Presidential records during the President’s term of office, including—

“(A) records management controls necessary for the capture, management, and preservation of electronic messages;

“(B) records management controls necessary to ensure that electronic messages are readily accessible for retrieval through electronic searches; and

“(C) a process to ensure the electronic records management system to be used by the President for the purposes of complying with the requirements in subparagraphs (A) and (B).”.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2201 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(6) The term ‘electronic messages’ has the meaning given that term under section 2901(15).

“(7) The term ‘electronic records management system’ has the meaning given that term under section 2901(16).”.

(b) **CERTIFICATION OF PRESIDENT’S MANAGEMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 2210. Certification of the President’s management of Presidential records**

“(a) **ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.**—The Archivist shall annually certify whether the electronic records management controls established by

the President meet requirements under sections 2203(a) and 2206(5).

“(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Archivist shall report annually to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives on the status of the certification.”.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2210. Certification of the President’s management of Presidential records.”.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Section 2203(g) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) One year following the conclusion of a President’s term of office, or if a President serves consecutive terms 1 year following the conclusion of the last term, the Archivist shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on—

“(A) the volume and format of electronic Presidential records deposited into that President’s Presidential archival depository; and

“(B) whether the electronic records management controls of that President met the requirements under sections 2203(a) and 2206(5).”.

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Electronic Message Preservation Act. This bill would update the Federal Records Act and the Presidential Records Act to ensure that agencies save records created through electronic messages, including emails. This bill would require the Archivist of the United States to issue regulations

mandating that all Federal agencies manage and preserve their email records electronically.

Agencies are already supposed to be saving emails electronically. In 2012, the Archivist and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget issued a directive that required agencies to do so. This bill would help ensure that email records from Federal agencies and the White House are all preserved.

According to a September 2018 report from the National Archives and Records Administration, approximately 35 percent of agencies continue to print and file hard copies of email messages. This means that these records are more likely to get lost, and they are harder for the agency to retrieve during records searches under the Freedom of Information Act.

This bill would put into statute what agencies are already required to do under a directive issued by the Archivist and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in 2012. Agencies are required, under the directive, to save all permanent electronic records electronically by the end of 2019. Putting this requirement to save email records electronically into statute would show agencies to take this issue seriously.

This bill would also require the Archivist to establish standards for the preservation and management of Presidential email records and to certify, annually, that the White House has records management controls in place that meet those standards. The Archivist would be required, under this legislation, to report 1 year after the President leaves office on whether the controls used by the President met the required standards.

This bill has been introduced and passed by the House under multiple administrations. This is not a partisan bill for sure. It is a good government bill.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1582, the Electronic Message Preservation Act.

The American people, Madam Speaker, as you know, have the right to know what is going on in their government. Preservation of Federal records is essential to that right. The Federal Government must preserve Federal records, regardless of the form or technology used to create those records in order to remain accountable to the American people.

Over the last two decades, technology has advanced. Electronic communication has permeated all parts of the Federal Government. The Electronic Message Preservation Act requires the Federal Government to preserve those electronic records in electronic format. It just makes sense.

For decades, many Federal agencies have used what we call the print-to-file method of electronic record preservation. That is right; Federal employees were actually encouraged to print out emails to archive the paper copies instead of just archiving them electronically.

Paper-based records, as you know, Madam Speaker, really are inefficient, prone to record loss, and difficult to manage. A poorly managed, paper-based system can also increase the costs of recordkeeping for the Federal Government and the American taxpayers.

The Office of Management and Budget and my good friends over at the National Archives, under the leadership of David Ferriero, have been working to modernize Federal recordkeeping. They issued a joint directive that requires agencies to preserve emails and other electronic records in electronic format. Under that directive, all Federal agencies should be preserving electronic records in an electronic format by the end of this year.

This bill, Madam Speaker, just codifies that requirement in a joint directive and expands the scope of the electronic message preservations to include the Presidential records, as my colleague opposite has already noted.

The bill also requires agencies to report on compliance with the electronic record preservation requirements, which will allow Congress to understand the progress towards these goals.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman CUMMINGS for working on this important issue. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

If anything, I am surprised, perhaps shocked, that we have had to put the matter of electronic recordkeeping into statutory form to make sure it has happened.

We are deep into the electronic era, and perhaps, when you put a matter into statutory form, it finally is a matter of law and it gets people's attention. I certainly hope so.

Madam Speaker, I am prepared to yield back unless the gentleman has something more to say.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for her deliberative process and the way that she has managed that. I thank her.

I think this is one of the rare moments where you have true bipartisan support on something that is just common sense. We need to be doing that.

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

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Electronic Message Preservation Act. I introduced this bill with the goal of modernizing the Federal and Presidential Records Acts.

This bill would require the Archivist of the United States to issue regulations mandating that all federal agencies manage and preserve their email records electronically.

This bill would help ensure that email records from federal agencies and the White House are preserved.

According to a September 2018 report from the National Archives and Records Administration, approximately 35 percent of agencies continue to print and file hard copies of email messages.

This means that these records are more likely to get lost and that they are harder for the agency to retrieve during records searches under the Freedom of Information Act.

This bill would put into statute what agencies are already required to do under a directive issued by the Archivist and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in 2012.

In 2016, the National Archives issued a document for agency records officers titled, "Why Agencies Need to Move Towards Electronic Recordkeeping." The National Archives identified a number of reasons including long term cost savings, information security, and more efficient and effective implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

This bill would also require the Archivist to establish standards for the preservation and management of email records that are presidential records and to certify annually that the White House has records management controls in place that meet those standards.

Under this bill, the Archivist must report one year after the president leaves office on whether the controls used by the president met the required standards.

This legislation would provide accountability to encourage every president to have the controls in place that are necessary to preserve emails and other electronic records.

This bill has passed the House with bipartisan support several times before, including last Congress. I urge my colleagues to support the bill again today and I hope the Senate will act on the bill and send it to the President's desk before the end of the year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1582.

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.

#### FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1608) to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act to increase the transparency of Federal advisory committees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1608

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.  
 Sec. 2. Ensuring independent advice and expertise.  
 Sec. 3. Preventing efforts to circumvent the Federal Advisory Committee Act and public disclosure.  
 Sec. 4. Increasing transparency of advisory committees.  
 Sec. 5. Managing Federal advisory committees.  
 Sec. 6. Comptroller General review and reports.  
 Sec. 7. Application of Federal Advisory Committee Act to trade advisory committees.  
 Sec. 8. Definitions.  
 Sec. 9. Technical and conforming amendments.  
 Sec. 10. Effective date.  
 Sec. 11. No additional funds authorized.

**SEC. 2. ENSURING INDEPENDENT ADVICE AND EXPERTISE.**

(a) **BAR ON POLITICAL LITMUS TESTS.**—Section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “MEMBERSHIP;” after “ADVISORY COMMITTEES;”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **APPOINTMENTS MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR ACTIVITY.**—All appointments to advisory committees shall be made without regard to political affiliation or political campaign activity, unless required by Federal statute.”.

(b) **MINIMIZING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.**—Section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended by inserting after subsection (b) (as added by such subsection (a)) the following:

“(c) **PUBLIC NOMINATIONS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.**—

“(1) Before making an appointment to an advisory committee, the head of an agency shall—

“(A) solicit nominations for potential committee members;

“(B) if the head of the agency is required to publish a notice under subsection (a)(2), include in the notice a solicitation for nominations of potential committee members; and

“(C) provide in the notice under subparagraph (B) a mechanism for interested persons to comment through a publicly available website of the agency.

“(2) The head of an agency shall consider any comments submitted in accordance with paragraph (1)(C) in appointing the members of an advisory committee.

“(3) The head of an agency shall solicit nominations under paragraph (1) not less frequently than once every 2 years.

“(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if a vacancy in an advisory committee occurs before the next scheduled solicitation for nominations under this subsection, an agency may appoint a member from among individuals that were previously nominated to be a member of the advisory committee.

“(d) **DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.**—

“(1) An individual appointed to an advisory committee who is not a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be designated as—

“(A) a special Government employee, if the individual is providing advice based on the individual’s expertise or experience; or

“(B) a representative, if the individual is representing the views of an entity or entities outside of the Federal Government.

“(2) An agency may not designate committee members as representatives to avoid subjecting them to Federal ethics rules and requirements.

“(3) The designated agency ethics official for each agency shall review the members of each advisory committee that reports to the agency to determine whether each member’s designation is appropriate, and to redesignate members if appropriate. The designated agency ethics official shall certify to the head of the agency that such review has been made—

“(A) following the initial appointment of members; and

“(B) at the time a committee’s charter is renewed, or, in the case of a committee with an indefinite charter, every 2 years.

“(4) The head of each agency shall inform each individual who is not a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government appointed to an advisory committee that reports to the agency whether the individual is appointed as a special Government employee or as a representative. The agency head shall provide each committee member with an explanation of the differences between special Government employees and representatives and a summary of applicable ethics requirements. The agency head, acting through the designated agency ethics official, shall obtain signed and dated written confirmation from each committee member that the member received and reviewed the information required by this paragraph.

“(5) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall provide guidance to agencies on what to include in the summary of ethics requirements required by paragraph (4).

“(6) The head of each agency shall, to the extent practicable, develop and implement strategies to minimize the need for written determinations under section 208(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code. Strategies may include such efforts as improving outreach efforts to potential committee members and seeking public input on potential committee members.

“(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to supersede the inapplicability of this Act with respect to peer review groups appointed under paragraph (16) of section 402(b) of the Public Health Service Act, as described in the flush text following paragraph (25)(B) of such section.”.

(c) **REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING FACA.**—Section 7(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting “promulgate regulations and” after “The Administrator shall”.

(d) **ENSURING INDEPENDENT ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in section 8—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting “INDEPENDENT ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS;” after “RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY HEADS;”;

(B) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(C) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) The head of each agency shall ensure that the agency does not interfere with the free and independent participation, expression of views, and deliberation by committee members. Each advisory committee shall include a statement describing the process used by the advisory committee in formulating the advice and recommendations when they are transmitted to the agency.”; and

(2) in section 10—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting “; CHAIR” after “ATTENDANCE”; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) The chair shall not be an employee of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, unless—

“(1) a statute specifically authorizes selection of such an employee as the chair; or

“(2) the head of the agency directs an employee to serve as the chair.”.

**SEC. 3. PREVENTING EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENT THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.**

(a) **SUBCOMMITTEES.**—Section 4 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **APPLICATION.**—The provisions of this Act or of any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under this Act shall apply to each advisory committee, including any subcommittee or subgroup thereof, except to the extent that any Act of Congress establishing any such advisory committee specifically provides otherwise. Any subcommittee or subgroup that reports to a parent committee established under section 9(a) is not required to comply with section 9(f).”.

(b) **COMMITTEES CREATED UNDER CONTRACT.**—Section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (C) by adding at the end the following: “An advisory committee is considered to be established by an agency, agencies, or the President if it is formed, created, or organized under contract, other transactional authority, cooperative agreement, grant, or otherwise at the request or direction of an agency, agencies, or the President.”.

(c) **ADVISORY COMMITTEES CONTAINING SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**—Section 4 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), as amended by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**—Committee members appointed as special Government employees shall not be considered full-time or permanent part-time officers or employees of the Federal Government for purposes of determining the applicability of this Act under section 3(2).”.

**SEC. 4. INCREASING TRANSPARENCY OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.**

(a) **INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.**—Section 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 11. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to each advisory committee, the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports shall make publicly available in accordance with subsection (b) the following information:

“(1) The charter of the advisory committee.

“(2) A description of the process used to establish and appoint the members of the advisory committee, including the following:

“(A) The process for identifying prospective members.

“(B) The process of selecting members for balance of viewpoints or expertise.

“(C) The reason each member was appointed to the committee.

“(D) A justification of the need for representative members, if any.

“(3) A list of all current members, including, for each member, the following:

“(A) The name of any person or entity that nominated the member.

“(B) Whether the member is—

“(i) designated as a special Government employee;

“(ii) a representative; or

“(iii) a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government.

“(C) In the case of a representative, the individuals or entity whose viewpoint the member represents.

“(4) A list of all members designated as special Government employees for whom written certifications were made under section 208(b) of title 18, United States Code, a copy of each such certification, a summary description of the conflict necessitating the certification, and the reason for granting the certification.

“(5) Any recusal agreement made by a member or any recusal known to the agency that occurs during the course of a meeting or other work of the committee.

“(6) A summary of the process used by the advisory committee for making decisions.

“(7) Detailed minutes of all meetings of the committee and a description of committee efforts to make meetings accessible to the public using online technologies (such as video recordings) or other techniques (such as audio recordings).

“(8) Any written determination by the President or the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, pursuant to section 10(d), to close a meeting or any portion of a meeting and the reasons for such determination.

“(9) Notices of future meetings of the committee.

“(10) Any additional information considered relevant by the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports.

“(b) MANNER OF DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the head of an agency shall make the information required to be disclosed under subsection (a) available electronically on a publicly available website of the agency and to the Administrator at least 15 calendar days before each meeting of an advisory committee. If the head of the agency determines that such timing is not practicable for any required information, such head shall make the information available as soon as practicable but no later than 48 hours before the next meeting of the committee. An agency may withhold from disclosure any information that would be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) WEBSITE AVAILABILITY.—The head of an agency shall make available electronically, on a publicly available website of the agency, detailed minutes and, to the extent available, a transcript or audio or video recording of each advisory committee meeting not later than 45 calendar days after such meeting.

“(3) GRANT REVIEWS.—In the case of grant reviews, disclosure of information required by subsection (a)(3) may be provided in the aggregate rather than by individual grant.

“(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION BY ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide, on a publicly available website of the General Services Administration, electronic access to the information made available by each agency under this section.

“(d) AVAILABILITY OF MEETING MATERIALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and where prohibited by contractual agreements entered into prior to the effective date of the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019, agencies and advisory committees shall make available to any person, at actual cost of duplication, copies of advisory committee meeting materials.

“(2) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the dis-

closure of information that is protected from mandatory disclosure by statute.”

(b) CHARTER FILING.—Subsection (f) of section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), as redesignated by section 2(a) of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

“(f) No advisory committee shall meet or take any action until an advisory committee charter has been filed with the Administrator, the head of the agency to whom any advisory committee reports, and the standing committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives having legislative jurisdiction of such agency. Such charter shall contain the following information in the following order:

“(1) The committee’s official designation.

“(2) The authority under which the committee is established.

“(3) The committee’s objectives and the scope of its activity.

“(4) A description of the duties for which the committee is responsible, and, if such duties are not solely advisory, a specification of the authority for such functions.

“(5) The agency or official to whom the committee reports.

“(6) The agency responsible for providing the necessary support for the committee.

“(7) The responsibilities of the officer or employee of the Federal Government designated under section 10(e).

“(8) The estimated number and frequency of committee meetings.

“(9) The period of time necessary for the committee to carry out its purposes.

“(10) The committee’s termination date, if less than 2 years from the date of the committee’s establishment.

“(11) The estimated number of members and a description of the expertise needed to carry out the objectives of the committee.

“(12) A description of whether the committee will be composed of full- or part-time Government employees, special Government employees, representatives, or a combination of categories.

“(13) Whether the agency intends to create subcommittees and if so, the agency official authorized to exercise such authority.

“(14) The estimated annual operating costs in dollars and full-time equivalent positions for such committee.

“(15) The recordkeeping requirements of the committee.

“(16) The date the charter is filed.

A copy of any such charter shall also be furnished to the Library of Congress.”

#### SEC. 5. MANAGING FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OFFICERS.—Subsection (c) of section 8 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), as redesignated by section 2(d) of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The head of each agency that has an advisory committee shall designate an Advisory Committee Management Officer who shall—

“(1) be a senior official who is—

“(A) an expert in implementing the requirements of this Act and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act; and

“(B) the primary point of contact for the General Services Administration;

“(2) ensure the establishment, management, and supervision of the advisory committees of the agency, including establishing procedures, performance measures, and outcomes for such committees;

“(3) ensure the assembly and maintenance of the reports, records, and other papers (including advisory committee meeting materials) of any such committee during its existence;

“(4) ensure any such committee and corresponding agency staff adhere to the provi-

sions of this Act and any regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act;

“(5) ensure the maintenance of records on each employee of any such committee and completion of training required for any such employee;

“(6) be responsible for providing the information required in section 7(b) of this Act to the Administrator; and

“(7) carry out, on behalf of that agency, the provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to the reports, records, and other papers described in paragraph (3).”

#### SEC. 6. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW AND REPORTS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review compliance by agencies with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended by this Act, including whether agencies are appropriately appointing advisory committee members who are not full-time or permanent part-time officers or employees of the Federal Government as either special Government employees or representatives.

(b) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit to the committees described in subsection (c) two reports on the results of the review, as follows:

(1) The first report shall be submitted not later than 1 year after the date of promulgation of regulations under section 7(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), as amended by section 2(c).

(2) The second report shall be submitted not later than 5 years after such date of promulgation of regulations.

(c) COMMITTEES.—The committees described in this subsection are the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

#### SEC. 7. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT TO TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Section 135(f)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(f)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “subsections (a) and (b) of sections 10 and 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b) of section 10 and subsections (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), (b)(2), and (d) of section 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act”.

#### SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) The term ‘special Government employee’ has the meaning given that term in section 202(a) of title 18, United States Code.”

#### SEC. 9. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 7(d)(1) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the rate specified for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332” and inserting “the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “handicapped individuals (within the meaning of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794))” and inserting “individuals with disabilities (as defined in section 7(20) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973)”.

#### SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 11. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

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

## SEC. 12. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

### GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments.

Representative LACY CLAY, my good friend from Missouri, has introduced this bill each Congress for a decade now. The bill passed in each of the previous two Congresses, and it passed the House last year without opposition.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act was originally enacted in 1972. It is intended to ensure that committees that provide advice to Federal agencies and the President operate with transparency.

The bill we are considering today would strengthen FACA to make Federal advisory committees more transparent and to make agencies more accountable in how they select members for these committees.

Agencies often avoid the requirements of FACA by conducting advisory committee business through subcommittees. This bill makes it clear that FACA applies to subcommittees as well as parent committees. The bill also clarifies that a committee set up by a contractor is subject to FACA if it is formed under direction of the President or an agency.

Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments, agencies would be required to disclose how advisory members are chosen and whether they have financial conflicts of interest. They would also be required to disclose if they are appointed to provide their own expertise and who they work for if they are representing a specific interest.

Last Congress, this legislation was approved without opposition by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in the Senate. Chairman RON JOHNSON and his staff were very helpful in pushing this bill through the Senate.

The bill we are considering today includes changes made following negotiations we engaged in during the process. These are changes to address concerns raised last Congress by the Department of Health and Human Services and technical corrections from the General Services Administration.

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

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 11, 2019.

Hon. ELIJAH CUMMINGS,  
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Reform,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 1608, "Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019," the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 1608.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,  
Washington, DC, March 12, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1608, the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019. As you know, the bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, with an additional referral to the Committees on Ways and Means.

I thank you for allowing the Committee on Ways and Means to be discharged from further consideration of the bill to expedite floor consideration. This discharge in no way affects your jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, and it will not serve as precedent for future referrals. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your request to have the Committee on Ways and Means represented on the conference committee.

I would be pleased to include this letter in the Congressional Record during floor consideration in order to memorialize our understanding.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,  
Chairman.

□ 1330

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1608, the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019. I

thank the sponsor of this legislation, my colleague from Missouri (Mr. CLAY). In spite of the fact that he is not wearing his stylish red glasses today, I want to acknowledge the great work that he has done. He has been a tireless advocate on this important reform over many Congresses.

H.R. 1608 will help improve the governance and transparency of Federal advisory committees. The Federal advisory committees are groups of experts and stakeholders who provide advice and recommendations to Federal policymakers.

Currently, Madam Speaker, there are over 1,000 advisory committees that are covered by the transparency and accountability requirements in the Federal Advisory Committee Act. But many more advisory committees are exempt from the law and may not receive the same level of scrutiny, due to a lack of transparency of their own operations.

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) has been right in working tirelessly to make sure that advisory committees covered under the law are required to report on their operational costs. Those reports show advisory committees cost the Federal Government, many times, over \$300 million annually, Madam Speaker.

We need to make sure that we are getting the most from the hardworking American taxpayers' dollars. The 1972 act does not do enough to ensure transparency and openness to the Federal decisionmaking process.

This bill provides the needed transparency for how committee members are selected and how committee activities function. I encourage all my colleagues to support this particular legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY).

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from the District of Columbia for her generosity in time and consideration, as well as my colleague and friend from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), who supports the legislation also.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019.

As was mentioned, I introduced this bill in previous Congresses, and it most recently passed the House by voice vote in 2017, without opposition.

This legislation fits well with the theme of Sunshine Week, as the House joins together to address the need for more transparency in our government.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA, as it is known, was originally enacted in 1972, as was mentioned, to ensure that the advisory groups that provide counsel to the executive branch operate with transparency.

Advisory committees provide the government with recommendations on a wide range of issues of importance to the American public. For example, advisory committees to the Department of Health and Human Services provide advice about critical issues such as human trafficking. The National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the U.S. makes recommendations on Federal programs, such as best practices to provide housing for children and youth who are victims of trafficking. The individuals on that committee are trusted to have experience relevant to the issues facing these children and share their reports with child welfare agencies that provide direct services around the country.

The bill we are considering today would strengthen FACA to make Federal advisory committees more transparent and make agencies more accountable in how they select and use their committees.

Under current law, agencies are able to avoid the requirements of FACA by conducting advisory committee business through subcommittees, as Ms. NORTON mentioned.

This bill makes it clear that FACA applies to subcommittees as well as their parent committees. The bill also clarifies that a committee set up by a contractor is subject to FACA if it is formed under the direction of the President or its agency.

Under FACA, agencies will be required to disclose how advisory committee members are selected; whether they have financial conflicts of interest; if they are appointed to provide their own expertise; and who they work for, if they are representing a specific interest.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I hope that the Senate will take it up quickly and send it to the President.

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

I thank the gentleman for his thoughtfulness. I have often said there are two ways things get done here in Washington, D.C.: slow and never. Let's hope that this is one of those times where it is just slow and that we get the Senate to act on it.

I would inform the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia that I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

But before I do that, I want to thank the staff on both sides of the committee. Oftentimes, we get up here and get to deliberate this, but it is the staffs who do the hard work. I thank our staff in the minority and, certainly, the majority staff for their hard work.

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

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

I must say that my friend from Missouri has been indefatigable in trying

to get this bill passed. It looks like it received some notice, at least the last time, in the Senate.

I have joked with my friend that maybe if he got somebody else to introduce it, we could get the bill passed. But he keeps trying. If at first you don't succeed—

I believe that because he has understood that these advisory committees are very important and sometimes amount to enacting legislation, so important are some of them to our process, that he has to keep plugging away until we get it done. I thank him for doing so.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ADAMS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1608.

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.

#### FEDERAL REGISTER MODERNIZATION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1654) to amend title 44, United States Code, to modernize the Federal Register, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1654

*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 "Federal Register Modernization Act".

##### SEC. 2. FEDERAL REGISTER MODERNIZATION.

(a) REFERENCES TO PRINTING.—Chapter 15 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1502—

(A) in the heading, by striking "printing" and inserting "publishing"; and

(B) by striking "printing and distribution" and inserting "publishing";

(2) in section 1507—

(A) by striking "the duplicate originals or certified copies of the document have" and inserting "the document has"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "printed" and inserting "published"; and

(3) in section 1509, in subsections (a) and (b), by striking "printing, reprinting, wrapping, binding, and distributing" and inserting "publishing", each place it appears.

(b) PUBLISH DEFINED.—Section 1501 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of the definition for "person" and inserting a semicolon; and

(2) by inserting after the definition for "person" the following:

"publish" means to circulate for sale or distribution to the public; and"

(c) FILING DOCUMENTS WITH OFFICE AMENDMENT.—Section 1503 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### "§ 1503. Filing documents with Office; notation of time; public inspection; transmission for publishing

"The original document required or authorized to be published by section 1505 shall be filed with the Office of the Federal Register for publication at times established by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register by regulation. The Archivist of the United States shall cause to be noted on the original of each document the day and hour of filing. Upon filing, the document shall be immediately available for public inspection in the Office. The original shall be retained by the National Archives and Records Administration and shall be available for inspection under regulations prescribed by the Archivist, unless such original is disposed of in accordance with disposal schedules submitted by the Administrative Committee and authorized by the Archivist pursuant to regulations issued under chapter 33; however, originals of proclamations of the President and Executive orders shall be permanently retained by the Administration as part of the National Archives of the United States. The Office shall transmit to the Government Publishing Office, as provided by this chapter, each document required or authorized to be published by section 1505. Every Federal agency shall cause to be transmitted for filing the original of all such documents issued, prescribed, or promulgated by the agency."

(d) FEDERAL REGISTER AMENDMENT.—Section 1504 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### "§ 1504. 'Federal Register'; publishing; contents; distribution; price

"Documents required or authorized to be published by section 1505 shall be published immediately by the Government Publishing Office in a serial publication designated the 'Federal Register'. The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall make available the facilities of the Government Publishing Office for the prompt publication of the Federal Register in the manner and at the times required by this chapter and the regulations prescribed under it. The contents of the daily issues shall be indexed and constitute all documents, required or authorized to be published, filed with the Office of the Federal Register up to the time of the day immediately preceding the day of publication fixed by regulations under this chapter. There shall be published with each document a copy of the notation, required to be made by section 1503, of the day and hour when, upon filing with the Office, the document was made available for public inspection. Distribution shall be made at a time in the morning of the day of distribution fixed by regulations prescribed under this chapter. The prices to be charged for the Federal Register may be fixed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register established by section 1506 without reference to the restrictions placed upon and fixed for the sale of Government publications by sections 1705 and 1708."

(e) DOCUMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Section 1505 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking "COMMENTS" and inserting "NEWS COMMENTARY"; and

(B) by striking "comments" and inserting "news commentary";

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) ALTERNATIVE PUBLICATION.—In a continuity of operations event in which the Government Publishing Office does not fulfill

the publication requirements of this chapter, the Office of the Federal Register may establish a website to publish the Federal Register until such time that the Government Publishing Office resumes publication.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, in the matter following paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “telecommunications, the Internet,” after “the press, the radio,”; and

(B) by striking “and two duplicate originals or two certified copies” and inserting “document”.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 1506 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) COMPOSITION; DUTIES.—The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register shall consist of the Archivist of the United States or Acting Archivist, who shall chair the committee, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office or Acting Director of the Government Publishing Office. The Director of the Federal Register shall act as secretary of the committee. The committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out this chapter. The regulations shall provide for, among other things—

“(1) the documents which shall be authorized under section 1505(b) to be published in the Federal Register;

“(2) the manner and form in which the Federal Register shall be published;

“(3) the manner and form in which agencies submit documents for publication in the Federal Register and special editions of the Federal Register;

“(4) subject to subsection (b), the manner of distribution to Members of Congress, officers and employees of the United States, or Federal agency, for official use, and the number which shall be available for distribution to the public;

“(5) the prices to be charged for individual copies of, and subscriptions to, the Federal Register and any reprints and bound volumes of it;

“(6) the manner and form by which the Federal Register may receive information and comments from the public, if practicable and efficient; and

“(7) special editions of the Federal Register.”.

(g) CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AMENDMENT.—Section 1510 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

**“§ 1510. Code of Federal Regulations**

“(a) SPECIAL EDITION FOR CODIFICATION OF AGENCY DOCUMENTS.—The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, with the approval of the President, may require, from time to time as it considers necessary, the preparation and publication in a special edition of the Federal Register a complete codification of the documents of each agency of the Government having general applicability and legal effect, issued or promulgated by the agency by publication in the Federal Register or by filing with the Administrative Committee, and which are relied upon by the agency as authority for, or are invoked or used by it in the discharge of, its activities or functions, and are in effect as to facts arising on or after dates specified by the Administrative Committee.

“(b) CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.—A codification prepared under subsection (a) of this section shall be published and shall be designated as the ‘Code of Federal Regulations’. The Administrative Committee shall regulate the manner and forms of publishing this codification.

“(c) SUPPLEMENTATION, COLLATION, AND REPUBLICATION.—The Administrative Com-

mittee shall regulate the supplementation and the collation and republication of the codification with a view to keeping the Code of Federal Regulations as current as practicable. Each unit of codification shall be supplemented and republished at least once each calendar year. The Office of the Federal Register may create updates of each unit of codification from time to time and make the same available electronically or may provide public access using an electronic edition that allows a user to select a specific date and retrieve the version of the codification in effect as of that date.

“(d) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION BY THE FEDERAL REGISTER.—The Office of the Federal Register shall prepare and publish the codifications, supplements, collations, indices, and user aids authorized by this section.

“(e) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—The codified documents of the several agencies published in the Code of Federal Regulations under this section, as amended by documents subsequently filed with the Office and published in the daily issues of the Federal Register, shall be prima facie evidence of the text of the documents and of the fact that they are in effect on and after the date of publication.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrative Committee, with approval of the President, shall issue regulations for carrying out this section.

“(g) EXCEPTION.—This section does not require codification of the text of Presidential documents published and periodically compiled in supplements to title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.”.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for chapter 15 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the items related to sections 1502, 1503, and 1504 and inserting the following:

“1502. Custody and publishing of Federal documents; appointment of Director.

“1503. Filing documents with Office; notation of time; public inspection; transmission for publishing.

“1504. ‘Federal Register’; publishing; contents; distribution; price.”.

**SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 1654, the Federal Register Modernization Act, is a good-government

bill that will reduce waste and save taxpayer money. I thank my good friend from North Carolina, Representative MEADOWS, for his work on this important measure.

The bill would modernize the Federal Register to take advantage of modern technology and increase efficiency. The bill would give the Office of the Federal Register the flexibility to publish the Federal Register electronically.

It also allows agencies to stop sending unnecessary paper copies of documents when they send materials to be published in the Federal Register. That one step alone could save significant sums of money that could be used more efficiently to address the needs of the American public.

H.R. 1654 also makes certain technical changes, of course, to a statute that was originally written in 1935 and does need some updating.

This is exactly the kind of legislation Congress should be passing. It is bipartisan; it is noncontroversial; and it would make modest improvements to bring the Federal Government into the digital age so that information is more accessible to the public.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Democratic governments must be transparent and accountable to the American people. Recordkeeping laws are vital to both. In support of transparency and accountability, the Federal Register Act of 1935, as my friend from the District of Columbia mentioned earlier, was created, and it actually created the Federal Register.

The Federal Register, a lot of people are not aware, is a daily publication of government information, such as Presidential documents, rules, proposed rules, and public notices. The Federal Register provides official notice of a document’s existence to the public.

The Federal Register also provides the building blocks for the Code of Federal Regulations, which makes it easier for the public to find Federal regulations by compiling them all in one place.

In 1994, the Government Publishing Office began publishing the Federal Register online. When I got here, I actually got a paper copy of these Federal Registers, and I didn’t know what to do with them. I mean, they were just reams and reams.

The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia is right. This is a good-government, efficient way, hopefully, that gives the Federal Register the ability to save American taxpayer money.

That online Register now includes navigational aids and links to related content, and it is fully searchable and downloadable.

Congress has previously taken steps to make the Federal Register more efficient. In 2017, Congress passed the

Federal Register Printing Savings Act. That law saved taxpayer dollars by actually requiring the GPO to provide only printed copies to Member offices that subscribe or request a copy of a specific issue.

H.R. 1654 continues in this spirit of reform with a commonsense change for the GPO and other agencies and gives them greater flexibility to make sure that we can save with online publications.

This bill also eliminates the requirements that agencies provide the National Archives with multiple copies of the documents submitted to the Federal Register. That requirement made sense when paper copies were mailed or delivered for publication, but now agencies can simply do that by sending duplicate copies electronically to comply with the law.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this particular piece of legislation. I thank the gentlewoman for her support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I think it should be noted that all the bill does is give flexibility, flexibility to publish the Federal Register electronically, so I suspect that there will still be paper copies.

But apparently, the Office of the Federal Register doesn't think it can go online with the Federal Register, so that is very disturbing this late into the digital age.

I regard this bill, the bill of my good friend, I regard it as not prescient, because it should have happened a long time ago, but absolutely necessary, and I commend him for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I am prepared to yield back. Unless my good friend has something further today, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1654, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1345

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H. Res. 156, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 596, by the yeas and nays; and
- H.R. 1654, by the yeas and nays.

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.

CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BORIS NEMTSOV

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 156) calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 121]  
YEAS—416

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
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  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)

Cartwright  
Case  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu, Judy  
Ciocline  
Cisneros  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crest  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch

Diaz-Balart  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Español  
Estes  
Evans  
Ferguson  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox (NC)  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
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  
Loebsock  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney  
Carolyn B.

Marchant  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
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  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Richmond  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky

Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schriker  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walker  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Yoho  
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham  
Bass  
Bishop (UT)

Casten (IL)  
Cook  
Curtis

Dingell  
Gabbard

Gianforte  
Maloney, Sean

Rogers (KY)  
Walden

Watkins  
Young

□ 1422

Mr. MARSHALL changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained at the White House for a bill signing with President Trump. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 121.

#### TRIBUTE TO DANNY WEISS

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

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a dedicated and deeply respected member of my staff, my departing chief of staff, Danny Weiss.

For nearly three decades, Danny has brought wise counsel and energetic leadership to the House of Representatives. He has committed nearly his entire career to this institution, inspired by his great respect for its history and empowered by his bold vision for its future.

Danny, the Congress and the country are stronger for the innovation, ingenuity, and insight that you have brought to this body.

Danny served in the office of my dear friend, Congressman George Miller—Mr. Chairman—for more than 25 years, including decades as his chief of staff.

In every position he has held in the Congress, Danny has been vital in advancing a serious, substantive, and successful agenda to improve the lives of hardworking families across America.

He has worked to expand opportunity, fighting for affordable quality healthcare, childcare, and education, and for healthier communities to his work on the: House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; House Natural Resources Committee, and House Education and Labor Committee.

Danny has worked to expand justice by defending the rights and well-being of children, a mission he continued at the helm of Common Sense Media; and he has worked to expand progress to safeguard clean air, clean water, and preserve the beauty of God’s creation. And we are grateful for his leadership to elevate and amplify the issue of the climate crisis.

We are grateful that Danny agreed to return to the Congress at a pivotal moment for America. His efforts were vital to our Caucus’ strength and unity, as Democrats developed our For the People agenda and won a historic midterm victory. My office is grateful for his masterful work orchestrating the transition in the Speaker’s office.

Danny’s service has entailed sacrifice, not only from him, but from his entire family. We are grateful for the patience, love, and support from his wife, Anne, and his daughters, Catherine and Maria.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in thanking my distinguished chief of staff, Danny Weiss.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, you know Danny came to Congress a year after I did. He must have been underage at the time, as you can see the difference in our appearance, but he was working on what was then the House Interior Committee, Natural Resources.

He is a veteran, as am I, of many years of working with George Miller in the perpetual water wars in California. I am going to say Danny didn’t get that one fixed.

But then when we took back over after the election in 2006, and we did some of the best things we have ever done for college affordability and Pell grants in the Education and Labor Committee, Danny was right there working on that.

We made loans forgivable through a public service. We limited the length of time you would have to pay them if you were in a low-income job. We greatly increased Pell grants, and we paid for all that by stopping subsidized private bank loans with guarantees that they will never lose any money.

Unfortunately, we have lost a little ground since then, but I think this Congress might recapture those things and will look back to the work he did then to make higher education more affordable.

Madam Speaker, we had a couple of Members say: Oh, he was so good to me when I didn’t know anything and I came in.

He was a mentor not only to staff, but to Members, and a good friend to me over many years. I hope Danny enjoys his next iteration, whatever it is.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS), the former co-chair of the Democratic Policy and Communications Committee.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Danny Weiss for his service to Speaker PELOSI, to our House Democratic Caucus, and to our country.

Danny is one of the many staff members who has worked tirelessly for the people’s House. He has never viewed his service on Capitol Hill as a temporary stint. This was his life’s work and a true call to public service.

Most recently, as the Speaker said, I worked with Danny during my tenure as co-chair of the Democratic Policy and Communications Committee during the last session of Congress.

As then-Leader PELOSI’s chief of staff, Danny helped our Caucus develop

our For the People agenda to clean up corruption in Washington, lower healthcare costs, and rebuild our country through investments in our infrastructure. Developing this agenda was no easy task, and as anybody like Danny knows, it is just as hard to keep Members of Congress on message—I thought that was funny—but Danny tried his hardest.

With Danny’s efforts and with his persistence, we were successful and gained a historic majority and a record number of women in the 116th session of Congress. To say that Danny was instrumental in our efforts would be an understatement.

His career will also be defined by his undying belief that this body and each and every one of us can make a difference in the lives of the people whom we serve. Danny knows that even amid the chaos and the sensational headlines, we all have the power to be a force of good in this world.

I would like to join my colleagues in thanking Danny Weiss for not just his years of service, but for always keeping his eye on the prize and on the purpose and for his dedication to this institution.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) to close for us, the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for providing me the opportunity to say some kind words about Danny Weiss.

I want to recognize Danny as a true model of a public servant. From Riverdale, New York, he wasted no time coming to Washington and leaving an impressive mark right here. For almost 28 years, he has provided invaluable service to the House of Representatives.

As we have heard, we know firsthand that Danny has been very effective in the House of Representatives because of his mastery of complicated issues that we face as Members of Congress. As chief of staff—first to Leader PELOSI and now to Speaker PELOSI—Danny has given wise counsel to me and my staff and, as we have heard, to many other Members on issues that arise from time to time that need special attention that Danny always provided.

I would be remiss if I didn’t note Danny’s exemplary service to the Education and Labor Committee, under George Miller. Sitting here a few minutes ago, Danny asked me not to embarrass him—nice try.

We talked to George, and George informed me that early on he was on the fence about hiring Danny, but over an Italian dinner with Danny’s mother, Cora Weiss, George was informed rather emphatically that her son, Danny, would be a great hire and one of the best decisions that he ever made. George believes that mother knows best, and the rest is history. Thanks to Danny’s mom, we have all been blessed with his decades of public service to the House of Representatives.

Congratulations, Danny, on your years of service, and good luck in your future endeavors.

Ms. PELOSI, Madam Speaker, I thank our colleagues, Chairman DEFAZIO, Chairman SCOTT, and Chairwoman BUSTOS for their kind words.

Again, I want to express thanks and gratitude for the patience, love, and support of Danny's wife, Anne, and their daughters, Catherine and Maria.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues once again to please join me in thanking my distinguished chief of staff, Danny Weiss.

CRIMEA ANNEXATION NON-RECOGNITION 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. 596) to prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 1, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 122]

YEAS—427

Adams	Carbajal	Davis, Rodney
Aderholt	Cárdenas	Dean
Aguilar	Carson (IN)	DeFazio
Allen	Carter (GA)	DeGette
Allred	Carter (TX)	DeLauro
Amash	Cartwright	DelBene
Amodei	Case	Delgado
Armstrong	Casten (IL)	Demings
Arrington	Castor (FL)	DeSaulnier
Axne	Castro (TX)	DesJarlais
Babin	Chabot	Deutch
Bacon	Cheney	Diaz-Balart
Baird	Chu, Judy	Dingell
Balderson	Cicilline	Doggett
Banks	Cisneros	Doyle, Michael
Barr	Clark (MA)	F.
Barragán	Clarke (NY)	Duffy
Bass	Clay	Duncan
Beatty	Cleaver	Dunn
Bera	Cline	Emmer
Bergman	Cloud	Engel
Beyer	Clyburn	Escobar
Biggs	Cohen	Eshoo
Bilirakis	Cole	Españlat
Bishop (GA)	Collins (GA)	Estes
Bishop (UT)	Collins (NY)	Evans
Blumenauer	Comer	Ferguson
Blunt Rochester	Conaway	Finkenauer
Bonamici	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Bost	Cook	Fleischmann
Boyle, Brendan	Cooper	Fletcher
F.	Correa	Flores
Brady	Costa	Fortenberry
Brindisi	Courtney	Foster
Brooks (AL)	Cox (CA)	Foxx (NC)
Brooks (IN)	Craig	Frankel
Brown (MD)	Crawford	Fudge
Brownley (CA)	Crenshaw	Fulcher
Buchanan	Crist	Gaetz
Buck	Crow	Gallagher
Bucshon	Cuellar	Gallego
Budd	Cummings	Garamendi
Burchett	Cunningham	García (IL)
Burgess	Curtis	García (TX)
Bustos	Dauids (KS)	Gianforte
Butterfield	Davidson (OH)	Gibbs
Byrne	Davis (CA)	Gohmert
Calvert	Davis, Danny K.	Golden

Gomez	Lowenthal
Gonzalez (OH)	Lowey
Gonzalez (TX)	Lucas
Gooden	Luetkemeyer
Gosar	Luján
Gottheimer	Luria
Granger	Lynch
Graves (GA)	Malinowski
Graves (LA)	Maloney,
Graves (MO)	Carolyn B.
Green (TN)	Marchant
Green (TX)	Marshall
Griffith	Mast
Grijalva	Matsui
Grothman	McAdams
Guest	McBath
Guthrie	McCarthy
Haaland	McCaul
Hagedorn	McClintock
Harder (CA)	McCollum
Harris	McEachin
Hartzler	McGovern
Hastings	McHenry
Hayes	McKinley
Heck	McNerney
Hern, Kevin	Meadows
Herrera Beutler	Meeks
Hice (GA)	Meng
Higgins (LA)	Meuser
Higgins (NY)	Miller
Hill (AR)	Mitchell
Hill (CA)	Moolenaar
Himes	Mooney (WV)
Holding	Moore
Hollingsworth	Morelle
Horn, Kendra S.	Moulton
Horsford	Mucarsel-Powell
Houlihan	Mullin
Hoyer	Murphy
Hudson	Nadler
Huffman	Napolitano
Huizenga	Neal
Hunter	Neguse
Hurd (TX)	Newhouse
Jackson Lee	Norcross
Jayapal	Norman
Jeffries	Nunes
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Johnson (OH)	Olson
Johnson (SD)	Omar
Johnson (TX)	Palazzo
Jordan	Pallone
Joyce (OH)	Palmer
Joyce (PA)	Panetta
Kaptur	Pappas
Katko	Pascrell
Keating	Payne
Kelly (IL)	Pence
Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter
Kelly (PA)	Perry
Kennedy	Peters
Khanna	Peterson
Kildee	Phillips
Kilmer	Pingree
Kim	Pocan
Kind	Porter
King (IA)	Posey
King (NY)	Pressley
Kinzinger	Price (NC)
Kirkpatrick	Quigley
Krishnamoorthi	Raskin
Kuster (NH)	Ratcliffe
Kustoff (TN)	Reed
LaHood	Reschenthaler
LaMalfa	Rice (NY)
Lamb	Rice (SC)
Lamborn	Richmond
Langevin	Riggleman
Larsen (WA)	Roby
Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)
Latta	Roe, David P.
Lawrence	Rogers (AL)
Lawson (FL)	Rogers (KY)
Lee (CA)	Rooney (FL)
Lee (NV)	Rose (NY)
Lesko	Rose, John W.
Levin (CA)	Rouda
Levin (MI)	Rouzer
Lewis	Roy
Lieu, Ted	Roybal-Allard
Lipinski	Ruiz
Loeb sack	Ruppersberger
Lofgren	Rush
Long	Rutherford
Loudermilk	Ryan

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—3

Abraham	Gabbard	Maloney, Sean
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□ 1440

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL REGISTER MODERNIZATION 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. 1654) to amend title 44, United States Code, to modernize the Federal Register, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 1, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—426

Adams	Burgess	Crist
Aderholt	Bustos	Crow
Aguilar	Butterfield	Cuellar
Allen	Byrne	Cummings
Allred	Calvert	Cunningham
Amash	Carbajal	Curtis
Amodei	Cárdenas	Dauids (KS)
Armstrong	Carson (IN)	Davidson (OH)
Arrington	Carter (GA)	Davis (CA)
Axne	Carter (TX)	Davis, Danny K.
Babin	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney
Bacon	Case	Dean
Baird	Casten (IL)	DeFazio
Balderson	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Banks	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Barr	Chabot	DelBene
Barragán	Cheney	Delgado
Bass	Chu, Judy	Demings
Beatty	Cicilline	DeSaulnier
Bera	Cisneros	DesJarlais
Bergman	Clark (MA)	Deutch
Beyer	Clarke (NY)	Diaz-Balart
Biggs	Clay	Dingell
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Cline	Doyle, Michael
Bishop (UT)	Cloud	F.
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Duffy
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Duncan
Bonamici	Cole	Dunn
Bost	Collins (GA)	Emmer
Boyle, Brendan	Collins (NY)	Engel
F.	Comer	Escobar
Brady	Conaway	Eshoo
Brindisi	Connolly	Españlat
Brooks (AL)	Cook	Estes
Brooks (IN)	Cooper	Evans
Brown (MD)	Correa	Ferguson
Brownley (CA)	Costa	Finkenauer
Buchanan	Courtney	Fitzpatrick
Buck	Cox (CA)	Fleischmann
Bucshon	Craig	Fletcher
Budd	Crawford	Flores
Burchett	Crenshaw	Fortenberry

Foster Lee (NV)  
 Foxx (NC) Lesko  
 Frankel Roybal-Allard  
 Fudge Levin (CA)  
 Fulcher Levin (MI)  
 Gaetz Lewis  
 Gallagher Lieu, Ted  
 Gallego Lipinski  
 Garamendi Loeb sack  
 Garcia (IL) Lofgren  
 Garcia (TX) Long  
 Gianforte Loudermilk  
 Gibbs Lowenthal  
 Gohmert Lowey  
 Golden Lucas  
 Gomez Luetkemeyer  
 Gonzalez (OH) Lujan  
 Gonzalez (TX) Luria  
 Gooden Lynch  
 Gosar Malinowski  
 Gottheimer Maloney,  
 Granger Carolyn B.  
 Graves (GA) Marchant  
 Graves (LA) Marshall  
 Graves (MO) Massie  
 Green (TN) Mast  
 Green (TX) Matsui  
 Griffith McAdams  
 Grijalva McBeth  
 Grothman McCarthy  
 Guest McCaul  
 Guthrie McClintock  
 Haaland McCollum  
 Hagedorn McEachin  
 Harris McGovern  
 Hartzler McHenry  
 Hastings McKinley  
 Hayes McNeerney  
 Heck Meadows  
 Hern, Kevin Meeks  
 Herrera Beutler Meng  
 Hice (GA) Meuser  
 Higgins (LA) Miller  
 Higgins (NY) Mitchell  
 Hill (AR) Moolenaar  
 Hill (CA) Mooney (WV)  
 Himes Moore  
 Holding Morelle  
 Hollingsworth Moulton  
 Horn, Kendra S. Mucarsel-Powell  
 Horsford Mullin  
 Houlihan Murphy  
 Hoyer Nadler  
 Hudson Napolitano  
 Huffman Neal  
 Huizenga Neguse  
 Hunter Newhouse  
 Hurd (TX) Norcross  
 Jackson Lee Norman  
 Jayapal Nunes  
 Jeffries O'Halleran  
 Johnson (GA) Ocasio-Cortez  
 Johnson (LA) Olson  
 Johnson (OH) Omar  
 Johnson (SD) Palazzo  
 Johnson (TX) Pallone  
 Jordan Palmer  
 Joyce (OH) Panetta  
 Joyce (PA) Pappas  
 Kaptur Pascrell  
 Katko Payne  
 Keating Pence  
 Kelly (IL) Perlmutter  
 Kelly (MS) Perry  
 Kelly (PA) Peters  
 Kennedy Peterson  
 Khanna Phillips  
 Kildee Pingree  
 Kilmer Pocan  
 Kim Porter  
 Kind Pressley  
 King (IA) Price (NC)  
 King (NY) Quigley  
 Kinzinger Raskin  
 Kirkpatrick Ratcliffe  
 Krishnamoorthi Reed  
 Kuster (NH) Reschenthaler  
 Kustoff (TN) Rice (NY)  
 LaHood Rice (SC)  
 LaMalfa Richmond  
 Lamb Rigglesman  
 Lamborn Roby  
 Langevin Rodgers (WA)  
 Larsen (WA) Roe, David P.  
 Larson (CT) Rogers (AL)  
 Latta Rogers (KY)  
 Lawrence Rooney (FL)  
 Lawson (FL) Rose (NY)  
 Lee (CA) Rose, John W.  
 Rouda

Rouzer Woodall  
 Roy Wright  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Rutherford  
 Ryan  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Scalise  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schrier  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Shalala  
 Sherman  
 Sherrill  
 Shimkus  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Smucker  
 Soto  
 Spanberger  
 Spano  
 Speier  
 Stanton  
 Stauber  
 Stefanik  
 Steil  
 Steube  
 Stevens  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Taylor  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Neal  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Timmons  
 Tipton  
 Titus  
 Tlaib  
 Tonko  
 Torres (CA)  
 Torres Small  
 (NM)  
 Trahan  
 Trone  
 Turner  
 Underwood  
 Upton  
 Van Drew  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Waltz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watkins  
 Watson Coleman  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Welch  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Wexton  
 Wild  
 Williams  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack

Yarmuth  
 Yoho  
 Young  
 Zeldin  
 NAYS—1  
 Posey  
 NOT VOTING—4  
 Harder (CA)  
 Maloney, Sean  
 □ 1450

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, 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. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, if the request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and majority leader to immediately schedule the Born-Alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I ask all Members to join in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

#### MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR TORNADO VICTIMS

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I would ask to draw the House's attention to a terrible disaster that occurred in Alabama and Georgia on Sunday, March 3.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we had an F-4 tornado with winds exceeding 170 miles per hour touch down in Alabama and stay on the ground a mile wide. For the next 70 miles, it plowed through Alabama and into Georgia.

This tornado took the lives of 23 innocent Alabamians and injured 90 people. It destroyed, just in Alabama alone, more than 120 homes, and then went into Georgia and did enormous property damage.

It is my hope that we, first of all, take note of the fact that the first responders in both of our States did an exemplary job in the search and rescue during the first 2 days following the storm trying to find all those who had been lost and, since then, in the recovery mode.

The money and attention that this country and this Congress have invested in our first responders having the training and equipment they need to deal with these disasters, whether they are man-made or natural, was demonstrated again in this horrible disaster.

At this time, Madam Speaker, I would like to ask a moment of silence for us to ask God's grace and blessings on these families as they try to recover from this horrible disaster.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

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

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I had a saying when I was chair of New Jersey's appropriations committee: Show me your budget, and I will show you your priorities.

So let's take a look at what the President's budget prioritizes:

An additional \$8.6 billion for his misguided, hate-fueled wasteful wall;

A 5 percent increase in the already bloated Pentagon budget, including money for his childish space force; and

Making tax cuts for the rich permanent, the same cuts that exploded the deficit.

Now let's look at what he apparently does not value:

Medicare, \$845 billion in cuts;

Medicaid, \$241 billion in cuts; and

SNAP—that is meals for families that have fallen on hard times—\$220 billion in cuts.

He also clearly doesn't prioritize:

The environment, 31 percent cut from the EPA;

Education, \$207 billion cut from student loan programs; or

Infrastructure, 22 percent cut from the Department of Transportation.

Madam Speaker, any way you look at the budget, it is clear: This President needs to get his priorities in order.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO ROBERT PIOLI

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an American hero, Robert Pioli, of Marietta, Ohio.

Only 19 years old when Pearl Harbor was attacked, he stepped up to fight for his country. Robert requested to be a bombardier because it had the shortest training, and he was ready to fight.

In April of 1944, his B-17 was hit over Hungary. He was captured by the Nazis and became a POW, first sent to Poland and then eventually to Moosburg, Germany.

It was in Moosburg, in April 1945, that tanks under General Patton rolled over the gates and liberated the camp. Then came what Lieutenant Pioli said was the most memorable and dramatic

moment of his life: The American flag was slowly raised over the town of Moosburg. There wasn't a dry eye in the camp.

Robert recently passed away, peacefully, with his family at his side.

I am honored to have gotten to know this brave American and his family. He didn't like to be called a hero, but that doesn't change the fact that he certainly was one.

God rest in peace, Robert Pioli.

#### AVIATION SAFETY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I serve on the Homeland Security Committee, and I have done so since the heinous act of 9/11.

I have a great deal of faith in the aviation industry of this Nation, but I want to offer my deepest sympathy to the people of Ethiopia and Indonesia.

In the instance of the Ethiopian flight, some eight Americans died. Ethiopian Americans have been calling my office saddened by the fact that some of their relatives, who are very special to them, lost their life.

I called, earlier today, for the grounding of the 737 Max 8 not because I don't have faith in America's genius, but because I believe people are number one and first. Pilots count, flight attendants count, and passengers count.

It is time for the FAA to remove their fear and to be able to assess a temporary grounding of this aircraft so that all of the systems can be checked, even the one that is automatic that the pilot is to release, which is alleged did not happen, but to release in order to save lives.

These planes, this aircraft, should be grounded now, and I will be sending a letter to the FAA to demand that.

□ 1500

#### HONORING DAN JENKINS

(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 a great man and even better friend, Mr. Dan Jenkins, who passed away last Thursday at the age of 90.

Many of us know Mr. Jenkins as a sports and literary icon. He wrote for "The Washington Post", "Sports Illustrated", "Golf Digest", and the list goes on.

He won countless awards and authored more than 20 books, all the while representing our shared alma mater, Texas Christian University.

He was a true sports phenomenon, and he greatly impacted my life. In fact, he played a role in my decision to attend and play baseball at TCU. He was a vital member of the Horned Frogs golf team and has always been a regular at TCU sporting events.

Just recently, the school named the press box at Amon G. Carter Stadium after him. At 90, you may wonder what kept Mr. Jenkins going all these years.

The answer is that he never stopped writing. He was quoted as saying: "I want to keep my mind active. I don't believe in retirement. Everybody who retires too early dies too early."

Sadly, no matter what age Mr. Jenkins left this Earth, it would have been too soon.

I join the Fort Worth community in mourning an absolute legend in sports and in the media, but I take comfort in knowing his legacy will carry on for generations to come.

I hope you join me in praying for Mr. Jenkins' wife, June; his sons, Danny and Marty; and his daughter, Sally, during this difficult time.

May God bless their family, and most importantly: Go Frogs.

In God we trust.

#### CONGRATULATING GOOSE ISLAND AND BISHOP ENGLAND GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAMS

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge the remarkable accomplishments of both the Bishop England High School girls basketball team and the Goose Creek High School girls basketball team, who are South Carolina's State champs in the class AAA and AAAAA, respectively.

The Lady Gators rallied from behind to defeat Spring Valley with just seconds left in the game. Senior Mary Davis scored two free throw points to send the Goose Creek girls ahead. And then, with less than half a second on the clock, Shayla Nelson swatted a last-second attempt to defeat them.

The very next day, the Lady Bishops beat Keenan High School for their sixth state title in the last 8 years, captured on the front page of "The Post and Courier" back home in Charleston.

I would say that that makes for quite a sports dynasty. It was a great season for Lowcountry basketball. And as a former high school basketball player myself, I could not be more impressed and proud of the Bishop England and the Goose Creek girls basketball teams. Onward towards next season.

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF JAMES "JAMIE" PARKER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of James "Jamie" Parker, who passed away on Monday, February 25, at the age of 65.

Upon his passing, Mr. Parker had worked for 10 years as the editor for

"Bryan County Now" as well as the night editor for the "Savannah Morning News."

He reported on nearly everything happening in Richmond Hill, from sporting events to city council hearings, tear-jerking accidents, and stories where individuals made heartwarming contributions to their community.

His friends remember Mr. Parker not only as a trustworthy journalist reporting on these stories, but also a great friend and having a heart as big as the country.

Deeply dedicated to his community, he attended more local sporting events than anyone else in town.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and the entire Richmond Hill community during this difficult time.

#### CELEBRATING OAKLAND LITERACY COUNCIL'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Oakland Literacy Council.

Since the Oakland Literacy Council was formed in 1984, volunteers have helped thousands of adult learners improve their literacy skills with the simple method of one neighbor helping another.

The dedicated and trained volunteers of the Oakland Literacy Council provide free basic literacy and English language instruction to adults who live in Oakland County, Michigan.

For 35 years, the efforts of the Oakland Literacy Council have helped residents, students, and workers improve their English language skills so that they may communicate with their child's teacher, enhance their skills for a GED or to become a citizen of the United States, and improve their reading to receive promotions at work.

I commend the tireless work of the Oakland Literacy Council as it continues to improve the lives of Oakland County residents and strengthen the fabric of our southeastern Michigan community.

#### RECOGNIZING JAN GEE

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jan Gee, the President and CEO of the Washington Food Industry Association.

Jan was recently presented the Woman of the Year award from the Women Grocers of America.

She has dedicated more than 30 years to being a voice for small businesses in

eastern Washington and continues to work tirelessly on behalf of family-owned markets and grocery stores throughout our State.

The winner of this award must exemplify the true characteristics of a leader. With a passion for the independent grocery industry, Jan Gee fits that description to a "T." She has mentored and empowered women colleagues, inspiring and encouraging many to take on leadership positions.

I have known Jan since my days in the Washington State legislature. She is so deserving of this award because of her hard work, not only for small businesses but for helping to support the next generation of female leaders, entrepreneurs, and small business owners in Washington State.

I appreciate all that Jan has done and congratulate her on being recognized with the Woman of the Year award.

God bless you, Jan.

#### CALL FOR FISCAL CONSERVATISM

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an obstacle that has stood before this Nation for many years, but that has recently risen to new and alarming heights.

Last month, the United States national debt topped \$22 trillion for the first time in our history. This is \$3 trillion higher than our annual GDP and equates to over \$67,000 in debt to be borne by each and every American.

I understand this debt is the culmination of choices that all seemed responsible in the moment. My colleagues and I entered public office to serve the country. And, too often, it is tempting to fix society by throwing money at our problems. However, this tactic mortgages future generations for the benefit of the present.

Congress has a duty to serve not only their own generation but generations to come, and we must exercise prudence to balance the desires of the present with the needs of the future.

This \$22 trillion problem will require strong resolve from strong leaders.

Our Nation looks to us, this Congress, to correct the spending mistakes of the past, and I look forward to working with you all to clear a path for our future.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 13, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1582, the Electronic Message Preservation Act would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1608, the Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2019 would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV,

375. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Hazardous Materials: Enhanced Safety Provisions for Lithium Batteries Transported by Aircraft (FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018) [Docket No.: PHMSA-2016-0014 (HM224I)] (RIN: 2137-AF20) received March 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SABLÁN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRE, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VELA, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BASS, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COX

of California, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELLAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 6. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. COOK, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 1678. A bill to create a task force within the Department of Education to address the threat of foreign government influence and threats to academic research integrity on college campuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on

Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1679. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1680. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 1681. A bill to require States to impose the same ballot access rules on all candidates in a general congressional election held in the State without regard to whether or not the candidates are nominees of a political party, and to require States to use a ballot for a general congressional election that requires a specific vote for a candidate for the office involved; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1682. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital stay requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. SHALALA):

H.R. 1683. A bill to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 1684. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for assault against journalists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1685. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve education opportunities for physician assistants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1686. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide loan repayment incentives for physician assistants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRIST (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Mr.

GAETZ, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1687. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to remove limitations on Federal employment for an individual legally using marijuana under the law of the State in which the individual resides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. TIP-TON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CROW, Mr. COLE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KIND, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 1688. A bill to help provide relief to State education budgets during a recovering economy, to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1689. A bill to establish the Climate Change Advisory Commission to develop recommendations, frameworks, and guidelines for projects to respond to the impacts of climate change, to issue Federal obligations, the proceeds of which shall be used to fund projects that aid in adaptation to climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CLAY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. ROSE of New York):

H.R. 1690. A bill to require carbon monoxide detectors in certain Federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 1691. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to provide assistance to the immediate family of elementary or secondary school staff members killed in an act of violence while performing school duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CRIST, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr.

NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HECK, Ms. MATSUI, Miss RICE of New York, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 1692. A bill to ensure affordable abortion coverage and care for every woman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. HAALAND):

H.R. 1693. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to make the provision of Wi-Fi access on school buses eligible for E-rate support; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COLE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. BASS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CASE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HECK, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. WILD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CRIST, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HIMES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 1694. A bill to protect the voting rights of Native American and Alaska Native voters; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. STEFANK, and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 1695. A bill to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MURPHY (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 1696. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make fully refundable the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, to increase the maximum amount excludable from gross income for employer-provided dependent care assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 1697. A bill to exempt motor carriers that own or operate 10 or fewer commercial vehicles from the electronic logging device mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself and Mr. GIANFORTE):

H.R. 1698. A bill to exempt certain motor carriers engaged in agricultural business from the electronic logging device requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1699. A bill to amend the Virgin Islands of the United States Centennial Commission Act to extend the expiration date of the Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 1700. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the designation of the Reynosa/Los Metros faction of the Gulf Cartel, the Jalisco New Generation Cartel, and the Cartel Del Noreste faction of Los Zetas as foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1701. A bill to establish a commission to study the relocation of select executive agencies or divisions of such agencies outside the Washington metropolitan area, to make recommendations to Congress on appropriate findings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 1702. A bill to waive the application fee for any special use permit for veterans demonstrations and special events at war memorials on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.J. Res. 50. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution requiring that each agency and department's funding is justified; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILD, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KAP-

TUR, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MAST, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H. Res. 217. A resolution recognizing Girl Scouts of the United States of America on its 107th birthday and the importance of the all-girl space offered by Girl Scouts; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 218. A resolution calling on the Government of Iran to fulfill repeated promises of assistance in the case of Robert Levinson, the longest held United States civilian in our Nation's history; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H. Res. 219. A resolution recognizing the contributions made by the men and women of the Air Force who are responsible for operating and maintaining the Global Positioning System constellation and affirming the importance of continuous availability, accuracy, reliability, and resiliency of the Global Positioning System constellation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. PERLMUTTER introduced a bill (H.R. 1703) for the relief of Arturo Hernandez-Garcia; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 6.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 1678.

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, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 1680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 1681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1; Article I, Section 8, Clause 17; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 1683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3, "to regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

Article 1, Section 8, clause 8, "to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Rights to their respective Writings and Discoveries;"

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 1684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted in Congress under Article I, Section 1.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 1687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 1688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1689.

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. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 1690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 1691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

H.R. 1693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LUJÁN:

H.R. 1694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 1695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. MURPHY:

H.R. 1696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, which authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out that power.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 1697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 1698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article IV Section 3, Congress shall have power to dispose and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 1700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.”

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 1702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

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;

2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

4: To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

13: To provide and maintain a Navy;

14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

16: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17: To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 1703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.J. Res. 50.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 95: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GUEST, Mr. KIM, Mr. SPANO, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 96: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 141: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 295: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 310: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 372: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 388: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 479: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 530: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 562: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 587: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 592: Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 594: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 596: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 638: Mr. HICE of Georgia and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 641: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 647: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 653: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 662: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 663: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 677: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 708: Mr. WRIGHT.

H.R. 721: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BACON, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 724: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 737: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 748: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 783: Mr. CASE and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 784: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 810: Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 838: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 856: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 865: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 873: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 878: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 920: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 931: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 935: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 986: Mr. WELCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 996: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1002: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1004: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 1042: Ms. HAALAND and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1043: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1044: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. DEAN, Mr. VELA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BOST, Mrs. LURIA, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 1076: Mr. NADLER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1139: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1140: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1146: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1149: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 1156: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 1162: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1168: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 1175: Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUCK, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1225: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1232: Ms. NORTON and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1243: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1244: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1283: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1309: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 1316: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 1317: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1372: Mr. BYRNE, Mrs. MILLER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1397: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1400: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 1404: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1407: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1411: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1415: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 1423: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GALLEG0, and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 1425: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1428: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1429: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1450: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CRIST, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1454: Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1476: Mr. FERGUSON.  
H.R. 1542: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 1554: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1565: Mr. CONAWAY.  
H.R. 1601: Mr. SOTO, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. MEADOWS.  
H.R. 1605: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 1617: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1628: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.  
H.R. 1646: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 1664: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COOK, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.J. Res. 44: Mr. SERRANO.  
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. WELCH.  
H. Con. Res. 23: Ms. OMAR.

H. Res. 33: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. STAUBER.  
H. Res. 49: Mr. PERRY and Mr. FLORES.  
H. Res. 60: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. DEUTCH.  
H. Res. 116: Mr. GIANFORTE.  
H. Res. 124: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.  
H. Res. 138: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.