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No. 52

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
March 26, 2019.

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

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

### HONORING CAPTAIN ADAM CHAMIE'S TWO YEARS AS THE COAST GUARD'S LIAISON TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of serving as chairwoman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security. The subcommittee is charged with overseeing the funding of our Nation's longest continuous seagoing service, the United States Coast Guard.

Since the Coast Guard's founding in 1790 by Alexander Hamilton, Americans have relied on this service to protect our maritime interests. The Coast Guard has secured our sovereignty in times of war and peace and safeguarded the American public during times of national catastrophe.

As one of the five branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Coast Guard serves as a critical link between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security.

My role as chairwoman of the DHS Appropriations Subcommittee and previously as the subcommittee's ranking member has afforded me the opportunity to more fully appreciate the challenging work of the men and women of the Coast Guard. This includes saving more than 11,000 lives after the devastating impacts of Hurricanes Maria, Irma, Harvey, Florence, and Michael, to the cumulative interdiction of 432 tons of cocaine over the past 2 years.

One of the greatest exemplars of Coastie dedication and effectiveness is Captain Adam Chamie, who has served as the Coast Guard liaison to the House of Representatives for the past 2 years.

Adam has consistently demonstrated an ability to effectively convey the critical needs of the Coast Guard to both Members of Congress and staff, while also supporting the Coast Guard's responses to the needs of States and congressional districts across the country.

Over his 2-year tenure as liaison, he has helped facilitate the Coast Guard's two largest annual funding levels in the service's history.

On April 18, 2019, Adam will take command of Coast Guard Sector Key West, an area from the Bahamas to Cuba encompassing 55,000 square nautical miles.

While his departure is a loss to the House, the men and women of the Coast Guard serving along the Florida

Keys will greatly benefit from his leadership and his commitment to the Coast Guard's core values of honor, respect, and devotion to duty.

I wish Captain Chamie fair winds and following seas as he starts a new chapter in his career.

Today, I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing this great American and Coast Guardsman for his selfless service to our Nation.

### CALLING FOR DEBATE ON THE GREEN NEW DEAL

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 call for debate in this Chamber on H. Res. 109, referred to as the Green New Deal.

This resolution lays out an agenda that is, frankly, anti-American and goes against everything our Constitution is all about.

The resolution states: "It is the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal."

The main components of this deal include: net-zero greenhouse gas emissions; creating millions of good, high-wage jobs; and upgrading all existing buildings and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability. All of this is to be accomplished in 10 years' time.

Among the things the Federal Government has meddled in beyond the scope of its limited powers, completely overhauling every building and method of transportation in the country would be, by far, its most egregious transgression to date.

However, the Green New Deal certainly will require Congress' constitutional authority to levy taxes and borrow money to pay for it.

This so-called "deal" would come at the cost of trillions to the middle class

☐ 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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and spend taxpayers' hard-earned money, as if they don't know best how to use their money and need the government to do it for them.

The Green New Deal reflects zero understanding of moral hazard and the government's capacity for waste, suggesting the government assume the risks in the unchartered research and development this socialist experiment would require. The way the resolution's supporters see it, money will simply be put back into the economy and create millions of new jobs. They think nothing of the fact that these actions actually take power away from "We the people."

Now, in light of the Senate taking up this resolution for a vote this week, I would like to offer some thoughts as to why it needs deeper thought and debate in the House.

America is currently on a sustainable plan with its all-of-the-above energy strategy, including renewable, oil, gas, coal, and nuclear sources.

Renewables presently make up 17 percent of U.S. electric power generation, and despite enormous subsidies, are far from capable of serving as exclusive energy sources that are reliant and affordable. Yet, since 2005, use of cheap natural gas has reduced carbon emissions from power generation by 30 percent.

Our current approach encourages development of renewable sources and accounts for both environment and monetary costs.

This resolution instead throws money exclusively at renewables and entirely eliminates the oil, gas, and coal industries.

Secondly, if the goal is to build the middle class and create jobs, why go in completely the opposite direction of what has worked to create over 5 million jobs in the past 2 years?

Reducing the Federal footprint with regulatory reform and middle-class tax cuts have caused wages to rise, job growth to soar, and consistently low rates of unemployment. Allowing small businesses to keep more of their money has worked to create jobs and increase wages.

We certainly don't need to raise taxes and spend more money to create this effect.

Finally, this massive government intervention will push businesses overseas and disrupt the lives of workers, farmers, and students making the most of America's abounding opportunities.

Americans cherish freedom, which includes the ability for individuals to determine their own paths without the Government deciding how they will contribute to society.

The Socialist ideology behind this resolution is at odds with the American values that have caused our society to flourish and innovate since its founding.

I encourage the 90 House Democrats who have cosponsored H. Res. 109 and Speaker PELOSI to engage in serious and open debate on this legislation, or

at least publish a new fact sheet they can stand behind so accurate representations of opposing viewpoints can be heard by the American people.

#### THE POWER OF EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the tremendous work by several Ohioans and to reflect on what the power of education has on our young people today, as reflected by the boards.

It has been said: "A quality education has the power to transform societies in a single generation, provide children with the protection they need from the hazards of poverty, labor exploitation, and disease, and give them the knowledge, skills, and confidence to reach their full potential."

I met with Columbus City Schools Board of Education members W. Shawna Gibbs, Michael Cole, and Gahanna-Jefferson Public School Board President Beryl Brown Piccolantonio. These three dedicated educators and advocates, along with a whole host of others from across the Third Congressional District, are working day and night to ensure every child has the knowledge, skills, and confidence to reach their full potential.

Across my whole district, whether that be Worthington, East Columbus, Reynoldsburg, Groveport Madison, and everywhere in between, people respect the power of education.

Another Ohioan committed to making this goal a reality for more students is Jamie Spero. For over a decade, Jamie has been with Sandusky City Schools, where she currently teaches ninth grade English.

Her hard work and unique ability to connect with students and people has made all the difference. Under her tutelage, students have achieved an 85 percent passage rate on the State aptitude test, and in the process, achieved the highest value-added score in the English department 2 years in a row.

Mr. Speaker, we need more people like Jamie, Shawna, Michael, and Beryl.

Or as Jamie recently said to me:

We need more educators to let students know daily that they can achieve anything they can put their minds to no matter their race, abilities, or anything negative they have been told.

Yes, America's next generation of leaders are today's students, and many will go on to be great teachers, doctors, first responders, lawyers, scientists, astronauts, you name it, and, yes, even Members of Congress.

So I was particularly honored to find out that two of my youngest constituents were inspired by me.

Recently, Catharine dressed up as me for Worthington Evening Street Elementary's Black History Month living wax museum.

Similarly, Jamia, a student at A-Plus Children's Academy Community

School, did a presentation on my decades-long service to central Ohio.

As part of their projects, Catharine and Jamia highlighted my career. I am flattered, but I want them to know, and every other young person, that being the first is great, but we need to have a second and third, because each of us has the responsibility to mentor the next generation.

For example, last month, students from Grace Christian School in Blacklick, including a student, 5 years old in kindergarten, were studying Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, and 5-year-old Leah said:

We learned what happened to people like Ruby Bridges and Rosa Parks just wasn't right. We should treat everyone fairly.

So I stand here today on the shoulders of heroes and sheroes who have inspired Americans of all backgrounds for decades, even centuries, to still do that: treat people fairly.

Mr. Speaker, whether it is the KIPP School, Bexley High School, Ohio Media School, Columbus Africentric, or Columbus School for Girls, King famously said: "The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character, that is the goal of true education."

Thanks to all the hardworking teachers, educators, parents, mentors past and present, students in central Ohio and far beyond are embracing the power of education and its positive effect on the lives of so many in our classrooms.

Let us salute these students and teachers for a job well done.

□ 1015

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week, our Nation celebrates Public Schools Week. It is a time when we acknowledge the diversity and success of our public schools and the sound education that they provide. Strengthening America's public schools is the best way to ensure our children's future success and our country's prosperity.

Ninety percent of American children attend public schools. This week, supporters across the country will share stories of the many schools, students, and professionals who make public schools such vital components of our communities. This includes parents who are working hard to improve educational outcomes for children. Advocates nationwide will share scores of stories about public school students and their successes.

Mr. Speaker, public school teachers truly make a difference in the lives of our students. They prepare them for bright and successful futures. It is

their dedication to our students that builds strong public schools and, therefore, strong communities.

As a senior member of the Education and Labor Committee and a product of public schools, I know the incredible role our schools play in communities across the Nation.

Public schools today have much good news to share, from increasing graduation rates and reduced dropout rates, to improved ratings given by communities on school performance.

Public schools welcome every child, regardless of ability, race, wealth, language, country of origin, or needs. By strengthening the public school system, we strengthen the democracy of our country.

Supporting public schools today will build a stronger workforce for tomorrow. The future of our Nation to produce in the manufacturing industry, the farm, and the information age will be based on the investment we make today in supporting public schools. Schools today are integrating the new ideas that are being explored by businesses and industry.

Strong public schools are vital to our national security. Our military's success is dependent on members who can apply their knowledge and skills to navigate the increasingly complex tools that keep our country safe.

In many communities, the school district is the largest employer. Teachers, bus drivers, administrators, cafeteria workers, coaches, and facilities management all depend on the school district, and all these jobs contribute to the fabric of a community. Communities are stronger and schools are better when we all work together to support public education.

Public schools also make sure kids receive at least one nutritious meal a day. More than 30 million school lunches are served each day, including 20 million free and 2 million reduced priced lunches. For some students, the only meal that they receive will be the one that they get at school.

Mr. Speaker, a child's opportunity for success should not be left to chance. Every child needs a quality, well-equipped school right in their neighborhood, where they can learn, be inspired, and thrive.

Public education has always been the great equalizer in the United States. I am grateful for the contribution of our public schools, and I know that, together, we will continue to work to strengthen them for our most precious resource: our children.

#### HONORING ANNE BEILER

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month. I would like to take this time to honor a notable woman from my district, Ms. Anne Beiler, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Anne is well known in our community but is also well known and beloved throughout the world, since she is the founder of Auntie Anne's pretzels. She was born into an Amish family, and her parents became members of the Amish Mennonite church when she was 3 years old. She was a baker and a bread maker and worked at a waitressing job, which taught her the values of hard work and customer service. She learned to make pretzels when she worked at a food stand in a farmer's market.

Eventually, she started her own pretzel business. In 1989, she opened the first franchises throughout central Pennsylvania. Auntie Anne's unmistakable pretzel aroma can frequently be smelled in malls around the country and the world, and I am very honored to recognize her hard work here today.

Anne has also been instrumental in supporting many organizations and causes in our community. Currently, she serves on the board of the Museum of the Bible here in Washington, D.C. I am honored to recognize Anne Beiler on Women's History Month.

#### HONORING MARILYN WARE

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month. I would like to honor a notable woman from my district, Ms. Marilyn Ware, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Ms. Ware was CEO of American Water Works. During that time, she grew that company to a market cap of \$8.3 billion.

Marilyn was also involved in the local community, serving as chair of the Lancaster County GOP from 1978 to 1980. She was a pioneer in fundraising and cared deeply about the direction of our State and our country. She was always doing all that she could to make sure our country was on the right path. In our local community, she was a lifetime advocate of farmland and open space preservation.

From 2006 to 2008, Marilyn served as Ambassador to Finland. She was passionate and hardworking, always looking to make a difference and to recruit young people into the world of politics.

Unfortunately, Marilyn passed away in 2017, but she left a lasting legacy for women and for people all across my district. It is an honor to recognize her on the House floor today.

#### HONORING JACKIE PFURSICH

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month. I would like to honor a notable woman from my district, Ms. Jackie Pfursich, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Jackie currently serves as the Lancaster County clerk of courts, where she has served since 2016. Since then, she has improved the court system by modernizing the criminal court with an electronic filing system. This allows attorneys and case participants to file documents electronically and helps speed up our court process and make it more efficient.

Jackie began her legal career as an assistant attorney for the Pennsyl-

vania Office of General Counsel, Department of Labor and Industry, where she prosecuted those who violated the Commonwealth's labor laws.

She resides in East Hempfield with her husband, Ed; and children, Ella, Nathan, and Tyler. Jackie is an example of a strong, innovative, and hardworking woman. I am honored to recognize her on the floor of the House today.

#### HONORING PEGGY STEINMAN

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month. I would like to honor a notable woman from my district, Ms. Beverly "Peggy" Steinman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Peggy served as the chairwoman for Steinman Communications. Her family's business history in our area actually began not long after the founding of the country. They were responsible for publishing many of the local papers in our area, including our daily newspaper, the LNP, and Lancaster Farming. Peggy took helm of the companies in 2010 and did an extraordinary job of leading Steinman Communications.

More importantly, Peggy is a leader in our community in philanthropy, always working to make Lancaster County a better place. She served on the leadership boards of the United Way of Lancaster and, currently, works with the Steinman Foundation to improve the quality of life for people in our community. She loves our community and is always giving back. For that reason, I am honored to recognize her on the floor of the House today.

#### ILLEGAL ALIEN CRIME VICTIMS

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise, once again, to share stories of Americans who once were vibrant and alive but now are dead because Washington's open borders policies fail to protect our own people.

I yearn for the day when there are no more speeches like this to give because we have secured our borders and there are no more illegal alien killings to describe.

On average, roughly 2,000 illegal aliens are apprehended each year by Federal agents for homicides committed on American soil. Another, roughly, 120,000 illegal aliens are arrested each year for other criminal activity, including 50,000 assaults and 15,000 sexual assaults.

For emphasis, behind each statistic is a crime victim who would have been spared if America simply secured our porous southern border.

In Marshall County, Alabama, an illegal alien was recently arrested for first-degree rape of a 12-year-old girl. According to Marshall County Sheriff Phil Sims, the illegal alien had at least 10 different aliases, four different birth dates, and two prior deportations. In 2008, the illegal alien was charged with DUI in Louisiana and deported. In 2009,

the illegal alien was deported yet again for illegal reentry. This first-degree rape of a 12-year-old girl would have been prevented by proper border security.

In Mobile, Alabama, Sonya Jones was recently killed by an illegal alien charged with vehicular homicide and leaving the scene of a head-on collision. Sonya Jones was a teacher at Living Word Christian Center Kingdom Academy. One of Sonya's colleagues said that she had a smile that would light up the hallways.

The illegal alien who killed Sonya Jones is a prime example of how dangerous asylum laws and catch-and-release policies are to Americans. Sonya Jones' illegal alien killer entered America illegally and was captured by law enforcement but then released when he lied to claim asylum. As is so overwhelmingly often the case, Sonya Jones' illegal alien killer failed to show up in court on the asylum claim and, instead, disappeared, leaving at least one dead American in his wake.

Last week, in Washington State, Kittitas County Sheriff's Deputy Ryan Thompson was shot and killed by yet another illegal alien who legally entered America in Texas in 2014 on a temporary agricultural worker visa but illegally overstayed his visa after it expired. Deputy Ryan Thompson was married with three children and is the first law enforcement officer to be murdered in Kittitas County since 1927.

In 2005, in Milton, Pennsylvania, beautiful 20-year-old Carly Snyder loved animals and dreamed of being a veterinarian. Her dream ended when an illegal alien forcibly entered Carly's apartment, punched her in the face, knocked her to the floor, and stabbed her 37 times. Carly went into shock and died at the scene.

Mr. Speaker, Washington should have more sympathy and concern for the lives of Americans than illegal aliens. Unfortunately, Washington does not and, instead, puts illegal aliens on pedestals, above the interests of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Americans have every right to expect Congress to defend American rights, and the most basic right is the right to life, the right to be protected from illegal alien killings that could so easily be avoided.

Tragically, Congress turns a blind eye to the lives and innocence of Americans stolen by illegal aliens. That is wrong.

President Trump is right to declare a national emergency to help save the lives of at least 30,000 Americans who are alive today but will be dead a year from now if we do not protect and secure America's southern border. As such, I will not hesitate to proudly vote to sustain President Trump's veto of socialist legislation that supports open-borders policies that aid and abet illegal aliens who kill Americans and aid and abet evil drug cartels that market their poisonous, deadly drugs that take American lives.

Mr. Speaker, Americans who die at the hands of illegal aliens had dreams, too.

#### 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 28 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

Reverend Tony Lee, Community of Hope AME Church, Hillcrest Heights, Maryland, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come today with a spirit of humility and gratitude. We come with the realization that this is the day that You have made, and we will rejoice and be glad in it. We thank You for the opportunity we are afforded to serve the least of these and the responsibility to remember the forgotten and lift the downtrodden. We ask this day for the courage to do the hard things and the vision to see beyond ourselves.

Empower the Members of this House to make a difference. Let their efforts be expressions of Your grace, reflections of Your justice, and manifestations of Your love.

It is our prayer, that when our time on this terrestrial sphere is over, that the works of this day will speak for us and we will hear You say, "Well done my good and faithful servants."

Lord, hear our prayer. In Jesus' name.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. UNDERWOOD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### WELCOMING REVEREND TONY LEE

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, let me begin by wishing you a very happy birthday on behalf of the 435 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to introduce Reverend Tony Lee. He is the founder and senior pastor of the Community of Hope AME Church.

Reverend Lee is a pillar of our community in Prince George's County and the entire region, not just as a faith leader, but as an advocate for those in need.

I have had a longstanding relationship with him, partnering on a wide variety of issues, including domestic violence, building trust between the community and law enforcement, tackling poverty, and moving forward on social justice issues. And, during the month of January and February, we worked together during the government shutdown, serving working families who were struggling to make ends meet.

I have had the privilege of worshipping at Community of Hope many times over the years. The name of the church reflects its character: a community where we live and raise our families, where we pray and teach hope as a critical ingredient necessary for faith and our daily lives.

He is a preacher who speaks to people in a language they understand. He draws people into church who would not otherwise do so, going into every neighborhood and going down every street.

Reverend Tony Lee is the son of proud parents, Orlando Lee and Reverend Nancy T. Lee, who are joining us in the Capitol today.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

#### AFFORDABLE CARE ACT IS NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I read with dismay this morning that the Justice Department and the current administration has decided to continue to treat the Affordable Care Act as an unconstitutional wrong committed by the House and the Senate and signed into law by the last administration. I can't believe that they are taking this position.

This has been a long national struggle that we have gone through. We have had this debate, we have had this discussion, and we have had this fight. And to say now that it continues to be unconstitutional, the way that they have said all along, we don't need to do this again. We have 10 to 20 million

Americans with preexisting conditions that depend on the workings of the Affordable Care Act to keep covered so that they don't have to file for bankruptcy when they get sick, so that they can move from job to job without worrying about their healthcare coverage. Let's not do this again.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues here in the House to reject the idea that the ACA is unconstitutional.

#### HEALTH CENTERS PLAY AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN THE U.S.

(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 speak about the essential role community health centers play in neighborhoods throughout the Nation.

America's health centers serve 28 million patients who have the greatest difficulty accessing healthcare. This includes 24.9 million low-income patients; 3.5 million patients in or near public housing; 1.4 million homeless patients; nearly 1 million patients who work in agriculture; and 6.2 million uninsured patients.

Madam Speaker, community health centers are located in areas of high need and are open to everyone, regardless of insurance status or ability to pay.

Congress recently made historic investments to the Health Center Program, which increased access, expanded services, and improved quality.

Health centers also play an important role in rural America where the need is great, but services are often scarce.

And, each year, community health centers generate approximately \$54 billion in economic activity and save the healthcare system an estimated \$24 billion within our most underserved communities.

Madam Speaker, we must ensure that all Americans receive the services they need, regardless of where they live, and community health centers do that.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, climate change is not a distant threat; it is reality. In the Pacific Northwest, our families and communities are facing acidic oceans; unhealthy, smoky air; decreased snowpack; droughts; and extreme weather patterns.

Recent reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the U.S. Global Change Research Program make clear: human activity is contributing to climate change. The science supporting these reports is convincing and alarming, but there is hope. We have the opportunity and, in fact, the imperative to take action

that will protect our planet and grow our economy.

I am honored to serve on the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, and I will work with my colleagues to reduce emissions, to transition to 100 percent clean energy, to create good-paying jobs, rebuild our Nation's infrastructure in a sustainable and resilient manner, invest in clean and efficient transportation systems, and support frontline communities, particularly communities of color and low-income communities, that have often faced a disproportionate share of the burden of our past inaction.

The future of our planet and the health of our communities depend on the actions we take today. For our children, our grandchildren, and future generations to come, let's not wait.

#### AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE TRANSPARENCY

(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, over the past few weeks, I have released the transcripts of the interviews from Peter Strzok, Bruce Ohr, and Lisa Page from the Judiciary Committee's investigation into apparent wrongdoing at the FBI and DOJ. I have said I would make additional transcripts from the investigation public, and I am here today to keep that promise.

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

Madam Speaker, I request that the link [www.dougcollins.house.gov/papadopoulos](http://www.dougcollins.house.gov/papadopoulos) be placed in the RECORD so the American people can review the transcript of George Papadopoulos. The American people deserve to know the origins of the probe against President Trump's campaign.

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

#### MAKE QUALITY HEALTH INSURANCE MORE AFFORDABLE

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, Saturday, March 23, we celebrated the ninth anniversary of the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which has expanded health insurance to over 20 million people in the last 5 years. But quality health insurance remains unaffordable and out of reach for far too many Americans.

Today, I introduced the Health Care Affordability Act to help fix that and reduce premiums for Americans who purchase private health plans through the marketplace.

My legislation would cut premiums by hundreds or thousands of dollars per year for more than 10 million people. It does this by increasing the tax credits people get to make premiums more affordable and allowing more people to qualify for tax credits.

This important improvement would guarantee middle-class consumers would pay no more than 8½ percent of their income on premiums. This would be a huge help to families.

For example, in my district, a typical family of four currently pays \$1,741 per month for marketplace coverage. With my bill, their monthly premiums would drop by nearly half.

A typical 60-year-old couple in my district making \$80,000 currently pays over a third of their monthly income for marketplace coverage. My legislation would reduce their monthly premiums by over \$1,700.

This legislation moves us forward by making lower cost coverage available to at least 9 million uninsured Americans, while reducing premiums for an additional 10 million Americans.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in making quality health insurance more affordable by cosponsoring this important legislation.

#### RECOGNIZING GOLAN HEIGHTS AS PART OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

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

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the United States' recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Now is a critical and appropriate time for the United States to formally recognize the Golan Heights as part of Israel. At a time when Iran and terrorist organizations, including Hezbollah, are using the turmoil created by the civil war in Syria to expand their presence in the region, it is clear they hope to seize the Golan Heights to then launch attacks against Israel.

Recognizing Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights is vital to the security interest of the United States and Israel.

I co-led a letter last December to Secretary Pompeo outlining the critical nature of recognizing Israeli sovereignty over the Golan and encouraging the administration to do so. This recognition should have occurred under several previous administrations, but the strong leadership needed was not present.

I am glad that we finally have a President that is taking the necessary steps to foster stability and peace in the Middle East. I applaud President Trump and his administration for issuing the proclamation recognizing the Golan Heights as part of the State of Israel.

### KEEP LIBERIAN COMMUNITY HERE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, our Nation is the land of promise and the land of opportunity. We open our doors to the tired, to the poor, and to the huddled masses. And, for decades, we have opened our doors to Liberian refugees fleeing vicious civil wars and the Ebola virus.

The Liberian community in Minnesota—my home State—is the hard-working bedrock of our healthcare industry. They are parents, children, brothers, sisters, workers, businessowners, and taxpayers.

In 1999, they were given a special immigration status in the United States: deferred enforced departure, or DED. They work legally, they pay taxes, but currently have no pathway to citizenship.

Madam Speaker, if you are here legally, play by the rules, and contribute to your community, you should have nothing to fear. But if we don't act by March 31, the Liberian community's DED status will expire. It will subject our friends and our neighbors to deportation, and our community is terrified.

Since its inception, DED has been a bipartisan issue. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have acted to extend it for two decades. Now it is our turn.

This week, we have the chance to send a legislative fix to the President's desk. I urge all of us, on both sides of the aisle, to do the right thing, the humane thing, and keep our Liberian community here in their homes in the United States of America.

### RECOGNIZING DEBORAH R. MCBRIDE

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50-year career of Deborah R. McBride, better known as Debby.

Debby was born to Clarence and Miriam McBride in Washington, D.C. After graduating high school, she moved to Birmingham, Alabama, to attend Birmingham-Southern.

During her senior year in college, she came to Capitol Hill and lined up a job with former Democratic Congressman Bill Nichols and worked as a case-worker until his death in 1988.

She stayed on with the office of Alabama's Third Congressional District until Dr. Glen Browder, also a Democrat, was elected in a special election in April of 1989. She continued her work as a caseworker, as well as scheduling and office manager.

In 1996, Bob Riley was elected. Although a Democrat, Debby continued

to work for him through his three terms doing casework, serving as office manager and taking on coordinating tours and flags.

I was elected in 2002 and, like before, Debby stayed on to work for me, continuing in her roles and her service to east Alabama. Debby has been with me since day one. If you polled the Third Congressional District, she would certainly be more popular than me.

She has institutional knowledge that cannot be replaced, and I know I will miss her very much. Debby has a heart of gold and has touched many lives. The Third District of Alabama will not be the same without her.

Madam Speaker, please join me in thanking Debby for her unwavering service to the people of Alabama and our country.

□ 1215

### EMERGENCY FUNDING AND MILITARY PROJECTS

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, the Department of Defense published a report revealing the dire impacts of the President's unlawful emergency declaration. It threatens to steal nearly \$150 million of urgently needed Arizona military construction funds critical to the security of our Nation and the well-being of our men and women in uniform and military families.

Both military bases within my district, Fort Huachuca and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, are on the list that could be directly affected by these cuts, and I am here today to say, no way.

I represent a border district in southern Arizona, and we don't want the expensive, ineffective wall. We want our military bases funded.

Madam Speaker, 59 percent of Americans reject this emergency declaration. I will continue to take action to block this brutal decision and fight to protect Arizonans from the drastic consequences of this dangerous, unlawful declaration.

### CONGRATULATING NEW ULM MEDICAL CENTER

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

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the New Ulm Medical Center for being named the number one critical access hospital in the United States for 2019. This medical center, part of Allina Health, serves more than 13,000 New Ulm residents and countless more folks in southern Minnesota.

The New Ulm Medical Center has found positive ways to improve afford-

ability and increase successful patient outcomes. Even when faced with serious health challenges, patients can thrive when they have access to affordable and conveniently located healthcare.

All Americans deserve access to quality, timely medical care. I am very pleased that residents in New Ulm, Brown County, and surrounding areas in southern Minnesota have such a fine institution of medicine to provide them.

Congratulations to New Ulm Medical Center, and thank you for serving our community.

### HONORING DR. JOAQUIN GONZALEZ CIGARROA

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

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez Cigarroa.

Dr. Cigarroa was born in San Antonio but soon moved with his family to Laredo, Texas. From an early age, he knew that medicine was going to be his calling and devoted himself to academics.

He graduated as valedictorian from his class at Martin High School, then went off to attend the University of Texas and then Harvard Medical School, where he received his medical degree. He was the first Harvard University medical student from the Texas-Mexico border.

After graduating, Dr. Cigarroa served his country as a first lieutenant with the U.S. Army Medical Corps before returning to Laredo and practicing medicine.

Dr. Cigarroa made a dramatic impact on education, not only in Laredo but across the State of Texas, and also in healthcare.

He will be fondly remembered for his commitment to education, healthcare, and a career that changed the way of life for so many people.

Dr. Cigarroa is survived by his wife, Barbara Judith Raymond Flores; their children: Patricia, Barbara, Francisco, Ricardo, Jorge, Carlos, Gabriella, Joaquin, Maria-Elena, and Marisa—10 children; and, again, by so many grandchildren and so many great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to honor the life of Dr. Joaquin Cigarroa.

### GIRL SCOUTS CELEBRATE 107TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Girl Scouts' 107th birthday, which was celebrated earlier this month. This anniversary is important to women everywhere, but particularly in the First

District of Georgia where the Girl Scouts were founded.

In 1912, Juliette Gordon Low started meeting with 18 girls who played basketball, hiked, camped, studied foreign languages, and worked to help people in need. With Juliette Gordon Low and these 18 women in Savannah, the seeds were sown for a movement, which now includes 2.6 million Girl Scouts in 92 countries and 50 million alums.

With their motto of being go-getters, innovators, risk-takers, and leaders, the international organization has made an enormous impact in the lives of young women in their 107-year history. A testament to their work includes alums aboard the International Space Station, Members of Congress, artists, athletes, and so much more.

Thank you to the Girl Scouts for making our world a better place to live and for encouraging young women to always push the envelope. Congratulations on a successful first 107 years, and I wish the Girl Scouts the best in years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO OFFICER BENITO CHAVEZ AND DEPUTY SHERIFF RYAN THOMPSON**

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

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two law enforcement officers in my district.

Police Officer Benito Chavez was injured in the line of duty protecting our community in a senseless act of violence after a car chase last week. He has only been with the Kittitas Police Department for 8 months, so he has many years of service ahead of him. I am happy to know that he is home with his family and his wife, and I thank him for his service, wish him a speedy recovery, and hope that he will be back on the job soon.

On a much sadder note, I, Kittitas County, and the whole Eighth District mourn the loss of a hero, Deputy Sheriff Ryan Thompson who lost his life in the line of duty on March 19. It is heartbreaking that Deputy Sheriff Thompson leaves behind his wife and three children. I send my deepest condolences to his family, his friends, and his colleagues who have been hit hard by this tragedy. We will be forever grateful for his service to our community and to our State.

We all owe such a debt of gratitude to Officer Chavez, Deputy Sheriff Thompson, and all law enforcement professionals who put themselves at risk every day to keep our community safe.

**MEDAL OF HONOR DAY**

(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, this week we celebrate Medal of Honor

Day, dedicated to the recipients of America's highest military honor.

Today, there are just 72 living Medal of Honor recipients. The 10th District is home to one of these, Allen J. Lynch of Gurnee, who was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1970 for his actions in Vietnam.

While serving as a radio telephone operator near the village of My An, Sergeant Lynch risked his life to move three wounded comrades to safety and single-handedly defended their isolated position for 2 hours against an advancing and numerically superior enemy force until they could be safely evacuated.

Sergeant Lynch's service did not end in Vietnam. He has spent his entire life serving his fellow veterans with the Federal Veterans Administration as well as the Illinois State Government Veterans Department.

In an interview, he said: "There are many servicemembers, first responders, and citizens who serve this country above and beyond who are never recognized for what they do. We hold the Medal of Honor for all those men and women who have never been recognized for the great things they did."

My friend, Allen Lynch, is a true American hero and a role model for us all. On Medal of Honor Day, we reflect on all those who have acted above and beyond the call of duty and the hard-fought freedoms we enjoy because of their service and sacrifice.

**RECOGNIZING MASON DAUGHERTY AND ELI SCOTT**

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize two great constituents of mine, Mason Daugherty and Eli Scott from McKinney, Texas, on winning the 2019 C-SPAN Video Documentary Competition.

Their documentary, "What It Means to Be an American: Citizen Accountability in Government," highlights how the United States Constitution intended to instill power with the American people and how corruption in our system of government diverts power away from those very individuals.

Like these impressive 11th graders from Imagine International Academy of North Texas, I, too, believe power must rest with the people. Working together, we can bring real change in Washington.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in congratulating Mason Daugherty and Eli Scott on their achievement.

**ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE**

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

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Speaker, the truth is I believe there is common ground within our Caucus and within the Congress as a whole on how to improve access to healthcare for every single American.

We can all agree that we must reduce the cost of health insurance and prescription drugs and we must protect millions of Americans with preexisting conditions. That is why I am so excited this week to work with my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the New Democratic Coalition to put forward proposals that will make a real difference in the lives of families in New Hampshire and all across this great country.

Earlier this month, I joined my new Democratic colleagues in pushing for efforts to strengthen the Affordable Care Act and continue the path toward affordable, accessible universal healthcare coverage. Today, I am excited that we are putting our ideas into action by introducing this pivotal healthcare bill.

Access to affordable healthcare has long been a top priority of mine. I was proud to unveil solutions over politics in the last Congress.

We cannot turn back the clock on the progress we have made. The time to improve healthcare for all is now.

**SUPPORTING PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT**

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, on April 2, just a few days from now, we will observe Equal Pay Day in the United States. This commemoration represents the amount of time into this new year a woman must work to earn as much as a man earned in 2018 alone.

As long as this continues, we are effectively telling our wives, our daughters, our mothers, and every woman in our life that they are inherently worth less.

I don't believe this. I don't believe my colleagues do either, which is why I encourage everyone to support the Paycheck Fairness Act when it comes to a vote tomorrow.

This bill represents a major step toward closing the pay gap, ensuring employers pay women what they are due, and the process will grow our economy by putting more money in Americans' paychecks and helping families thrive.

I am honored to support this legislation for my daughter, for the hard-working families in our district, and for women across America who deserve a fair wage for honest work.

**WHEN WOMEN SUCCEED, AMERICA SUCCEEDS**

(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, today in America, women still make only \$0.80, on average, for every dollar a man makes, and that disparity is even greater for women of color.

Women are the sole or co-breadwinners in two-thirds of American families with children. When we pay women less, we hurt American families, and we hurt our economy.

The pay gap isn't a myth. It is math. For a woman working full time, the current wage gap represents a loss of more than \$400,000 over the course of her career.

Tomorrow, the House of Representatives has a real opportunity to tell women in America that they deserve equal pay for equal work. Tomorrow, we can send a message that when women succeed, America succeeds.

Let's bring America into the 21st century. Let's pass H.R. 7, the Paycheck Fairness Act.

#### DO THE RIGHT THING

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I want to speak openly to my friends and colleagues. Take a moment to look to your right as you come into this body, to the memorial that was put together by the Parkland students and other gun victims. It will pain your heart and move you to action.

It acknowledges that 722 people die every week from gun violence. It acknowledges that teenagers may lose their lives, and it has a form to indicate which teenager is next. It has flowers, and it says, "Stop killing us."

Every Member of Congress should walk by that memorial today, commit themselves to be decent and do decent things, and recognize that we should have gun safety legislation.

I rise as well to say that women who are not being paid or who are supporting families need the paycheck legislation that I will be supporting tomorrow.

I also say that this country must not accept behavior by a President as a norm, and the Mueller report and the facts must be had. We must do it quietly and respectfully, and we must have our hearings to tell the truth.

Finally, I am outraged, coming from a State that was a poster child for the persons without healthcare, that this administration would try to oppose the Affordable Care Act. We are going to fight it. We are going to try to save the lives of our children and provide healthcare for all.

#### TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of March 18, 2019, the unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the joint resolution, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

(For veto message, see proceedings of the House of March 18, 2019, at page H2750.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES), the ranking member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the veto message of the President of the United States to the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 46.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, today, we will vote to override the President's veto of Congress' bipartisan action to terminate his so-called national emergency declaration. The bottom line is that this emergency declaration is nothing more than an end run around a majority, a bipartisan majority, of both the House and the Senate, in complete disregard of our constitutional system of separation of powers.

There is no doubt that we have a broken immigration system, and comprehensive reform should be a subject of congressional deliberation. But today, in particular, we have a new crisis. It is a humanitarian crisis, but the President has said that this wall will solve that problem.

He also says that this is about drugs. Well, let's talk about that, if we could.

Here we have walls that are static. It is very old technology that has been used for many centuries, as we know. Most recently, when the French built the Maginot Line, the Germans went around it in 24 hours, similar to what the President is proposing. He wants a wall on part of the border.

If the problem were people illegally crossing, they would cross in other areas where there is no wall, but that is actually not the case. He says that this will stop the flood of people who are coming to the border. These are not the historic people who were crossing the border legally to come to the United States for the purposes of work and to remit funds home or those who were illegally smuggling drugs through remote areas. This is a humanitarian crisis.

This is recently in Tijuana, a photo of a flood of people coming to actually two areas where we have walls and fences, wanting to surrender to the Border Patrol and claim asylum, or coming to places where we don't have walls and fences, searching for Border Patrol agents so they can claim asylum.

A wall is going to do nothing to deal with the humanitarian crisis, and we need to take a much more thoughtful approach to that.

Secondly, he says it is about drugs. He makes a big deal about this contributing to the deaths in the opioid crisis, fentanyl, and all that. Of course, the Chinese are shipping in fentanyl in other ways. It is not coming across the Mexican border. Maybe we ought to do something about that.

We have tried with walls to prevent the smuggling of drugs. The drug smugglers are very creative. They have used rather primitive devices. That is a catapult. They have used drones. They frequently use tunnels.

We found out, in the trial of El Chapo Guzman, that their preferred route is not some remote area that is unwallled but, actually, to come across at the legal border crossings here. It is such a big business, they can modify a semi tractor-trailer, put in a fake floor, and send 10 in a day. We only inspect 1 out of 10. Therefore, they get nine through. They lose one truck, millions of dollars' worth of drugs in a truck, and they don't care. It is a multimillion-dollar business.

We need new tools and technology at the legal border crossings. In particular, we need that so we can scan 100 percent of the vehicles. We are going to have to reconfigure the border crossings. We have to bring in the equipment. We have to hire more personnel. These are very expensive undertakings.

Instead, we are going to waste money on a static wall, which isn't going to stop the drugs. Even more than that, the former Commandant of the Coast Guard testified that they have actionable intelligence, they think, on about 80 percent of the maritime drug shipments targeting the U.S., mostly from Central America, some from other Asia-Pacific areas.

They can only act on one-fifth of the actionable intelligence because they don't have the personnel. They don't have the ships. They don't have the helicopters. They don't have the tools they need to interdict those maritime drug shipments.

We are going to waste money on a stupid, static wall. Meanwhile, the drugs are going to flood in on a maritime basis or through the legal border crossings.

Last year, the Republicans—this is supposedly a crisis, and somehow it wasn't a crisis when the Republicans controlled the Congress up until the beginning of this year. They refused to appropriate funds for the wall. Then the President shut down the government for 35 days, the longest government shutdown in our Nation's history. More than 800,000 people were either denied coming to work or had to work without pay.

Finally, the President agreed to open the government with a short-term continuing resolution, and he said that lawmakers should come up with a comprehensive border security proposal.

Congress did that. A bipartisan group delivered compromise legislation that rejected the proposed border wall as ineffective. Alternatively, it made effective, robust investments in border security. Congress overwhelmingly passed the legislation. The President agreed to sign it. Then he issued a national emergency declaration in order to raid funds from other departments to secure funding for a border wall, which Congress has repeatedly voted against.

As I already said, he has made it about drugs; the wall will be ineffective. He made it about the humanitarian crisis; the wall will be ineffective.

How is he going to pay for it? Well, he is going to take money that the Department of Defense was going to spend on high-priority military construction projects, which will ultimately undermine the training, readiness, and quality of life for our men and women in the Armed Forces.

In fact, General Robert Neller, Commandant of the Marines, has detailed that the "unplanned/unbudgeted" shift of funds to deploy troops to the southern border last fall has forced him to cancel or reduce training exercises, delay urgent repairs, posing an "unacceptable risk" to our Armed Forces' training and readiness.

Then he is also going to take, ironically, money from the DOD drug interdiction program, which will further inhibit the capability of the DOD in effectively interdicting drug shipments, in favor of a stupid, static wall.

This emergency declaration also violates a number of existing laws. The Military Construction Codification Act only authorizes the Secretary of Defense to reallocate funds for construction projects during a national emergency if the project is "necessary to support" a "use of the Armed Forces."

Our Armed Forces are not responsible for enforcing our immigration laws. Using these funds in this way is a direct violation of existing law.

The administration would also need to seize thousands of acres of private property by eminent domain to build

this wall. This is the party of private property rights and local control, and they are going to support that activity, or some are.

Currently, more than two-thirds of border property needed to build the wall is owned by private parties or relevant States. In 1952, the Supreme Court held in *Youngstown Sheet & Tube* that President Truman's declaration of a national emergency, even in the midst of an international armed conflict, did not permit him to unilaterally seize private property.

It is unlikely that this thing will get built anyway, but we are going through this process. Because of this likely illegal overreach, the House passed a bipartisan resolution to terminate the national emergency declaration. Even the Republican-controlled Senate passed the resolution, with 12 Republican Senators breaking with the President.

With the President's decision to override this resolution, we must send a strong, clear message to the President that we live in a constitutional, representative democracy, and the President and his administration cannot ignore Congress and existing law when they don't like our actions.

We must stand up and defend our constitutional system, separation of powers, and Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the President's veto of H.J. Res. 46. Keeping our Nation secure should be this President's very highest priority, and it is this President's very highest priority.

With President Trump, there is no question that he has, and he will continue to carry out, this priority. I support his efforts to build a wall on the southern border to protect our country.

He has very clearly laid out the case for a declaration for a national emergency. There is a crisis at the border, a crisis that could have been addressed much sooner or even prevented, for that matter. The open border policies in the last administration compounded this growing problem.

We are seeing the highest rates of illegal immigration since 2007. In February, there were more than double the number of illegal migrants coming into this country, as compared to last year.

Border Patrol has apprehended over 268,000 individuals since the beginning of this fiscal year. That is a 97 percent increase from the previous year.

Schools, hospitals, and other services have become overcrowded. The American workers have been hurt by reduced job opportunities and lower wages. At the same time, human and drug traffickers are thriving.

□ 1245

In many of our communities, the notorious MS-13 gang has grown, and we

have seen tragic cases of crime committed by illegal aliens who have been deported multiple times.

In my own home State of Missouri, an individual who was previously deported returned here illegally and was charged in several violent incidents. He is now suspected of murdering five individuals—or five Americans.

That should never have happened, but these kinds of tragic—and preventable—events are happening across the country. That is the very definition of a crisis.

Last Congress, we enacted legislation to deal with the devastating opioid crisis because that is, in fact, also a crisis. We can and we must slow the flow of illegal drugs into this country. The men and women who put their lives on the line every single day to secure our borders deserve all the tools they need to do the job—including a border wall.

Through President Trump's proclamation and his veto of H.J. Res. 46, he is acting decisively to finally address this crisis under the authority provided him by Congress. The National Emergencies Act is crystal clear. The provisions the President will use under title 10 explicitly provide the President with that authority. The President is well within his legal authority that Congress has provided him. That is the bottom line.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand with the President and to stand with law-abiding Americans and law-abiding immigrants to sustain this veto.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of overriding the President's veto of H.J. Res. 46.

One month ago, the House passed a bipartisan resolution to terminate the so-called national emergency declared by President Trump. The Senate has likewise voted on a broad bipartisan basis to reject that emergency declaration, leaving President Trump to issue the first veto of his Presidency.

I am more convinced than ever that the President's actions are not only unlawful, they are deeply irresponsible. A core foundation of our system of government—and of democracies across the world going back hundreds of years—is that the executive cannot unilaterally spend taxpayers' money without the legislature's consent.

The President shredded that concept when he declared an emergency after he failed to get his way in a budget negotiation. As he often does, he announced his intention to ignore Congress in plain sight for all the world to see.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Americans have started receiving letters from the Federal Government demanding entry

onto their land. Soon our fellow citizens' backyards may be seized in order to build a medieval border wall that Congress and the American people do not want.

The senseless diversion of military resources to the southern border has also created concerns about our troops' combat readiness and their ability to implement other key priorities, and the Trump administration appears to be deciding on the fly which military construction projects they are planning to raid, leaving our men and women in uniform and everyone else who might be affected in a prolonged state of uncertainty. This type of chaos and confusion is the inevitable result when the President ignores the express will of Congress.

The Judiciary Committee recently held a hearing to discuss the National Emergencies Act and to begin considering reforms to check abuses of this power. I was heartened by the enthusiasm on both sides of the aisle for such efforts, and I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on these proposals.

But these longer term reform efforts should not detract from our responsibility to address what the President is doing right now. President Trump's invention of a so-called national emergency to suit his political goals and to get around Congress' refusal of the funding request is intolerable, and I will be proud to cast my vote to override his veto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), who is also the lead Republican on the Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, today the House will vote on whether or not to override the President's veto preserving the emergency declaration regarding the ongoing crisis at the southern border, and I am glad we finally acknowledged on a bipartisan basis that there is, in fact, a crisis on the southern border. My friend from Oregon mentioned that this humanitarian crisis exists, and I couldn't agree more.

There is also another crisis at the border. There has been a 295 percent increase in apprehensions of illegal immigrants crossing our southwest border from beyond Mexico—particularly Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador—over the last 10 years, roughly. There have been 266 arrests of criminal aliens in the last 2 fiscal years alone, and these include criminal aliens charged or convicted of assaults, sex crimes, and killings, and those are hardly victimless crimes.

In 2017, more than 70,000 Americans died of drug overdoses as methamphet-

amine, heroin, cocaine, and fentanyl are flooding across the border, and I would say that probably the families of those 70,000 would argue that we certainly do have a crisis attributed to the problems at our southern border. Since fiscal year 2012, CBP has seized more than 11 million pounds of drugs between ports of entry, that is compared with only 4 million pounds at ports of entry.

Make no mistake, there is a crisis at our southern border. Since October of last year, illegal crossings have spiked. In February alone, the month President Trump declared the emergency, 76,000 people illegally crossed the border. Just yesterday, the Border Patrol took the highly unusual step of closing inland border checkpoints in response to abnormally high apprehensions. All of this goes to show that we need a border wall.

The Customs and Border Protection Commissioner put it best when he said that this is clearly both a border security and a humanitarian crisis. The President attempted to remedy this crisis by declaring the emergency, an action well within his statutory authority and constitutional obligation to protect our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this veto override.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, President Trump continues to push for his useless, medieval wall along the southern border in defiance of Congress, despite a bipartisan vote in the House of Representatives and the Senate to reject this fraudulently invoked emergency declaration which would rob taxpayers' funds from other programs. Congress has asserted its authority, but the President is using every tool he has in his toolbox for his pet project.

Let me remind the American people: There is no emergency at the southern border or anywhere else that warrants this wall.

The head of the U.S. Northern Command, who is responsible for troops on the border, testified that border crossings do not pose a military threat. The refugees arriving on our border are families: mothers and fathers with their children. They are willingly turning themselves in to request asylum from the violence and harassment from gangs they face in their home countries. No wall no matter how high it is built would change that reality.

Madam Speaker, this is nothing more than a naked power grab, and if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle truly stand for limited executive power, I expect them all to vote to override the President's veto today.

Madam Speaker, there is no emergency on the southern border.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL).

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, while most Americans—maybe not ev-

erybody on the other side of the aisle—would not deny we have a crisis at the border, some of my colleagues actually recognize the crisis, including the humanitarian crisis.

Last year, I voted for a bill that would have fully funded the wall and averted the government shutdown, to no avail. My choice this term would have been to pass the six noncontroversial bills and then pass a continuing resolution for the Department of Homeland Security so we could continue to work and negotiate on a resolution that would not have put us at this point.

Yes, the President declared a national emergency. Speaker PELOSI then proceeded to the resolution condemning President Trump's emergency declaration, which was a messaging bill by the Democrats. Voting for it would have been playing politics, which many in this Chamber chose to do. Voting today without the votes to override is yet another messaging bill, yet another game of politics which I will not support.

I agree with my colleague on the other side of the aisle: It is a constitutional question, and determination of constitutional authority is something left to the courts to decide, something the Supreme Court should decide, and not a partisan whack job in the House of Representatives.

If Congress wishes to narrow and define more clearly the National Emergencies Act, then we should do so, and, in fact, I am happy to participate in doing that. However, in the interim, we still have the issue of securing our border. It will not go away.

The crisis is not going away. As my colleagues over here have indicated, it continues to be a growing problem. So why we don't spend time addressing that rather than one more messaging vote—which appears to be the trend right now in this House since January—befuddles me.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the resolution to override the veto, and I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, let's get down to dealing with the problems of the American people.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I first want to say thank you to my colleagues in the House, Republicans and Democrats, and also in the United States Senate who voted to terminate the President's emergency declaration to build a border wall across the U.S.-Mexico border.

There is a humanitarian crisis at the border, but there isn't an invasion, and there is not an emergency of the sort that the President speaks of. What we have here is an act of constitutional vandalism, the President trying to take the power away from the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, the executive trying to steal the power of the purse from the Congress.

If Congress allows this to stand, then 15, 20 years, 30 years from now, we will look back upon this as a time that gave both Democratic and Republican Presidents incredible power to ignore Congress and completely go around this body to do the things that they will in terms of domestic politics.

There are landowners in Texas who are going to lose their land. This is the largest Federal land taking of Texas land, I believe, in history. Many people in Texas will lose their land. Many people will have their land values devalued, some of them very significantly, because of this.

Military construction projects in Texas are also at stake: \$265 million worth of Texas military construction; projects at Joint Base San Antonio, which includes those in my district, \$76 million; Fort Bliss, over \$50 million; \$42 million at Fort Hood; Red River, \$71.5 million; Galveston Naval Reserve, \$8.4 million gone because the President has decided—and this Congress will have submitted to his will—to go around Congress and unilaterally build a border wall.

Even those who support a wall should agree with us that this is not the way to do it. Congress funded over \$1 billion, yet the President has gone around them to do more.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will stand with us and override this veto.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, for 43 years, the President of the United States has had the statutory authority granted by Congress to declare a national emergency and to reprogram unobligated military construction funds to meet that emergency. Fifty-eight times previous Presidents have invoked this authority to address such matters as civil unrest in Sierra Leone and Burma.

Only when this President invoked his authority for the 59th time to address the most serious national security risk our country has faced in our lifetime—the collapse of our southern border—do we now hear protests from the left and its fellow travelers.

Madam Speaker, under our Constitution, the Congress appropriates money but cannot spend it, and the President spends money but cannot appropriate it. He spends it according to laws given to him by Congress. In this case, Congress appropriated funds and delegated to the President precisely the authority to spend those funds that he is now exercising.

Now, whether Congress should have delegated this authority is a separate question that no one has raised in 43 years. But while that authority exists, the President has both a right and a duty to use it to defend our country.

We also hear protests that the President's act will divert money from other military projects. Listen to what these

people are saying. They care more about defending the Iraqi border than defending our own. Such people should not be entrusted with the defense of our country.

I stand with the President, who is acting within our Constitution to defend our Nation, and against the radical left in this House who would dissolve our borders entirely if given the chance.

History warns us that nations that cannot or will not defend their borders aren't around very long. Let that not be the epitaph of the American Republic or the Constitution that created it.

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

Just in response to the gentleman, if he had been listening, he might have heard the gentleman from Texas listing bases in Texas which are going to lose funds for critical military construction projects, yet he launches off into some fantasy about Iraq—I didn't even quite get that part—and also that we are proposing open borders. I am not aware of anyone on this side of the aisle who is proposing open borders.

□ 1300

We are proposing effective, 21st century border security at the real threats to America, like drug importation through our legal ports of entry and maritime drug imports that we can't intercept because we don't have the resources, and we are wasting money on a stupid, static wall.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN).

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, my colleague on the other side of the aisle said this was a partisan whack job.

Yet, Congress has come together, which is rare to see these days, on a bipartisan basis, in the House and in the Senate, to vote to terminate this alleged crisis that is happening at the border.

This is a constitutional issue. This is about the separation of powers. This is about Congress' ability to appropriate money and the President saying he wants something, Congress doesn't give it to him, and him going around Congress.

Again, this is not a partisan issue. This should not be a partisan issue.

My Republican colleague in the Senate said: Never has a President asked for funding and then had Congress not provide the funding, just to have the President come right back to use the National Emergencies Act to get around Congress.

This is a dangerous precedent. This is not a messaging vote.

Again, on the House and on the Senate side, on a bipartisan basis, our colleagues are arguing today that we should stand with the President.

I urge my colleagues: Stand with the Constitution. Stand with the Constitution. Let's override this veto.

A wall will not stop the drugs that are coming in, the majority, through the ports of entry; a wall will not stop migrants who are coming to present themselves for asylum, legally, at the ports of entry; and a wall will not stop the inhumane treatment that migrants are receiving at the ports of entry.

Let's work together on a comprehensive immigration bill. Let's work together to address this problem, not to fund a wall against the will of Congress which is being done on a bipartisan and a bicameral basis.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, the President made it very clear that the wall is critical to address both national security and the humanitarian crisis.

DOD issued a fact sheet of the universe of projects that have not been awarded, and they totaled more than what is needed. They total a little over \$12 billion.

Just because a project is listed doesn't mean that the funding will be used. They only need \$3.6 billion.

I might add, too, that if the fiscal year 2020 budget is enacted on time and as requested, there is going to be no military construction project that is going to be delayed or canceled.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM).

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam Speaker, the President has a duty to protect our borders and our people. He has the Constitution and the law of the land on his side to declare this national emergency.

Democrats have blocked the appropriations for this border security, but they had no problem when President Obama built 130 miles of border wall. While they played political games, 76,000 people alone, in February, streamed across our borders, but the United States has endured because we are a land that believes in the rule of law.

Turning a blind eye to this law and allowing these open borders sends the wrong message to the American people and our laws.

Madam Speaker, I am a country physician who has, unfortunately, been in emergency rooms and in funeral homes with the families of those that have died of illegal opioid overdoses. When we play political games with American lives and American families, shame on us.

Madam Speaker, 85 to maybe 95 percent of these illegal opioids come across the southern border where we have no fence, we have no barrier to prevent these illegal people from bringing these drugs in.

We have got to secure this border with a wall. Let the President secure our border; let the President protect our people; and let's vote against this veto override.

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

Madam Speaker, I was just looking up that most of the deaths—or many—

are due to fentanyl, and the fentanyl, of course, is all produced in China. Some of it is shipped via UPS, FedEx, and the international postal service. We lack the screening capability to deal with that.

Much of it does go to Mexico and is then smuggled into the U.S., but it is not the classic myth of these people carrying backpacks through remote areas of the desert where, if we only put up a wall, the wall would stop them from getting the drugs into the U.S.

If people had paid attention to the extraordinary trial of El Chapo Guzman in New York, which I did, there was testimony after testimony after testimony that he is bringing and they—his successors—are bringing the drugs through our ports of entry, because they deal in volume and sophistication.

And what are we going to do? We are going to build a medieval wall over here while they continue to flood this country by modifying pickup trucks, passenger cars, and semis to smuggle humans and drugs into the United States of America.

Border Patrol is understaffed. Border Patrol does not have adequate technology. They only screen a very small percentage of the vehicles coming through, sometimes 6 percent, sometimes as high as 8 percent. Wow.

Well, then, you have got a 92 percent chance, if you are El Chapo Guzman or some other scumbag drug person from a cartel in Mexico, of getting your product in in an efficient, volumetric way.

Why would you pay someone with a backpack to go through some remote area when you can just ship them in that way, or you can use FedEx or UPS if you are Chinese.

You can go online and find Chinese selling fentanyl, and they will give you advice about how you should order it from them and how you can get it into the United States.

Why aren't we doing something about that? The President is making a big deal about getting tough on China. They are producing all the fentanyl, and it is coming in here in many, many different ways, and this wall will do nothing—nothing—to deal with that.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his enthusiastic defense of the Constitution of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues to uphold the Constitution and defend our democracy once again.

The House and the Senate came together, in great unity and bipartisanship, to pass Congressman JOAQUIN CASTRO's resolution to reject the President's lawless power grab, yet the President chose to continue to defy the Constitution, the Congress, and the will of the American people with a veto.

At the birth of our democracy, amid revolution and war, Thomas Paine wrote that "the times have found us."

Once again, the times have found us to defend our democracy.

The times have found us to restore the Founders' vision of balance of power, checks and balances, coequal branches of government, and restore Congress' role as Article I, the first branch; Article I, the legislative branch.

The times have found us to honor our oath to support and defend the Constitution and protect the American people.

We all know that the heart of our Constitution, the beauty of it all, is that we have a system of checks and balances.

Our Founders did not want a monarchy. That is what they had rejected. They wanted a democracy: coequal branches of government to act as a check on each other.

This Congress of the United States acted to honor the Constitution and our responsibility to protect and defend by passing legislation in our appropriations bill, showing how, in a bipartisan way, Congress would protect our borders.

We understand our responsibility to do that. We don't take that responsibility lightly. We take it seriously.

Even when the President disagreed with us, he should have accepted the bipartisan, bicameral decision to proceed. He had taken pride in a shutdown of Government for about 1 month because he didn't get his way on the border.

After 1 month, bipartisan, bicameral action by the Congress sent him a bill almost exactly like what he rejected in the first place, and he decided to reject Congress' wisdom and Congress' acting within its authority to protect our borders in a serious, effective, values-based way.

We don't take this vote here today lightly. Even when the legislative branch disagrees with the executive, we respect the office the President holds and his right to veto legislation.

But when those decisions violate the Constitution, then that must be stopped. Many of our colleagues from across the aisle joined last month to defend our democracy by passing Congressman CASTRO's privileged resolution.

That happened in the House. That happened in the United States Senate.

We call on all of our colleagues to simply show that same measure of respect for our Constitution today.

We take an oath to the Constitution, not to the President of the United States. We take an oath that we must honor.

The choice is simple, between partisanship and patriotism, between honoring our sacred oath or hypocritically, inconsistently, breaking that oath.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong, bipartisan "yes" to override this veto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from en-

gaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I just need to point out that, according to Customs and Border Protection, there were more illegal drugs that were captured in between those ports of entry than there were at the ports of entry.

In 2012, there were 11 million pounds of illegal drugs that were seized in between—again, in between—those ports of entry, as opposed to 4 million pounds at those ports of entry.

This is exactly why the wall is needed, so that we funnel that illegal drug trafficking to those ports rather than in between those ports of entry.

It is time that Congress gave those individuals that are on the border, risking their lives to protect the United States, the tools that they need, and that is a border wall.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), who is also the lead Republican on the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the time.

Today I rise in strong support of securing our borders. There is a crisis at the southwest border that can no longer be denied.

Changing demographics have created unprecedented challenges for Border Patrol agents. Today, record large groups of women and children from Central American countries are overwhelming Border Patrol facilities and undermining the safety of migrants and staff.

Family apprehensions for fiscal year 2019 are already 800 percent higher than fiscal year 2013.

Customs and Border Protection statistics indicate that border apprehensions are on pace to hit a 10-year high.

Human smugglers are exploiting loopholes in our broken immigration system and using children as visas to gain entry into the U.S.

Further, drugs are pouring through our porous borders. As you just heard the gentleman mention, in fiscal year 2018, Customs and Border Protection seized almost 900,000 pounds of drugs at the border, the majority of which were seized between the ports of entry. That includes approximately 2,000 pounds of fentanyl, which equals a lethal dose for the entire United States population.

To address this crisis, we need an all-of-the-above solution to border security that includes manpower, 21st century technology, and a barrier. With this approach, we will stem the flow of drugs that are devastating our communities. We will stop human smugglers and others from crossing hundreds of miles of open desert with innocent children.

Border security used to be a bipartisan issue. I have been on the Homeland Security Committee since it was established as a select committee after 9/11.

□ 1315

Not one time in the history of that committee has there been any partisan dispute about the need for a barrier, the wall, until Donald Trump became President, and now it is a toxic issue.

I stand by President Trump's actions to keep Americans safe, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. Vote against the effort to override the President's veto.

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

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

Despite the majority's blind objection to anything this President does, the facts are clearly there to show that this is a real crisis. President Obama agreed when he requested emergency funding in 2014 to deal with the crisis on the border and when he declared a national emergency because of the transnational drug traffickers.

Since fiscal year 2012, Customs and Border Patrol has seized 4 million pounds, as I pointed out earlier, seized 4 million pounds of drugs at ports of entry but more than 11 million pounds of drugs between those ports of entry. Nearly three times as many drugs are seized in between those ports.

Many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle recognize the need for a border wall. They voted to authorize a wall in 2006 and again they voted to authorize, under President Obama, in 2013.

Last year, we passed bipartisan legislation to address the growing impacts of opioids on our communities, drugs that continue to flow into our country through our southern border. Make no mistake, the opioid crisis is real.

Earlier this month, the Centers for Disease Control issued a report noting that deaths from fentanyl have increased from 1,663 in 2011 to 18,335 deaths in 2016. This is an increase of over 1,100 percent.

There was bipartisan agreement that there was a drug-related crisis, but now, suddenly, some are calling this a "manufactured crisis."

The National Emergencies Act has been on the books since 1976 and has been used dozens of times, but now, suddenly, some are calling it "unconstitutional."

The National Emergencies Act is clear; it is absolutely clear: The President has the authority to act. The President is using the authority Congress has given him, and the President stood firm, understanding the gravity of this crisis, and issued his first Presidential veto.

I stand with him, and I urge my colleagues to sustain the President's veto on H.J. Res. 46.

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, may I ask how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I won't use that much. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to have a quote here from someone who, I think, is quite prominent: You go under; you go around; you go through it. What they need is more manpower and more technology.

That was the Acting Chief of Staff for the White House, Mick Mulvaney, when, perhaps, he was a little more independent as a Member of the United States Congress. That was August 25, 2015.

I would ask: What has changed since then? Well, he now works for the President. That is a change.

Donald Trump, during his campaign, was real hardline on immigration, but he kept forgetting to mention immigration in some of his speeches. So his staff came up with a mnemonic. They said: Well, he is a builder. If we say "wall," he will remember it.

And the President did. It was just an afterthought. It was: How are we going to get him to give his hard line on immigration during his campaign speeches and get rousing going. Let's use the wall.

The wall then became a life unto its own, as a campaign promise, not as something that is effective.

As we have talked about before, the drugs, use a trebuchet or a catapult. Use a drone, tunnels—really common, tunnels—and, of course, legal border crossings.

This is an end conclusion to a campaign promise for his base but not what is in the best interests of the United States of America in terms of preventing the shipment of illegal drugs.

Now, I don't know where the gentleman came up with that new statistic that three times as many drugs were intercepted outside the ports of entry, unless he was using the Coast Guard, which he may have been, because the Coast Guard intercepted more drugs than every other agency of the Federal Government, combined, in the maritime route.

Unfortunately, as the former Commandant of the Coast Guard said: We can identify 80 percent with our intel, 80 percent of the drug shipments coming in on a maritime basis, but the Coast Guard only has the resources to intercept 20 percent.

So I guess that is probably where that statistic came from.

The Coast Guard is doing a great job with inadequate resources. In the bipartisan compromise, they got some additional money for air and marine assets, three multi-enforcement aircraft. They could use a heck of a lot more.

Why don't we get that 80 percent? Why don't they have resources to get that 80 percent that they know about, and then let's get better intel and get the other 20 percent.

And then let's scan 100 percent of the vehicles coming across the border. I have been at the border, when, through

intuition, a Border Patrol agent found drug smuggling. I just happened to be there that day. I mean, it was just sort of a: Whoa, Congressman, you might like to see this.

The guy drove up to the border. He had a birthday cake and a bottle of tequila on the seat. The Border Patrol guy said: Hmm, something is suspicious. Take the truck over there.

They scoped out the gas tank. They found big blocks of drugs in the gas tank.

Was that because we had sophisticated technology and when the guy pulled the truck up we could use that technology? No, it was the intuition of the Border Patrol agent.

I said: How did you know to go and really search through that guy's vehicle?

He said: Well, there was nothing on his key ring. There was only one key in the ignition. He was a throwaway.

The cartel was probably paying him 10,000 bucks or something to drive that stolen or purchased pickup truck across the border concealing drugs, and the human element caught that guy.

There aren't enough Border Patrol agents. They have openings. They are not adequately compensated. They weren't paid during the shutdown, but they were still working at the border. They are the first line of defense.

But they also need new technology. We can't install all that technology to scan 100 percent of the vehicles coming through unless we invest a lot of money in improving the border crossing because we will have trucks backed up 100 miles back into Mexico because of the amount of commerce that comes across.

So what are we going to do? We are going to build a stupid, static wall over there and over there, and we are still going to let, probably, 85 percent of the vehicles go through without applying technology.

Guzman, sitting in his jail cell, is probably just chortling over this. He is saying: Boy, are those Americans stupid. Why don't they get the technology they need to scan the cargo that we are hiding in very sophisticated ways in tractor trailers, in pickup trucks, in individual passenger vehicles? Why don't they intercept the drugs that are coming in through the oceans that they even know about and they are not intercepting them?

No, we are going to build a dumb wall.

And, by the way, when the Republicans were in charge, we had a vote on that and it failed. If this was such a crisis and such a great idea when the Republicans controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House, why didn't they make it a priority?

Well, they didn't make it a priority because they thought it was a stupid idea. But now it is a political thing. This is a victory for the President. It excites his base. It energizes his base. He has to have it, so he declares a national emergency.

The emergency is political. It is not national security. It is not drugs.

We have a humanitarian crisis at the border—yes, we do—and what is a wall going to do about that?

They come to the border. They stand there and they say: We want to apply for asylum in the United States.

If they come across in a remote area, they hope they come across a Border Patrol agent because they want to surrender at the moment, right there, and get some shelter and get medical care. They are now organizing busloads to come up from Guatemala and Honduras.

We are not dealing with the root problems down there, and we are not dealing with the smugglers who are now hiring very nice, luxury buses as opposed to the old ride on that killer train that people used to take to come up, when there were smugglers who would often rape them, kill them, rob them, whatever else. Now they have converted to: Oh, let's put them in a luxury coach and they will have rest stops and everything else.

This has become big business. Why aren't we doing something about that? The wall will do nothing about that—nothing.

Why, why, why are we going to waste billions of dollars on a medieval fortress that won't work?

I urge my colleagues to vote and override the veto of the President of the United States; restore the integrity of the Congress of the United States and the appropriations process under Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the joint resolution, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, the vote must be by the yeas and nays.

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

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 26, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 26, 2019, at 9:21 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 863.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

#### 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.

#### LYTTON RANCHERIA HOMELANDS ACT OF 2019

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1388) to take lands in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1388

*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 “Lytton Rancheria Homelands Act of 2019”.

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lytton Rancheria of California is a federally recognized Indian tribe that lost its homeland after its relationship to the United States was unjustly and unlawfully terminated in 1958. The Tribe was restored to Federal recognition in 1991, but the conditions of its restoration have prevented it from regaining a homeland on its original lands.

(2) Congress needs to take action to reverse historic injustices that befell the Tribe and that have prevented it from regaining a viable homeland for its people.

(3) Prior to European contact there were as many as 350,000 Indians living in what is now the State of California. By the turn of the 19th century, that number had been reduced to approximately 15,000 individuals, many of them homeless and living in scattered bands and communities.

(4) The Lytton Rancheria's original homeland was purchased by the United States in 1926 pursuant to congressional authority designed to remedy the unique tragedy that befell the Indians of California and provide them with reservations called Rancherias to be held in trust by the United States.

(5) After the Lytton Rancheria lands were purchased by the United States, the Tribe settled on the land and sustained itself for several decades by farming and ranching.

(6) By the mid-1950s, Federal Indian policy had shifted back towards a policy of terminating the Federal relationship with Indian tribes. In 1958, Congress enacted the Rancheria Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 619), which slated 41 Rancherias in California, including the Lytton Rancheria, for termination after certain conditions were met.

(7) On August 1, 1961, the Federal Government terminated its relationship with the Lytton Rancheria. This termination was illegal because the conditions for termination under the Rancheria Act had never been met. After termination was implemented, the Tribe lost its lands and was left without any means of supporting itself.

(8) In 1987, the Tribe joined three other tribes in a lawsuit against the United States challenging the illegal termination of their Rancherias. A Stipulated Judgment in the

case, *Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria v. United States*, No. C-86-3660 (N.D.Cal. March 22, 1991), restored the Lytton Rancheria to its status as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(9) The Stipulated Judgment provides that the Lytton Rancheria would have the “individual and collective status and rights” which it had prior to its termination and expressly contemplated the acquisition of trust lands for the Lytton Rancheria.

(10) The Stipulated Judgment contains provisions, included at the request of the local county governments and neighboring landowners, that prohibit the Lytton Rancheria from exercising its full Federal rights on its original homeland in the Alexander Valley.

(11) In 2000, approximately 9.5 acres of land in San Pablo, California, was placed in trust status for the Lytton Rancheria for economic development purposes.

(12) The Tribe has since acquired, from willing sellers at fair market value, property in Sonoma County near the Tribe's historic Rancheria. This property, which the Tribe holds in fee status, is suitable for a new homeland for the Tribe.

(13) On a portion of the land to be taken into trust, which portion totals approximately 124.12 acres, the Tribe plans to build housing for its members and governmental and community facilities.

(14) A portion of the land to be taken into trust is being used for viticulture, and the Tribe intends to develop more of the lands to be taken into trust for viticulture. The Tribe's investment in the ongoing viticulture operation has reinvigorated the vineyards, which are producing high-quality wines. The Tribe is operating its vineyards on a sustainable basis and is working toward certification of sustainability.

(15) No gaming shall be conducted on the lands to be taken into trust by this Act.

(16) No gaming shall be conducted on any lands taken into trust on behalf of the Tribe in Sonoma County after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(17) By directing that these lands be taken into trust, the United States will ensure that the Lytton Rancheria will finally have a permanently protected homeland on which the Tribe can once again live communally and plan for future generations. This action is necessary to fully restore the Tribe to the status it had before it was wrongfully terminated in 1961.

(18) The Tribe and County of Sonoma have entered into a Memorandum of Agreement as amended in 2018 in which the County agrees to the lands in the County being taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe in consideration for commitments made by the Tribe.

##### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Sonoma County, California.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Lytton Rancheria of California.

##### SEC. 4. LANDS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The land owned by the Tribe and generally depicted on the map titled “Lytton Fee Owned Property to be Taken into Trust” and dated May 1, 2015, is hereby taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements related to easements and rights-of-way.

(b) LANDS TO BE MADE PART OF THE RESERVATION.—Lands taken into trust under subsection (a) shall be part of the Tribe's reservation and shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe.

**SEC. 5. GAMING.**

(a) **LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST UNDER THIS ACT.**—Lands taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe under section 4 shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(b) **OTHER LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST.**—Lands taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe in Sonoma County after the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2710 et seq.).

**SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAW.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Memorandum of Agreement entered into by the Tribe and the County concerning taking land in the County into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, which was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on March 10, 2015, and any addenda and supplement or amendment thereto, is not subject to review or approval of the Secretary in order to be effective, including review or approval under section 2103 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81).

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**) and the gentleman from California (Mr. **COOK**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. **GRIJALVA**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Along with dozens of other California Tribes, the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians had its relationship with the Federal Government terminated in 1958, resulting in the loss of its Federal status and all of its Tribal lands.

The Tribe's federally recognized status was eventually restored, but its reservation lands were not. As a result, with the exception of a small parcel of land that Congress provided for gaming in San Pablo, the Tribe has been left essentially landless and without a reservation since it was terminated.

H.R. 1388 will address that issue by taking approximately 511 acres in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria. On 124 acres of the land, the Tribe plans to build housing for its members, as well as governmental and community facilities. Another portion of the land is currently being used for viticulture, and the Tribe intends to develop more of the lands for the same purpose.

In response to local concerns, the Tribe has agreed that the lands will not be used for gaming. This is provided in the text of the legislation as well as in a binding memorandum of agreement with the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors.

In addition to the memorandum of agreement with the County of Sonoma,

the Tribe has also entered into agreements with the local school district and the local fire department. Additionally, the Tribe is working with the city of Windsor to ensure appropriate water and sewer hookup.

□ 1330

By directing that these lands be taken into trust, the United States will ensure that the Lytton Rancheria will finally have a permanently protected homeland on which they can once again live as a community and plan for the future.

An identical bill passed the House last Congress by voice vote, and I urge quick adoption of this legislation as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1388 will provide for the acquisition of a number of acres of noncontiguous land in trust for the benefit of Lytton Rancheria. The lands, located in Sonoma County next to the town of Windsor, are the subject of a fee-to-trust application filed by the Tribe with the Department of the Interior in 2009.

Neither the Obama nor Trump administration has provided a reason why the Tribe's application has not been approved in the last 10 years.

The Tribe has testified that it intends to use a portion of the land for tribal housing, while the rest would support a diverse range of economic development, including plans for a future resort and winery.

I notice everyone paid attention to that last word.

An identical measure passed the House in the previous Congress, and it has been reported twice by the Committee on Natural Resources, though not in the current Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1388.

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. **GRIJALVA**. 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.

LITTLE SHELL TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS RESTORATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. **GRIJALVA**. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 297) to extend the Federal

recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 297

*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 "Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians Restoration Act of 2019".

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **MEMBER.**—The term "member" means an individual who is enrolled in the Tribe pursuant to section 6.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **TRIBE.**—The term "Tribe" means the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

**SEC. 3. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal recognition is extended to the Tribe.

(b) **EFFECT OF FEDERAL LAWS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all Federal laws (including regulations) of general application to Indians and Indian tribes, including the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act"), shall apply to the Tribe and members.

**SEC. 4. FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe and each member shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the United States to Indians and federally recognized Indian tribes, without regard to—

(1) the existence of a reservation for the Tribe; or

(2) the location of the residence of any member on or near an Indian reservation.

(b) **SERVICE AREA.**—For purposes of the delivery of services and benefits to members, the service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be the area comprised of Blaine, Cascade, Glacier, and Hill Counties in the State of Montana.

**SEC. 5. REAFFIRMATION OF RIGHTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this Act diminishes any right or privilege of the Tribe or any member that existed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **CLAIMS OF TRIBE.**—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, nothing in this Act alters or affects any legal or equitable claim of the Tribe to enforce any right or privilege reserved by, or granted to, the Tribe that was wrongfully denied to, or taken from, the Tribe before the date of enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 6. MEMBERSHIP ROLL.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As a condition of receiving recognition, services, and benefits pursuant to this Act, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary, by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a membership roll consisting of the name of each individual enrolled as a member of the Tribe.

(b) **DETERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.**—The qualifications for inclusion on the membership roll of the Tribe shall be determined in accordance with sections 1 through 3 of article 5 of the constitution of the Tribe dated September 10, 1977 (including amendments to the constitution).

(c) **MAINTENANCE OF ROLL.**—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this section.

**SEC. 7. TRANSFER OF LAND.**

(a) **HOMELAND.**—The Secretary shall acquire, for the benefit of the Tribe, trust title

to 200 acres of land within the service area of the Tribe to be used for a tribal land base.

(b) **ADDITIONAL LAND.**—The Secretary may acquire additional land for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108) (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”).

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**) and the gentleman from California (Mr. **COOK**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. **GRIJALVA**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 297 will extend Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

Federal recognition of Native American Tribes is critical to protecting their tribal sovereignty and restoring a tribe’s ability to control its land, its water, and its resources, as well as the ability to govern and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its members.

The Little Shell Tribe has resided in Montana for well over a century and has long been recognized as a tribe by the State of Montana.

The Little Shell Tribe is a political successor to the signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, under which a large area of the land in the State of North Dakota was ceded to the United States. While the Federal Government has federally recognized the two other Tribes that are successors to the signatories of the treaty, the Little Shell have inexplicably been left in limbo.

The Little Shell Tribe has repeatedly petitioned the Federal Government for Federal recognition, first in the 1930s and 1940s under the Indian Reorganization Act, and later, starting in 1978, through the Department of the Interior’s recognition process. However, despite their long and well-documented history, they were deprived of their rightful Federal recognition each time.

H.R. 297 finally extends recognition to the Little Shell Tribe, making all Federal laws and regulations of general applicability to Indians and Indian Tribes applicable to Little Shell and its members.

Federal recognition of the Little Shell Tribe enjoys broad support in Montana, including support from the Governor’s office, the Montana State Legislature, the surrounding counties and cities, and from all the other federally recognized Montana Tribes.

Recognition of the Little Shell is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 297, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 297, sponsored by Congressman **GIANFORTE**, would extend Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

With Federal recognition, the Little Shell Tribe and its members would be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the Federal Government to Indians because of their status as Indians.

A previous version of this bill passed without opposition in the last Congress, thanks in large part to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. **GIANFORTE**), who has been a tireless advocate of recognizing the Little Shell Tribe and whose work has been instrumental to bring this legislation closer to the finish line.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. **GIANFORTE**).

Mr. **GIANFORTE**. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to once again provide the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana with the overdue Federal recognition that they deserve.

The Little Shell Tribe began petitioning the Federal Government for recognition in the 1930s, over 80 years ago.

Last year, the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians Restoration Act passed this Chamber unanimously. It was the first time that a bill providing Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe passed either the House or the Senate. Following the passage in the House, however, the uncontroversial bill hit a roadblock in the Senate.

Today, we again take up their worthy cause as we pass this bill.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman **GRIJALVA** and Ranking Member **BISHOP** for their continued support.

This Congress should provide the Little Shell Tribe with the Federal recognition it deserves, particularly after its eight decades of dedicated efforts. Hopefully, my colleagues in the Senate will recognize the importance of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the bill.

Mr. **GRIJALVA**. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I want to extend our appreciation for his work to the sponsor of the legislation. It passed unanimously, as he indicated, and there is no reason why we can’t do that again today.

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

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

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 297.

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. **GRIJALVA**. 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.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Question on passage of H.J. Res. 46, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding;

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1388; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 297.

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.

**TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question of whether the House, on reconsideration, will pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

In accord with the Constitution, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 248, nays 181, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 127]

YEAS—248

Adams	Cisneros	Dingell
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Doggett
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Doyle, Michael
Amash	Clay	F.
Axne	Cleaver	Engel
Barragán	Clyburn	Escobar
Bass	Cohen	Eshoo
Beatty	Connolly	Españillat
Bera	Cooper	Evans
Beyer	Correa	Finkenauer
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Fitzpatrick
Blumenauer	Courtney	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Cox (CA)	Foster
Bonamici	Craig	Frankel
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	Fudge
F.	Crow	Gabbard
Brindisi	Cuellar	Gallagher
Brown (MD)	Cummings	Gallego
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Garamendi
Bustos	Davids (KS)	Garcia (IL)
Butterfield	Davis (CA)	Garcia (TX)
Carbajal	Davis, Danny K.	Golden
Cárdenas	Dean	Gomez
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Gonzalez (TX)
Cartwright	DeGette	Gottheimer
Case	DeLauro	Green (TX)
Casten (IL)	DelBene	Grijalva
Castor (FL)	Delgado	Haaland
Castro (TX)	Demings	Harder (CA)
Chu, Judy	DeSaulnier	Hastings
Cicilline	Deutch	Hayes



Timmons	Vela	Wenstrup
Tipton	Velázquez	Westerman
Titus	Visclosky	Wexton
Tlaib	Wagner	Wild
Tonko	Walberg	Williams
Torres (CA)	Walden	Wilson (FL)
Torres Small (NM)	Walker	Wittman
Trahan	Walorski	Womack
Trone	Waltz	Woodall
Turner	Wasserman	Wright
Underwood	Schultz	Yarmuth
Upton	Waters	Yoho
Van Drew	Watkins	Young
Vargas	Watson Coleman	Zeldin
Veasey	Webster (FL)	
	Welch	

## NAYS—21

Aderholt	Cloud	Norman
Amash	Davidson (OH)	Palmer
Babin	Gohmert	Rice (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Roby
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Lesko	Roy
Burgess	Mooney (WV)	Weber (TX)

## NOT VOTING—6

Deutch	Higgins (NY)	Speier
Granger	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)

□ 1422

Messrs. BURCHETT, NORMAN, and GROTHMAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 128.

#### HONORING THE CABLE-SATELLITE PUBLIC AFFAIRS NETWORK

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

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, this is very important. We are going to observe the 40th anniversary of C-SPAN. Are you ready for that? Are you braced for the excitement of it all?

If that is not enough for you, today is my birthday. No singing. I thank you so much, and I will convey those good wishes to C-SPAN as well.

Madam Speaker, our Founders envisioned a people’s House that would be transparent and accountable to the American people. The very first House sessions were made open to the public so that the American people could see our debates and have their voices heard.

I rise to honor an institution that powerfully honors that legacy, ensuring that our sessions can be a townhall for the Nation: the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, C-SPAN.

Since its founding 40 years ago, C-SPAN has offered tens of millions of Americans a front-row seat to democracy, training an unblinking eye on Congress and the campaign trail, Presidents and parliaments, and so much more.

We all know C-SPAN is a pillar of our public discourse and a beacon of unbiased reporting, an institution so

committed to objectivity and impartiality that its founder never once uttered his own name on the air throughout 33 years of interviews, roundtables, and lectures.

I thank Brian Lamb for his service to our democracy.

C-SPAN has not only exposed our public debate, it has enhanced our discourse, and in doing so, enriched our democracy: shining light on government to keep our leaders honest and accountable, educating and informing the public through gavel-to-gavel coverage, Book TV, American History TV, C-SPAN Radio, the Video Library, and interactive resources such as the C-SPAN bus—let’s hear it for the C-SPAN bus—and renewing the promise and purpose of our American democracy, a government of, by, and for the people.

In the first speech ever televised by C-SPAN, our former colleague, then-Representative Al Gore, spoke prescient words about its power.

Al Gore said:

The marriage of this medium and of our open debate have the potential . . . to revitalize representative democracy, offering a solution for the lack of confidence in government.

Our country has been strengthened by C-SPAN’s progress to deliver on that promise, revitalizing our democracy so that people can have confidence that this institution works for the public interest.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I did want to tell you some C-SPAN stories about what children have said about what they have seen when they have watched Congress in session, but I will save that for another day.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I thank the founder, Brian Lamb, and the entire C-SPAN family for their enduring contributions to the public debate and to our American democracy.

Congratulations on 40 years.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), who is the minority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the Speaker for yielding, and I also want to wish her a very happy birthday.

Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate a milestone in the history of open and accessible government. Now, many of us here and across the country were first introduced as a child to how government works through our Saturday morning cartoons in Schoolhouse Rock’s “I’m Just a Bill on Capitol Hill,” but giving life to the animation, C-SPAN has taken the education and turned it into experience.

Over the last 40 years, C-SPAN has ensured the country experienced some of the most consequential and memorable moments that transpired right here in this body.

On the 50th anniversary of the Selma civil rights march, JOHN LEWIS reminded us of the quiet dignity of the

600 Americans who put their lives on the line that this Nation might live up to the promises made in its founding documents. As JOHN LEWIS said, Our country will never, ever be the same because of what happened on this bridge. C-SPAN was there.

At the height of the Iraq war, Sam Johnson, a Vietnam veteran and POW, gave a powerful salute to our soldiers and taught us an important lesson about patriotism and service before self. We are better as a country because of the example Sam Johnson set. C-SPAN was there.

Throughout these 40 years of experiences that have changed the culture of history, from the Contract with America to the election of the first woman Speaker, even capturing the light-hearted moments of humor that can make their way in to times of very serious debate, C-SPAN captured it all.

This is important because the rise of the internet and the new media environment has only reinforced the need for C-SPAN’s unfiltered coverage and unbiased programing. Now more than ever people must be able to form their own opinions. They need objective coverage, access to balanced analysis, and the opportunity to debate their views with others in good faith. C-SPAN does just that.

Madam Speaker, James Madison believed that representative government did more than cater to individual interests. He said that one of its key advantages was that it refined and enlarged the public view about the common good. For the last 40 years, C-SPAN has been an irreplaceable tool for accomplishing Madison’s vision.

I know I speak for the whole House in congratulating C-SPAN for four decades of coverage.

#### LITTLE SHELL TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS RESTORATION ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 297) to extend the Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 21, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—403

Abraham	Armstrong	Balderson
Adams	Arrington	Banks
Aderholt	Axne	Barr
Aguilar	Babin	Barragán
Allred	Bacon	Bass
Amodei	Baird	Beatty

Bera Fletcher  
 Bergman Flores  
 Beyer Fortenberry  
 Bilirakis Foxx (NC)  
 Bishop (GA) Frankel  
 Bishop (UT) Fudge  
 Blumenuaer Fulcher  
 Blunt Rochester Gabbard  
 Bonamici Gaetz  
 Bost Gallagher  
 Boyle, Brendan Gallego  
 F. Garamendi  
 Brady Garcia (IL)  
 Brindisi Garcia (TX)  
 Brooks (IN) Gianforte  
 Brown (MD) Gibbs  
 Brownley (CA) Golden  
 Buchanan Gomez  
 Buechson Gonzalez (OH)  
 Budd Gonzalez (TX)  
 Burgess Gooden  
 Bustos Gosar  
 Butterfield Gottheimer  
 Byrne Graves (GA)  
 Calvert Graves (LA)  
 Carbajal Graves (MO)  
 Cárdenas Green (TN)  
 Carson (IN) Green (TX)  
 Carter (GA) Griffith  
 Carter (TX) Grijalva  
 Cartwright Grothman  
 Case Guest  
 Casten (IL) Guthrie  
 Castor (FL) Haaland  
 Castro (TX) Hagedorn  
 Chabot Harder (CA)  
 Cheney Hartzler  
 Chu, Judy Hastings  
 Cicilline Hayes  
 Cisneros Heck  
 Clark (MA) Hern, Kevin  
 Clarke (NY) Herrera Beutler  
 Clay Hice (GA)  
 Cleaver Higgins (LA)  
 Clyburn Higgins (NY)  
 Cohen Hill (AR)  
 Cole Hill (CA)  
 Collins (GA) Himes  
 Collins (NY) Holding  
 Comer Hollingsworth  
 Conaway Horn, Kendra S.  
 Connolly Horsford  
 Cook Houlihan  
 Cooper Hoyer  
 Correa Hudson  
 Costa Huffman  
 Courtney Huizenga  
 Cox (CA) Hunter  
 Craig Hurd (TX)  
 Crawford Jackson Lee  
 Crenshaw Jayapal  
 Crist Jeffries  
 Crow Johnson (GA)  
 Cuellar Johnson (LA)  
 Cummings Johnson (OH)  
 Cunningham Johnson (SD)  
 Curtis Johnson (TX)  
 Davids (KS) Joyce (OH)  
 Davis (CA) Joyce (PA)  
 Davis, Danny K. Kaptur  
 Davis, Rodney Katko  
 Dean Keating  
 DeFazio Kelly (IL)  
 DeGette Kelly (MS)  
 DeLauro Kelly (PA)  
 DelBene Kennedy  
 Delgado Khanna  
 Demings Kildee  
 DeSaulnier Kilmer  
 DesJarlais Kim  
 Diaz-Balart Kind  
 Dingell King (IA)  
 Doggett King (NY)  
 Doyle, Michael Kinzinger  
 F. Kirkpatrick  
 Duffy Krishnamoorthi  
 Duncan Kuster (NH)  
 Dunn Kustoff (TN)  
 Emmer LaHood  
 Engel LaMalfa  
 Escobar Lamb  
 Eshoo Lamborn  
 Espallat Langevin  
 Estes Larsen (WA)  
 Evans Larson (CT)  
 Ferguson Latta  
 Finkenauer Lawrence  
 Fitzpatrick Lawson (FL)  
 Fleischmann Lee (CA)

Lee (NV)  
 Lesko  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lewis  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Lipinski  
 Loebsack  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Lowenthal  
 Loney  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Luján  
 Luria  
 Lynch  
 Malinowski  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marchant  
 Marshall  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 Matsui  
 McAdams  
 McBath  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 Guest  
 McCollum  
 McEachin  
 McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McNerney  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Miller  
 Mitchell  
 Moolenaar  
 Moore  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mucarsel-Powell  
 Mullin  
 Murphy  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Norcross  
 Norman  
 Nunes  
 O'Halleran  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Olson  
 Omar  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Pascrell  
 Payne  
 Pence  
 Perlmutter  
 Perry  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Phillips  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Posey  
 Pressley  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Richmond  
 Riggleman  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Roe, David P.  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Rose (NY)  
 Rose, John W.  
 Rouda  
 Rouzer  
 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  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Smucker  
 Soto  
 Spanberger

Allen  
 Amash  
 Biggs  
 Brooks (AL)  
 Buck  
 Burchett  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Davidson (OH)  
 Gohmert  
 Harris  
 Jordan  
 Lofgren  
 Meadows  
 Reschenthaler  
 Shimkus  
 Speier

Spano  
 Stanton  
 Stauber  
 Stefanik  
 Steil  
 Steube  
 Stevens  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Suzzo  
 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  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walt  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watkins  
 Watson Coleman  
 Webster (FL)  
 Welch  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Wexton  
 Wild  
 Williams  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoho  
 Young  
 Zeldin

Meuser  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Palmer  
 Roby  
 Roy  
 Weber (TX)  
 Wright

Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—7  
 □ 1438

Deutch  
 Foster  
 Granger

**REPORT ON H. RES. 245, PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS**

Ms. LOFGREN, from the Committee on House Administration, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-20) providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

**AUTHORIZING THE HONORARY APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT J. DOLE TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL IN THE REGULAR ARMY**

Mr. CISNEROS, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be dis-

charged from further consideration of the bill (S. 252) to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 252

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

**SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Robert J. Dole, also known as Bob Dole, was born July 22, 1923, in Russell, Kansas.

(2) As a student at the University of Kansas, Bob Dole enrolled in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps in 1942. He was called to active duty the following year and served during World War II. While deployed to Italy as an infantry lieutenant in the 10th Mountain Division, he was seriously wounded in combat and was twice cited for acts of heroism under fire. He finished his military service with two Purple Hearts and two awards of the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for valor. He was also awarded the American Campaign medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory medal. He resigned his Army commission at the grade of captain.

(3) Bob Dole served in the House of Representatives from 1961 to 1969. He served in the Senate from 1969 until 1996. His service was previously recognized by both the Legislative Branch of the United States Government, through the Congressional Gold Medal, and the Executive Branch of the United States Government, through the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

(4) Separate from the actions underlying the honors previously bestowed upon him, Bob Dole also made direct contributions to the Department of Defense and the veterans of United States military service, including through the following:

(A) Bob Dole sponsored or co-sponsored bills in Congress to improve veterans benefits, to improve accountability of missing members of the Armed Forces, to establish the Persian Gulf War Veterans Health Registry, to recognize women veterans, and to provide relief from certain inequities for National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement.

(B) Bob Dole served as the National Chairman of the WWII Memorial Campaign, co-chair of the Families of Freedom Scholarship Fund, and co-chair of the Presidential Commission on the Care of America's Returning Wounded Warriors.

(5) In 2018, an Army advisory panel reviewed the comprehensive record of Bob Dole's service to the Armed Forces, veterans, and the national security of the United States. The panel, recognizing Bob Dole's unique contributions to the Department of Defense and veterans, recommended the honorary promotion of Bob Dole to the grade of colonel in the Army.

(6) Acting under provisions of section 1563 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army endorsed the recommendation of the advisory panel for an honorary promotion of Bob Dole and forwarded it to Congress for further action.

**SEC. 2. HONORARY APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT J. DOLE TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL IN THE REGULAR ARMY.**

(a) HONORARY APPOINTMENT.—The honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, to the grade of colonel in the regular Army is hereby authorized.

(b) ADDITIONAL BENEFITS NOT TO ACCRUE.—The honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army under subsection (a) shall not affect pay or other benefits from the United States to which Robert J. Dole is otherwise entitled based upon his military service or affect any benefits to which any other person may become entitled based on his military service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. 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.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the Born-Alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life and I ask all others to join in in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

(Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call out a growing insidious threat to women.

There are bills in at least eight State legislatures that would outlaw abortions if a heartbeat can be detected. Typically, this is at about 6 weeks of a pregnancy, though it can be earlier.

Six weeks is before many women even know that they are pregnant, effectively taking away their right to choose whether or not to begin or expand their family.

These laws are cruel. They are also in direct violation of the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*, a precedent that has stood for over 45 years.

That is the point. Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant recently signed into law one of these bills, and he did so knowing it was unconstitutional. He even admitted he was signing this bill

for his own religious reasons knowing that it was likely to be challenged. He wants to see it go to the Supreme Court because he wants credit for trying to overturn *Roe v. Wade*.

But the women of this country will not go back. We have fought tooth and nail to obtain our rights in this country. Those who believe women will give up their right to control their own bodies will quickly learn that that are sorely mistaken.

□ 1445

**ANTI-SEMITISM**

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak out against the plague known as anti-Semitism. We witnessed it in Charlottesville. We suffered through the killings at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, Mr. Speaker, and we saw it again recently here in Congress.

Anti-Semitism is a condition that has afflicted our world for many centuries and ranges from written and spoken words to the mass murder of 6 million Jews in the Holocaust.

Each of us must speak out and condemn it in clear and certain terms whenever it appears, Mr. Speaker.

In Knoxville, my late father, mother, and I, along with our good friend, Bernie Bernstein, helped build with our own hands a memorial to the 6 million.

Just a few months ago, I traveled to Israel and saw firsthand how the Holocaust affected the Jewish people and how they created a new and dynamic democratic state in the Middle East.

As I heard someone say yesterday, Israel is an oasis of democracy in a conflicted region, and support for Israel is not a Jewish issue; it is an American issue, Mr. Speaker.

But, Mr. Speaker, the truth is, support for one of our Nation's staunchest allies and anti-Semitism, they cannot coexist.

As we remember the Holocaust and protect the democracy of Israel, let us join together in condemning anti-Semitism in whatever form it appears, whether in our neighborhoods or here on the House floor.

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

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

**HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL SHAN K. BAGBY**

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional dentist,

Army Brigadier General Shan K. Bagby.

General Bagby is the first African American Army dentist to be promoted to the rank of general. He is the first-ever African American to serve as chief of the Army Dental Corps.

General Bagby was born in Newark, New Jersey. When he was 8 years old, General Bagby went to the neighborhood health clinic and met an African American dentist. That visit, more than 40 years ago, inspired him to become a dentist himself.

When General Bagby graduated from Columbia High School in Maplewood, New Jersey, also in my district, he went to Rutgers University to study physics.

Today, General Bagby is a rising star in the U.S. Army. He is an inspiration to young people across the country who dream of becoming a dentist.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Brigadier General Shan K. Bagby for his service to our country.

**COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF DR. LLOYD DARBY, III**

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to commemorate the life of Dr. Lloyd Darby, III.

Dr. Darby was a Georgia-12 native and lifelong resident of Vidalia, Georgia, and the lasting impact he leaves behind on behalf of the local community, his friends, and his family will be remembered for generations.

With a deep love for our Nation and a strong passion for serving others, his many years as a U.S. Navy lieutenant, prominent dentist, and instrumental political figure speaks volumes about his character.

Dr. Darby was a former chairman of the Toombs County Republican Party, district chairman and member of the state GOP board, and a delegate to the 1972 and 1976 Republican National Conventions.

Additionally, he served as chairman of the Friends of Mattingly campaign during Mack Mattingly's tenure as U.S. Senator. He was the first Republican Senator from Georgia elected since the Reconstruction era.

Lloyd Darby was a man passionate about his faith. He cherished his local community, loved his wife of 60 years, and his entire family beyond measure.

Lloyd's passion was to give back a smile and to help those who otherwise could not help themselves.

Robin and I send our heartfelt condolences and prayers to all of Dr. Darby's family, friends, and community on a life well lived.

**RECORD SNOWFALL AND FLOODING**

(Mrs. AXNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. AXNE. Mr. Speaker, this past winter, Iowa and the Midwest experienced record snowfall with freezing temperatures. The ground has remained frozen, which kept the snow from melting into our soil. And then the rapid warming over March 12 to March 14, along with heavy rains, resulted in mass flooding and devastation across Iowa, particularly in my district of southwest Iowa.

The flooding has resulted in hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in agricultural losses; destroyed homes, schools, small businesses, medical centers; and has caused significant damage to public infrastructure that is vital to these communities.

Entire small towns, such as Hamburg in Fremont County and Pacific Junction, shown here, in Mills County, are under water and are facing irreparable damage.

Communities are without sanitary water. The lasting effects on the health and well-being of Iowa families is beyond calculation, and the flooding is still ongoing. We have yet to have seen, probably, the worst of it.

I am grateful that the President declared a disaster emergency declaration to support efforts to guarantee public safety and rapid recovery, but, given the impact of this flooding—and it was mainly in smaller rural communities—the assistance needed to ensure these communities can recover is dramatic, and I have requested the House Appropriations Committee to fund additional disaster supplemental support.

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I have got a couple of things I want to do today, and I would like to start with a very special celebration that occurs every spring, and this is the Sikh community's annual historic, cultural, and religious celebration of Vaisakhi.

It is a celebration in the Punjab region of south Asia. It has been going on for centuries, and today it is also celebrated in communities throughout India, the United States, and, really, around the world.

Vaisakhi is an annual festival celebrating the spring season, and it is of great significance to the Sikh religion. It commemorates the creation of Khalsa, a fellowship of devoted Sikhs, and was founded in 1699 by Guru Singh and celebrates the community, prosperity, and continued progress in the year ahead.

It is springtime, and so we celebrate this very important event in the Sikh community.

I also want to talk about another event of the spring, one that you just

heard mentioned a moment ago from our colleague, Mrs. AXNE of Iowa, when she talked about the flooding that is occurring.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Readiness of the Armed Services Committee, the question for the U.S. military is very, very clear: Is the U.S. military ready for climate change?

Recent events indicate that there is considerable doubt. Just this last year, Hurricanes Florence and Michael caused billions of dollars of damage to Camp Lejeune and leveled much of Tyndall Air Force Base.

Perhaps a photo might be better than my words in describing the destruction at Tyndall Air Force Base. Essentially, this key Air Force base located on the Panhandle of Florida, on the Gulf Coast, was wiped out.

We don't yet know how much it is going to cost to rebuild it. We do know that the Air Force is trying to sustain operations there, and I am told that by May they will be out of money to be able to sustain operations.

We know that there is probably \$3 to \$4 billion of damage at this Air Force base alone. Keep in mind that this base is located, literally, on a sand spit adjacent to the Gulf, and, when hurricanes come through, destruction is sure to occur.

Every marine knows this place, Camp Lejeune. It, too, was hit by a hurricane, not the winds but the deluge that came with the hurricane.

Flooding wiped out a large portion of the base. As you can see, a tree did something that no marine would ever want to have happen, and that is to take out their barracks. This base, too, sustained substantial damage as a result of the hurricane and the flood that was precipitated by the hurricane.

This is also a \$3 to \$4 billion event. The rebuilding of Camp Lejeune and Tyndall raises a serious question for those of us who must decide on the appropriations: Should we even return to these locations which we know are going to be hit once again and perhaps multiple times in the future?

And if we decide to return and spend the \$3 to \$4 billion to repair each of the bases, how will it be done? Will it be done in the recognition that there is climate change, that the hurricanes will be stronger, the deluge even more?

We must always build for resiliency.

Now, this isn't the only place that the military has sustained significant risk this year. I am from California, and I know wildfires. Camp Pendleton, on the far side of this continent, another marine base, faced evacuation of the family housing units when fires occurred in the hills above Camp Pendleton.

Naval Air Station Point Mugu and the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in the Sierra Nevada mountains also had to be evacuated as wildfires came down into those areas.

In addition, beyond Camp Lejeune, beyond Tyndall Air Force Base, we

know that our coastal installations and their surrounding communities are already experiencing significant flooding as sea levels rise.

The Army's Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site at the Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific is threatened by sea level rise and is not expected to exist in 20 years.

The Navy's principal Atlantic base, Norfolk/Hampton Roads, and the Naval Academy are already experiencing flooding.

We know that melting polar ice in Arctic regions has already opened up new sea lanes and new routes and competition for resources in the Arctic Ocean.

Yet, today, it appears that the Department of Defense has not developed a systematic strategy for ensuring that our U.S. national interests in the Arctic and, indeed, the protection of our bases, key military bases, here in the United States and around the world are prepared for climate change.

I want to give you one more example. It was actually opened in a discussion a moment ago by my friend from Iowa.

Now, this is not Iowa. This is Offutt Air Force Base, just across the river from the photo you saw just a few moments ago of the flooding in Iowa. It is on the Missouri River. This happens to be the Strategic Air Command's Basic Center. This is our nuclear weapons system.

□ 1500

More than half of the base was underwater, and more than half of the base today is not operable. Six years ago, the U.S. Air Force knew that this Strategic Air Command base was subject to flooding. Indeed, the flooding 6 years ago had come up to the edge of the runway. Last week, it inundated the runway and half the base.

Back to my question: Is the U.S. military ready for climate change? It would indicate, from these few examples, that the answer is no. So what are we to do about it?

The United States military is one of the largest employers in the world. It is also one of the largest consumers of energy. The Department of Defense owns millions of acres of global real property, including over 550,000 facilities valued at well over \$1 trillion. The Department is uniquely situated to enhance its readiness and resiliency through effective energy policies, programs, and structures that are resilient in the face of climate change.

Installations, bases, are where we generate the force, where we train and sustain them and, in many cases, house critical operational missions, such as the Strategic Air Command.

One way to enhance readiness is to consume less. In fiscal year 2017, the Department of Defense consumed over 85 million barrels of fuel to power ships, aircraft, combat vehicles, and contingency bases, at a cost of nearly \$8.2 billion. In many cases, through contract vehicles such as energy-saving

performance contracts, these energy-saving and resiliency enhancements can be made at no upfront cost to the Department of Defense.

In contested environments, such as Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq, better fuel consumption extends the range of, and mitigates the risk to, our military. The resupply of energy is one of the most dangerous things that occurs in military operations, and resupply convoys are targeted. Naval vessels are vulnerable during at-sea replenishment. For austere land-based sites in remote locations supporting contingency operations around the world, lower fuel and water consumption rates are an essential readiness enabler, helping that facility to maintain a lower profile at far less risk.

It is essential that our bases and our facilities recover quickly from extreme weather events and from energy disruptions that impact mission capability.

Section 335 of the fiscal year 2018 National Defense Authorization Act required the Department of Defense to report on the effects of climate change on the Department and propose mitigation plans. We have that report in hand. Only days after we received it, Camp Lejeune was flooded; Tyndall was wiped out; and now Offutt is flooded.

We are not happy with the report that the military sent to the House Armed Services Committee and the Subcommittee on Readiness because that report did not meet the congressional reporting requirement that we sent to the Department to describe future focused mitigations necessary to ensure mission resiliency.

We are not going to stop. The military is going to come back to the committee, and we are going to hammer home the necessity of resiliency and the necessity, as every Boy Scout knows, to be prepared.

What do they need to be prepared for? Certainly, for the missions, whatever those might be, whether it is the Strategic Air Command or the Marines or the Air Force, but also to be prepared for the inevitable effects of climate change.

To ensure that the military can perform its national defense mandate, the Department of Defense must—must—plan for the vagaries and exigencies that exist as a result of climate change.

The “2014 Climate Change Adaptation Road Map” that the Department put out noted that rising global temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, climbing sea levels, and extreme weather events will intensify the challenges of global instability. Hunger, poverty, and conflict are the inevitable results of climate change and its effects on communities all around the world.

In the Department’s words, climate change “will likely lead to food and water shortages, pandemic disease, disputes over refugees and resources, and destruction by natural disasters . . . across the globe.”

Not only are these climate-related events impacting installations and base readiness, but they are also creating more frequent requests for military support for disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. Active Duty servicemembers, National Guard personnel, and Reserve personnel are increasingly responding to assist communities in impacted events here in the United States and around the world.

Climate change presents a myriad of readiness challenges, both here at home and abroad. It is not only a future threat. By the events of this year and last week, it is an event here and now. It is a threat today; it is impacting the resiliency of our installations and our operations; and it is seriously impacting the readiness of the Department of Defense to meet its challenges all around the world.

We have our hands full, making sure that our military is ready in the era of climate change.

#### HEALTHCARE IN AMERICA

Mr. GARAMENDI. Now, if I might, Mr. Speaker, change subjects and pick up another issue that is before us today. Joining me in this discussion will be Mr. PAYNE from the beautiful State of New Jersey.

Just a moment, Mr. PAYNE. Let me lay out what we are going to talk about here.

Today, the House Democrats unveiled new legislation to protect people with preexisting conditions and also to lower healthcare costs. We know that, over the last 2 years, President Trump has declared war on healthcare, and the Democrats here in this House and in the Senate intend to address that by lowering healthcare costs.

Last night, in a Federal court, President Trump radically expanded his monstrous war on America’s healthcare, asking the court not only to strike down protections for people with preexisting conditions—not only asking the court to strike down protections for people with preexisting conditions—but also to eliminate the very last protections and benefits provided in the Affordable Care Act.

If President Trump gets his way in the Texas v. U.S. lawsuit, he would destroy the ban on lifetime and annual limits of care. He would destroy the Medicare expansion and the tax subsidies that make health insurance affordable for millions of Americans.

On the very first day of the 116th Congress, the House Democrats voted to throw the full legal weight of the House of Representatives against what President Trump is attempting to do in the Texas v. U.S. lawsuit. Thanks to that vote, the House counsel has been able to intervene as a party in the lawsuit to argue on behalf of the healthcare of the American people. But more than 190 of my Republican colleagues stood behind the President in his brutal assault on American healthcare.

Unlike my colleagues on the Republican side, today, the Democrats of

Congress are introducing legislation to protect preexisting conditions and make healthcare more affordable. We are taking another step forward to deliver on our promises to reverse the last 10 years of our Republican colleagues’ effort to sabotage the Affordable Care Act, and to lower the healthcare costs that American families need.

There are three parts to the legislation: lowering healthcare insurance premiums with strengthened and expanded affordable assistance; expanding the tax credits that make healthcare insurance more affordable to more middle-income families; and making them more sustainable to all those who are eligible.

Point 2 strengthens protections for people with preexisting conditions, curtailing the Trump administration’s effort to give States waivers to undermine protections for people with preexisting conditions and weaken the standards for essential health benefits.

Third, stop the insurance companies from selling junk health insurance policies.

Finally, reverse the GOP’s health sabotage that has needlessly driven up premiums and uninsured rates.

We know we are going to have our hands full to get this past the Senate and to the desk of the President, but we would hope, as this debate develops, as time goes by and Americans realize what they are losing as a result of the efforts of the Trump administration and many of my Republican colleagues to deny them the healthcare that they deserve as Americans, that we will ultimately be successful in this legislation and that we will get the President to see clearly what he is doing to the American people as he promotes, defends, and attacks Americans through the Texas v. U.S. lawsuit that is currently underway.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleague, Mr. PAYNE, if he could join us with his comments. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman GARAMENDI for his leadership and for bringing us together today on two very, very important topics. I have come to know him as a leader on issues that are impacting the American people, from California to New Jersey. The gentleman has demonstrated a concern for all people of this country and his constituents. For that, I am grateful.

Today, the second topic on the Democratic agenda for the people, protecting preexisting conditions, is both timely and important. Yesterday, the Trump administration unleashed another assault on the Affordable Care Act. In Federal court, the Trump administration said that it agrees with the lower court’s decision to overturn the Affordable Care Act.

After campaigning on the premise that he would work to improve healthcare, President Trump wants to

eliminate protections for people with preexisting conditions.

President Trump wants to end the provision that allows young people to stay on their parents' health insurance plans.

President Trump wants to bring back junk insurance plans that take people's money but refuse to cover their medical expenses. That is what will happen if President Trump wins in Federal court.

It was not that long ago when Federal law allowed insurance companies to discriminate against people with preexisting conditions. Insurance companies could charge people with preexisting conditions extremely high rates and refuse to cover them at all. The Affordable Care Act eliminated legalized discrimination against people with preexisting conditions.

□ 1515

But now the Trump administration is fighting to bring healthcare discrimination back.

Well, there is no going back.

More than 200,000 people in New Jersey, alone, who purchase their insurance through the Affordable Care Act marketplace have preexisting conditions. Nearly 5 million New Jerseyans who get insurance through their employment could be harmed by Trump's attack on the Affordable Care Act's protections for people with preexisting conditions.

New Jerseyans and all Americans deserve protection, not discrimination.

In my district, 16,000 people, alone, with preexisting conditions would be at risk of coverage loss or premium increases if the Trump administration successfully rolls back the Affordable Care Act.

Now, let me touch on the effects of this on women for a second.

The Affordable Care Act's protection for people with preexisting conditions prevents insurance companies from charging women a higher premium on the basis of their being a woman. It keeps insurance companies from charging women a higher premium on the basis of them being a woman. Now, that is not something that they had very much of a choice in at birth, so it is immoral to hold that against them.

What the Trump administration is trying to do would result in women facing significantly higher health insurance premiums simply because they are not men. That wasn't right before the Affordable Care Act, and it sure isn't right now.

Let me be clear: The Trump administration wants to put lives at risk by undermining people's access to healthcare in this Nation.

And let me be clear about this: I will keep fighting, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), to ensure that all Americans' healthcare is protected. That is the least we can do in the position that our constituents have given us in this task to be their voice in this House.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to once again commend Mr. GARAMENDI for always being timely in bringing these issues to light for the American people and for all the country to see, that we here in the House of Representatives do speak for them.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so very much; he is far too generous in his comments with regard to me. He is constantly here joining in these discussions and putting forth the interests of the constituents in his district in New Jersey and across wider America. I thank the gentleman for raising those issues, and particularly for pointing out the issue of preexisting conditions as it affects women.

Before the Affordable Care Act, every woman was considered to have a preexisting condition, and, indeed, they were charged higher premiums. That is not the case with the Affordable Care Act in law, but if the Texas case is successful, if the President is successful in his arguments before the court and it is carried on, then those protections for women, more than 50 percent of the American population, will be gone.

Beyond that, the expansion of the Medicaid programs, those, too, will be gone. For people with preexisting conditions, people who have diabetes or high blood pressure, their protections will be gone.

So the effect on preexisting conditions, and particularly this case that the President has put his full support behind, is an egregious attack on the healthcare and the well-being of Americans, as Mr. PAYNE so well pointed out. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for doing that.

#### ARMED FORCES READINESS

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of other things that I do want to speak to today.

Today, the House Armed Services Committee had before it the Acting Secretary of Defense as well as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Issues were raised during that committee hearing about readiness, specifically about the efforts of the President to circumvent the Constitution of the United States and to take unto himself the appropriation power, which is clearly laid out in the Constitution as the power of Congress.

Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution clearly says that there shall be no money taken from the Treasury except by appropriation law. That is the power of the purse that is given to Congress.

The Founders were very clear that, if the President would have not only the power of carrying out the law, but also the power of appropriation—that is, money to carry out the law—we would have a completely different system. In fact, we would have an imperial presidency. They didn't want that, and they wrote very clearly into the Constitution that no money shall be taken from the Treasury without an appropriation.

Now, the Congress acted on this issue, acted on the issue with an appro-

priation bill, and Congress did not agree with the President. Instead of the \$5 billion, \$6 billion that the President wanted for his border wall, Congress said no and provided \$1.3 billion for border security, including some fences in some locations. Very clearly, Congress said no to the President, and Congress appropriated money for a specific purpose.

No sooner was that legislation signed by the President than the President attempted to usurp the power of Congress and to appropriate for himself some \$3 billion by manipulating the existing emergency laws that allow the declaration of emergency and money to be spent for that emergency.

Okay. That is what he wanted to do. Be clear in understanding that this is the attempt by the President to appropriate money in an unconstitutional and, I believe, an illegal way.

Now, it is not just a constitutional issue; it is also an issue of readiness for the military. We are talking about tens of millions of dollars to rebuild Offutt Air Force Base, the home of the Strategic Air Command.

We are talking about \$3 billion to \$4 billion to rebuild Camp Lejeune, one of the two major domestic bases for the U.S. Marine Corps.

We are talking about \$3 billion to \$4 billion to rebuild Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, the home of the F-22 fighter jets and the new and presumed home of the new F-35 multitask fighter.

So we should ask: If the President is able to divert \$6 billion to \$8 billion from the military construction account, which we call MILCON, and use it for his border wall, where are we to find the money, the \$3 billion to \$4 billion to rebuild Tyndall, the \$3 billion to \$4 billion to rebuild Camp Lejeune, and all of the other bases across the United States and around the world that face climate change? Where are we going to get the money?

Well, if you happen to be a deficit hawk, you are going to get excited about the prospect it is going to be borrowed money.

The way in which the budget and the appropriation process works here, critical programs that the military has deemed essential for the readiness of our military and Congress has agreed to, authorized and appropriated money for that purpose, those programs will be delayed, and we will simply increase the deficit to do it so that the President can fulfill his campaign promise of a big, beautiful border wall.

Last week, I was in Jordan on a military mission to look at our troops there, to look at the situation in Syria and Iraq. Also, I was in Iraq and specifically went to look at a program that the U.S. Government had funded to build a modern 21st century border security program for Jordan's military and Jordan's Government.

Over 300 miles between Jordan and Syria, in the most violent part of the world, with ISIS, with refugees, with

military weapons, with drugs, all of that, we spent \$345 million of taxpayer money building a 21st century border security system, a system that involves observation techniques of many kinds, a system that involves observation towers at appropriate locations along that 300-plus-mile border, and quick response teams to go where there was an incursion across the border. And by all accounts from our own military, from Jordan's military, it is effective.

Now, the President wants \$8 billion for 150 miles of fence and walls. There is a better way, and as Democrats, we have been calling for this better way for months and months. In fact, in the legislation that the President signed, it is the better way.

It is not a big, beautiful wall with "Trump" written on it. It is, in fact, a virtual system similar to what we built in Jordan, in the most dangerous place in the world, and it works.

So we need to be very careful here, because that is \$8 billion that will not be available to make our American military installations all around the world ready for the tasks that they have before them.

So as we ponder this issue, as we go through the appropriation process this spring, and as we fight this constitutional battle with the President over the founding mothers' and fathers' understanding of what an imperial presidency could become if they have both the appropriation power as well as the power to execute the law, they said, no, the President cannot have that power.

As we fight this fundamental constitutional issue, we should also keep in mind that there is a better way to protect our southern border, or any border for that matter, and it is essential that we spend the money that we have appropriated for the military to protect their readiness and, in so doing, protect the security and safety of America.

So we will have this debate, and this debate will hopefully result in the American public understanding what they should have learned in grammar school about civics and about the separation of powers. Unfortunately, our President seems to have missed that class.

But we are not going to let it go. This is not a Democratic or Republican issue. This is an American constitutional issue.

So let us proceed. Let us proceed in full understanding of what is at stake here: the rebuilding of the bases, yes, but, more importantly, the very fundamental notion of the separation of powers that is inherent in the Constitution. And, by the way, every Member of the House of Representatives, every Senator, and every general, including acting Secretaries of State, have taken an oath to defend and uphold the Constitution. We would all do well to read Article I, Section 9.

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

□ 1530

#### RECOGNIZING HARVEST HOME FARMS

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the DiFebo family, constituents of mine from Upper Mount Bethel Township, Pennsylvania, who run Harvest Home Farms. They were recently honored with Pennsylvania's first-ever Leopold Conservation Award, named after the conservationist Aldo Leopold, for demonstrating excellence in environmentally sustainable farming practices.

Richard DiFebo; his wife, Lynn; and their sons, Dohl and Dane, work hard 7 days a week. Their days are long and, as Richard says, it is a "family effort" that only works because everyone pitches in.

In Richard's words: "It all starts with the health of the soil. Less runoff means cleaner creeks and rivers, which leads to cleaner air. It benefits the whole community. You need to protect those resources or there is not going to be anything left for the next generation."

Congratulations to the DiFebo family not just for this award, but for their dedication to being responsible stewards of the Earth and for the powerful example they are setting.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT MALICIOUS CYBER-ENABLED ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-23)

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, is to continue in effect beyond April 1, 2019.

Significant malicious cyber-enabled activities originating from or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have de-

termined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694, as amended by Executive Order 13757, with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities.

DONALD J. TRUMP,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 26, 2019.

#### COMMEMORATING WORLD DOWN SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

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

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, our country and the world celebrated World Down Syndrome Awareness Day.

This afternoon, I am happy to lead my colleagues in recognizing this important day and all of the contributions individuals with Down syndrome make each day to families, businesses, schools, and communities. From brothers and sisters to employees and businessowners, to artists and models, people with Down syndrome have an incredible impact on every part of society. They deserve our support, understanding, and full acceptance.

Thankfully, there are many groups and programs that have made it their mission to support individuals with Down syndrome and their families.

As Kansas State treasurer, I advocated for passage of the Federal ABLE Act and led the effort to implement it in Kansas.

It is kind of one of those things that, several years ago, I didn't necessarily expect that I was going to be standing here today; so I was going through the process of how do we lobby, how do we make sure that a good program gets passed through the Federal legislative process that benefits so many people, and then having to take that initiative in my home State of Kansas and work through the legislature and making sure that we implemented it to help people's quality of life and enable them to live the lives that they wanted to live and make it more beneficial for them.

This important law created tax-free savings accounts for individuals with disabilities to cover expenses like healthcare, education, housing, and transportation. It is important for parents raising a child to be able to help provide their care.

Obviously, the concern on the part of parents is that, over years, particularly as the parents age, they want to make sure that their children, in some cases when they are in their adult life, are able to enjoy the life that they want and the life that they deserve. A program like ABLE is able to help make that dream come true.

These programs are similar to the 529 college savings programs, health savings accounts, and individual retirement accounts. The ABLE accounts

give people with Down syndrome and other disabilities the opportunities to live the life they deserve.

The Kansas ABLE Act went into effect in January 2017. I was proud to be part of that effort because it is the right thing to do.

In Congress, I have been humbled to work with organizations like the National Down Syndrome Society to build upon the progress of the ABLE Act. Last year, I was honored to receive the 2018 National Down Syndrome Society Impact Award and look forward to supporting the mission in this Congress.

This year, I am also honored to be on the honorary committee for the AcceptAbility Gala, hosted by the Global Down Syndrome Foundation, an annual event in Washington, D.C., that supports lifesaving research and medical care for children and adults with Down syndrome.

Back home in Kansas, I am also inspired by groups like the Arc of Sedgwick County, which supports individuals living with intellectual and developmental disabilities, including Down syndrome.

Just as each of these groups, among numerous others, supports those with Down syndrome, it is my hope that, in Congress, we can do the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to discussing this more today, but, at this time, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of World Down Syndrome Awareness Day, which was Thursday, March 21.

One of the greatest blessings in my life is my 16-year-old son, Isaac, who has Down syndrome. Each day, he brings joy to our lives, and I am so proud of everything he has accomplished.

World Down Syndrome Awareness Day is an excellent opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that Down syndrome brings, but it is also a chance to celebrate just how incredible people with Down syndrome truly are. It absolutely breaks my heart—just breaks my heart—when I hear some people say that they would rather get an abortion than have a child with Down syndrome.

The sheer ignorance of those individuals is disheartening to me. They do not see what a blessing all of God's children are, even if they are different, and that is unfortunate for them. If they met my son Isaac, I know they would have a change of heart.

When we talk about disabilities, I want us to talk about the abilities of those like my son Isaac. Instead of focusing on what they can't do, let's focus on what they can do.

The limit to what people like Isaac can accomplish is not determined by their condition but by how much we love them and give them the empowerment so they can navigate the world of work, education, and public life.

As Isaac's dad and now as a Member of Congress, I am committed to strong-

ly advocating for the inclusiveness of those who live with disabilities and the protection of their lives, always.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative STAUBER for those comments.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for us, as Representatives, to actually stand up for what we think is important. Obviously, as parents, we all care about our children. We want to make sure they get the best opportunities that they can, and, as elected Representatives, one of the reasons I ran for office was to make sure that we could have an impact and make sure that we could make a difference in people's lives.

When I look at the role of the Federal Government, one of the things that is most important for us is making sure that we can help those individuals live out the life that is embedded in our Constitution and Declaration of Independence and having the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, people having that opportunity to live and enjoy all the blessings of this great country.

We can talk a lot about different issues, and there are, obviously, lots of us here in the Halls of Congress who want to talk about some of those issues. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my good friend, who wants to weigh in on this subject as well.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kansas for yielding. I appreciate him organizing an opportunity to come to the House floor and talk about this important issue.

As the father of two children, I have been committed to policies for a safe and enduring future for all kids and understand that we have to ensure the protection of kids no matter what their walk in life, particularly those with developmental disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, over 200,000 in the United States live with Down syndrome, and one in 792 babies is born with this genetic disorder. While there have been great advances in medical research and public policy to enhance the lives of those affected by Down syndrome, there is still much work to be done.

Individuals with disabilities face many challenges, and I understand the need to ensure access to vital services and medical equipment to support independent and active lives. This is critical to help effectively live with Down syndrome. Getting our kids the proper development path at a young age helps them ensure they will be healthier adults with a bright future.

For over 20 years, I have watched with such pleasure young people begin to build that proper developmental path at Access Academy in Little Rock or Easter Seals Academy at Riverdale.

As a former member of the board of directors of Arkansas Children's Hospital, I saw firsthand how important it was that parents are given the tools they need to keep their children healthy. This is particularly important

for families who have a child with a disability.

Back in 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed the ADA into law, the Americans with Disabilities Act. I was proud to have been working on President Bush's staff at that time. It was an amazing piece of legislative work that brought this Congress together and that has benefited thousands and millions of Americans and families since.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to build upon that legislation so that all Americans can reach their full potential, no matter what challenges they face. I will continue to support efforts that provide services to individuals and families who are impacted by Down syndrome.

Regardless of political ideology, I think we can all agree that every single child deserves protection. When I think about the kids over the past two decades whom I have watched grow up, who had incredibly nurturing parents who got them on that developmental path in the right way, who sacrificed so that they had that opportunity to talk about what my colleague did, the pursuit of happiness, and I see them smiling at workplaces when I visit in Conway, North Little Rock, and Little Rock, that they have a job, that they are out working, that they have that self-sufficiency and excitement of the work they do, it gives me such a warm feeling to see their success with all the hard work they have put into that pursuit of happiness.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have to say, and I don't think it should be left unsaid today, that a right to abortion should not extend to children with traits deemed undesirable or inconvenient. Would we throw away a life so casually if a child had the wrong color eyes or off-texture hair? Of course not.

If a child does not fit the physical or developmental ideals of their parents, they should be treated with the same degree of medical attention, love, and care as any other child. As a proud Catholic and proud pro-life Member of Congress, I believe we need to value life.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kansas for hosting this important event today to talk about Down syndrome, the love we have for our American citizens who live with Down syndrome, and the affection we have and support we have for their families.

□ 1545

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

It is tremendous to be able to work with representatives like him that have a goal to focus on: how do we make life better? How do we provide opportunities for individuals?

You touched on a sad part in society today where so many people seem to think that it is right that just because of some particular trait that the parents don't necessarily like, that they are able to kill individuals because of that through abortion.

When we are talking about Down syndrome and awareness of that, you know, it is a sad fact that we have got to address this issue. We have got to address that extreme discrimination that some individuals that want to impress upon those people who may have Down syndrome even before they have a chance to live a life.

In the United States, two-thirds—67 percent—of babies diagnosed with Down syndrome while in the womb are aborted.

In Europe, it is even worse. In France, the rate is 77 percent. In Denmark, it is 98 percent. And in Iceland, it is nearly 100 percent, where late-term abortions are allowed if the baby has a deformity, which includes Down syndrome, to quote a CBS News article.

In a society where Down syndrome individuals can have a wonderful quality of life and pursue their dreams, this discrimination needs to be brought to light.

We live during a time when there is so much medical innovation, so many opportunities, so many brilliant things that our doctors are developing, we need to make sure that we capitalize on that innovation, make sure that we allow people the opportunity to live a full life and live the opportunities that they enjoy.

This innovation, unfortunately, has been used by individuals to determine the sex, determine if the child is healthy, determine if the child has certain traits; and in some cases, for positive reasons, to determine whether there is some medical necessity to operate while in the womb to make sure that that individual—that child—enjoys quality of life.

However, we need to make sure that that testing process never gets corrupted, never gets used in a discriminatory way, and it is never used to justify abortion.

It is a sad fact that we are seeing so many things being talked about in the abortion arena nowadays, and so many people beating that drum.

We have got to stand up, you know, in our country. We want to be able to stand up for people's rights and we want to be able to stand up for the opportunities for babies to live and have the opportunity to live a life that we all will enjoy as well.

I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my fellow colleague, the opportunity to speak and talk about this very important issue.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my great colleague from the State of Kansas.

Mr. Speaker, on March 21, we celebrated World Down Syndrome Awareness Day. What an appropriate thing to celebrate as folks with Down syndrome make incredible contributions to society every single day that should be acknowledged and appreciated.

I, for one, am thankful for all of those with Down syndrome that I have had the great pleasure and honor of knowing and learning from.

With the rise of prenatal screening tests across the United States, the number of babies born with Down syndrome every year has significantly decreased. And while we do not know the exact number of Down syndrome children who are aborted each year, it is estimated that approximately two-thirds of children diagnosed in the womb are aborted.

Two-thirds of children who would go on to make a significant impact in this world are murdered before they are given a chance to even be able to have that opportunity.

Iceland, in particular, has almost completely eradicated Down syndrome births.

Statistics show that they have an almost 100 percent termination rate of Down syndrome children.

France has a 77 percent termination rate; while Denmark is at 98 percent.

I pray that the United States will reject the idea that Down syndrome children somehow are less than other children. As a society, we should move away from any idea that advocates killing any child in its mother's womb. And as a pro-life Congressman, I believe that all life is valuable, especially the lives of those who cannot speak for themselves.

Aborted Down syndrome children are just that, they are children who have their own hopes and dreams for a future and to live a long, healthy life. To take away their right to life is inconceivable to me and abhorrent.

I will continue to fight for legislation that protects every single unborn child, regardless of whether or not they have an extra chromosome.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BABIN, and I appreciate those words.

Mr. Speaker, we, as fellow colleagues, have such an important role trying to work on how we bring forth those American principles and opportunities for everybody.

In recent months, we have seen politicians from States around the country embrace late-term abortions and openly discuss infanticide. Individuals with Down syndrome would be among the most severely impacted by these tragic policies.

To help respond to that, my colleagues and I have repeatedly called to bring forward the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act to the floor for a vote.

This straightforward bill would require healthcare practitioners to give the same care to a child who has survived a botched abortion just as they would any other newborn child.

Apparently, the bill has 182 cosponsors.

Unfortunately, a vote on the bill has been blocked 21 times now by the majority.

However, as we rise to commemorate World Down Syndrome Day, I call on my colleagues to consider this bill and any other one that would protect life and support those with Down syndrome.

There are 250,000 people in America with Down syndrome. They live healthy, productive, happy lives, just like you and I do, and want to have the same hopes and dreams and goals.

We need more awareness of what a diagnosis of Down syndrome really means. It means that a child simply has an extra chromosome and that nothing else about their life is different from you or me.

They have so much to contribute to this world, and they deserve that chance.

Last year, I had the chance to meet David Egan. David is a fellow working for the National Down Syndrome Society, and previously worked for the House Ways and Means Committee.

When I met him, he told me how much he wanted to help others with Down syndrome accomplish anything they wanted to do, just as he has done in his own life and career.

I am inspired by people like David, and I want to thank my colleagues who join me today for this Special Order recognizing World Down Syndrome Day.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with Congress to support those with Down syndrome, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

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#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 863. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the grade and pay of podiatrists of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 27, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

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#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

464. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Office's Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2020, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 901a(9); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 251A (as added Public Law 112-25, Sec. 302(a)); (125 Stat. 256); to the Committee on Appropriations.

465. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Office's Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2020, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 904(c); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 254 (as amended by Public Law 112-25,

Sec. 103(1)); (125 Stat. 246) and 2 U.S.C. 901(a)(7)(B); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 251(a)(7)(B) (as amended by Public Law 114-113, Sec. 1003); (129 Stat. 3035); to the Committee on Appropriations.

466. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's 2019 annual report to Congress on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1692m(a); Public Law 90-321, Sec. 815(a) (as amended by Public Law 111-203, Sec. 1089(1)); (124 Stat. 2092); to the Committee on Financial Services.

467. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0956; Product Identifier 2018-NM-041-AD; Amendment 39-19568; AD 2019-03-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

468. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0963; Product Identifier 2018-NM-135-AD; Amendment 39-19566; AD 2019-03-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

469. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0694; Product Identifier 2016-SW-068-AD; Amendment 39-19564; AD 2019-03-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

470. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0959; Product Identifier 2018-NM-123-AD; Amendment 39-19576; AD 2019-03-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

471. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP (Type Certificate Previously Held by Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1006; Product Identifier 2018-NM-142-AD; Amendment 39-19565; AD 2019-03-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

472. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0762; Product Identifier 2018-NM-033-AD; Amendment 39-19580; AD 2019-03-28] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

473. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Direc-

tives; Pacific Aerospace Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0047; Product Identifier 2018-CE-062-AD; Amendment 39-19549; AD 2019-02-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

474. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0705; Product Identifier 2018-NM-077-AD; Amendment 39-19546; AD 2019-01-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

475. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0115; Product Identifier 2019-NM-024-AD; Amendment 39-19579; AD 2019-03-27] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

476. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31234; Amdt. No.: 3836] received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

477. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; West Union, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0827; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ACE-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

478. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ephrata, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1031; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

479. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Lawrenceville, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0828; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

480. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Milwaukee, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0829; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

481. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Eau Claire, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0236; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

482. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Restricted Areas R-5502A and R-5502B; Lacarne, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1080; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

483. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31233; Amdt. No.: 3835] received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

484. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Oscoda, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0879; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

485. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Honolulu, HI [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0878; Airspace Docket No.: 14-AWP-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

486. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Restricted Areas R-5502A and R-5502B; Lacarne, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1080; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

487. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Jackman, ME, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Newton Field, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2015-2892; Airspace Docket No.: 15-ANE-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

488. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0042; Product Identifier 2018-NE-25-AD; Amendment 39-19548; AD 2019-02-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

489. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0050; Product Identifier 2018-NE-35-AD; Amendment 39-19551; AD 2019-02-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

490. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0635; Product Identifier 2017-NM-183-AD; Amendment 39-19490; AD 2018-23-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

491. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0735; Product Identifier 2018-NE-26-AD; Amendment 39-19505; AD 2018-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

492. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2018 report of the Federal Coordinated Health Care Office, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1315b(e); Public Law 111-148, Sec. 2602(e); (124 Stat. 316); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

493. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's National Security Education Program (NSEP) 2018 Annual Report, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1906(a); jointly to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and Education and Labor.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 245. Resolution providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress (Rept. 116-20). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 1868. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve affordability and reduce premium costs of health insurance for consumers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. HOLDING, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.R. 1869. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Mr. LUJAN):

H.R. 1870. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand affordability of health insurance for working families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 1871. A bill to render certain military parents eligible for adjustment of status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

H.R. 1872. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income interest received on certain loans secured by agricultural real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 1873. A bill to provide outreach and reporting on comprehensive Alzheimer's disease care planning services furnished under the Medicare program; 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 Mrs. MURPHY:

H.R. 1874. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that qualified cash or deferred arrangements allow certain long-term employees to participate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1875. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate nationwide availability of volunteer income tax assistance for low-income and underserved populations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH):

H.R. 1876. A bill to create an interdivisional taskforce at the Securities and Exchange Commission for senior investors; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 1877. A bill to provide for the establishment of a global affairs strategy and assistance for people of African descent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KATKO, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. CRAIG, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 1878. A bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 1879. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for 12-month continuous enrollment of individuals under the Medicaid program and Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1880. A bill to address the disparate impact of climate change on women and sup-

port the efforts of women globally to address climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1881. A bill to prohibit United States contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Green Climate Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mrs.

BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. WESTON):

H.R. 1882. A bill to increase the availability and affordability of menstrual hygiene products for individuals with limited access, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and 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 Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1883. A bill to convey the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Campus to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr.

NEAL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HOYER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. RUTZ, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. TRONE, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MORELLE, Ms.

HILL of California, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KIM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 1884. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to improve affordability of, undo sabotage with respect to, and increase access to health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 1885. A bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States, to stop taxpayer dollars from flowing to jurisdictions that fail to comply with Federal law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1886. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish a grant program to appoint nutrition coordinators to oversee local school nutrition policies in local educational agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1887. A bill to establish a National Institute of Nutrition within the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1888. A bill to provide for a grants program to develop and enhance integrated nutrition and physical activity curricula in medical schools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ROYBALLARD, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 1889. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of Escuadrón 201; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself and Mr. AGUILAR):

H.R. 1890. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require a life-cycle cost analysis for certain projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico (for herself, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 1891. A bill to establish the White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Com-

mittee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1892. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1893. A bill to reform sentencing, prisons, re-entry of prisoners, and law enforcement practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Oversight and Reform, House Administration, Armed Services, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. PAYNE):

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Parthenon Marbles should be returned to Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. PETERSON):

H. Res. 255. A resolution promoting awareness of motorcycle profiling and encouraging collaboration and communication with the motorcycle community and law enforcement officials to prevent instances of profiling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. MEEKS):

H. Res. 256. A resolution recognizing people of African descent and Black Europeans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. DEUTCH introduced a bill (H.R. 1894) for the relief of Claudio Marcelo Rojas; 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. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 1868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 1870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 1871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 1873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. MURPHY:

H.R. 1874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States;" and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 1876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states the Congress shall have the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 1877.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 1878.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: 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 of Officer thereof.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 1879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8—to provide for the general welfare and to regulate commerce among the states.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1880.

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. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1881.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 1882.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1883.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 1884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 1885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1886.

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. RYAN:

H.R. 1887.

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. RYAN:

H.R. 1888.

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 Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 1889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, cl. 18

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 1890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 1891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1893.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

14th Amendment, Section 5

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 205: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 306: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 307: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 367: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 434: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 478: Mr. ROSE of New York and Mrs. CRAIG.

H.R. 500: Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 535: Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 559: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 560: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 582: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 597: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 647: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 662: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 668: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 693: Mr. COOK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LAMB, Mr. HARRIS, and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 713: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 724: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 763: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 770: Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 784: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 808: Mr. HIMES, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 810: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 833: Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 838: Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 852: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 874: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 877: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 884: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 915: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 938: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 962: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 965: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RUIZ, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 973: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 986: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 987: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1044: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BANKS, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1058: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1073: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1170: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1171: Mr. KILMER, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1187: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1225: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 1244: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 1255: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.

H.R. 1285: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 1297: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1306: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1307: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 1311: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 1337: Mr. HIMES, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1342: Mr. LONG, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 1372: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BRADY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HAR-

RIS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. COOK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BARR, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WATKINS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1377: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1385: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1407: Ms. WATERS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1417: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1425: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1499: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1516: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1520: Mrs. CRAIG, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1527: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1540: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 1551: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1584: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1585: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. VIS-CLOSKEY, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TONKO, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. HECK, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PORTER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1590: Mr. WALKER and Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H.R. 1595: Ms. WEXTON, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. MURPHY.

H.R. 1605: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 1668: Mr. OLSON, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 1737: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1742: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 1743: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1744: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1754: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1770: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 1780: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1787: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1814: Mr. KATKO, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1817: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1834: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 1846: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.J. Res. 2: Ms. MENG.

H.J. Res. 38: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. KILMER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. COOK and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

*March 26, 2019*

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H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H. Res. 23: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SPEIER.

H. Res. 54: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 96: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H. Res. 112: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H. Res. 116: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H. Res. 124: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H. Res. 210: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H. Res. 234: Mr. O'HALLERAN.