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.

Over his 2-year tenure as liaison, he has helped facilitate the Coast Guard’s responses to the needs of 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.
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 drive 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 reliable. 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 regular reforms 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 to drive 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 to and 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, 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 be Worthington, East Columbus, Reynoldsburg, to 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 huge 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 a 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 intently and to think critically, Intellect 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.

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. Strong public schools make us all better.

Schools today are integrating the new technologies and preparing our students for the future. The future of our Nation depends 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 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.

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. Her parents owned 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 is the publisher of the Museum of the Bible here in Washington, D.C. I am honored to recognize Anne Beiler on Women’s History Month.

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 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.

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 the 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 our district. It is an honor to recognize her on the House floor today.

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 Pennsylvania 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, independent, and hard-working woman. I am honored to recognize her on the floor of the House today.

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

Beiler, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Beiler was born into an Amish family, where they were responsible for publishing many of the local papers in our area, including our daily newspaper, the LNP, and Lancaster Farming. Beiler took helm of the companies and did an extraordinary job of leading Steinman Communications.

More importantly, Beiler 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 productive but are now 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 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 illegally and was captured by 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 1977.

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 pedestal, 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 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, American border patrol agents, 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.

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 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 gentleman 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.

Mr. 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 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. ESCORRAL). 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 behind 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 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 Russia 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 Affordable and Fair 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 8.5 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 $211 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, business owners, 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 caseworker 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 1988. 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.

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 affordability 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. Probably, 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 Marissa—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, 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.

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 Jacksonville’s help, 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 organization has made an enormous impact in the lives of young women in their 107-year history. A testament to their work includes alums abroad 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 servicemen, 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. 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 Committee 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 and 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. 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 that we must legislate 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 being 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.

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 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 death in the opioid crisis, fentanyl, and all that. Of course, the Chinese are shipping in fentanyl in 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 other primitive devices like 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 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. 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 a hundred drug ships targeting the United States. Mostly, they come 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 some say 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. 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 other department funds 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 undermine 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” the “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 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 act.

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.

Mr. NADLER. 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 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 constitutional 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 that Congress did that, through the likely illegal, unconstitutional process, has brought 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. That 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 support law-abiding Americans and law-abiding immigrants to sustain this veto.

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 culpable and 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 disregarded 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 of the witnesses 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 act now. President Trump’s invention of a so-called national emergency to suit his political goals and to further divide the American people will not work as he built a wall. It is not just a matter of our government continuing to work on the border, but the President is using this tool to further divide the American people.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, today the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, both chambers of Congress, testified that border crossers are actually crossing our 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 that Congress has allocated to the border.

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

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, today the House will vote on whether or not to override the President’s veto of a resolution that would have nullified this 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 just another political stunt.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, while most Americans—maybe not everybody 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 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 just 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 whether the 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 this emergency, we would have to do so ourselves. We have no need to give the President’s authority to build a medieval border wall.

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, 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 an additional obligation to protect our country.

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

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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 their backs on the United States and 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 like or dislike to protect our country.

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 have their land values declined, 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, $38.4 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 has funded over $16 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, 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 does not 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 prevent the country from being destroyed.

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 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 will 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.

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 importers 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. 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 $5 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.

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.

Mr. ABRAHAM. 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.

Mr. 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.

Once upon a time it goes 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. There has been far too much attention given 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 moving 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 drug peddler 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 China 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, which I am, 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’ principle 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 own right, 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 engaging 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 seized at ports of entry in 2012, 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. MORGAN), 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, 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.

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.
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? 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, 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 barrier 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 1,000 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 for one more minute?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 8{1/2} minutes remaining.
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 9 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 whom 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 America, and provide them with reservations called Rancherias to hold in fee status, is suitable for a new federal recognition in 1991, but the conditions of its restoration have prevented it from regaining a homeland on its original lands.

(5) 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 whom homeless and living in scattered bands and communities.

(6) By the mid-1860s, Federal Indian Policy had shifted from 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. Upon termination, the Tribe lost its lands and was left without any means of supporting itself.


(9) The Stipulated Judgment provides that the Lytton Rancheria would have the “individual and collective status and rights” that it had prior to “every provision” 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 acquiring its full Federal recognition 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) A portion of this land cannot be conveyed to the Tribe before it is taken into trust, which total 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.

(15) 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.

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

(17) 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.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

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

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

(c) 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, as generally described 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, reservations, easements, 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. 2710 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 19, 2015, and any addenda and supplements or amendment thereto, is not subject to review or approval of the Secretary in order to be effective, including review or approval under section 103 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.

GENTLEMAN FROM ARIZONA. Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to review 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?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

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 tribes 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 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.

By directing that these lands be taken into trust, the United States will ensure that the Lytton Rancheria will finally have a permanently sanctified 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 necessary to adopt the motion, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues, I urge adoption of this measure.

An identical measure passed the House in the previous Congress, and it was reported by the Committee on Natural Resources. Speaker Pelosi, I yield my time to the gentleman from Arizona.

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

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 enrolled as a member of the Tribe.

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

(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. 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 providing 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 shall create any right or privilege for 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 Federal 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 names 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 5 of article 8 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 a 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 signatory chiefs 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 then 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, 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 in bringing 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 his 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 Montana (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 297.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Procedural motions will be taken on questions previously proposed.

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 accordance 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]
MR. GRAVES of Georgia and Mrs. ROBY changed their vote from "aye" to "nay." So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the veto of the President was sustained and the joint resolution was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The veto message and the joint resolution are referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

LYTTON RANCHERIA HOMELANDS

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. 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is the same which was 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 404, nays 21, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—404

[Names of YEAS not listed]

NAYS—21

Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Rogers (NY), Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Thompson (MS), Ms. Trahan, Ms. Tlaib, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Vela, Mr. Vela, Mr. Velázquez, Mr. Velasquez, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Varga...
Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GROTHMAN), who is the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. 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 accountable government. Now, many of us here and across the country were first introduced as a child to how government works 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.

Our country has been strengthened by C-SPAN’s progress to deliver on just that.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I thank Brian Lamb for his service to C-SPAN, our former colleague, then-Representative Al Gore, and the American people. The very first House debate and to our American democracy.

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.

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Congratulations on 40 years.
So (two-thirds being in the affirmative), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed by the yeas and nays. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend votes to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on roll call No. 127, “yea” on roll call No. 128, and “yea” on roll call No. 129.

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. DOE TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Mr. CINSEROS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 252) to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Doe 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. Doe, also known as Bob Doe, was born July 22, 1923, in Russell, Kansas.

(2) As a student at the University of Kansas, Bob Doe 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 Doe served in the House of Representatives from 1961 to 1969. He served in the Senate from 1969 until 1992. 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 given to him, Bob Doe also made direct contributions to the Department of Defense and the veterans of United States military service, including through the following:

(a) Bob Doe sponsored or co-sponsored bills in Congress to improve veterans benefits, to improve accountability of missing members of the Armed Forces, and 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 Doe served as the National Chairman of the WWII Memorial Campaign, co-chair of the Families of the Fallen 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 Doe’s service to the Armed Forces, veterans, and the national security of the United States. The panel, recognizing Bob Doe’s unique contributions to the Department of Defense and veterans, recommended the honorary promotion of Bob Doe to the grade of colonel in the Army.

(6) Acting under provisions of section 1063 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army endorsed the recommendation of the advisory panel for an honorary promotion of Bob Doe and forwarded it to Congress for further action.
H2618
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
March 26, 2019

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

(a) Honoraree's Service.—The honorary appointment of Robert J. Doe, 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. Doe to the grade of colonel in the regular Army under subsection (a) shall not affect pay or other rights and benefits under the United States to which Robert J. Doe is otherwise entitled based upon his military service or affect any benefits to which any other person may become entitled 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 that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman 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.

The truth is, 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 too long and too hard 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 those 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, Bernice 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 conflict ridden 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 Rigdway, 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 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.

COMMENORATING 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-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 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 here, 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 was the location 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 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 look at efficiency, hardening.

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 just saw a moment ago of the flooding in Iowa. It is on the Missouri River. This happened to be the Strategic Air Command's Basic Center. This is our nuclear weapons system.

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 was a 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.

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 forces. 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 replenishments at land-based sites and 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 Pendleton 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? 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 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, pandemics, 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 Reservists 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 potentially 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.

The House Democrats unveiled new legislation to protect people with preexisting conditions, is both timely and important. Yesterday, the Trump administration unleashed another assault on 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 last 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 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 undermined 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. I particularly admire a gentleman who has 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. 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 promise 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.

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 premiums 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 their being a woman. It is immoral to hold that against them. 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 talk about.

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 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 raising 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 appropriation 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 appropriate for himself some $8 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 multiafford 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 a specific 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
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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 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. It works and it works here.

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 we wonder 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 would 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.
Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to discussing this more today, but, at this Congress, we can do the same thing.

As Isaac's dad and now as a Member of Congress, I am committed to strong protection of kids no matter what their ability. People don't necessarily like, that they have a goal to focus on: how do we make life better? How do we provide opportunities for individuals?

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 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 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.

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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 every chance 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. My fellow colleagues, 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 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 never even get a 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 person of faith, 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 BABBIN, and I appreciate those words.

Mr. Speaker, 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 years, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 901(a); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 251(a) (as added Public Law 112-25, Sec. 302(a)); (125 Stat. 256); to the Committee on Appropriations.

466. 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. 901(c); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 254 (as amended by Public Law 112-25,
Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0050; Product Identifier 2019-NE-050-AD; Amendment 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. 866); 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.: PA-2018-0056; 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. 866); 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-2019-0730; 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. 866); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

492. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2018 report of the Federal Coordinated Health Care Office, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1315(e); Public Law 111-118, 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 COMMISSIONS ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIX, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for filing for 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 Sixty Sixth 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. 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.

H.R. 1870. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand affordability of health insurance to military families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1871. A bill to render certain military parent-eligible for additional status of status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1872. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income interest received on certain loans securitized by student property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1873. A bill to provide outreach and reporting on comprehensive Alzheimer’s disease care giving 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.

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.

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.

H.R. 1876. A bill to create an interdvisional taskforce at the Securities and Exchange Commission for senior investors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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.

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.

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 Maternal and Children’s Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1880. A bill to address the disparate impact of climate change on women and support 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.

H.R. 1881. A bill to prohibit United States contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change National 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. COOK, Ms. DELAURA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GHRALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TRED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFUREN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE, Ms. MORIELLE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NORTON, Ms. OCASSIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PAYNE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHARSKOW, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TAIBI, Mr. TURCOTTE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. WEXTON):

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 Ways and Means, 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 Government 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, Mr. SCHIEFFER, Mr. CINEROS, Ms. D’ETRIGE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. THAJAN, Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. BRIAN D. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ALLISON of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. TRED LIEU of California, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SPANBERGER, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DELGAIO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. GOMEZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. FRANKEL of New York, Mr. SHERES, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KRATING, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. TRONE, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. CSRNS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DEMINGS, Mrs. DEAN, Mr. COHN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MORIELLE, Ms.
Bill of California, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. Brownley of California, Mr. Pascrell, Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Engel, Mr. Harkins of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Cox of California, Mr. Takano, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Kildeer, Mr. Malinowski, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Mica, Mr. Mucarsel-Powell, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. Pingree, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Serrano:

H.R. 1884. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to improve affordability of, undo sabotage with respect to, and ensure access to, break the insurer's resort to, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee 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 governments may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States, to withhold funds from 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 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 Mr. Ryan (for himself and Mr. Raskin):

H.R. 1886. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act 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 Innovation 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 middle schools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. Sánchez (for herself, Mr. Soto, Mr. Espaillat, Mrs. Torres of California, Ms. Escobar, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. García of Illinois, and Mrs. Napolitano):

H.R. 1889. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the teachers of Eucadorn 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 Mr. 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 Committee 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. WatsonColeman:

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. WatsonColeman:

H.R. 1893. A bill to reform sentencing, priors, and post-conviction law enforcement practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee 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. VelázquezR. 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. Bizzarro, Mr. Pocan, and Mr. Perriello):

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. Hastingsofg (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, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution to provide for the general welfare and to regulate commerce among the states.

By Ms. Lee of California:

H.R. 1869. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, to provide for the general welfare and to regulate commerce among the states.

By Mr. Carrajal:

H.R. 1871. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 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 18.

By Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois:

H.R. 1875. 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. Gotttheimer:

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 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 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.
interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LUTKEMEYER:
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 1, Section 8 of the 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 United States Constitution.''

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 Ms. SANCHEZ:
H.R. 1888.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, cl. 18.

By Mr. STAUBER:
H.R. 1889.
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. 1890.
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 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 1893.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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 18 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.

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. Pinkenauer.

H. Res. 210: Mr. Smith of Washington and Mr. Cummings.

H. Res. 234: Mr. O’Halleran.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. Grassley).

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Ever-present and ever-gracious God, touch the hearts of our lawmakers today with the warmth and wonder of Your wisdom and grace. Infuse their lives with an exemplary integrity that illuminates the darkness of cynicism, division, and despair. May our Senators see beyond baffling events to the power of Your prevailing providence, providing them with a vision of a better nation and world. Lord, use our legislators with such power that they may honor their calling by faithfully serving You and country.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Hyde-Smith). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
EXECUTIVE CALENDAR
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF BRIDG'T S. BADE
Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday the Senate voted to advance the nomination of Bridget Bade of Arizona, the latest of President Trump's qualified judicial nominees. Today we will vote on her confirmation as a judge on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ms. Bade's nomination comes with the bipartisan support of our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee and a "well qualified" rating from the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary.

Given that 77 Senators voted yesterday to advance this nomination, it is obviously clear to the vast majority of us that the President has made yet another excellent choice to the Federal bench. I hope each of my colleagues will join me in voting for Ms. Bade later today.

THE GREEN NEW DEAL
Madam President, on another matter entirely, this afternoon the Senate is going to vote on the far-left wish list that many of our Democratic colleagues have rushed to embrace—the so-called Green New Deal.

For a relatively sparse resolution, this proposal has already traveled quite a fascinating path in Congress. It originated with the most radical, farthest left Members of the new House Democratic majority. The Speaker of the House quickly praised its "enthusiasm."

Its principal sponsor rolled out the first version of the plan alongside an extensive background document that laid out the policy's true goals in candid detail but which Democrats then rushed to hastily scrub off the internet.

It is not exactly an auspicious start, but, nevertheless, a number of our Democratic colleagues here in the Senate rushed to embrace it as well. Every Democratic Senator who is currently running for President has embraced the Green New Deal.

The energy, the momentum, and the defining new voices in today's Democratic Party seem to be all in for the Green New Deal. "It is ambitious. It captures your imagination," said one current Presidential candidate.

"I'm in all the way," said one of our Senate colleagues, who is also running.

When asked if the proposal might go too far, another of our Senate colleagues running for President replied on this issue: "You cannot go far enough."

So just how far does the proposal go? What exactly is in this thing? What is it?

For starters, the proposal addresses the small matter of eliminating—listen to this—the use of all fossil fuels nationwide over 10 years—get rid of it all. This might sound like a neat idea in places like San Francisco or New York—the places that the Democratic Party seems totally focused on these days—but, frankly, the communities everywhere else would be absolutely crushed by this.

It is killing off entire domestic industries, winding down millions of jobs, and, basically, outlawing the only sources of energy that working-class and middle-class families can actually afford. By one rough estimate, these steps could lead to a spike in household electricity bills of $300 a month—that much increase in your utility bill. Keep in mind that this is just a warmup act.

While they are at it, our friends on the far left also propose a federally mandated overhaul of every building in America—every building in America. No family home or small business...
would be safe until it meets Wash-  
ning bureaucrats' standards of green-  
ness. But if you can believe it, other  
aspects of this proposal make these  
things sound downright practical, by  
comparison.

The legislation also includes a far  
broad socialist wish list that ges-  
tures toward a new government-run  
healthcare insurance system, a new  
system for government-guaranteed  
housing, and a new government system  
to guarantee everyone—everyone—  
economic security.

The last point is a little vague, but,  
helpfully, before it was scrubbed off the  
internet, the original sponsor's back-  
ground document made the long-term  
goal perfectly clear—listen to this:  
“economic security to all those who  
are unable or unwilling to work.”

That is the background document  
they rushed to delete. The Democrats’  
long-term vision is taking hard-work-  
ing people's taxpayer dollars to pay  
for those who choose not get off their  
couch day after day simply because  
they are unwilling to work.

So my Democratic colleagues' brilli-  
ant idea—their rallying cry—is snatching away the energy sources  
that build families use, shutter-  
ting the industries that provide  
many of those families with their live-  
lihoods, and changing the homes they  
live in, the cars they drive, and the  
healthcare plans they rely on.

Remarked one colleague said:  
“You cannot go too far.” Our col-  
leagues are certainly putting that  
to the test.

I haven't even gotten to what Amer-  
ican families would have to pay—to  
pay—for the privilege of being lab rats  
for all of this far-left social engineer-  
ing—for being lab rats for all of this so-  
cial engineering. My Democratic col-  
leagues have been fairly quiet on that  
subject. I guess it is a lot more fun or-  
dering of the menu than taking a look at  
the check.

Families would almost certainly be  
faced with much higher utility bills.  
Then, there is the cost to replace appli-  
cances. Presumably, electric cars would  
have to be purchased. Then, there is  
the Federal tax burden.

Just how much of other people's  
money are Democrats proposing to  
burn in this effort to turn the country  
into a far-left fiction novel?

One estimate found that all of the pieces of the Green New Deal  
might add up to as much as $93 trillion.

That is just over the first decade.  
That is quite a tab. It exceeds the  
annual GDP of the entire world—the  
anual GDP of the entire world as of 2017.  
It would mean historic tax increases,  
historic new debt, and even that would  
only begin to scratch the surface. Bear  

in mind, the sticker price doesn't even  
begin to capture the full national cost  
of the economic wound this plan would  
inflict on our country while all of our  
competitors would be roaring on by.

My colleagues want to pull the emer-  
gency brake on the U.S. economy be-  
cause it isn't "green" enough, but glob-  
al carbon emissions are a global prob-  
lem. We only produce about 15 percent  
of the global total. China has already  
soared past us. They are the world's  
largest emitter. In recent years, while  
U.S. emissions have actually been de-  
clining, China's share has been growing  
fast.

We will certainly get to test their  
new economic security payments for  
those unable or unwilling to work after  
the Green New Deal drives all of our  
domestic manufacturing jobs over to  
China, India, and our other competi-  
tors, who will gladly gobble up our jobs  
and continue to emit with reckless am-  
bition.

My Democratic colleagues have set-  
tled on quite an interesting strategy—  
maximum pain for American families,  
with no meaningful change in global  
carbon emissions.

Since I announced last month that  
Senators will actually have the opportu-  
nity to go on record and vote on this  
社ialist wish list, a funny thing has  
happened. I am not sure I have ever  
seen the self-professed supporters of a  
piece of legislation more angry or irri-  
tated that they will actually have to  
vote on it. They are angry and irri-  
tated that they will actually have to  
vote on it.

Merely bringing their own plan up for  
a vote—a plan they had characterized  
as “an amazing step forward”—is now  
declared to be a “diversion” and a  
“sham.” By one colleague's assess-  
ment, by getting their proposal a floor  
vote, I was creating “a ploy to try to  
undermine the Green New Deal by call-  
ing a vote.”

I have to say, it is remarkable  
enough to see a major political party  
coalesce around a proposal to forcibly  
remake the entire country according to  
what is fashionable in Brooklyn and  
San Francisco, but it is even more  
stimulating to see my colleagues so angry  
and upset at the opportunity to back  
up their new philosophy with their  
clerks. What they would actually  
vote on something we say we are for.

Well, later today, we will see—the  
American people will see which of their  
Senators can do the common sense  
things and vote no on this destructive,  
socialist daydream, and they will see  
which Senators are so fully committed  
to preserving the American people and  
their homes, and changing the homes they  
live in, the cars they drive, and the  
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What I find striking is that the Demo-  
ocrats are fighting to expand and im-  
prove healthcare coverage and lower  
costs, while Republicans are trying to  
take it all away and raise costs.

The bottom line: From the moment  
Democrats proposed and Republicans  
made up this plan, the fight was on.  
Democrats and Republicans can't even  
vote no on self-inflicted economic ruin  
that would take a sledgehammer to  
America's middle class.

Merely bringing their own plan up for  
a vote—a plan they had characterized  
as “an amazing step forward”—is now  
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their homes, and changing the homes they  
live in, the cars they drive, and the  
healthcare plans they rely on.
I know that the administration is very happy with the Mueller report, and so are our Republican friends. This move by the Trump administration to take away healthcare will prove far more detrimental to the administration and the Republican Party than any gains they might have made by the issuance of Mr. Barr’s letter. Mark my words. It is far more important to the American people—far more important to the American people—because it involves their lives and the lives of their families. The Trump administration is hurting them badly.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Madam President, on another matter, today, Leader MCCONNELL will follow through on one of his specialties, “gotcha” politics, by forcing a vote of the Republicans’ version of the Green New Deal.

Make no mistake—Republicans want to force this political stunt to distract from the fact that they neither have a plan nor a sense of urgency to deal with the threat of climate change. With this exercise, the Republican majority has made a mockery of the legislative process. It is a political act, a political stunt.

Everyone here knows it is a stunt, including the majority leader himself, who will put something on the floor and then vote no. What is the point of that, other than showing how hypocritical this act is?

With this exercise, they have also elevated the issue in a way, I am sure, they never intended, and, for that, I want to thank them because now we are finally talking about climate change.

For 5 years, the leader hasn’t brought one bill to the floor that will deal with the issue of climate change. He may not agree with what some people are for, but why? Why not bring forward a bill to sponsor a resolution?

Leader MCCONNELL has refused to answer questions, which he has been repeatedly asked. One, is climate change real? Do you believe that, Leader MCCONNELL? Do you believe that, Republican Members?

Two, climate change is caused by humans. Do you believe that? Say it. Come to the floor and do something about it.

And this is three: Congress must act on climate change. This is a simple resolution. Every Democrat is for it. Will Leader MCCONNELL sign it? Will any other Republican sign it? No. It shows where the party is.

We are going to continue asking these questions over and over again because our Republican colleagues want to play a stunt and vote no on another bill, but they don’t want to say what they are for.

The scientific consensus is clear. Disasters are getting stronger and stronger. The great irony here is that right after this bill goes down and the McConnell stunt bill goes down, we are going to vote on disaster relief.

Do you know what has made disaster relief so much more necessary and so much more expensive? Climate change. The warmer the air, the warmer the globe and the wilder the weather gets, as the people in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas have just experienced.

So this idea for disaster relief after a stunt, a sham vote on climate change—and the Republican leader and the Republican Senators have nothing to say on climate change—reveals in bright lights their ostrichlike behavior, putting their head in the sand, ignoring reality, doing nothing about it, and playing games.

Every single Democrat and a few of our Republican colleagues have joined in the resolution that says these three simple things. We will not rest until we have most every Republican joining because the public is on our side, science is on our side, and the need to help protect America—farmers, urban dwellers, the urban and rural devastation changes that climate is bringing upon us is very real.

Let’s stop the nonsense. Let’s get serious. Our children’s future depends upon it. Our planet depends upon it.

Madam President, now there is one final matter. Yesterday, I came to the floor and asked unanimous consent on a very simple matter—that the report completed by Special Counsel Mueller and all of the corresponding evidence and documentation be made publicly available for the American people.

There was a request, above all, to achieve the greatest level of transparency possible into the very serious matters of Russian interference in our elections. Transparency—that is all we want.

I am hardly alone. It is the same resolution that passed the House unanimously, with the President’s strongest defenders voting for it. They want transparency.

Why has Leader MCCONNELL objected to making the report public? What in the world is he hiding? He got up and objected when we asked to make it public. If he had not gotten up, it would have passed.

President Trump has called for the Mueller report to be made public. So why is the leader, the Republican leader, blocking all attempts at transparency? There is no conceivable reason for the White House to not release this report to remain hidden from public view. It is a shame—a darn shame—that Leader MCCONNELL thinks otherwise.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Madam President, I thank you for your hard work on the sometimes powerful Senate Agriculture Committee. I would have liked to respond to the leader—but I know he is busy, and he is leaving the floor—just to say that I think all Republicans understand there is climate change, and all Republicans know that human activity does contribute to it, and, yes, we ought to do something. The point I am trying to make here is we don’t want to do the wrong thing and cause a great deal of disruption in the process.

I also thank Senator THUNE for allowing me to speak out of order. I know this is a hardship on his schedule, but he has been very kind to let this happen.

I thank the sponsors of the Green New Deal for enabling all Senators the opportunity to discuss the practical challenges this resolution actually presents. For me, as chair of the Senate Agriculture Committee, it allows me to discuss the real stewards of our land—our farmers, ranchers, growers—and how this legislation will affect them and their ability not only to feed this country, but a troubled and hungry world as well.

Those of us who represent farm country are grateful for the opportunity to underscore something that too many take for granted. Farmers, ranchers, and growers in the United States now grow the safest, most affordable and abundant food supply the world has ever known. As I just said, we know that it is a troubled and hungry world that needs farmers, ranchers, growers, and their protection to help feed and clothe the world’s increasing population. Yes, and I think it will probably go longer than 12 years.

As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am proud of our bipartisan record on behalf of American agriculture and, in turn, our record of respecting our Nation’s natural resources. These things go hand in hand. Let’s present the world with a clean and clear plan that is the hallmark of the New Deal.

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The men and women who make their living off the land and work the soil not only on behalf of their families but on behalf of the world. As the President said, we know that it is a troubled and hungry world that needs farmers, ranchers, growers, and their protection to help feed and clothe the world’s increasing population. Yes, and I think it will probably go longer than 12 years.

As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am proud of our bipartisan record on behalf of American agriculture and, in turn, our record of respecting our Nation’s natural resources. These things go hand in hand. Let’s present the world with a clean and clear plan that is the hallmark of the New Deal.

I call for “working collaboratively with farmers, ranchers, and growers in the United States to eliminate pollution, greenhouse gases, and emissions from the agricultural sector as much as is technologically feasible”—that is the language—“by supporting family farming”—that is also in the language—“investing in sustainable farming and land use practices that increase soil health,” and “building a more sustainable food system that ensures universal access to healthy food.” That is in the resolution, the legislation over in the House.
Check, check, and check. We have been doing this already, and we continue to look ahead to create thoughtful, well-considered policies. I do not question the intent of the authors of the Green New Deal, but they don’t know what they don’t know, and that is dangerous about agriculture. They need to catch up with the Agriculture Committee and with the farm country in general.

In fact, we on the Agriculture Committee are so forward-looking that we have invested heavily in direct assistance to farmers, ranchers, and others in rural America while being environmentally sound. It is pretty simple. Every living, breathing person on this Earth needs food in order to survive. Obviously, we cannot and do not produce food in the same manner that our grandparents did because those methods were not sustainable, and today, we would not produce food at the scale and cost our troubled and hungry world demands.

American farmers and ranchers, who live by the concept of continuous improvement, sound science, and voluntary-based conservation, are a model for other industries and other countries on how to address problems like climate change in a very practical way.

America’s farmers and ranchers raise the same amount of beef as they did in the 1970s, but they do so with 33 percent fewer cattle. Over the last 50 years, American farmers have reduced water use in pork production by 41 percent, and the list goes on. These are real success stories that speak to how farmers are already managing natural resources responsibly and voluntarily making contributions to address the issue of climate change. Examples like these abound in agriculture.

The American farmer, through continuous improvement, embracing sound science, and new technologies, such as biotechnology and no-till farming, and being conservation-minded, has achieved unprecedented success that I do not believe the proponents of GND—i.e., the Green New Deal—realize.

In the recent farm bill, which passed Congress with overwhelming margins, we strengthened the conservation programs, increased investments in agriculture research, supported risk management tools that will benefit producers of all crops in all regions, and provided additional authorities to address animal health concerns. This legislative package bolsters the sustainability of U.S. farmers, ranchers, and others in rural America while being environmentally friendly.

Unfortunately, vague proposals or resolutions, such as the Green New Deal, which contain no real details or no metrics are not going to solve the issue of climate change in any meaningful way. Regulating American farmers and ranchers out of business will only result in food and fiber production being outsourced to countries that do not have the same conservation-minded producers that we have here in the United States.

Let’s face it: Nobody—not one I know of—likes being told what to do, what to drive, or what to eat. Consumers value free choice. They also expect access to reasonably priced food and nutritious food—real food.

In fact, consumers will surely continue to demand the choice of animal protein here in the United States, and so any reasonable discussion on the agriculture sector’s contributions to solutions on climate change must begin with this acknowledgment.

These policy decisions must recognize the complexity of the agriculture and food value chain of growers, input suppliers, processors, handlers, consumers, and the list goes on. They must be based in reality to facilitate a genuine conversation between rural and urban constituencies.

Do you like your house? That may matter if the government decides your house doesn’t meet the Green New Deal’s guidelines. Enjoy rebuilding your home according to plans provided by Washington.
Do you like your job? The Green New Deal will eliminate millions of current energy jobs, but that is not all. The energy industry in this country powers the American economy. Our supply of reliable, affordable energy allows businesses to thrive. So what happens when the Green New Deal drives up the price of energy or when businesses are hit with Green New Deal taxes or when American manufacturers can’t meet the Green New Deal’s stringent emissions goals? Well, I will tell you what will happen: American jobs will be lost or move overseas.

I mentioned Green New Deal taxes. That is because paying for this plan would require massive tax hikes on just about everyone. One think tank has released a first estimate of what the Green New Deal would cost, and the answer is between $51 trillion and $93 trillion over 10 years. That is almost an incomprehensible amount of money. Ninety-three trillion dollars is more than 10 percent of money the U.S. Government has spent in its entire history. That is right. Since 1789, when the Constitution went into effect, the Federal Government has spent a total of $83.2 trillion. In other words, it has taken the Federal Government 230 years to spend the amount of money Democrats want to spend in 10 years.

How do Democrats plan to pay for this? Well, they don’t actually have a plan. The Green New Deal resolution itself refers vaguely to “community grants, public banks, and other public financing.” That is all very well, but unless the Democrats’ plan is to just print a lot of money, that public financing has to come from somewhere, and since the government is not currently sitting on a spare $9.3 trillion a year, that money is likely going to come from taxes—new and heavy taxes on just about every American.

Let me be very clear. This is not a plan that could be paid for with Democrats’ favorite solution of taxing the rich. Taxing every millionaire in the United States at a 100-percent rate for 10 years would only bring in a tiny fraction of $93 trillion. In fact, there aren’t enough millionaire-aires in the entire world to cover $93 trillion. In fact, there are all the millionaires in the entire world, you could confiscate—you could literally confiscate all the money from all the millionaires in the entire world and you still wouldn’t have $93 trillion.

The Green New Deal is not a plan that can be paid for by taxing the rich. This massive government expansion would be paid for on the backs of working families.

The energy industry has been a bright spot for American families over the past few years. Between 2007 and 2017, as the price of healthcare soared and education and food costs increased, household energy costs decreased. That is a deal for working families, but that progress would go away under the Green New Deal. Energy costs would go up, not down, and the price of a lot of other items would likely rise sharply as well, as everyone from farmers to manufacturers would struggle under the Green New Deal’s mandates and taxes. Needless to say, families’ paychecks would shrink by a lot.

This is the type of tax hike that would be required just to begin to finance the Green New Deal would usher in a new era of diminished prosperity for American families. Gone would be the American dream of giving your children a better life than you have enjoyed. Under the Green New Deal, American families could look forward to permanently narrowed horizons.

So this afternoon, my Democratic colleagues face a choice. They can double down on their socialist fantasies and vote for the Green New Deal resolution—perhaps the most costly resolution ever to come before the Senate—or they can reject this green nightmare and resolve to work with Republicans to advance clean energy in a way that will not devastate the livelihoods of the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise to speak about the urgent need for the United States to take action to confront climate change. I think it is pretty clear from the evidence and from the science right now that the following is true: climate change is real, and it is a threat to human life; second, that climate change is caused by human activity; and third, we must take action against it by reducing substantially greenhouse gas emissions.

We have an obligation, all of us—in both Houses of Congress and in both parties and in both branches of government, the legislative and executive branches—we all have an obligation to care for and protect God’s creation. We must take action against it by reducing substantially greenhouse gas emissions.

Developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America have been hardest hit by frequent and intense floods, droughts, and storms. These climate events can quickly spiral into full-blown humanitarian crises. The U.S. intelligence community, the intelligence agencies of the United States of America, have linked global food insecurity to instability that can lead to a rise in violent extremism and international terrorism. We must also provide robust assistance, training, and support for workers who may be adversely impacted by the steps we take, but we don’t have time for games. We need to be serious about this challenge.

According to the World Food Program, over 120 million people face “crisis-level food insecurity” worldwide. Too often we don’t focus on that challenge.

We need a serious bipartisan effort to develop a strategy and to take action to confront climate change. We must also provide robust assistance, training, and support for workers who may be adversely impacted by the steps we take, but we don’t have time for games. We need to be serious about this challenge.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.
Is there such a thing as climate change? Are we going through some change on our planet today? I think so, and 98 percent of the scientists who report on the subject believe the same thing. The evidence is everywhere, isn’t it? The extreme weather events that we are seeing are an indication that something is happening on this Earth that we call home.

The obvious question is this: Do we have anything to do with it? Does the fact that we are alive, functioning, building, consuming, and dealing with traffic jams by plane and other means have anything to do with what is happening to our planet? I think so.

Can we do something about it? Sure, we know we can. If we are dealing with greenhouse gas emissions that somehow in the atmosphere are raising the temperature of planet Earth, what can we do about those greenhouse gases? We know there are a lot of very simple and obvious things.

I opened the debate on this floor when we talked about making cars and trucks more fuel efficient and when the folks in Detroit, who are the smartest people running the automobile companies, said: Impossible. You can’t do it. Americans will never buy those cars. It just will not work.

Thank goodness we ignored them. We established standards and regulations. Do you know what? Like it or not, we drive more fuel-efficient cars and trucks today, and frankly, it works. It was a step in the right direction. It took governmental, congressional prodding to take place, and it made this a cleaner, safer place to live in the United States.

There are other things we can do as well, but, first, we need a basic agreement that there is a problem, that human conduct—the way we live, the way we work, and the way we produce things—has something to do with it, and that we are committed to changing it.

How many nations in the world have agreed with that conclusion? All of them. Wait. All of them except one—this country, this President, who decided to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. It is a universal, global decision by every nation on Earth except the United States that we do have a climate problem, that we are the cause of some part of it, at least, and that we should do something about changing it. This President says he doesn’t buy it and doesn’t think the science proves it. He and he alone, on behalf of this country, stepped away from this agreement. I think that was a serious mistake.

I am happy to report that Governors across the United States—at least the Democratic Governors—have said they are going to ignore the President when it comes to this, and they are going to set up their own policies. I salute my own Governor, J.B. Pritzker, in Illinois, of this degree of courage that is trying to ignore the problem. He is trying to do in our State, as others are, something to make sure that this planet is more livable, more habitable.

Isn’t it amazing that this has become such a partisan issue? There was a time on the floor of this Senate when it was not. I remember when the late Senator John McCain, who I will honor to this day not only for his service in the Senate but for his service to this country, teamed up with Democratic Senator Joe Lieberman and started proposing ideas to deal with climate change—bipartisan proposals, bipartisan legislation—that we have a big wall down the middle of this Chamber—on that side, climate denial, and, on this side, a belief that we should be doing something about it.

We could do something today, couldn’t we? Couldn’t we take the latest climate assessment from the Federal Government, which spells out the problem and spells out the challenge, and come up with at least a reasonable, bipartisan approach with which to deal with the clear scientific evidence that has been produced by this government as required by law? Of course, we could, but we are not going to. Instead, the Republican Senate leader has decided he wants to make a political move. He met with some of the new senators, not to solve the problem but to have something he can talk about in the next campaign.

A group came together and proposed, as they call it, the Green New Deal. I have taken a look at it. I went to Senator Ed Markey of Massachusetts, who is one of the sponsors, and I asked him about it because he is one of the authors. I know Ed Markey. I served with him in the House, and I serve with him in the Senate. He has established credentials when it comes to this issue. He truly cares and has done many, many things to show that caring.

So I asked him: What is this Green New Deal? It is not a law. I mean, it is not a law. It is simply a resolution, which is kind of a statement of purpose, a statement of position. He said to me that it was aspirational—in other words, that the Green New Deal sets out aspirations, targets, and values.

So I said to him: Ed, that is a good idea, but I want something that is not aspirational. I want something that is legislational. That is what we do here, right? I am sure he will come up with those someday.

Yet Senator McConnell, the Republican Senate leader, has decided that we are going to put the Democrats on the spot. Take it or leave it in its entirety—the Green New Deal. Be on the record and vote this afternoon.

I will make it clear to you right now that I think there are parts of that Green New Deal that are excellent and some that I disagree with. At this point in time, I am going to be voting present this afternoon because I believe we should be bipartisan and I believe we should be bipartisan.

I have said this on the floor many times, and I will say it again: The only major political party in the world today that denies climate change is the Republican Party of the United States of America. Now, I have waited for some Republican to come to the floor and say: Oh, no, that is not true, Senator Duren. There are other major political parties that have the same position as we do. Yet no one has come to the floor.

A few months back, one Republican Senator in an elevator quietly said: I think there is a party in Australia that denies climate change.

Maybe that is true, but why in the world have we reached a point at which this is such a partisan issue? Don’t we all see what is happening with the weather? Can’t we see what is happening in terms of the temperature of this Earth that we live on as it is consistently year after year, continuing to rise? Don’t we realize that it has an impact on this Earth that we live on? Don’t we realize that if it continues on its present course, the Earth living to my children and grandchildren will be a much different place and a much more challenging place? Can’t we see the flooding in the streets down in Miami in Florida? Can’t we see the melting of the glaciers? Isn’t it that positive that something is happening?

In my part of the world, the Midwest, I grew up with tornadoes. They are so common where I live, we even named sports teams after the tornadoes. When I was a kid, this happened half a dozen times, and I will never forget it—in the middle of the night, Mom and Dad would wake me up and say: The tornado sirens are blaring. Get in the basement right now. Grab your covers and pillow and get downstairs.

We would head down to the basement and wait for the all-clear signal.

Tornadoes were part of our lives, but they were usually confined to the spring and summer months. Just this past weekend, a tornado just outside in Taylorville, IL, 30 miles away from where I live. It wasn’t supposed to come this time of year.

Unusual things just like that are happening all over the place, and they are devastating. Don’t take my word for it: talk to the people in the property and casualty insurance industry. They make a living trying to guess what the weather is going to be. If they see some horrible weather condition in the future, they know it will not be good for their bottom line. I have talked to them. There are some States in which they are unwilling to write property and casualty insurance because of the vulnerability to hurricanes, tornadoes, and extreme weather events. They make a business decision based on the evidence before them that something is happening to the weather in the United States. They are not in denial. They embrace the concept every day when they decide whether to write insurance and what premiums to charge.

So if the people who do this for a living, who have to show a profit in their...
company, have come to the conclusion that climate change is for real, why haven't we in the Senate? Why do we instead engage in this political theater we are going to have this afternoon? Why aren't we instead, on a bipartisan basis, sitting down and saying: What can we do? What can we do in terms of conserving energy, in terms of being more fuel efficient, and in terms of being more sensitive to this environment? What can we do?

There are a handful of Republican Senators who have stepped up and said, "We should. We can see climate change where we live," but I wish they would become a force to lead their leadership forward into taking this up on a serious basis. This afternoon's vote is just part of a political stunt. It is not a serious effort to deal with climate change. We better do that pretty soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, thank you.

I am sorry I didn't hear all of the remarks from my friend from Illinois because at the end, he pointed out that there are some on my side of the aisle who say that we are moving forward with a changing climate and that those impacts are real. Well, this Senator is one of them.

I come from a State where we see it. It is real. It is tangible. It impacts not only the land and the water but also the people. We see that in the Arctic. I am one who is approaching this from the perspective of pragmatism and practical solutions we can move forward with.

While I like aspirations, and we all have to have goals, I want us to make sure we are not setting ourselves up for a situation where the expectations are not realistic.

The Senator mentioned the vote we will have later this afternoon. I have suggested that it is important for us around here to make sure that we don't distract from those pragmatic and practical solutions and that we don't amp up the rhetoric so high that we can't get ourselves to a place where we can work cooperatively and collaboratively to get to these solutions. If we are going to address it in a meaningful way, it must be bipartisan, it must be enduring, it must move from one administration to another, and, again, it has to be something we can work toward with meaningful steps.

I would like to take just a couple of minutes today to speak to some of the things and some of the areas in which I think Congress can actually make some progress and we look to the issue of climate change.

I have refrained from speaking specifically to the Green New Deal as it has been laid down and introduced because I don't see it as a real and viable solution. It has been fully considered as a proposal. There certainly is a lot of aspiration to it. There certainly is a lot of aspiration, but I have kind of re-frained from piling on, if you will, despite my concerns about the costs of the deal. I think we can go back and forth in terms of how much it really costs individual Americans, what is the cost to society, and what is the cost of not doing something, but I think those are both very difficult to pin down in a sense because it is not that we are not doing anything. I think we need to establish that. If we were to enact and move forward with every aspect of the proposal as it has been laid out, is it possible? Is it feasible?

It is certainly a worthy goal for us in this country to be transitioning to more renewable and cleaner sources of energy. We are doing that. We are certainly seeing that as the cost of solar, wind, and many of the other technologies that could be coming our way when it comes to ocean energy.

Surely we need to be moving in that direction, but is it affordable? Is it possible to transition to 100 percent renewable energy and electric vehicles over the next 10 years? I don't believe it is physically possible for us to do it in 10 years. Is it something we can set up so that young people, like the Senate pages who are listening to me today, will say: Well, sure, you should be able to do that in 10 years. You say you can. So if you haven't done it, you have failed.

This is not a question of whether we succeeded or failed but whether every step we are taking is moving us in a more positive direction. Shouldn't it be a worthy goal to maximize our energy efficiencies within our buildings and how we access our power? Absolutely. But is it possible? Would we be able to physically retrofit every building in America to maximize energy and water efficiency over the next 10 years? I don't believe we can do that in 10 years.

Aspirations are good, and goals are good, but when you look at what has been specifically laid out in this Green New Deal, it is more than just transitioning to renewables or electric vehicles or greater energy efficiency. It calls for a Federal jobs guarantee. It focuses on healthcare, education, wages, and a lot more. It suggests unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people in the United States. I find that to be wonderful. I would love that. But how do we get there? What is the feasible mechanism for accomplishing this goal?

Let's be honest with where we are and recognize the potential cost of this Green New Deal. Whether you want to peg it in the price range of $50 trillion to $90 trillion over the next 10 years— I am not going to get caught up in those numbers because that is not going to happen. It is not going to happen.

What I really hope doesn't happen is that this discussion about the Green New Deal or whatever you want to tag it—that we are not distracted from the necessary and important conversation we must have about climate change and the practical steps we can take to address it. Let's talk about that.

I mentioned to my friend from Illinois that we see it in Alaska. We say that we are ground zero for climate change. The Arctic is warming two to three times the rate of the rest of the world. We are seeing glaciers retreat. Permafrost is thawing. We are seeing sea levels rise. Wildlife migration patterns are changing. We are seeing different invasive species. With the water temperature, we are seeing ocean acidification. Vast areas are being threatened by coastal erosion and in need of relocation. For us, this is real. Climate change is real.

If you don't want to use the words "climate change," you don't have to use the words "climate change," but just come up and take a look, because something is happening. We are seeing it.

Engaging in rhetoric that is either fantasy or denial really doesn't help those who are facing this. Where there are some policies that both parties can support that I think can make a real difference in real time.

I want to first start off by acknowledging that we are not in a situation and a place where we are doing nothing. That is not the case. We are. We are working on policies, and over the course of years, we have put policies in place that are making a difference and we can make a difference moving forward. It is not as though we are starting from scratch. Just look at where we were last year. We expanded the tax credit for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration, CCUS. We increased funding for the Department of Energy to research and develop cleaner technologies. We passed legislation to promote basic science, nuclear energy, hydropower, and more. Many of us support the production, use, and export of clean burning natural gas, which can substantially help reduce global emissions. That was just last year in terms of the policies we put in place that are moving us forward in the right direction.

You don't always hear about it, but we have a pretty decent story to tell here in this country. We are leading the world in greenhouse gas reductions. Despite an uptick we saw last year, in 2018, our emissions have fallen significantly over the past decade.

We have made progress, but we need to be making more progress and, in my view, more accelerated progress. What more can we do? That is a conversation that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I have been working with my ranking member, Senator MANCHIN from West Virginia. It is a conversation we have been having on both sides of the aisle. We had a hearing on the impact on the electric sector due to climate change. We had that hearing about 10 days or so ago. We are planning on having others. We are talking
with other colleagues who are not part of our committee about what more can be done.

Two or three weeks ago, I was in Houston attending the big oil and gas conference, the big global conference. It is on the Davenport of oil and gas. It was notable that throughout that week’s conference with oil and gas producers, predominantly, the focus and the attention was on climate change and what we are doing with those technologies that will help us to reduce methane leakage, what we are doing to help share some of these environmental technologies, and what more we are doing to help facilitate these clean, lower carbon technologies. This is coming from an industry that is recognizing that innovation must happen.

It was fascinating. I sat down with a group of about 20 folks who were pretty high up within their sectors. I was thinking we were going to be talking about the latest technologies in oil and gas development. But about two-thirds of the people around the table were not from oil and gas companies; they were from high-tech companies. They were there because they see that there is a real difference in making a difference is going to come from these technologies, and they want to be a part of that conversation. That is a good conversation to have.

Within the Energy Committee, what we are doing is we are going to revitalize and refresh the bipartisan Energy bill that we moved out of committee and off this floor a couple of years ago with the help of Senator Cantwell. We moved it out with the support of 85 Members. It may be that we have to move some smaller bills instead of everything all at once, but we have to update our policies.

We haven’t updated an energy policy for 11 years now. Senator Cantwell knows when you look at where the industry has gone, where the energy sector has gone, and the fact that our policies have lagged, that is a drag. We need to address that.

I think there are areas where we can reach a bipartisan agreement on policies that support the innovation, break down the barriers, promote efficiency, and keep the markets well-supplied. There is a lot more we can be doing on nuclear energy. I am going to be introducing a bipartisan bill this week to promote advanced reactors. There is more we can be doing on carbon capture utilization and sequestration. This is a big priority of Senator Manchin’s. We know that unlocking the key is going to be with storage and energy storage. We have to be advancing that. There is so much more room within hydropower, microgrids, to lower costs for energy in rural areas, to lower the cost of all renewables and make them more competitive, to ensure we are producing the critical minerals and materials we need for the technologies. I mentioned sharing environmental technologies. It is not just the Energy Committee that is going to be working on this. All committees will have their own contribution to make, and I welcome that, but we have to have rational discussions.

The Chairman said: Come to the Energy Committee, where there is a safe space if you want to talk about climate. If you are a Republican on this side who says I don’t know that I want to go there, a Democrat on that side, let’s sit down and have a conversation about how we are going to be working together across the aisle to agree on policies that will deliver cleaner and lower carbon technologies. They have to be pragmatic, they have to be durable, and they have to be bipartisan.

Senator Manchin and I had an op-ed that ran in the Washington Post a few weeks ago. It wasn’t great, earth-shaking, brandnew, novel ideas on how to address climate change. What we said is, we have to join hands on this. We both are coming from States that are both from producing States with very vulnerable populations. Take a look at the two of us and work with us to help advance some of these things.

We have gotten more shout-outs not for highlighting some specific technology but the fact that we were talking together as Republicans and Democrats. That is going to be an important part of how we move forward.

I mentioned, I am from a producing State. You all know that. What many don’t know is how Alaska is leading the way in what is possible for some of the innovation, the grandeur, for technologies. We have about every resource you can think of in great abundance, including sunshine. You don’t think about solar for us, but we are putting it to good use. We have been pioneering when it comes to microgrids and these smaller scaled technologies. We have wind turbines out in St. Michael, and I mentioned nuclear refrigeration on Saint Paul Island. This is a little, tiny island out in the middle of the ocean. We have clean power generation in Kodiak. About 99 percent of that significant fishing community is renewable. We have an in-river system being installed in Iquigui. We have innovation happening all over the place, and it is happening because we are driven by necessity. It costs too much. It is not sustainable.

I don’t want to be from a State where most of my off-road communities are powered by diesel. It is not good for them. It is not good for anybody. How do we get off that? Allow us to move forward and free up—some are going to be critical of me. They are going to say: You know what, Lisa, you are talking about baby steps. You are talking about wind turbines in St. Michael; you are talking about energy efficiency in St. Paul. Do you know what? When you are paying $7, $8, $9 a gallon to keep the lights on, to keep these refrigerators—close to 80 cents a kilowatt hour—that is not sustainable. So for these communities, it is making a difference. You say: Well, we have a big globe out there. We have a big globe out there, and we all have a responsibility there, but we have to start.

I want to share a quote from my friend, the former Secretary of Energy, Ernest Moniz. He said about some of the practical, pragmatic solutions. He said some are going to argue it is not enough. Some would argue, well, that will not get us there as fast as we need to go. I would argue that we will get us there. We must—we must—move. We recognize that, but we have to know the only way we are going to be moving is if we move together. That is what we have to do in Congress. We have to take these policies that can keep us moving to lower emissions, to address the reality of climate change, to do so all the while recognizing we have an economy we need to keep strong, we have vulnerable people whom we need to protect, and we do care about our environment we all care about—Republicans and Democrats—and it is not just the environment in our States or our country, but it is our global environment.

Moving forward, how are we working together on that is a priority, or should be a priority, for us all. My hope is, we get beyond the rhetoric, the high-fired rhetoric, and we get to practical, pragmatic, bipartisan solutions.

Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Alaska to yield for 10 seconds.

Ms. Murkowski. Mr. President, I will yield.

Mr. Durbin. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. She was the person I was thinking of when I said there are exceptions when it comes to the partisan divide between us. I stayed for her presentation because I knew what it was going to be, and I wanted it to be part of the record.

I think Senator Murkowski and Senator Cantwell, whom we recognize on our side of the aisle as one of the real leaders in the subject—can show us the way in the Senate to find a bipartisan approach to deal with this challenge.

Thank you.

Ms. Murkowski. I thank my colleague for that.

I want to acknowledge the support and partnership I have had with Senator Cantwell. She and I come from differing views on certain issues, but throughout our time as the chair and ranking member of the committee, we real- ly did work to try to advance some of these solutions, where—I think we would both agree—there is common ground. Again, advancing that is important. It is important for the progress we are making. It is making a difference. It is helping to reduce the emissions. It is helping to move us toward greater efficiency.

So let’s not pooh-pooh the small things. Let’s acknowledge that building things together, you cannot have a separate set of solutions. If we keep dividing ourselves, then we are not going to come together to build these bridges.
I thank my friend from Washington State who has worked hard on the committee to advance this and continues to do so.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington State.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor to join this debate. I thank my colleagues, the Senator from Illinois and certainly the Senator from Alaska for her comments because I think some of what I am going to say will probably overlap in the context of working together to get things done.

Why do I say that is so important? Because she and I worked on a bipartisan energy package that we passed out of the Senate over 2 years ago that I had very important, what I would call implementation strategies, for allowing our businesses and our communities to be more cost-competitive when it comes to energy.

Certainly, in the State of Alaska, I can’t imagine paying $9 a gallon for fuel just to heat a home or to have your hospital or your school available for kids to go to play in after school or just meet the healthcare needs of a community.

Getting energy right not just in big urban cities like Seattle, which is a lot easier to do—we have net zero buildings, probably some of the best net zero buildings in the country—already establishing how you can create energy and send it into the grid and be more energy efficient, but we have to have solutions that are going to meet needs all across the United States of America.

So, good news to hear that the chairwoman of the Energy Committee is planning another energy bill. Hopefully, some of those provisions we worked on 2 years ago, like smart building strategies to help reengineering of energy systems within our homes to make them more energy efficient, would also go a long way. That is about 40 percent of America’s energy use. Every dollar we help a business save in energy costs just gets plugged back into that business’s competitiveness in today’s economy. I thank her for that, and I look forward to seeing what she and the ranking member, Senator MANCHIN, push for.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues, the Senator from Washington State. In the State of Alaska, I can’t imagine paying $9 a gallon for fuel just to heat a home or to have your hospital or your school available for kids to go to play in after school or just meet the healthcare needs of a community.

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We are here to debate about energy policy and getting it right for our future prosperity and our competitiveness. I also agree with my colleague that getting things done is important because I think what we have proven over the last decade, maybe 15 years, is that we can transition to cleaner fuels; we can become more energy independent; we can become more energy efficient; and doing so actually creates new jobs that are higher wage jobs and help us in the future.

What Americans want to know is whether we can make it through this transition without doing great damage to our economy, and I think the results of us working together to pass these legislative ideas in the last decade have proven to be very strong incentives.

First of all, let’s talk about incentives writ large, tax incentives. We were able to have been a part of the Finance Committee over the last several years to put in place tax credits that rebalanced our incentives towards the side of renewable energy and away from fossil fuels. In 2008 with my colleague, then-Senator Ensign of Nevada, we were able to work to make sure we were driving down the costs of solar, wind, and biofuels. This legislation, which was extended in the Recovery Act, now helps us with wind supplies to over 6 percent of the U.S. supply.

I know my colleagues in Iowa know how important this is because their State’s electricity generates millions of dollars in economic activity. So the thing that we focus on is being renewable and, in our tax incentive policy has helped that industry grow and become a very big part of our system.

Today’s grid economy is also being modernized, and we have worked to put in place tax incentives for communities throughout the United States to invest in smart grid technology.

The Presiding Officer comes from a State where there are probably leaders in a lot of renewable energies. I know there are wind projects in the State of Washington from companies in his State that are showing just how efficient wind has become over a long period of time. Who would have originally thought about the Presiding Officer’s State of Florida, that we would be talking about wind? You would think I was talking about solar. But this is to show you that the era of distributive generation—that we focus on being renewable energy, that we focus on being reenables from a lot of different sources, put on the grid, moved around cost-effectively, in smart ways, to become more efficient—would help us move toward the future of giving people better opportunities rather than the pollution we see from carbon-intensive areas of the United States.

Even in areas around the United States that still do rely on coal, people are starting to see that renewables are becoming cheaper. The Northern Indiana Public Service Company found that building renewables is cheaper than keeping existing coal plants open. According to the company’s 2018 Integrated Resource Plan filed in October, they can save the $4 billion over the next 30 years by ramping down the amount of coal they use from two-thirds of their generation mix today, to 15 percent by 2023, to eliminate that amount of coal entirely by 2029.

There aren’t 3.2 million consumers like my State of Washington, where we have, as I said, a lot of technology and a lot of efficiency, but also States that are making the transition off these fossil fuels, showing it is a good investment and cheaper for their customers.

We know new wind power purchase agreements continue to set records for the lowest cost power, putting downward pressure on electricity costs nationwide. I can’t tell you how important that is. Coming from a State where we have had cheap hydropower for decades, decades, and decades, it is one of the things we need to be interested in again. I like to say it has helped us store apples. After you pick apples and want to store them for a while, guess what helps? Cheap electricity.

Now we store bits—actual software bits. There is data. There are data centers that want cheap electricity. So the very nature of cheap electricity keeps driving Washington’s economy over and over.

I know that other States in the Nation would benefit from cheaper electricity sources too. It would help their businesses and it would help their consumers. So today, despite the fact that over 94 percent of all electricity generating capacity added over the past century has been in the renewable area or natural gas, consumers are paying 4 percent less per kilowatt hour for electricity than they did a decade ago. So this diversification off of fossil fuel and this investment in these cleaner sources of energy show how we have to lower our rates for consumers, and that is why we need to keep going in this direction.

There is a reason that Fortune 500 companies are among the largest renewable energy investors in the country. According to the Wall Street Journal, corporations as diverse as Budweiser, The Gap, and MGM International have invested over $16 billion in wind and solar in 2018, and that is expected to double in 2019. Even the utility industry is waking up to this new reality. The CEO of NextEra, the largest U.S. electricity company in the world by market capitalization, recently told investors that solar and wind, plus storage, will be cheaper than coal, oil, or nuclear.

So this is something that we need to realize. Specifically, he said that the subsidy for wind generation costs will be 2 to 2.5 percent per kilowatt, and the utility industry is waking up to this new reality. The CEO of NextEra, the largest U.S. electricity company in the world by market capitalization, recently told investors that solar and wind, plus storage, will be cheaper than coal, oil, or nuclear.

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That is why getting the R&D budget right for the Department of Energy right now and ARPA-E is so critical. We can’t cut these programs. We need to make sure that we are continuing to make an investment so that our Nation’s electricity sector provides not only more affordable and more reliable energy, but also cleaner energy that will help our atmosphere.

We already now have 3.2 million people working in the clean energy sector. That is nearly three times as many as just a few years ago. Yet we are at a point where we need to keep going in this direction.

Now, why do I want to continue on that route? Because I want the United States...
States to be a leader in clean energy technology. I don’t want to leave this up to our competitors in other countries for them to reap the benefit of better technology and higher wage jobs. I want us to reap these benefits. I have been working with companies throughout the country to make their transition in the energy sector from a fossil fuel focus to renewables, and I hope that will continue to happen.

There is another area that we have increased over the last 10 years that has, I think, proven to be a good investment. Senator Hatch and I teamed up in 2007 to introduce legislation providing a $7,500 tax credit for plug-in electric vehicles.

Now, I know that at the time people thought: What is this electric vehicle market all about? But I think we can look here in 2019 and see exactly what it is about. Consumers have more choices than they ever have in the market, and we are reducing our dependence on fossil fuel. That is why we need to fight President Trump’s budget request to take away those tax incentives for people who buy electric vehicles to continue to move forward on driving down the cost.

Another area that we made progress on in the last decade was fuel efficiency for automobiles. I can tell you what that fight was like in 2007 as we struggled here to move forward. Fuel efficiency economy increases will result in oil savings in 2030 of about 3 million barrels per day—more than we import from the Persian Gulf and Venezuela combined. So we should not roll back fuel efficiency standards for automobiles. I believe this is a red herring.

We know that fuel efficiency helps consumers to drive to work every day and to afford to fill up in a more economic way. If the Trump administration does roll back these fuel efficiency gains, owners of an average model vehicle in the year 2025 will have to fill their gas tanks 66 times more and cost drivers over $1,620 more than what they currently pay. So why roll them back?

Another great area of success was establishing a renewable fuel standard back in 2007 in that same bipartisan enactment before this body today; that is, climate change before this body today. We have seen a shellfish industry that has basically been threatened by warmer waters. We have seen our challenges to our coastline and changing sea levels. So we wanted that information.

The result of the study showed that current estimates for the impacts as a result of climate change would exceed $1 trillion by 2039. These are costs that we are going to have to pay in response, mitigation, and adaptation. I would rather just about the task of diversifying now, and reducing those costs that are going to be paid out by the American taxpayer. We can do better.

So moving toward a cleaner economy off of fossil fuels is what we need to do. We need to move toward renewable infrastructure. We have already seen turning over every three or four decades anyways, which will take an investment of $25 to $30 million, making the right choices from the private sector, is with whom we need to partner. I look forward to working with my colleagues on that, working with my colleagues in the Energy Committee, Senator Murkowski, and my colleagues Senator Manchin, and all the other colleagues on that committee to help us get these things done.

We know the answer to this question. Moving forward on cleaner sources is better for our environment and we have made great strides in the last decade in doing so and driving better economic opportunity for both the consumers and the future energy workers of the United States.

I thank the President, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cruz). The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, fear has become an all too prevalent quality in America’s political discourse, and, unfortunately, fear is unavoidable when debating the substance of the resolution before this body today; that is, climate change, socialism, and the Green New Deal.

On entering this debate, I have a little fear in my heart as well. My fear at this moment may be just a little different than that of some of my colleagues. Unlike some of my colleagues, I am not immediately afraid of what carbon emissions unaddressed might do to our environment in the near term future or our civilization or our planet in the next few years. Unlike others, I am not immediately afraid of what the Green New Deal will do to our economy and our government. After all, this isn’t going to pass—not today, not anytime, certainly.

Rather, after reading the Green New Deal, I am mostly afraid of not being able to get through this speech with a straight face. I rise today to consider the Green New Deal with the serious respect that it deserves. This, I believe, is a picture of former President Ronald Reagan naturally firing a machine gun while riding on the back of a dinosaur. You will notice a couple of important features here.

First of all, the rocket launcher is strapped to President Reagan’s back, and then the stirring unmistakable patriotism of the velociraptor holding up a tattered American flag, a symbol of all Americans to be an American.

Now, critics might quibble with this depiction of the climactic battle of the Cold War because, while awesome, in real life there was no climactic battle. There was no battle with or without dinosaurs. The one we all know, was won without firing a shot. But that quibble actually serves our purposes here today because this image has as much to do with overcoming communism in the 20th century as the Green New Deal has to do with overcoming climate change in the 21st century.

The aspirations of the proposal have been called radical. They have been called extreme, but, mostly, they are ridiculous. There isn’t a single serious idea here—not one. To illustrate, let me highlight two of the most prominent goals produced by the plan’s authors.

For the New Deal No. 1, the Green New Deal calls essentially for the elimination of air-planes. Now, this might seem merely ambitious for politicians who represent the densely populated northeastern United States, but how is it supposed to work for our fellow citizens who don’t live anywhere between Washington, DC, and Boston? In a future without air travel, how are we supposed to get around the vast expanses of, say, Alaska during the winter? I will tell you how.

Tauntauns is that beloved species of reptile mammals native to the ice planet of Hoth. Now, while perhaps not as efficient in some ways as airplanes and automobiles, these bipedal species of space lizards offer their own unique benefits. Not only are tauntauns carbon neutral, but according to a report a long time ago and issued far, far away, they may even be equipped to get through the cold for their warmth, especially on a cold night.

What about Hawaii? Isolated, 2,000 miles out into the Pacific Ocean, under the Green New Deal’s effective airplane prohibition, how are people there supposed to get to and from the mainland and how are they supposed to maintain that significant portion of their economy that is based on tourism?
At that distance, swimming would, of course, be out of the question, and jet skis are notorious gas guzzlers. No, all residents of Hawaii would be left with this. This is a picture of Aquaman, a superhero from the undersea kingdom of Atlantis but, notably here, a founding member of the Super Friends.

I draw your attention to the 20-foot impressive seahorse he is riding. Under the Green New Deal, this is probably Hawaii’s best bet. Now, I am the first to admit that a massive fleet of giant, highly trained seahorses would be a cool and it would be really, really awesome, but we have to consider a few things. We have no idea about scalability or domestic capacity in this sector. The last thing we want is to ban all air-planes and only then find out that China or Russia may have already established strategic hippocampus programs designed to cut the United States out of the global market. We must not allow and cannot tolerate a giant seahorse oligarchy.

For goal No. 2, the Green New Deal anticipates the elimination of all cows. Talking points released by the sponsors of the resolution the day it was introduced cited the goal of “fully get[ting] rid of cows” and I will paraphrase a little bit here—”[flatulating] cows.”

Now, I share their concern, but honestly, I think you have to remember that if the cows smell bad, just wait until they get a whiff of the seahorses. Back to the cattle. I have a chart to illustrate this trend. As you can see on the left, these little cows represent the bovine population of America today. On the right is the future population under the Green New Deal. We would go from about 94 million cows to zero cows—no more milk, no more cheese, no more steak, and no more hamburgers.

Over the State work period last week, I visited some farms to find out for myself how Utah’s own backyard community might think about the Green New Deal. Every cow I spoke to said the same thing: Boo.

The authors of this proposal would protest that these goals are not actually part of the Green New Deal but were merely included in supporting documents accidentally sent out by the office of the lead sponsor in the House of Representatives. This only makes my point. The supporters of the Green New Deal want Americans to trust the government to reorganize our entire society and our entire economy, to restructure our very way of life, and they couldn’t even figure out how to send out the right press release.

The Green New Deal is not a serious policy document because it is not a policy document at all; it is, in fact, an aesthetic one. The resolution is not an agenda of solutions; it is a token of elite tribal identity, and endorsing it, a public act of piety for the chic and kooky. On those embarrassing public act of piety for the chic and elite tribal identity, and endorsing it, a agenda of solutions; it is a token of policy document at all; it is, in fact, an right press release.

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clarity change. It is a challenge of crea-

ture change won’t be found in political post-

turing or virtue signaling like this. It won’t be found in the Federal Government at all. Do you know where the solution can be found? In churches, in wedding chapels, and in maternity wards across the country and around the world. This is the real solution to climate change: babies.

Climate change is an engineering problem—not social engineering but the real kind. It is a challenge of creativity, ingenuity, and most of all, technology. Problems of human imagination are not solved by more laws; they are solved by more humans, more people, meaning bigger markets for innovation. More babies will mean more forward-looking adults, the sort we need to tackle long-term, large-scale problems.

American babies in particular are likely going to be wealthier, better educated, and more conservation-minded than children raised in still industrializing countries. As economist Tyler Cowen wrote recently, "We must do to combat climate change. That is not what today’s vote is, nor what it was meant to be. From the beginning, this vote was scheduled by Repub-

licans to throw red meat to their rightwing base and an extra bone to Big Oil and Gas. But, if anything, what today’s vote makes painfully obvious is that while Democrats are here at the table ready to get to work to tackle the most urgent issues of our time, Republicans don’t have a vision, much less any solution for how we are going to reverse the course of climate change and prevent future damage to our planet. On the contrary, many Repub-

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icans won’t even admit this is a problem, even after the Trump administration itself released its own report detailing how climate change has damaged our planet and will continue to do so if unaddressed.

Democrats are all on the same page. We believe in the science, we believe climate change is one of our planet’s most urgent crises, and we all believe that now is the time to take action before our planet suffers even more irreparable harm. Democrats have long recognized climate change is a threat not just to our environment but to our economy, our community, our health, and even our way of life.

For Washington State, whose residents are being threatened summer after summer with ever-worsening wildfires that destroy more property and cost more money to contain
and prevent every year, and as a grandmother who wants to leave a better world for the next generation, this is personal to me. But it is not just me or Senate Democrats; our families back in our States understand the risk of climate change, too, and they are keen to see their government take action against the immediate threat that it poses.

I was back home last week meeting with leaders in our State capital of Olympia, working on a suite of progressive policies aimed at tackling climate change. Every day, I hear from young people all over my State about how they want to inherit a clean, healthy planet. The only way we can ensure that happens is by listening to the science and working to do something now while we still can make a difference.

I am inspired by my constituents—especially the students. I understand why they are so passionate. They get it. That serious climate change is for today and tomorrow, and they get that we don’t have any time to waste. But they cannot do it alone, and neither can Washington State. It is going to take a national effort, a Federal law, to give this issue the attention it deserves, and Congress should play a major role in making sure it is treated like the emergency it is.

Unfortunately, when I turn to my Republican friends in moments like this, when we could be having a real conversation about what we should be doing today to tackle climate change, I am reminded that this isn’t a debate made in good faith. If Republicans were truly interested in addressing climate change, they would have stood against President Trump’s reckless efforts to roll back clean air standards or, even better, stopped him from pulling the United States out of the Paris climate agreement and weakening our leadership in the global fight against climate change. And those are just a few things.

Now we have some Democrats and Republicans coming together to protect our environment. The recent passage of the public lands package is a good example. But when it comes to the issue of climate change and having a discussion about what it would take to really address it with the seriousness and the urgency it deserves, Republicans are only having a real conversation for partisan political games, which is so unfortunate because it is long past time for them to recognize that climate change is an urgent and serious issue. It is going to take all of us working together to prevent future generations from suffering the worst of its impact.

Democrats are ready and willing to debate Republicans on the facts, about the risks of not tackling climate change as aggressively as possible, and I can only urge Republicans to drop these games. Listen to your constituents. Listen to the facts. Do the right thing and work with us to address this critical issue before it truly is too late. Thank you.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each prior to the recess: VAN HOLLEN, CARDIN, STEBENOW, SCHULTZ, MARKES, and HENRICH.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Thank you, Mr. President.

I am on the floor today with a very simple question: What is the Republican agenda for tackling many of the major challenges we face today in the United States of America?

We know what our Republican colleagues are against. In fact, just yesterday, the Trump administration signed a Federal court of appeals order to strike down the entire Affordable Care Act, which would eliminate affordable healthcare for tens of millions of Americans and strip away protections for people with preexisting conditions.

So when Republicans are against, the Affordable Care Act. What are they for? Since January of this year, the new Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has already passed major legislation on some important issues of our country. They passed a bill to protect and strengthen the integrity of our election system and the health of our democracy. It includes lots of provisions, including one to get rid of secret money in politics, because, like the American public, we believe that Americans have a right to know who is spending tens of millions of dollars to try to influence their votes.

Why not get rid of secret money and dark money in politics? That is what the House bill does. That bill is right here in the Senate now, but are we going to get a chance to vote on that? We are asking the majority leader for a vote on that bill that is sitting right here in the Senate.

The House also passed sweeping legislation to address gun safety issues. Specifically, the legislation calls for a universal criminal background check to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people. This is overwhelmingly popular among Senate Democrats. Why would we want to keep a big loophole in the law that allows dangerous people to get guns and commit violent acts with those guns? That bill is also here in the Senate, but there is no sign that we are going to vote on that bill.

Instead, the Republican leader is bringing up the nonbinding resolution—the Green New Deal resolution—which calls for ambitious goals to tackle climate change, which has created a lot of important momentum in our country to address this issue. Yet our Republican colleagues are not bringing up this bill because they want to do something about climate change; they are bringing it up with the express purpose of defeating it and playing political games.

It is a very simple question. We know what you are against. You are against the Green New Deal resolution. But what are you for? When it comes to addressing climate change? The science is overwhelming. It mounts every day. Americans can see what is happening with their own eyes in the form of extreme weather events.

Former Senator Bob Kerrey from Nebraska just wrote over the weekend: "The disastrous flooding this month in Nebraska and much of the upper Midwest is a reminder of several important truths. First, weather and climate are not the same thing. Climate affects weather, not the other way around. If our Republican colleagues don’t agree with our own American scientists at NASA and NOAA, scientists throughout the country and around the world, my goodness, I would hope they would believe our military leaders who just last year put out a report. I am reading from a release that says: ‘New Pentagon Survey: Climate Change-Related Risks to 50% of Military Infrastructure.’"

The folks at the Pentagon seem to recognize the costs and harm of climate change. Yet our Republican colleagues do nothing but play games with this issue.

Ironically, this week we are going to be taking up a disaster relief bill. I think the pricetag for that bill is $3 billion to $4 billion. This is just one of many disaster relief bills we will handle.

We all know that we will always have natural disasters, but we also know from the science that they are more intense, more extreme, and more costly because of climate change, and they happen more often because of climate change.

Our Republican colleagues are happy to ask taxpayers to shell out more and more money to pay for the harm and damage of climate change through extreme weather events, but they are not willing to consider any legislation on this floor to actually do something about it and stop the rising costs, harm, and damage.

If you don’t like the nonbinding resolution of the Green New Deal, why not support another nonbinding resolution passed by Senator Carper and every Democrat? It is very simple. No. 1, climate change is real; No. 2, human activity is the dominant cause; and No. 3, Congress should take immediate action to do something about it. That must be a really radical proposal for our Republican colleagues, but only one Republican Senator has signed on, which just shows the incredible hypocrisy of this entire exercise.

The Republican leader is bringing up a measure that calls for ambitious goals to tackle climate change, which has created a lot of important momentum in our country to address this issue. Yet our Republican colleagues are not bringing up this bill because they want to do something about climate change;
This week, I intend, along with Congressman DON BEYER in the House, to reintroduce a bill called the cap and dividend bill. It is very simple: The polluter pays, just as we have handled environmental issues in the past. We will put a price on carbon pollution, and by doing so create a market for his powerful words and as well as all of my colleagues who are here for their leadership on this incredibly important issue.

Climate change is real. Carbon pollution is real. It is having a real effect in my state of Michigan. We can and must take real action to do something about it. It is not a time for playing political games. Frankly, the stakes are just plain too high. We should be coming together around a resolution that our entire Democratic caucus has put together that simply says this: Climate change is real; climate change is caused by humans; Congress must act on climate change. Let’s start there. We can’t even get bipartisan support for that, which is so basic. Let’s start there and then take specific action.

I was very encouraged a few weeks ago when Chairwoman MURkowski and Ranking Member MANCHIN on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on climate change. It was the first one since I have been on the committee. It may be the first one ever to talk about the incredibly disastrous impacts of what is happening in Alaska, as well as around our country. We should be working together across the aisle, so this big problem can come together with specific actions after the hearing. I am looking forward to that.

Instead, the Republican leader is playing ‘gotcha’ politics with an issue that is hurting real people from Bristol Bay to the Missouri River Basin to the Great Lakes. Frankly, it is insulting, and the people who are having their livelihoods upended deserve better.

You don’t have to spend much time in Michigan to understand this big problem, unfortunately. The Great Lakes Basin has warmed more over the last 30 years than the rest of the contiguous United States. That is not a position we want to be in.

Precipitation is up 11 percent since 1900. That means more flooding. Flooding is worse. Between 2040 and 2060—which actually is not that far away, particularly as we are looking at our children and grandchildren—Northwestern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula could see 500 percent more 100-year floods.

Heat waves in Michigan have tripled compared to the lower 48 average. It is estimated that by 2040 the dangerously hot days could cause 760 people in the Detroit metro area alone to die each year when they otherwise wouldn’t. Rising energy demands will require more than $5 billion in infrastructure improvements. Cold water fish species could simply die off, threatening our $5 billion per year sport fishing industry.

Agricultural productivity could fall to 1980 levels by 2060. Keep in mind that up until that point, that will be a disaster, not only for the United States and our people but for around the world.

These impacts are not only hurting our people in Michigan and our economy. Just talk to a cherry grower who has lost an entire crop because of warm weather in February—which causes his trees to bloom too early, and then the freeze comes and wipes out all the cherry trees—or a family whose fishing and boating business is threatened by invasive species and toxic algal blooms or the family who lost their 12-year-old son when flooding caused the basement of their home to collapse.

Perhaps you are more motivated by the bottom line. If that is the case, you should just talk to insurance company executives. Their companies paid out a record $145 billion from natural disasters last year, and they will pay three times as much as the historic annual average. By the way, after we finish voting on this resolution that the Republican leader is bringing up, we are going to be asked to vote on a disaster package to help States and communities that have been impacted by carbon pollution and climate change. We will only see more of that if we don’t take real action.

It is not time for words. It is time for action. It is time to focus like a laser on putting a price on carbon pollution; reversing the damage that has already been done and creating good jobs at home.

I am so pleased that Michigan right now is leading in green new jobs in the Midwest. We need to ensure that the United States—not China—is the global leader on advanced transportation technologies like electric and hydrogen vehicles. We need to invest more in renewable energy and the research that is making it more affordable all the time.

I realize my time is up. Let me just say, in closing, we can do something about this. We have done this before. When we discovered acid rain about 40 years ago, we put together a market-based program and were able to fix that issue. CFCs, chemicals that break down into chlorine and eat away at the ozone layer—today, that hole in the ozone is closing because of actions we have taken. Let’s take real action on carbon pollution, agree to these basic principles, and then move forward together on behalf of our children and grandchildren.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I got my first taste of politics when I was 16 years old. I was worried that my favorite surf spot was going to be turned into condominiums, so I joined the Save Sandy Beach Coalition. Adults around me told me that I was too young to take action. They told me that the adults had it under control, but I didn’t listen. It took several years, but with lots of grassroots organized leaders, and in 1991 the Governor of Hawaii eventually signed legislation that preserved the Sandy Beach coastline for generations.

America’s proud history of social change is about young people who stood up for what they believed in and took action. Some of the most inspiring movements in our history have been led by young people. They were the ones who first refused to leave their seats in segregated lunch counters, filled campus squares demanding an end to apartheid, who marched in the streets against police brutality, and staged walkouts to protest gun violence.

Once again, young people are standing up because the adults are blowing it. On March 15, tens of thousands of kids walked out of school in hundreds of cities and 130 countries demanding action on climate. This isn’t a school project for them. It is a fight for the future they will inhabit. They see what is happening around the world. The climate is changing, and it is getting worse, and we need to take action.

In 2017, the United States experienced 16 disasters that cost $1 billion or more: 9.8 million acres burned by wildfire; 30,000 people homeless; 200,000 homes and businesses damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Harvey; the Florida Keys devastated by Irma; thousands dead, and an entire island’s infrastructure destroyed by Hurricane Maria. The year 2017 set a new record for the cost of extreme weather events. Last year was not better. There were 14 separate disasters that cost $1 billion or more, including the largest, deadliest wildfires that California has ever seen. And according to NOAA, the wildfires did more than $40 billion worth of damage. So in these two record-setting years, climate change has cost billions in personal property and taxpayer dollars. And they have come one after the other.

Now the Midwest is flooding. I don’t mean that as a political statement or a rhetorical flourish. The Midwest is
flooding. In another once-in-a-lifetime storm, which is happening more and more frequently, the levees and systems built to deal with flooding have failed because they were built for a climate that no longer exists. Communities, and families, and children who are stranded in their homes right now, at this very moment. In Nebraska alone, the damage is already more than $1 billion. Livestock, crops, infrastructure have been destroyed. Soil that is needed not just this season but for the future has been destroyed. This is the moment at which Congress should be examining the costs of climate change and what to do about it.

I have to say something about the senior Senator from Utah. That was appalling. I understand that we want to make jokes and that we want to have a clip to put on Facebook or Instagram or whatever, but that was appalling. This is the moment at which we need to be in serious conversation, and it is not a joke. He spent time creating images not of what we ought to do—not of his conservative proposals around climate change—but in being consistent with what Leader McConnell wants the Republican Party to do, which is not engage in the substance and to turn this into a joke.

I have to say, on behalf of everybody in Hawaii, on behalf of the young people we care about this, and on behalf of the people across the planet who want climate action, this isn’t funny. This requires the party in charge of the U.S. Senate to take it seriously.

The good news is, we are starting to have a more serious conversation about climate change. I saw the senior Senator from Tennessee engage a bit and say we should have a Manhattan Project for solving climate change. Good enough. I saw Senator Isakson, 3 or 4 weeks ago, talk about what we need to do, and he’s not the only one. He is not a joke. He spent time creating images not of what we ought to do—not of the enormous wind farms and solar plants that are coming online all across our State. Every new project brings new jobs and brings millions—sometimes billions—of dollars of investment.

That is the kind of action we need to take in the U.S. Senate. The United States can and must lead the way in this transition. That is why we are challenging Majority Leader McConnell to put an end to the political stunts.

Leader McConnell, bring your solutions to the floor. Let’s get to work together.

I yield the remainder of my time to the senior Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I speak very briefly.

Rhode Island is a coastal State, and we are now looking at maps that our coastal agency, the local university, and the scientists at NOAA tell us will create a new face of Rhode Island in the decades ahead if we don’t address the climate change. We turn into an archipelago. We lose enormous amounts of waterfront, and as a small State, frankly, we don’t have a lot to give back to the ocean. This is deadly serious for us.

I join in my colleague’s sense of offense that the other side thinks this is something funny. This is not funny for Rhode Islanders; this is deadly real. You may disagree with us, but the one thing that, I think, we are owed on this subject is sincerity, but there is nothing sincere about the vote that is going to be held on the Green New Deal.

This is a vote that will be based on a cartoon version of the Green New Deal that was cooked up by the Koch brothers, who have their oily hands all over this mess, and it was instructed by the fossil fuel mouthpiece of the Wall Street Journal’s editorial page. It took only days for the majority leader to hop up and do the bidding of these farces.

We are owed better than this. If you disagree with our measures, fine. Have one of your own. We have five or six different bills and strategies that we are willing to work on. This is the time to try to come up with something, to quit mocking a concern that across the board is recognized as real. In fact, there is not a Republican here who can’t go to his home State university and be told about the truth of climate change.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, this afternoon, the Republican leader is bringing the Green New Deal resolution up for a vote on the floor of the Senate. What the Republican leader, however, is not doing is allowing us to have any hearings, any witnesses, any science, any evidence of the massive damage that is being done to our planet.

Just from fires and flooding over the last 2 years, there has been $400 billion worth of damage. None of that will ever be heard out here. None of it was taken into account when the Republican leader is making a sham of this process. This is not the serious process this incredible issue deserves.

The United Nations has made it clear that climate change is now an existential threat to our country and to the planet.

Notwithstanding the incredible damage that is being done to our planet, the Republicans’ concern is that the Green New Deal is an existential threat to the Koch brothers, to ExxonMobil, and all of those polluting companies that do not want to end business as usual. The Republican leader does not want a hearing at which we will learn that now we have 350,000 people who are in the wind and solar industries and that we have 350,000 blue-collar jobs—electricians, roofers, steelworkers—in our country. The Green New Deal would supercharge that even more to our having millions of clean energy jobs in our country.

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megawatts of wind to 98,000 megawatts of wind in 10 years.

That is the revolution the Koch brothers are afraid of, and that is the revolution the polluters want to stop because it is the existential threat to their livelihood. That is what the fight is all about out here—the Koch brothers v. the Green New Deal. It is one business model against another, and our business model is the job creation engine of this generation for blue-collar jobs.

Now, for paid for the Republican study that they all came out on the floor to use? It was paid for by the Koch brothers. They put together what they believe are the costs of the Green New Deal. This was not some private, independent group. The Koch brothers themselves paid for the study that the Republicans have used out here on the floor.

The hearings, if the majority leader had ever ordered them to have been conducted, they would have just picked out some of the items regarding how much harm had been done to our planet and to our own country in the last 2 years—$24 billion from western wildfires in 2018, $24 billion from Hurricane Michael, $18 billion from western wildfires in 2017, $91 billion from Hurricane Maria, and on and on and on—Hurricane Harvey, $127.5 billion.

This is all climate related. We pay the price for this. There is no exempting America from having to pick up the costs. Shouldn’t we be investing in job creation? Shouldn’t we be investing in this incredible change that is already taking place in our economy?

The Green New Deal is not just a resolution; it is a revolution that is taking place across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country. That is why people are rising up all across our country.

The denier in chief sits in the White House. The denier in chief addressed the United States at the State of the Union for an hour and 20 minutes just 7 weeks ago, but he did not mention climate change and did not mention clean energy jobs. That is why we are in this situation. We are in the fight because, if we don’t lead, the rest of the world will not follow. You cannot preach temperance from a barstool. You can’t tell China and you can’t tell Russia to have a mission to the Moon.

You can’t tell China and you can’t tell Russia to have a mission to the Moon. He said we would have to invent new metals, new alloys, and propulsion systems that did not exist. He said we would have to bring that mission safely back from the Moon through heat that was half the intensity of the Sun and get it completed within 10 years. We did that as a nation. We can do this as well. We can deploy these technologies; we can invent new technologies; and we can create millions of jobs within our country because we are bold—because we are a country that can do it.

The President intends and purposes, John F. Kennedy in reverse. He says we can’t do it. He says we should not accept this challenge. Ladies and gentlemen, the Green New Deal is our accepting the challenge. We are coming today to this debate today and every day until election day of 2020. We are going to inject this issue into the Presidential and congressional races of 2020 in a way that ensures that unlike in 2016, when Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton were not asked a single question about climate change, the candidates will be asked every day about what their plans are.

We say to the Republican leader: Do you believe in the science? Do you believe in the science? Do you believe in the science? If you are doing all of this, where is your plan? Where is the Republican plan to deal with the science of climate change?

If you do not believe it is a threat, then, say it. If you do not believe the science—then, say it. If you do not believe the science, then, all we say to you is this: Where is your plan to deal with this challenge?

President Kennedy responded to the challenge of the Soviet Union controlling one-third of the world. We need to deal with climate change. What is the plan of this Republican era to deal with the challenge of climate, an existential threat to our planet? We thank you for your attention. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, we shall shortly be voting on cloture on a Senate resolution.

As I understand it, a Senate resolution in regards to a policy issue is basically trying to express the Senate’s collective views on a policy issue without implementing the legislation itself. If we end in a resolution, we should take up one that can get broad consensus here in the Senate. Although the Green New Deal has support, it certainly will not have consensus in this body at this time.

Therefore, I urge the leader to bring up S. J. Res. 9, introduced by my colleague Senator CARPER, which deals with climate change with three specific issues that I think all of us should be able to agree on: one, that climate change is real and it is happening; second, that our climate change on Earth is a major factor in accelerating climate change’s activities, leading to the types of extreme weather we have seen around the world; and, third, that it is urgent that we take action to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Climate change is real. I represent the State of Maryland, with 3,000 miles of shoreline in my State. I see it in my State, and I see the impact it has on the Chesapeake Bay, which is iconic to my State and to our economy. Climate change is having an impact—a negative impact. I see it in communities such as Ellicott City, which experienced two 100-year floods 24 months ago, and 2017, $91 billion from Hurricane Harvey, $127.5 billion.

Clearly, our activities are having a significant impact on accelerating climate change. Carbon emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and the use of fossil fuels have had an impact on accelerating that. We use too much energy, and we get too much of our energy from sources that are not friendly towards the issue of greenhouse gas emissions.

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Third is the urgency. An October 2018 report from the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change made clear that it is urgent that we take action on climate change now and that science tells us that we can reverse the most extreme impact of climate change. We can mitigate the impact of climate change if we take action—if we act now—on this issue.

The Trump administration is an outlier in the global community in dealing with the realities of climate change. Every other nation in the world—every other nation in the world—has acknowledged that we need to act as a civilized world, that we need to work together, and that there is no geographical boundary as to dealing with climate change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change met in December of 2019. I was there with 9 of my colleagues, in Paris, where 195 nations agreed to deal with climate change. I was proud to be part of the U.S. delegation. Now we have left those discussions, and we are alone.

This is too important and too urgent of an issue to play partisan games with, and that is exactly what the majority leader is trying to do today. We need to commit to work together, Democrats and Republicans, in the United States to restore the U.S. leadership on this key issue, knowing full well that America’s full leadership is desperately needed in order to deal with these issues, and we need to make sure that we take action.

More than passing a resolution, let’s start with legislation that will really make a difference on climate change and commit much stronger to renewable energy, rather than using fossil fuels to the extent that we do today. Let’s put a tax on carbon to allow the U.S. to figure out the solution for reducing the amount of fossil fuels. Let’s commit to conservation in our buildings and the way we
RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:07 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m., and was reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bade nomination?

Mr. DAINES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 21, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 51 Ex.)

YEAS—78

Alexander  Fischer  Perdue
Barrasso  Gardner  Portman
Bennet  Graham  Reed
Blackburn  Grassley  Risch
Blunt  Harkin  Roberts
Boozman  Hawley  Romney
Braun  Heinrich  Rosen
Brown  Hovven  Rounds
Burr  Hyde-Smith  Rubio
Capito  Inhofe  Sasse
Cardin  Johnson  Schatz
Cassidy  Jones  Scott (FL)
Collins  Kaine  Shaheen
Coons  Kennedy  Shelby
Cotton  Lankford  Sullivan
Cramer  Leahy  Tester
Crapo  Lee  Thune
Cruz  Manchin  Tillis
Daines  McConnell  Toomey
Duckworth  McSally  Van Hollen
Durbin  Menendez  Warner
Enzi  Markey  Whitehouse
Ernst  Murphy  Wicker
Feinstein  Paul  Young

NAYS—21

Baldwin  Harris  Peters
Blumenthal  Hirono  Sanders
Booher  Klobuchar  Schumer
Cantwell  Markley  Smith
Casey  Menendez  Stabenow
Cortez Masto  Merkley  Warren
Gillibrand  Murray  Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Udall

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A GREEN NEW DEAL—MO TION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to legislative session to resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 8, which the clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 27, S.J. Res. 8, a joint resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 4 p.m. will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, last month on one occasion, the Senator from New York, the Democratic leader, said: So when the Republican leader says he wants to bring the Green New Deal resolution up for a vote, I say: Go for it. Bring it on.

Well, here we are. Senators will soon have a chance to vote on the Green New Deal, and we have already seen a lot of confusion and more than a little wafting from our friends on the other side of the aisle, some apparently confused on exactly what they should do on a resolution they themselves proposed.

When it was announced, the senior Senator from Massachusetts quickly pledged her support, as did the junior Senator from New Jersey. But I find it pretty curious that some of our colleagues who were among the first to join these Senators and voice their support for this proposal are now among those saying they will simply vote present—present.

Even more interesting is one of the bill’s authors, the junior Senator from Massachusetts, who called this vote “sabotage.”

Ordinarily, when proposing a piece of legislation around here, one is tickled pink when the majority leader schedules it for a vote, but somehow some of our colleagues will vote present—neither yea nor nay—and others claim it is sabotage. As the vote approaches, we have seen many of our Democratic friends running for the hills, trying to provide space between them and this issue.

The Green New Deal is chock full of utopian ideas but completely devoid of concrete plans to implement any of its overarching policies. Even the name is a little disorienting because the Green New Deal is not just a new radical environmental policy; it is that, but it is more. It encompasses much more than that with Medicare for All, free college, and guaranteed jobs. I might add, parenthetically, you might as well throw in free beer and pizza too.

What has been billed as an economy invigorator and job innovator in order to roll back burdensome regulations left over from the previous administration and make much needed reforms to our outdated Tax Code—the first time in 30 years.

Maybe it is useful to take a step back to look at what we have already done in this Congress to help the middle class and to generate job growth. Over the last 2 years, we have worked to roll back burdensome regulations left over from the previous administration and make much needed reforms to our outdated Tax Code—the first time in 30 years.

My constituents in Texas have taken notice, and I have heard from many of them who have seen an increase in their take-home pay, thanks to the tax reform bill, for example. Small businesses in Texas have been able to help give their employees more benefits. For example, Village Pharmacy in Bryan, TX, said that because of the tax reform bill, they were able to provide employee bonuses and implement a 401(k) retirement program, something they were previously unable to do. In San Antonio, Hinee Gourmet Coffee said they used their tax cut savings to give their employees raises, as well as to increase employee benefits and upgrade their equipment.

The unemployment rate in Texas remains at 3.8 percent, near its historic 43-year low and on par with the national average. The Lone Star State has added 268,000-plus jobs since February 2018. If you go to Midland, TX, and the Permian Basin, the unemployment rate is 2.1 percent. Labor is tight, and employers are looking for workers because the economy is booming, and they need good people to fill these unfilled jobs.

I think my State is proof positive that when the government gets out of the way, the economy can flourish. That is why we have seen so many people flooding into Texas to take advantage of the low taxes and abundant job opportunities. It is also why I find it so ironic that a few weeks ago one of the Green New Deal creators, the Congresswoman from New York, chose South by Southwest in Austin to peddle her socialist agenda, because if it is left on the table, the Green New Deal would wipe out most of this prosperity. It would cut job growth; it would dramatically increase taxes and cripple our red-hot economy.

One group has estimated that in order to achieve just one portion of this radical agenda—a net-zero emissions transportation system—the annual cost to families would be about $2,000. That is just for part of the Green New Deal.

Add in another Green New Deal proposal, and it gets more expensive—to
the tune of $26,000. No, I am not talking about somebody’s annual paycheck. I am talking about the estimated cost for families to implement their universal healthcare program that would wipe out all employer-provided coverage and bankrupt Medicare. Families in Texas that could lose their jobs and their export economy, would sharply decline. Our energy independence would evaporate, but our energy for and reliance on natural gas, coal, and oil would remain. It would focus our efforts back on being more dependent on foreign energy sources rather than generating them domestically. I am sure Russia, for example, would be happy about that.

Some have called the Green New Deal the road map for solving climate change, but to be a road map, you have to have clear points on how to get from point A to point B. You actually need to be clear-eyed about the problem you are trying to solve and you need details in terms of how you actually hope to get to where you want to go. But this proposal is a pie-in-the-sky, unattainable end destination with no details of how to arrive there.

So as the Senate prepares to vote on the Green New Deal, I ask that we keep in mind that our constituents didn’t send us here to Washington to vote present. That is a copout. Voting present? Give me a break. People ought to vote yes or no. They ought to vote yes or no. To hide behind some copout vote like present is just to take the easy way out, and it is sad that appears to be the road many of our friends across the aisle are about to take. Like I keep saying, these problems and ours could remain a strong economy. We could create jobs. We can maintain our energy self-sufficiency here in America, and we can deal with environmental emissions concerns. We can find solutions to those problems, but one big power grab by the Federal Government that ruins the economy, bankrupts us, and, frankly, doesn’t really make things better is a bad deal for Texans, and I believe a bad deal for Americans.

Unsurprisingly, I intend to vote no, and I hope my colleagues will join me in doing the same. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, Mrs. CORTEZ CASTRO, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the roll be taken now, and I make the following recommendations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. CORTEZ CASTRO, Madam President, I stand today with my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle to talk about the real impacts of climate change.

Climate change is real. It is happening in our communities, and it is harming our country. It is impacting our economy, and it is threatening the future of our kids. You can see it clearly in my home State of Nevada. The last 4 years have been the hottest ever on record, and we are on track to break that record again in 2019. In Nevada, we are seeing longer, more dangerous heat waves, prolonged droughts, and more severe wildfire seasons. Just this past year, more than 660,000 acres of private, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service land burned in 138 fires starting in June of 2018. The biggest fire in our State’s history and also one of the biggest in our country’s history happened just this past year. The Martinez Fire burned more than 438,000 acres. That is an area about five times the size of Las Vegas.

I have heard from Nevada ranchers who are facing the tough choice to abandon the land their families have worked for generations due to the cost of recovery and the threat of even worse fire seasons. I have met with partners in Las Vegas and Reno who are worried about the impact that worsening air quality, because of climate change and these wildfires, will have on the health of their children.

It is not happening just in Nevada; throughout our country, Americans are being displaced and communities are being ravaged by devastating hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, and floods that are causing millions of dollars in damage to homes, businesses, and local economies. Worldwide, carbon emissions levels reached a record high last year, increasing 3.1 percent in the United States alone. The evidence that high emissions are driving changes in our climate and fueling extreme weather patterns. Yet this administration and the Republican leader have done nothing to act despite overwhelming support from Americans who want us to protect our planet and our communities.

In my home State, Nevadans know the stakes. In 2016, Colorado College polled voters in six Western States about their views on climate change. At the time, 58 percent of Nevadans expressed concerns that climate change was a serious problem. In January, Nevadans were polled again. This time, almost 75 percent of Nevadans expressed serious concerns about climate change. That is a 18-percent jump in just 3 years and comes months after 60 percent of Nevadans supported a ballot initiative to expand Nevada’s renewable energy portfolio to 50 percent by 2030.

Across the country, Americans are worried about the impacts of pollution and carbon emissions on our climate, health, and our economy. They have seen the harm it has caused just over the last decade, and they are afraid it is getting worse alone, despite evidence that we need for and reliance on natural gas, coal, and oil would remain. It would focus our efforts back on being more dependent on foreign energy sources rather than generating them domestically. I am sure Russia, for example, would be happy about that.

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MCCONNELL is setting up a vote designed to be nothing more than a political stunt. My Democratic colleagues and I take the threat of climate change seriously. We won’t support the Republican tax plan that political game to address climate change. We call it a sham vote. This isn’t a vote about legislation; it is a cynical attempt to distract from the challenge confronting our country.

The fact is, Democrats all agree that we need to take urgent action to protect our environment and avert climate catastrophe. Senate Democrats have put forth many new ideas on how to grow our economy and support American prosperity, while addressing our world’s growing climate crisis. We would be happy to work with our colleagues to debate them on the floor.

From my seat on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I am continuing to fight for legislation to tackle climate change by supporting renewable energy production, protecting workers, and creating good-paying green jobs in Nevada and across the country.

I call on Leader MCCONNELL and my Republican colleagues: If you are serious about addressing climate change, then join us. Senate Democrats will continue for common-sense policies that reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and combat climate change, and we will continue to call on our colleagues across the aisle to work with us to tackle this challenge in both the House and Senate.

Democrats are working every day to craft smart and effective policies that will help safeguard our planet and help grow our economy. By forcing a vote now, Leader MCCONNELL is denying us all the chance to come together to craft bipartisan, comprehensive climate change legislation through the legislative process. The American people want action now.

I want to make one last point because I think there is a little bit of confusion about the direction the Senate is going to take.

I had mentioned that the Green New Deal is really a mission statement, a resolution, a sense of urgency that we ought to be all about. I want to contrast that with the original new deal, which was actual legislation, something like 15 bills—certainly, more than a dozen major ones. My sense is that with the original new deal, there is a resolution, where we would like to go. Here is an example of what we ought to work together on with respect to climate. Let me give an example.

The fact is, the Green New Deal is all about offering a mission statement—a statement of direction on the urgency of climate change. It is about recognizing the staggering threat and encouraging everybody to come forward to bring up good ways to tackle it. As the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, I will outline just one of them this afternoon. It is the resolution, a sense of urgency that we hear all these far-fetched attacks on the Green New Deal in the media and here on this floor.

Let’s be clear about what this resolution, the Green New Deal, says. Nobody is out there banning cheeseburgers. If you want to eat an ice cream sandwich and wash it down with a milkshake, nobody is going to be taking that milkshake out of your hands, either. I don’t know what this anti-food legislation is that I keep hearing opponents talk about, but it certainly isn’t the Green New Deal. I will tell you that my son, William Peter Wyden, age 11, is specifically going to make sure that his papa doesn’t sign on to something like that. There is no building trains to Hawaii. Nobody is banning airplanes, and nobody is trying to take people’s cars. The Green New Deal is about bringing good ideas to bear in the fight against climate change. That is what the American people are demanding action on.

I will tell you that this issue comes up at every townhall meeting I hold. Just over the last week, I was in rural counties where Donald Trump won by a percentage, and people understood what climate change was all about because of the wildfires we had.

These are not your grandfather’s wildfires; these are infernos. We have had them leap the Columbia River. They are more powerful. They are more dangerous. Fire season isn’t for just a couple of months in the summer; it is almost year-round. In my home State, we have had to get used to what amounts to the idea of clean air refu- gencies in our populated areas. This is where folks—particularly folks who are of modest income—have literally nowhere to go and can’t go outside. Anybody who hasn’t been to the Columbia River Gorge should know that when a fire leaps the Columbia River, you are talking about something very different. Rivers have historically blocked the spread of wildfires but not anymore. Last year, dozens of people died and thousands of structures destroyed by the Camp Fire, the most destructive fire in California history. These infernos are happening across the West—Washington, Nevada, California, Oregon, and elsewhere. Climate change isn’t just about fires; it drives extreme temperatures in both directions. Extreme cold is a danger to millions of people during the winter. Warmer temperatures in spring and summer bring more rain and more floods to so much of the country. Elsewhere, especially in the West, the threat of drought looms continuously. The hurricanes battering the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico are intensifying. It seems as if every week, another group of prominent scientists warns about mass-extinction events, ecological failures, and runaway temperature increases.

There are great economic impacts as a result of all this. When Americans face the future of extreme storms, bigger storms, and hotter fires, it will mean that it will cost more money to rebuild the city that has been flooded by a hurricane or burned in an inferno. We are going to see increases in insurance premiums. The market is telling us how serious this problem is, it requires more energy to heat and cool homes and workplaces in extreme temperatures.

I want to make one last point because I think there is a little bit of confusion about the direction the Senate is going to take.

Given the fact that taxpayers now write out big annual checks to the dirtiest energy companies, what I have
The paper discusses the impact of climate change, specifically flooding in Iowa, and the need for action to prevent future disasters. It highlights the importance of making climate change a serious debate and finding common ground between Democrats and Republicans.

The discussion also touches on the need for federal assistance and the importance of addressing the root causes of climate change. The paper concludes with a call to action, emphasizing the necessity of taking bold steps to address climate change and its consequences.

In summary, the paper presents a clear and concise argument for action on climate change, emphasizing the need for a serious debate and a commitment to finding solutions that can bring the country together.

The paper is written in a formal tone, using a mix of personal and academic language. It is well-organized and easy to follow, making it accessible to a broad audience.

Overall, this paper is a valuable contribution to the ongoing conversation about climate change and the need for action and dialogue on this critical issue.

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For further reading, you may want to check out the following resources:

- "Climate Change: The Science Behind the Stories" by Michael Coren
- "The Cost of Inaction: The Economic Impact of Climate Change" by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
- "Climate Change: Understanding the Causes and Consequences" by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
"climate change." That is not leadership.

Here is the thing about the facts: Refusing to believe them doesn’t mean that they will go away. While a small handful—a tiny minority—of my colleagues and I believe, in a deep sense, that maybe climate change is real, they say that actually doing anything about it would just be too expensive, that the problem is too big to solve, and that we should just give up now—close our eyes and plug our ears again.

Yet, ignoring our problems has a much bigger price tag than the commonsense solutions we should already be pursuing. Our coasts are threatened by ever-stronger storms that can destroy our homes and devastate our largest cities. Our food supplies and forests are threatened by an endless barrage of droughts and wildfires. Even our naval bases are under attack, not by enemy fleets but by rising sea levels.

To my Republican colleagues, I say that our biggest problems have to be our top priorities. Instead of protecting big fossil fuel companies that continue to guzzle the polluting fuels of the past, we need bold vision and forward-thinking that empowers America to win the race to define the green economy of the future. China and other countries will win the race for space. He added that “we cannot afford to be left behind in this race for space.” He added that “we cannot afford to be left behind in this race for space.”

This is not the first time America has faced a so-called impossible challenge. Over half a century ago, President Kennedy said: “No nation which expects to be the leader of other nations can expect to stay behind in this race for space.”

President Kennedy challenged our Nation to lead the space race, and less than 7 years later Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon. The impossible became a reality, and America had led the way.

It is time not only to challenge our country to tackle climate change head-on but also to lead the world in doing so. If we do not lead, then others will. China and other countries will win the race to define the green economy of the future, and we will lose those jobs forever.

I don’t accept the Republicans’ argument that boldly addressing climate change and having the world’s strongest economy are somehow incompatible. The exact opposite is true. Tackling our climate challenges will provide us with the opportunity to grow our economy and to protect public health. We can propel the United States to become the world leader in green innovation in the 21st century.

We can address climate change and strengthen our economy by making major upgrades to our crumbling infrastructure and by investing in green energy along our coasts and rivers, by constructing more renewable energy, and by promoting policies that will spur new innovative research. These investments will protect our planet and will create good jobs with living wages, strong benefits, and safe working conditions.

It is time for new ideas, not old ideology. It is time for imaginative research, not tired rhetoric. It is time for groundbreaking science, not political stunts. It is time to roll up our sleeves and get to work on climate solutions because this crisis is upon us, and it is time to act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware, Mr. CARPER, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for 6 minutes, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARPER. Thanks very much.

I am speaking today to speak on an upcoming vote later on the majority leader’s Green New Deal resolution.

To my colleagues, I would just say that I think we have innovative ideas to make. Either we can acknowledge the climate crisis that our planet faces and confront it head-on, or we can turn our backs to it and walk away. I think the clock is ticking, and we need to not walk away.

While it is clear that a majority of Americans are calling on Congress to work together to address climate change, a number of our Republican colleagues—not all—have chosen to devote their time to deriding the Green New Deal instead of acknowledging the huge threat of black smoke that appear as they pull off, they include black carbon. Black carbon is more than 100 times more dangerous than regular carbon dioxide in terms of its climate potential.

We have a program called the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, which helps to fund and make monies available for States and local governments and private businesses to reduce their diesel emissions, especially black carbon.

That is one.

Two, think about our National Highway System in this country. Through most of our National Highway System, we don’t provide charging stations for electric vehicles that have batteries. We don’t have fueling stations for vehicles that are powered by hydrogen in conjunction with fuel cells that create movement for all kinds of vehicles.

We need to put money into tax credits and grants for fueling stations for hydrogen and charging stations for electricity. We have an electric vehicle credit that has expired or is about to expire. It needs to be extended so that when people in this country are thinking about buying a vehicle, they will consider buying an electric vehicle, because hydrogen-powered vehicles are a less urgent matter. What are some of the things we can do? I will mention a few.

I think most people believe that carbon dioxide contributes to climate change, and that is true. With respect to climate change, there are other pollutants that are a lot worse than carbon. I want to mention a couple of them.

One of them is black carbon. Where does black carbon come from? It comes from diesel engines—think of trucks, cars, locomotives, trains, and boats. If you have ever been at a traffic intersection and have seen those big diesel trucks that pull away from the traffic intersection and throw the huge plumes of black smoke that appear as they pull off, they include black carbon. Black carbon is more than 100 times more dangerous than regular carbon dioxide in terms of its climate potential.

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carbon out of the air—not out of a smokestack but literally out of the air—and turn it into something more useful. That is something we can do.

We had a hearing on legislation called the Nuclear Energy Innovation Capability Act, NEIC. Part of what we want to do is, instead of running nuclear powerplants and ending up with a whole lot of spent fuel, we want to have technology where, when the heat is so high, those nuclear plants would use most of the spent fuel. Instead of having it stacked up around the country, we use it up and we create electricity from it.

Two more things, and I am done. There are HFCs, hydrofluorocarbons, which replaced CFCs. CFCs put a hole in the ozone. They are a coolant. They are a refrigerant. CFCs put a hole in the ozone. They were replaced by HFCs. HFCs didn’t put a hole in the ozone. They are better for the ozone layer but not good for climate change. Now we have a follow-on product, a successor to HFCs. They are good for the ozone layer and good for climate change. We ought to make sure that we pass a treaty here in this body so we can act to technology.

Finally, the last thing we can do is provide for our auto industry. It is something they are asking for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time is expired.

Mr. CARPER. Thank you.

The thing that we can do is—the auto industry has been saying, with respect to fuel efficiency standards, CAFE and so forth, that we ought to give them some near-term flexibility in terms of meeting more efficient fuel requirements, more efficient mileage requirements, and more stringent requirements going forward in the future. That is what they are asking for to provide certainty. It is a 50-State deal. California is at the table. We ought to do that.

Those are just a couple of things we can do in Congress to actually address climate change. While we can do in Congress to actually address climate change, we ought to do them. While we can do in Congress to actually address climate change, we ought to do them. While we can do in Congress to actually address climate change, we ought to do them. While we can do in Congress to actually address climate change.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time is expired.

Mr. CARPER. I think that is something the chairman of our committee and I agree on.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask without objection that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 9 and that the resolution be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

This resolution says that climate change is real; that as people on this planet, we have something to do with it; and three, that Congress is part of the solution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CARPER. That is my resolution.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

THE GREEN NEW DEAL.

Mr. BARRASSO. Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, many Democrats have called climate change the greatest challenge of our time.

House Representative Ocasio-Cortez is the Green New Deal’s lead sponsor. She said: “We shaped our climate change ‘our World War II.’” She said: “The world is going to end in 12 years if we don’t address climate change.” Senator SCHUMER said that climate change is “an existential threat.”

When the Green New Deal was introduced just last month, Democrats lined up to support it, to cosponsor it, and to agree with it. Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts called it “the kind of generational commitment that we need to transform our economy and our democracy.” Every Democratic Senator running for President of the United States is a cosponsor—every single one.

When Leader MCCONNELL called for a vote on the Green New Deal, Senator SCHUMER said: “Go for it. Bring it on.” He said it right here on the floor of the U.S. Senate. Presidential candidate Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR of Minnesota agreed, saying that she will vote yes. That is how she said she will vote—will vote yes. We will see what she does today.

Well, today, the Senate will vote on the Green New Deal. All Senators will have a chance to go on the record, a chance to show whether they support this radical approach. But rather than voting for the Green New Deal that they introduced and cosponsored, it sounds like some Democrats are trying to run away from a vote on something they previously embraced.

If so many Democratic Party leaders support the Green New Deal, why aren’t they willing to vote for it and stand up behind it today? The answer is obvious: The Democrats are ducking the vote. But why? The answer is pretty simple: The Green New Deal is unaffordable, it is unworkable, and it is unpopular.

When you add up all of the costs and the 10-year price tag of $93 trillion, that is enough to bankrupt America. The cost is astronomical. It would hit American workers in every family $65,000 per family per year. That would empty just about every bank account in America. I believe it would drive a stake right through the heart of our strong and healthy and growing economy. The Green New Deal would massively increase the role of government in our lives and the size of government, the expense of government.

Let’s be honest. The climate is changing. It continues to change. It requires a serious response—a serious response. The Green New Deal is not that response.

This plan would eliminate fossil fuels. It would require 100 percent renewable energy, carbon-free energy, in just 10 years. The goal is to meet all of our energy demands in the United States through “clean, renewable and zero-emission energy sources.” We need more renewable energy, but the goal of going from where we are to where they want to be is absolutely impossible in the period of time outlined.

Robert Blohm from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation wrote in the Wall Street Journal: “An all-renewable power grid is destined to collapse.”

America can’t tolerate a collapsed power grid. Plus, it wouldn’t solve the problem. Turning off America’s economy will not lower global emissions. America is leading the way in reducing emissions—reducing using the carbon in productive ways, whether it is for medication or whether it is for construction products.

Since 2007, U.S. energy emissions have fallen by 14 percent, while global emissions continue to rise. In 2017 the United States produced just 13 percent of global emissions and China and India together produced 35 percent. So emissions are going to continue to climb until these countries take action. Emissions in the United States continue to decline.

Shutting down our energy would also harm American workers. That is why major labor unions oppose the Green New Deal. The AFL-CIO labor union, which represents 12.5 million workers, says: “We will not accept proposals that could cause immediate harm to millions of our members and their families.” I agree.

Even former President Obama’s Energy Secretary, Ernie Moniz, called the Green New Deal impractical. He said it would hurt American progress in reducing emissions. That progress came from innovation, not from massive government taxation and regulation.

Congress must continue to support technologies like nuclear power and carbon capture utilization—things that can make a difference, not from massive government taxation and regulation.

The Green New Deal is not the solution for America. It is a big green bomb that will blow a hole in our strong, healthy, and growing economy. That is exactly why Democrats aren’t voting for it. That is exactly why Democrats...
are ducking and dodging and distancing themselves from this so-called Green New Deal, because it is a radical plan, and it is exactly why Democrats are running away—running away—from the Green New Deal. I think we are going to see it today—running away because last as they can.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, would my friend from Wyoming, who mentioned my name, yield for a question or three?

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I know the vote is scheduled at 4 o’clock. I am happy to answer a question.

Mr. SCHUMER. My friend from Wyoming said I said: “Bring on the vote on the Green New Deal.” I did not, because I think it is a smart thing to do—it is a stunt—but it will finally get us to talk about climate change. Something has not done. I would ask my colleague three questions. I was gratified to see Leader McConnel answer them for the first time in his press conference. Does the Senator from Wyoming believe climate change is real? Does he believe that it is caused by human activity? And does he believe Congress ought to do something about it? Those are my three questions. I hope I can get a direct answer, since my name was invoked.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, as a matter of fact, I would say to my friend, the Senator from New York, that he asked me those three identical questions on this floor about 2 or 3 weeks ago, and my answer today is the same as it was then. You are welcome to go back to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I recommended this to the Senator from New York, and I bet I wrote in the New York Times in December that said: Yes, I do believe that climate change is real, and, yes, I believe we must contribute to it, and, yes, I believe we have a responsibility to do something about it.

I highlighted the role of innovation, not taxation or regulation, in coming to these solutions. I highlighted legislation that has passed the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and was even signed into law by the President, something called the FUTURE Act, which works on capturing carbon dioxide and using it productively, and about a bill called the USE IT Act, which is now coming through the committee. We are working on it. It has bipartisan support, and it passed last session. It didn’t get all the way to a signature. We talked about the future of nuclear power and the advance in nuclear power plants that are being done, and we paved the way for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to do things because nuclear power has zero emissions.

These are bipartisan pieces of legislation. I am very pleased to have bipartisan support by the Senate and the House and signed by the President. These areas with carbon capture and nuclear power works are things that actually President Obama’s Secretary of Energy, Ernie Moniz, testified to the Senate Energy Committee are the two things that actually can work at scale. Anything else that the United States, I will tell you, does unilaterally, will not continue what the rest of the world is doing.

I would once again recommend to the Senator from New York to go and write about dealing with climate change through innovation, not regulation or taxation, and I hope, in that way, that I have answered the Senator’s three questions.

I would say to the Senator from New York that if he is actually serious about discussing climate change on the floor of the Senate and looking for solutions, then, what he ought to do today is instruct his Members—and I believe he may have instructed them to do vote on bills, not vote on the bill, to get on this to discuss it and to debate it. But it doesn’t sound like the cosponsors are willing to stand up and vote for something they have cosponsored. A dozen of them have done it.

Three of them were leading a rally outside the steps of the Capitol within the last couple of hours, with one Senator chanting: What about the Green New Deal and having a vote on it? When do we do it? And the crowd was chanting: Now.

It will be instructive to see how those Senators—and one of these was a candidate for President—vote when their name is called as the roll is called here on today’s vote on the Green New Deal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 97

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first thing the Senator from Wyoming, now he knows why I said: “Bring it on.” We are finally getting even people like the Senator from Wyoming to admit that climate change is real, that it is caused by human activity, and that we should do something about it.

If we could have an open debate on climate change, that would be great. That is not what is happening today. The Senator from Wyoming talked about the contraction of the Senator outside. How about the contradictions of the Republican Party and the Senators here putting a bill on the floor that they are going to vote no on.

Let’s see what the Senator from Wyoming asked for and let there be an open amendment process and let’s see where people fall. All we are asking for is not a sham vote where people who put the bill on the floor are voting no because they don’t want to have a debate, but rather a real discussion, a real debate, and real amendments.

I would say this. Earlier today, even better than having the Senator from Wyoming finally admit that climate change is real and caused by human activity, the Republican leader did, when asked by the press at his gathering:

The whole plan of the Republican leader here is backfiring. They want a discussion on climate. We haven’t had one major bill on the real issues of climate come to the floor led by the leader where we can have open debate—not one. So now we are finally beginning to debate. That is great. We are going to set bills that the other side is all voting no on. They know what a trick and joke and sham that is. So do all the American people. We are finally talking about the issue, and that is great. Climate change is not a joke. It is not a hoax. It is a crisis. That is why we are doing these things.

So right now, here is something else we could do. Let’s see where our Republican colleagues are if they want to have a real debate. I am calling for the creation of a Senate select committee on climate change. It is a crisis. Ask the farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas if they think it is a crisis. Ask the people who have had to to so many changes in the weather because the globe is heating up. They believe it is a crisis. The very least we can do is to do what the House did and set up a select committee on climate change that is bipartisan. The committee can be partnering with the House committee. We might actually get something done, not sham votes that everyone knows are a joke—a political joke.

I am hopeful that we can do that. The reason for the select committee is clear. If there ever were an issue that demanded focus from this Chamber, this is it. Climate change is an existential threat to our country and our planet. The last 4 years have been the warmest on record. Sea levels are rising and marine life and fishing communities are being destroyed. Record flooding is inundating parts of the country, most recently the Midwest, and more and more hurricanes have buffeted our coasts. Over the next decade, climate change will continue to negatively impact every part of American life, our health, our economy, our national security, and even our geography, and the threats will only grow.

We can’t run into our ideological corners anymore. I am gratified to hear a growing number of Republicans admit it is real, admit it is caused by human activity, and that we should do something about it. That is a great news, but let’s do something real. Let’s do something real.

The Senator mentioned a few bills. I would be happy to look at them. I hope he will look at ours, and I hope he will ask his leader, the Republican leader, to allow an open debate on the floor with amendments. We would welcome that. We would welcome it. Some in the coal and oil and gas industry want it like it. That is for sure. Some in the coal industry will not like it. That is for sure. But most Americans will.
So let’s do it. The time for partisanship on this issue is long over. The time for one party to block any change and not offer anything that they believe in is over. We need to act quickly and boldly to confront this challenge before it is too late. It is time to stop the nonsense.

As I said, we welcome this debate because we are talking about climate change for the first time, and the hypocrisy of putting a bill on the floor and then voting against it is becoming so clearly apparent to the American people. We, as a byproduct, are getting a debate and we are getting some of our colleagues for the first time to admit that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that we ought to do something about it. We welcome it. This committee will help bring the kind of bipartisan discussion that my good friend from Wyoming has asked for. So let’s do it.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 97, a resolution establishing the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the resolution be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I would like to point out to my friend and colleague that the statement I had made earlier about my belief goes back a long time—that the climate is changing—to the point that one of his colleagues, Jeff Bingaman, a Senator from New Mexico, chaired the Energy Committee when he and I cosponsored legislation dealing with carbon and carbon capture and putting together an XPRIZE-type program. This is something I have long spoken about and understood.

I also hear the Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I know that time has expired.

We had hearing the last couple of weeks. We had an expert in the specific area of carbon capture come to show how much more effective the technology has become. This is something I started working on 10 years ago. It is something researchers around the world are committed to because we are finding value in that carbon to create products that can be used either medically or for construction. The University of Wyoming has an integrated test center right next to a coal-fired powerplant, and the question is there to take the carbon dioxide right from the stack and use it, some for enhanced oil recovery, some for production. They are continuing to work on the science of all of this.

Certainly, there are the climate alarmists who are out there, and it does seem that what they want to do is act immediately, drastically, and unilaterally in ways that will not solve the problem. It will hurt our country. It will hurt our economy. It will move the lifeblood of the U.S. economy to foreign countries, and I will do everything I can to make sure that doesn’t happen.

Thank you. I know the time has expired.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am interested in the other 99 percent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 27, S.J. Res. 8, a joint resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 8, a joint resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rules.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, Mr. Cassidy.

Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who wish to vote or to change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 0, nays 57.

(Read Roll Call Vote No. 52 Leg.)

NAYS—57

Alexander
Barrasso
Barrasso
Biden
Boozman
Burr
Capito
Cardin
Collins
Coryn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Daines
Daines
Daines
Durbin
Ecklund
Enzi
Enzi
Ernst
Fisch
e
Fischer
Gardner
Graham
Grassley
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Isakson
Johnson
Jones
Kennedy
King
Lankford
Lee
Manchin
McCain
McConnell
McSally
Moran
Murray
Nunes
Oz
Paul
Perdue
Portman
Risch
Roberts
Romney
Sasse
Scott
Smith
Sotomayor
Tester
Thune
Toomey
Wicker
Young

ANSWERED “PRESENT” — 43

So let’s do it. The time for partisanship on this issue is long over. The time for one party to block any change and not offer anything that they believe in is over. We need to act quickly and boldly to confront this challenge before it is too late. It is time to stop the nonsense.

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Certainly, there are the climate alarmists who are out there, and it does seem that what they want to do is act immediately, drastically, and unilaterally in ways that will not solve the problem. It will hurt our country. It will hurt our economy. It will move the lifeblood of the U.S. economy to foreign countries, and I will do everything I can to make sure that doesn’t happen.

Thank you. I know the time has expired.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am interested in the other 99 percent.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 27, S.J. Res. 8, a joint resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 8, a joint resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rules.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, Mr. Cassidy.

Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who wish to vote or to change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 0, nays 57.

(Read Roll Call Vote No. 52 Leg.)

NAYS—57

Alexander
Barrasso
Barrasso
Biden
Boozman
Burr
Capito
Cardin
Collins
Coryn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Daines
Daines
Daines
Durbin
Ecklund
Enzi
Enzi
Ernst
Fisch
e
Fischer
Gardner
Graham
Grassley
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Isakson
Johnson
Jones
Kennedy
King
Lankford
Lee
Manchin
McCain
McConnell
McSally
Moran
Murray
Nunes
Oz
Paul
Perdue
Portman
Risch
Roberts
Romney
Sasse
Scott
Smith
Sotomayor
Tester
Thune
Toomey
Wicker
Young

ANSWERED “PRESENT” — 43

Baldwin
Benning
Bumenthal
Booher
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Coons
Cortez Masto
Corker
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Garland
Gardner
Graham
Grassley
Gawley
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Isakson
Johnson
Jones
Kennedy
King
Lankford
Lee
Manchin
McCain
McConnell
McSally
Moran
Murray
Nunes
Oz
Paul
Perdue
Portman
Risch
Roberts
Romney
Sasse
Scott
Smith
Sotomayor
Tester
Thune
Toomey
Wicker
Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 0, the nays are 57, and 43 Senators responded present.
Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION
We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 15, H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 268, an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 90, nays 10, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 53 Leg.]

YEAS—90
Alexander
Baldwin
Barrasso
Bennet
Blackburn
Blumenthal
Blunt
Booher
Boozman
Brown
Browne
Burr
Cantwell
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Corzine
Cortez Masto
Cotton
Crane
Cruz
Daines
Duckworth
Durbin
Ernst
Feinstein
Fischer

NAYS—10
Braun
Crapo
Emmett
Inhofe

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 90, nays are 10.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019—MOTION TO PROCEED
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 15, H.R. 268, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Flooding in Nebraska

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the historic flooding that has devastated hundreds of communities throughout my home State of Nebraska.

After a long, cold, and snow-filled winter, the catastrophic storm known as a bomb cyclone struck Western Nebraska with extreme blizzard conditions, while the central and eastern portions of the State were ravaged by record-setting floods. What were small streams became raging rivers, pouring over the banks, and breaching levees to flood towns and record historic levels.

The floods, which carried car-sized blocks of ice in some areas, isolated entire communities and deposited sand, mud, and debris over large areas of our land.

Homes have been destroyed, roads and bridges ripped apart, businesses and schools forced to close for an uncertain period of time. It is with a heavy heart that I say that three Nebraskans have lost their lives as a result of this storm: James Wilke, a farmer from Columbus; Aleido Rojas Galan of Norfolk; and Betty Hamernik of Columbus. I send my sincere condolences to their families. Their loved ones will not be forgotten.

Closely following the floods, crops and farms across the State became islands, leaving people and livestock stranded. The bomb cyclone has demolished thousands of acres of family farmland and ranchland, resulting in a devastating number of livestock deaths and demolished farms, grain bins, hay supply, and farm equipment.

One farmer recorded that he lost 700 of his hogs after 7 feet of floodwater swept through his land within minutes. A top priority for Nebraskans is how do we replace ruined feed and the countless miles of washed-out fences.

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture initially projects that the damages will total a loss of $440 million in crop losses and another $400 million in cattle losses. The devastation continues to grow as our farmers and ranchers across Nebraska assess lost land use and more livestock deaths.

I heard from ranchers in Central and Western Nebraska who fought through this blizzard during calving, and what I heard most was that even though they suffered losses, they knew of others who were worse off.

Farmers stood looking at once fertile land now covered with sand, mud, and unimaginably huge slabs and chunks of ice. They are worried what the future will bring.

I agree with Gov. Pete Ricketts, as he has called this catastrophic weather “the most widespread disaster we have had in our state’s history.”

Water from the Missouri River and Papio Creek has overwhelmed the southeastern side of Offutt Air Force Base and rendered some parts of the base as inoperable. I welcomed Secretary of the Air Force Heather Wilson to survey the flood damage at the base. Some buildings were filled with nearly 8 feet of water. Offutt leadership provided us with a preliminary damage assessment and discussed the response efforts that were successfully taken by the airmen.

At the flood’s peak levels, one-third of the base was affected, causing tens of millions of dollars in damages. I will continue to work with Secretary Wilson to ensure that Offutt receives the funding to meet the needs of the base and to restore one of America’s most important national security assets.

According to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, 81 of our 93 counties, 98 cities, and 5 Tribes have declared states of emergency. This covers over 59,000 square miles, which is about 76 percent of Nebraska.

I put this in perspective. We have well over 1.7 million Nebraskans are affected by this storm. That is more than 95 percent of our State’s population.

The Governor has estimated that more than 2,000 homes and 340 businesses are damaged or destroyed. Significant damage to Nebraska’s critical infrastructure is still being assessed at this time, but the Nebraska Department of Transportation released a preliminary estimate of $200 million that needed to be replaced. Hundreds of miles of roads and to repair or replace 15 bridges throughout the State.

Nebraska is hurting. However, as our Nation has seen the sheer power of this storm, I want America to understand the courage, strength, and resiliency Nebraskans have shown in response. Overwhelming loss and grief have been met with stories of bravery and heroic efforts of our neighbors and first responders. Ordinary Nebraskans, with or without prior training, grabbed their personal boats, jet skis, trucks, and planes to save their neighbors who experienced life-threatening situations.

There have been countless stories of heroes who disregarded personal risk to help their neighbors in need—Nebraskans helping Nebraskans, neighbors helping neighbors.

Hundreds of volunteers in Fremont stepped forward to fill sandbags and create barriers to protect the city from floodwater. Local pilots in affected cities across Nebraska have flown their personal planes to deliver and evacuate people who have been surrounded by water.
March 26, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S1973

In Boyd County, firefighters continued to stay on the job and rescue those in need, even after their own homes were flooded.

In the Nebraska Panhandle, one State patrol officer even scaled a barbed-wire fence to rescue a calf that was frozen to the ground.

Last week, a staff sergeant with the Nebraska Guard was helping lead rescue efforts in Fremont, where the town was left without fresh food and water for 2 days because of the surrounding floodwaters. She said:

As we approached the town, I saw people coming out of their houses, standing on street corners, waving and clapping their hands in joy. As the town began carrying bottled water into the store, an elderly lady, who had been waiting for hours hugged me and was overcome with emotion. . . .

That is who we are. These stories are inspiring, and they speak to the character and integrity of my fellow Nebraskans.

I have been traveling across Nebraska to see the impact of this disaster firsthand.

In Omaha, I joined Governor Ricketts at the Nebraska Strong phone-a-thon for relief and support for flood victims. The event, sponsored by the Nebraska Broadcasters Association, raised nearly a half million dollars to benefit the American Red Cross in Nebraska and Southwest Iowa.

In Winslow, I met with families and residents of the area who had been hit hard by the floods. Every structure in that town was flooded. I spoke to a mother of three who told me she had just 15 minutes to gather her children and her family's belongings before the floodwaters entered their home.

Winslow Volunteer Fire Chief Zach Klein informed me that his team was able to get boats to help with their recovery efforts. Chief Klein and his team saved 29 local residents from their flooded homes.

In Plattsmouth, the town's water treatment facility is currently powered down and inaccessible. Like many affected communities across Nebraska, their main concern is being able to gather the facts and to make decisions about how they can move forward with their lives.

In Valley, I toured the devastation in the community with Mayor Carroll Smith and Councilwoman Cindy Grove. Large piles of wreckage can be found everywhere in town as people begin to rebuild. But the people of Valley are resilient. Residents have started a donation center where people in need can get clothes, equipment, and other supplies as needed. More than 150 people have signed up as volunteers.

I also spent some time with local residents and city and county personnel in North Bend. The community is understandably concerned about how their community will rebuild their lives, but it also warmed my heart to listen to stories of how the town is pulling together to support one another.

I want all Nebraskans to know that my office stands ready to help in any way that we can. Recently, I led the delegation from Nebraska to President Trump to discuss the extent of damage to our State and the projected cost of recovery. I want to thank the President for his rapid approval of Governor Ricketts' expedited request for Federal disaster assistance.

Secretary of Transportation Sonny Perdue and I discussed the crisis that ag producers are facing. He assured me that USDA is committed to assisting our farmers and ranchers in any way they can. I also visited with Secretary Elaine Chao by phone to share with her how this historic storm has damaged our critical infrastructure.

In Fremont, I met with Mayor Harlan Carlin, the local newspaper editor, and other community leaders to discuss the Nebraska National Guard's flood response, the ongoing state of emergency, and ways my office can assist with their relief efforts. In the coming days and weeks, I will continue to work closely alongside Governor Ricketts to assist in coordinating Federal relief efforts for our State. I have spoken to President Trump and shared with him the needs of our State as we recover. He reassured me that Nebraskans will receive the help we need.

I take great pride in the way our State has pulled together in this disaster. To know communities like Fremont, Plattsmouth, Columbus, Ashland, Norfolk, Spencer, or Niobrara is to know Nebraskans. Nebraskans are resilient, we are tough, we are a state of unity and an unwavering pride in your State and country. Above the floodwaters, you will still see the American flag waving proudly in all of these communities. If you know Nebraska as I do, you know our State is filled with towns like these from one side to the other.

I am proud to represent our great State every day in the U.S. Senate. Though much is uncertain for the victims of this disaster, our communities are rallying together to rebuild and recover from these historic weather conditions.

I close by offering my sincere thanks to our State and local officials, our emergency responders, and National Guard, who are working around the clock to provide invaluable assistance to our citizens in need.

We have much work to do, but Nebraskans are resilient, we are tough, and we are compassionate. Hour by hour and day by day, we will get through these difficult chapters in our State's history, and we will remain Nebraska Strong.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. McSally). The Senator from Iowa."

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I appreciate the majority leader's bringing the Green New Deal to a vote today so that every Senator had an opportunity to go on record. I voted no.

Some of my Democratic colleagues may argue that a vote against the Green New Deal demonstrates an unwillingness to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and to tackle serious environmental issues, but nothing could be further from the truth.

Contrary to popular belief, the United States is not a bad actor on the world stage. The United States has reduced its carbon emissions by 738 million metric tons per year since 2005. This is the largest decline of any country in the world.

Meanwhile, China's and India's carbon emissions have grown. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. consumption of biofuels and other renewable energy has more than doubled from 2000 to 2017. The United States will only continue to increase renewable energy consumption through 2050 as we see more investment in wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and other alternative energies.

Let's be very clear. A “no” vote on the Green New Deal is a vote against a government that would stifle economic growth, bankrupt our Nation, and endanger the prosperity of all Americans. A “no” vote is a vote in favor of continuing an open and free economy that has made America the richest country in the world. We find that the best way to make environmental improvements is to use the wealth of a nation to accomplish that goal, and as a nation becomes more wealthy, the more apt it is to invest in the ability to protect the environment.

The fact is that the Green New Deal is wholly unrealistic in its goal of obtaining net-zero carbon emissions within 10 years. We are not going to be successful at reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and lowering our carbon emissions through virtue signaling. That is all the Green New Deal boils down to—virtue signaling. It is all lofty goals and aspirations with no concrete plan or concern as to its feasibility.

It is easy to support a vaguely worded, nonbinding resolution calling on the Federal Government to accomplish certain goals, but guess what. That is us—we, in the Congress. Congress is broke. The Federal Government with the responsibility under our Constitution to write the laws. If Members of Congress have concrete ideas about what the Federal Government should be doing, they should introduce real legislation detailing who should do what to accomplish these goals.

Instead of a “green dream,” as Speaker PELOSI called the Green New
Deal, we need to focus on commonsense, bipartisan approaches that have an actual shot at making a difference. In other words, a resolution is a resolution; it is not a law. It doesn’t accomplish anything. It states these goals that we ought to seek, but nobody has committed to a concrete plan to accomplish those goals.

Cutting taxes is an effective way to encourage positive, environmentally conscious ways to produce electricity and fuel. This is what I have sought to do as a renewable and indigenous energy production for decades now. I was the original author of the production tax credit for wind energy in 1992. It won me an award as the father of wind energy, and now, I suppose, 25 years later, I am the grandfather of the wind energy approach.

During my leadership on the Senate Finance Committee during the early 2000s, I oversaw the establishment, enhancement, and renewal of numerous tax incentives to promote clean energy from sources such as wind and solar to renewable fuels like biodiesel, to energy efficient buildings, homes, and appliances.

Unlike the aspirational goals of the Green New Deal, these proposals I have been a part of are real, proven, bipartisan actions that I helped shepherd into law to make the United States more energy independent and, at the same time, improve our environment.

Renewable energy is a very sound investment and the fastest growing source of electricity generation in our country. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, utility-scale solar power is expected to increase by 10 percent in 2019—that is in 1 year alone—while wind power is expected to surpass hydropower for the first time. As prices continue to fall, the economic benefits from these clean energy investments will obviously increase.

Already, Iowa leads the Nation for its share of renewable energy. Iowa’s wind generates nearly 37 percent of the State’s electricity from wind, and the State’s largest utility in America is set to generate 100 percent of its electricity within just a few years. Iowa ranks first in the Nation in the production of ethanol and biodiesel. Iowa alone accounted for over 26 percent of the entire U.S. ethanol production and over 17 percent of the U.S. biodiesel production.

The solar industry in Iowa continues to mature and ranks 17th nationally. The bottom line is that renewable energy helps diversify Iowa’s economy. It creates jobs in rural America and strengthens U.S. energy independence. As far as the jobs are concerned, I believe there are about 7,000 just for wind energy and 43,000 for biofuels.

Instead of trying to build on these and other proven policies, the authors of the Green New Deal are more concerned with trying to correct all the ills they see in the U.S. economic system and even our broader society.

So it is not just about environment. Here is a list of the grievances they want to attack in the name of an environmentally sustainable economy: life expectancy, wage stagnation, economic mobility, income inequality, systemic injustices, the oppression of indigenous peoples, and the destruction of our planet. Just goes on and on and on. Just in case I might be taken as a person who doesn’t care about all of those things I just listed—in other words, don’t get me wrong; these are important issues that deserve attention. But as simplistic as it is, simply not realistic to believe that they can all be solved through a plan that targets environmental sustainability.

Of course, since no crisis should be allowed to go to waste, every aspect of the progressive agenda must be implemented to fend off the threat of climate change. According to an analysis by the American Action Forum, a portion of the so-called Green New Deal plan focuses on eliminating carbon emissions. But this plan itself would cost $8.3 and $12.3 trillion. Of course, that is assuming it is followed up with actual legislation that attempts to implement the goals it lays out, and I have pointed out that all of this isolation is not being brought forward.

Those figures account for only a fraction of the Green New Deal’s cost. The portion of the progressive economic agenda that includes enacting universal healthcare, free college tuition, a Federal jobs guarantee program, and much more is estimated to cost somewhere between $43 and $81 trillion. So that would put the total cost of the Green New Deal at somewhere between $51 and $93 trillion over the first 10 years.

Now, $93 trillion—that is kind of hard to imagine. Can you imagine that? That is more money than the U.S. Government has spent in its entire 230-year history. How would we even go about paying for it?

Several Democrats have floated ideas or introduced bills that have gone along the lines of taxing the wealthy. That, I assume, may make up some of their possibilities. Earlier this year, the House author of the Green New Deal suggested imposing tax rates of 70 percent or more on earnings over $1 million. Here in the Senate, Senator Warren has proposed an annual wealth tax of 2 percent on assets of $50 million and 3 percent on assets of over $1 billion. Not to be outdone, Senator Sanders introduced his proposal to tax securities transactions.

Think about this. Even if we assume that these proposals would not have detrimental economic or behavioral effects—and we all know they would—imposition of additional tax rates would come nowhere close to covering the price tag of the Green New Deal. The Washington Post reported that a 70-percent tax rate on incomes over $10 million could theoretically raise $720 billion over 10 years. Senator Warren’s own estimates suggest her annual wealth tax proposal could raise as much as $2.75 trillion in a decade. According to Senator Sanders, his death tax proposal would raise $3.5 trillion in a decade.

Congressman DeFazio’s transaction tax is estimated to bring in $77 billion. So adding up all that, even under the rosiest assumptions, these Senators’ proposals combined would only cover about 5 and 10 percent of the Green New Deal’s cost.

The fact is, there are not enough millionaires and billionaires in the United States to cover the price tag, so eventually they start taxing the middle class. These socialist ideas remind me of former United Kingdom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s wise observation that “the trouble with socialism is that eventually you run out of other people’s money.”

The poster child for this fantasy in the world today, at least, is Venezuela, a country rich with great economic vitality in the 1970s—probably even earlier than the 1970s—but that economy has been driven into the ground by socialist policies, financed in large measure by churning out currency, leading to multimillion percent inflation rates.

Now that Senators have had an opportunity to go on record in support or opposition to the resolution, I hope the case that is that the Green New Deal will be put to rest. Hopefully, we can all rally around sensible, proven policy to secure our energy independence and to improve the environment.

From my point of view, that is the United States continuing on the success we have already had but standing as an example for China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and other countries.

Affordable, clean energy is key to moving the United States forward. A XEROX report by the Energy Information Administration has found that the tax extenders legislation that I introduced last month with Ranking Member Wyden. This legislation would extend nearly a dozen separate practical and proven incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Investing in alternative forms of clean energy is good for the environment, good for national security and energy independence, and good for job creation, particularly in rural America. It is good for economic development and surely good for the taxpayers, and it is obviously good for attacking climate change.

I yield the floor.
Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I rise tonight to talk about something we don’t talk about often in this body. We saw a bipartisan effort today to move to regular order, to actually put a bill on this floor, to debate its merits, to make amendments to it, and to try to find a compromise position to do the right thing for the people across many States in our country that have been devastated by untoward disasters just in this last year.

As many of us know all too well, our country suffered a series of unprecedented natural disasters over the last year. Actually, it is a trend that has gone on over the last couple of years. We have had a series of unprecedented disasters.

In July, August, and November 2018 alone, wildfires in California displaced hundreds and even thousands of people and destroyed thousands of homes in a very short period of time. These fires were the deadliest and most destructive in California history.

In August 2018, Hurricane Lane dropped 52 inches of rain over 5 days, causing heavy flooding and mudslides. It ranks as the second wettest tropical cyclone in U.S. history, behind Hurricane Harvey in 2017.

In September of 2018, Hurricane Florence caused catastrophic damage in North and South Carolina. It flooded homes, schools, and businesses. A week after the hurricane, major highways were still underwater.

In November 2018, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit Alaska and damaged highways and buildings and displaced hundreds, if not thousands, of individuals.

Earlier this year, an EF-4 tornado flattened Lee County, AL, and took 23 lives, including 3 children, and injured hundreds of others.

Today, our friends in the Midwest are suffering from devastating flooding. Roads have been washed away, fields look bleak, and many cattle have been drowned. As a matter of fact, this flood happened just at the wrong time—during calving—and we know that thousands of calves have been lost.

My home State of Georgia has not been immune and is indeed at this moment reeling from a natural disaster as well.

On October 10, 2018, Hurricane Michael made landfall on the Florida Panhandle with a category 4 hurricane. It was one of the strongest storms to ever hit the United States. Over the next few hours, Hurricane Michael barreled through Florida, tore through southwest Georgia, and moved on to North Carolina and South Carolina, doing immense damage. In a matter of hours, homes were flattened, tracts of timber destroyed, crops were ruined, and people’s lives were radically changed forever. This hurricane hit exceptionally at a time when crops were ready to be harvested. Cotton, peanuts, pecans, timber—it was devastating. Nothing was spared.

Today, agriculture is Georgia’s top industry and our No. 1 economic driver. Before the hurricane, farmers in my State were expecting a record harvest in many commodity categories. Instead, just at the time when harvesting was starting, Hurricane Michael hit, and crops were completely destroyed across most of our State.

Our farmers are resilient, however. They have weathered droughts before and low-yield harvests and poor farm economies. They suffered through several years of low commodity prices as well. But they have never faced anything quite like this before. The strength and magnitude of this hurricane indeed was unprecedented.

Shortly after the hurricane hit, President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Secretary Agriculture and Rural Development Sonny Perdue visited one of the largest pecan farms in the world—certainly in Georgia—and saw the damage in their fields. At this one farm alone, these two brothers and their families, who produced nothing had 800 acres of beautiful pecan trees. These maturing pecan trees were completely uprooted at the very time when the heavy harvest was sitting right there on the trees. In fact, when I was there, you couldn’t walk on the ground; it was just a solid carpet of pecans on the ground, literally ruined.

Crop insurance will help with this year’s losses somewhat, but agriculture insurance only covers part of the loss. What it won’t cover are the pecan trees that were damaged in this 800-acre tract that we personally saw with the Vice President.

Here, there is no insurance. Today in the agriculture industry, there is no way to insure this machine called a pecan tree that is producing pecans. You can insure part of the crop, but you can’t insure the trees. It takes about 10 years—some varieties, a little less, but about 10 years to start getting a crop from those new trees. So you can see for yourself that this is truly a generational loss.

When they saw the devastation, the Trump administration told Georgia farmers and other farmers around the Southeast from this particular hurricane that they would have their backs, and they have moved to do just that. President Trump said: “Farmers really got hurt, especially in Georgia, and they are going to get it taken care of.” Vice President Pence said: “We will rebuild these crops and these communities. We will restore southwest Georgia. We will restore the Sunbelt region bigger and better than ever before. They have been working at it consistently since October of last year.

The State of Georgia immediately stepped up and offered tax credits, short-term financing, bridge loans, and other forms of direct assistance to those impacted. The Federal Government has been a little slower to act. It has been 5 months since Hurricane Michael ravaged the Southeast, and this Congress has done very little to help people who are barely hanging on right now. That is shameful. It is time to do the right thing here and get it done. It should have been funded as soon as we had an estimate of the damage, which was really a mere few weeks after the hurricane came through in October. Instead, disaster aid got caught up in a partisan spending battle here in the Senate, and in typical Washington fashion, Congress kicked the can down the road.

It is totally unacceptable that Washington’s intransigence continues to threaten the livelihood of the very people who sent us here to represent them. If we don’t help these people right now, they may lose their businesses, their farms, their livelihoods, and, in some cases, their families through no fault of their own. That is the reality we are facing here.

Every night, farmers in my State get on their knees and pray that help will soon come. They pray their lenders will show compassion when their bridge loans were matured, as they are, literally, today. They pray they will not go bankrupt. They pray they will be able to provide for their families. And yes, they are praying for other people around the country who have been devastated just like they have.

Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON has been a workhorse in this entire effort. He and I, along with several other Senators from southeastern States, have introduced this stand-alone supplemental disaster aid bill and have moved to do what the Senate is supposed to do, and that is to take this bill, amend it, and then vote on its passage.

This particular bill, among other things, for States like California and other parts of the country, includes $3 billion for agriculture. This is specifically disaster relief for our farmers and ranchers around the country. These funds are for States like Georgia, Florida, Alabama, the Carolinas—that is...
North Carolina and South Carolina—Alaska, Hawaii, California, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, which are all battling natural disasters right now and over the past year. I would also add that our colleagues from the Midwest have really moved very quickly and have been very reasonable so that we can include in the language here flexibility to make sure their needs are met, as well.

I also want to take a moment to thank our colleagues here for being very reasonable about needs in other parts of our country.

I really think that what the President has done with Puerto Rico needs to be called out. The Trump administration has been resolute in their support of the people in Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria and Hurricane Irma hit the island. To date, $30 billion has already been allocated, and another $50 billion is potentially going their way—depending on how things happen in the next 5 years or so—to help Puerto Rico recover from recent hurricanes. That is a potential of over $90 billion.

To ensure Puerto Rico continues to have the resource it needs to recover, this disaster relief bill includes $500 million in nutritional assistance for the most vulnerable families in Puerto Rico since that relief, that aid, actually runs out this week.

Some Members of this body argue we should allocate more funding to Puerto Rico. My view is that this is the same level of funding that they have previously supported. In addition, Puerto Rico's own representative in Congress, JENNIFER GONZALEZ-COLOÑO, supports our bill. She said this “bill puts my constituents one step closer to receiving the assistance they need to continue the long path toward recovery, and I look forward to its swift passage.”

This bipartisan disaster relief package is a win for our farmers. It is a win for families and businesses who were devastated by historical hurricanes in the Southeast and wildfires in the West. It is a win for the people in Puerto Rico, whom the President has previously helped.

Every day we continue debating this issue is a day that people across the country face crippling uncertainty. Today, I call on each of us to put our individual political interests aside and do the right thing for these people who are depending on us right now. Time is of the essence. People back home are counting on us to get this done.

In conclusion, this discussion reminds us of a bigger issue. The funding we are debating here today is, by definition, borrowed money. Because of Washington’s intransigence over the last 4 years and its inability to get its financial House in order over the last few decades, coupled with this debt crisis we have today, we are losing the ability to do the right thing, which is medical research, infrastructure, education, or responding to national disasters. Moving forward, we will not be able to continue dealing with these emergencies and crises if we don’t have a functioning Federal Government that can pay its bills and keep its financial house in order. Today I ask each of my colleagues here for their individual support on this disaster relief package. I also ask that moving forward we have a serious debate about tackling this debt crisis and responsively funding the Federal Government on time every year so we can help the American people when they are counting on us the most.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee’s intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY

COOPERATION AGENCY,

Arlington, VA.

HON. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal NO. 19–09 concerning the Air Force’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Morocco for defense articles and services estimated to cost $3.787 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosure

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–09

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Kingdom of Morocco.


(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twenty-five (25) F–16/C/D Block 72 Aircraft.

Twenty-nine (29) Engines (Pratt & Whitney F100–229) (includes 4 spares).

Twenty-six (26) APG–83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radars (includes 1 spare).

Twenty-six (26) Modular Mission Computers (includes 1 spare).

Twenty-six (26) Link–16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems—JTRS (MIDS–JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (includes 1 spare).

Twenty-six (26) LN290 Embedded Global Navigation Systems (EGI) (includes 1 spare).

Forty (40) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) (includes 5 spares).

Twenty-six (26) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (includes 1 spare).

Forty (40) AIM–120–7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM).

Forty (40) AIM–129C–7 Guidance Sections. Three (3) GBU–38/39 JDAM Tail Kits.

Forty (40) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS).

Twenty-five (25) F–16C/D Block 72 Aircraft.

Ten (10) MAU–117 CCG (D–2).

Ten (10) MXU–650C/B Air Foil Group, GBU–49.

Fifty (50) MAU–210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (CCG).


Sixty (60) GBU–39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB I).

Ten (10) MAU–1 I 60L/B Computer Control Group.

Ten (10) MXU–650/B Air Foil Group.

Twelve (12) MK82 Bombs.

Four (4) BLU–109 Practice Bombs.

Ten (10) MAU–1 CCG (D–2).

Twenty-six (26) AN/AAS–31 Sniper Pods.

Non-MDE: Also included are twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ–213 EW Management Systems; twenty-six (26) Advanced Identification Friend or Foe Security; Secure Communications; Cryptographic Precision Navigation Equipment; one (1) Joint Mission Planning System; twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ–211 AIDEWS; six (6) DB–110 Advanced Reconnaissance Systems; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; support equipment; personnel training and training equipment; public safety and technical documentation; secure communications equipment; and other related elements of logistics and program support.


(v) Fiscally Related Cases, if any: MO–D–SAY.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.
(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Service Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of 10 additional U.S. Government and approximately 75 contract representatives to Morocco.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

(UNCLASSIFIED).

The proposed sale of this equipment will require the assignment of 10 additional U.S. Government and approximately 75 contract representatives to Morocco.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF Offer Providing for the Sale of Military Equipment.

Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

in the Defense Article or Defense Services

March 26, 2019

The prime contractor will be Lockheed Corporation, Bethesda, Maryland. The purchaser and contractor will be briefed in anticipation of agreement.

A prime contractor agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Morocco—F–16 Block 72 New Purchase

The Government of Morocco has requested to buy twenty-five (25) F–16C/D Block 72 aircraft; twenty-nine (29) engines (Pratt & Whitney F110–229) (includes 4 spares); twenty-six (26) Link–16 Advanced Interoperable Electronic Communications (AESC) Scanned Array (ESA) radars (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) MODULAR COMPUTER SYSTEMS—JTRS (MIDS–JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) LN260 Embedded Global Navigation Systems (GIS) (includes 1 spare); forty (40) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) (includes 5 spares); twenty-six (26) Improved Programmable Display Generators (IPDG) (includes 1 spare); thirty (30) M61A2 20mm Guns (includes 5 spares); fifty (50) LAU–129 Multipurpose Launchers; forty (40) AIM–120C7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); forty (40) AIM–120C7–7 Guidance Systems; three (3) GRU–38/54 JDAM Tail Kits; fifty (50) MXU–650 Air Foil Group, GRU–100 Air Foil Group, Internal Munition Munition Control System (ICS); twenty–six (26) Multipurpose Launching System (MLPS); four (4) BLU–24/B General Purpose Bomb; twenty–six (26) Improved Programmable Displays (SDB I); twenty–six (26) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS), internal and external electronic warfare equipment, Advanced IFF, Link–16 datalink, operational flight trainer, and software computer programs.

2. Sensitive and/or classified (up to SECRET) elements of the proposed F–16 V include: (vii) Sensitivity of Technology: 1. This sale will involve the release of sensitive technology to Morocco. The F–16C/D Block 72 weapon system is unclassified, except as noted below. The aircraft utilizes the F–16 Family of Avionics and systems. It will contain the Pratt & Whitney F110–229 EEP engine, AN/APG–83 radar, digital flight control system, embedded global navigation system, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS), internal and external electronic warfare equipment, Advanced IFF, Link–16 datalink, operational flight trainer, and software computer programs.

3. The prime contractor will be Lockheed Corporation, Bethesda, Maryland. The purchaser and contractor will be briefed in anticipation of agreement.

A prime contractor agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF Offer Providing for the Sale of Military Equipment.

Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

in the Defense Article or Defense Services

March 26, 2019

The prime contractor will be Lockheed Corporation, Bethesda, Maryland. The purchaser and contractor will be briefed in anticipation of agreement.

A prime contractor agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.
14. The KIV-78 is a crypto appliance for Mode 5 IFF. The hardware is UNCLASSIFIED unless loaded with Mode 4 and/or Mode 5 classified elements.

15. The AN/AAQ-33 targeting system is UNCLASSIFIED and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in laser technology, and is used by American and other nations. It is a low light targeting capability. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software for the AN/AAQ-33 is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Overall system classification is SECRET.

16. The AN/ARC-129 radio with HAVE QUICK II is a voice communications radio system and considered UNCLASSIFIED without HAVE QUICK II. HAVE QUICK II employs voice encryption technology that is classified SECRET. Classified elements include operating characteristics, parameters, technical data, and keying material.

17. The LAU-129 Guided Missile Launcher is capable of launching a single AIM-9 (Sidewinder) family of missile or AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The LAU-129 launcher provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft. There are five versions produced for use on foreign military aircraft. The only difference between these versions is the material they are coated with or the color of the coating. This device is UNCLASSIFIED.

18. The AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring low radar cross section and micro miniature solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include lockdown/shootdown multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high- and low-flying maneuvering targets. The AMRAAM when classified CONFIDENTIAL, major components and subsystems range from UNCLASSIFIED to CONFIDENTIAL, and technical data and other documentation are classified up to SECRET.

19. Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) (General Overview) is a Joint Service weapon system that uses an Enhanced Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The LAU-129 launcher provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft. There are five versions produced for use on foreign military aircraft. The only difference between these versions is the material they are coated with or the color of the coating. This device is UNCLASSIFIED.

20. GBU-54/56 (LIDAM) are 500 and 2,000 pound JDAM respectively, which incorporate all the capabilities of the JDAM and add a precision laser guidance set. The JDAM is a single weapon system with an optional semi-active laser guidance system in addition to the correct GPS/INS guidance which is used on moving targets. The LIDAM AUR and all of its components are SECRET: technical data for JDAM is classified up to SECRET. The GBU-54/56 contain a Receivers Only with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM).

21. GBU-49 and GBU-50 Enhanced Paveway II (EP II) are 500lb/2000lb dual mode laser and GPS/GPS guided munitions respectively. Information revealing target designation tactics and associated aircraft maneuvers, the probability of destroying specific/peculiar targets, vulnerabilities regarding countermeasures and the electromagnetic environment is classified SECRET. Information revealing the number of simultaneous lasers the laser seeker head can discriminate, and data on the radarinfrared inherent in classified systems is also classified.

22. GBU-39 (250lb) Small Diameter Bomb (SDB-I) The Guided Bomb Unit-39 (GBU-39/B) subcaliber 250lb class precision guided munition that is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. The weapon offers deep penetration, precision engagement capability against preplanned fixed or stationary soft, non-hardened, and hardened targets, and provides greater than 90% penetration of fuel depots and bunkers. The SDB and all of its components are SECRET: technical data is classified up to SECRET.

23. GBU-10/21/126 Paveway II (PWI), a Laser Guided Bomb (LGB), is a maneuverable, free-fall weapon that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off of the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead and the semi-active guidance corrects for many of the normal errors inherent in classified systems. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. A LGB consists of a Computer Control Group (CCG) which is specific, and a warhead specific Air Foil Group (AFG) which attaches to the nose and tail of a GP warhead. The overall design for the FMU-152 or FMU-139D/B fuzes. The overall weapon is CONFIDENTIAL. The GBU-10 is a 2,000lb (MK-84 or BLU-117 B/B) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-651 AFG, and MAU-209 CB or MAU-161 B/C CG to guide to its laser designated target. The GBU-12 is a 500lb (MK-82 or BLU-111 B/B) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-651 AFG, and MAU-209 CB or MAU-161 B/C CG to guide to its laser designated target. The GBU-16 is a 1,000lb (BLU-110 B/B or MK-83) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-651 AFG, and MAU-209 CB or MAU-161B/C CGs to guide to its laser designated target. The GBU-18 is a 2,000lb (BLU-110 B/B or MK-83) GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-651 AFG, and MAU-209 CB or MAU-161B/C CGs to guide to its laser designated target.

24. M61 and its components are UNCLASSIFIED unless loaded with Mode 4 and/or Mode 5 classified elements. The M61 and its components is UNCLASSIFIED and contains CONFIDENTIAL information on the material they are coated with or the color of the coating. This device is UNCLASSIFIED.

25. M61 and its components are SECRET; technical data for JDAM is classified up to SECRET. Classified elements in-
Two (2) Fixed Certifiable Ground Control Stations.
Five (5) AN/DAS-4 Multi-Spectral Targeting Systems (4 installed, 1 spare).
Five (5) AN/APY-8 Lynx Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) systems (4 installed, 1 spare).

Non-MD modernization also includes an Initial Spares Package (ISP) and Readiness Spares Package (RSP) to support a 5-year period of performance; communications equipment; Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) equipment; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training for U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistic support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(ii) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.
(iii) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, Etc., None.
(iv) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.
*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

STATEMENT OF PLEDGE STANDARDS

Belgium—MQ-9B SkyGuardian Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)
The Government of Belgium has requested to purchase four (4) MQ-9B, RPA; two (2) Fixed Certifiable Ground Control Stations; five (5) Radio/Television-Linked Spares Package; five (5) AN/APY-8 Lynx Synthetic Aperture Radar (4 installed, 1 spare); and five (5) Detect and Avoid Systems (4 installed, 1 spare). Also included are an Initial Spares Package (ISP) and Readiness Spares Package (RSP) to support a 5-year period of performance; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training for U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistic support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is $500 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist Belgium to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability. This potential sale enhances the interoperability of the U.S. and Belgian military and peacekeeping forces.

Belgium intends to use these defense articles and services to provide for the defense of its deployed troops, regional security, domestic security, and interoperability with the U.S./NATO partners. The current fleet of Belgian Air Component aircraft has proven insufficient to support sustained and persistent operations. The proposed sale will enable the Belgian Air Component to conduct persistent and wide area ISR, including target acquisition, target designation, and weapon delivery, coordination with the Belgian Government, and target collection. The proposed sale will also enable the Belgian Air Component to conduct persistent and wide area ISR, including target acquisition, target designation, and weapon delivery, coordination with the Belgian Government, and target collection.

The principal contractor will be General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, Inc., San Diego, California. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale may require multiple trips to Belgium and potentially a deployed location for U.S. contractor representation, development of launch, recovery, and maintenance support.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-27

Appendix Item No. vii
(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:
1. The MQ-9B SkyGuardian Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) is a weapons capable aircraft designed for Medium-Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) and Target Acquisition and strike missions. The MQ-9B SkyGuardian RPA is not a USAF program of record but is based on the proven success of the MQ-9A Reaper. The MQ-9B RPA is a Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Category 1 system with a designed maximum payload of 4,800 pounds (800 pounds internal and 4,000 pounds external) and is capable of carrying multiple mission payloads aloft with a maximum range of 6,000 nautical miles. The MQ-9B provides enough endurance to operate up to 40 hours endurance, speeds up to 220 knots true air speed (KTAS) and a maximum altitude of 45,000 feet. The system is designed to be controlled by two operators within a Certifiable Ground Control Station (CGCS). The CGCS is designed to emulate a reconnaissance aircraft cockpit, giving users extensive means to operate both the aircraft and sensors. The MQ-9B is able to operate using a direct Line-of-Sight (LOS) datalink or Beyond Line-of-Sight (BLOS) through satellite communication. The design enables unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) control to be transferred between multiple CGCSs, thus allowing remote-splat operations and centralized control with other sensors. The MQ-9B system can be deployed from a single site that supports launch/recovery, mission control, and maintenance. The system also supports remote split operations where launch/recovery and maintenance occur at a Forward Operating Base and mission control is conducted from another location or Main Operating Base (MOB). The basic MQ-9B Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) is UNCLASSIFIED. However, inclusion of various subsystems, capabilities, and potential payload results in a maximum classification of SECRET.

2. The Belgian MQ-9B system will include the following components:
   a. A secure Certifiable Ground Control Station (CGCS) with workstations that allow aircrew to operate the aircraft, execute the mission, and record/exploit downlinked payload data.
   b. The AN/APY-8 Lynx He Block 20A Synthetic Aperture Radar and Ground Moving Target Indicator (SAR/GMTI) system provides an all-weather surveillance, tracking and targeting capability. The system operates in the Ku-band, using an offset-fed dish antenna at the gimbal stabilized. It has a large field of regard, produces a strip map, and can image up to a 10km wide swath. Swaths from multiple passes can be combined for wide-area surveillance.
   c. The AN/DAS-4 Multi-Spectral Targeting System (MSTS-D) is a multi-use highly advanced EO/IR sensor providing long-range surveillance, high altitude, target acquisition, tracking, range finding, and laser designation delivered and produced for use by the U.S. Air Force.
   d. COMSEC is necessary for full functional capability of the Embedded GPM-INS (EGI) and the AN/DPX-7 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF/Transponder).
   e. The Detect and Avoid System (DAS) will be a Passive Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Due Regard Radar (DRR) is a multi-sensor system that detects and tracks cooperative and non-cooperative air traffic, and enables pilots to formulate responses for deconfliction maneuvers.
   f. The Belgium MQ-9B is intended to be used in the near-term only for ISR-type missions. As such, the system is not requested to be armed, but is requested to preserve the option to arm the systems should the need arise at a later time. If weaponized, the system is capable of being armed with the U.S. Army AGM-114 Hellfire missile and various guided and unguided bombs.

The information and data on technology and sensitive items used in the development of a system with weapon capability should be protected. The system is capable of being equipped with the U.S. Army AGM-114 Hellfire missile and various guided and unguided bombs.

The proposed sale will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY

COOPERATION AGENCY

Arlington, V.A.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations.

Dear Mr. Risch:

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S1797

March 26, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of any proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee’s intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I would like to inform you that a copy of the material printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-425.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Arlington, Virginia.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of
the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19–10 concerning the Air Force’s proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Morocco for defense articles and services estimated to cost $985.2 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–10

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Kingdom of Morocco.

(ii) Total Estimated Value: Major Defense Equipment* $232.9 million. Other $735.3 million. Total $985.2 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quotations of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Morocco has requested to upgrade its existing 23 F-16 aircraft to F-16V configuration.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twenty-six (26) APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radars (includes 3 spares).

Twenty-six (26) Modular Mission Computers (includes 3 spares).

Twenty-six (26) Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems—JTRS (MIDS–JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Navigation Systems (EGI) includes 3 spares.

Twenty-six (26) LN260 Embedded Global Navigation Systems (EGI) includes 3 spares.

Fifty (50) LAU–129 Multi-Purpose Launchers.

Twenty-six (26) AN/AQ-33 Sniper Pods.

Non-MDE: Also included are twenty-six (26) BN/ALQ-213 EW Management Systems; twenty-six (26) Advanced Identification Friend/Foe; Joint Mission Planning System; twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ-211 AIDEWS; six (6) DB-110 Advanced Reconnaissance Systems; secure communications, cryptographic precision navigation equipment; spares and repair parts; twenty-six (26) Modular Mission Computers, Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) includes 3 spares.

The proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States. Morocco is an important ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in North Africa.

The proposed sale will contribute to Morocco’s self-defense capabilities. The purchase will improve interoperability with the United States and enhance Morocco’s ability to undertake coalition operations, as it has done in the past in flying sorties against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. Morocco already operates an F-16 fleet and will have no difficulty absorbing this aircraft and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be Lockheed Martin Corporation, Bethesda, Maryland. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of 10 additional U.S. Government and contractor engineers, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is $985.2 million.

5. The Improved Programmable Display Generator (iPDG) and color multifunction display utilize rugged Liquid Crystal Display technology that is designed to withstand the harsh environment found in modern fighter cockpits. The display generator is the fifth generation graphics processor for the F-16. Through the use of state-of-the-art microprocessors and graphics engines, it provided orders of magnitude increases in throughput, memory, and graphics capabilities. The hardware and software are UNCLASSIFIED.

6. Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) and Joint Mission Planning System include additional command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system incorporating high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communications networks for exchange of tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, land, and sea elements. The MIDS terminal hardware, publications, performance specifications, operational capability, parameters, vulnerabilities to countermeasures, and software documentation are classified CONFIDENTIAL. The classified information to be provided consists of that which is necessary for the operation, maintenance, and repair (through intermediate level) of the data link terminal, internal systems, and associated software.

7. Embedded GPS-INS (EGI) LN-260 is a sensor that combines GPS and inertial sensor inputs to provide accurate location information for navigation and targeting. The EGI LN-260 is UNCLASSIFIED. The GPS and inertial sensor inputs are classified up to SECRET.
The Green New Deal

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to join my colleagues in calling for legislation to resolve the climate crisis. The need for action could not be more urgent. Every day of inaction in the U.S. Senate brings new risks of irreversible harm to our communities, our environment and future generations.

Unfortunately, this week’s vote is not really about climate change. The Senate has been asked to invoke cloture on a non-binding resolution that does not even really answer a broad range of questions about climate change and our economy.

The Senate is not ready to end debate on these issues. We have hardly begun.

The Democratic Caucus is united in recognizing the realities of climate change and calling for effective solutions. However, this constitutes a minority view in the U.S. Senate. For too many years, our calls for comprehensive climate change legislation have fallen on deaf ears.

The Green New Deal in all of its ambition and breadth should be recognized as a sign of the frustration that is mounting in this country as a result of Republican obstruction.

I do not agree with every aspect of this particular resolution. It addresses not only climate policy but also long-standing partisan disputes over healthcare, housing, jobs, and other economic policies.

These are important policy debates, but it is my view that the legislative effort to address climate change does not need to wait for agreement in these other areas. The need for action is too urgent.

But whatever our disagreements about policy approaches and non-binding resolutions, it is long past time for us to set aside disagreements about the validity of climate science.

The scientific community has warned us about climate change for decades with increasing certainty and specificity, including in a report of the President’s Science Advisory Committee in 1965, five assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change since 1990, and four national climate assessment reports of the U.S. Global Change Research Program since 2000.

Most recently, a special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change identified the disastrous consequences if we allow the world to warm by more than 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit above pre-industrial temperatures.

We are already at more than 1.8 degrees of warming. Sea levels have risen more than 8 inches. Ocean acidity has increased by 30 percent. Ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland are melting into the sea at an accelerating pace of more than 400 gigatons per year.

Allowing the world to warm another degree, as we are on a course to do between 2030 and 2052, may well surpass our ability to adapt.

Continued warming will threaten rapid, widespread, and long-lasting increases in heatwaves, wildfires, disease, drought, crop failure, sea level rise, ocean acidification, mass extinction, overfishing, food chain collapse, mass population migrations, and human conflict.

To avoid warming in excess of 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit, the special report identified that we will need to cut emissions 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and 80 percent by 2050.

That will require rapid transitions in all sectors at an unprecedented scale.

Unless the U.S. Senate can undertake the hard work of serious legislation soon, it is clear the world will be unable to meet that goal.

The good news is that there are a large number of good policy ideas the Senate can consider if my Republican colleagues agree to join us in earnest.

There are bipartisan proposals for legislation to place a price on greenhouse gas emissions by placing a fee on fossil fuels.

We can even rebate the revenues to cover the costs for households and industries.

These are good ideas that we should explore.

There are numerous examples of clean energy standards and other policy commitments at the State, local, and international level. These are also good ideas that we should explore.

My own State of California has demonstrated bold, creative new ideas for cutting emissions at the same time as it has grown to be the fifth largest economy in the world.

The State has mandated that 50 percent of its electricity must be from renewable sources by 2030.

We are actually ahead of schedule and are on track to reach that deadline by 2020, 10 years ahead of schedule.

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Monday with my colleagues, Senators Dick Durbin, Ron Wyden, and Ed Markey. Senators Jeff Merkley, Chris Van Hollen, and Rand Paul also co-sponsored the bill this week. Our bipartisan bill takes critical steps to ensure that U.S.-manufactured weapons are not used in the commission of war crimes, the repression of human rights, or by terrorists who seek to do harm to Americans and innocent civilians abroad. We do not only have a moral obligation to ensure that U.S. weapons are used responsibly, but it is clearly in our national security interest.

As one may be aware, the United States is the world's leading arms supplier. According to data compiled by the Security Assistance Monitor, from 2002 to 2016, the United States has delivered more than $286 billion worth of major conventional weapons and related military support to 200 recipients. The Cato Institute found that more than 70% of nations purchasing these arms are at high risk of instability, terror, or egregious human rights abuses.

There are far too many examples of what can happen when we sell or transfer arms. For example, recent reports in Yemen, U.S. arms transferred to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and their coalition have been linked to more than 1,000 civilian casualties, according to a recent report from a coalition of local and international human rights NGOs.

In December 2017, the Trump administration lifted a freeze on weapons transfers to Nigeria to sell 12 Super Tucano A-29 aircraft and thousands of bombs and rockets worth $503 million, according to a Reuters report. Earlier that same year, the BBC reported that at least 115 civilians were killed in a Nigerian military airstrike on an IDP camp. Twenty Red Cross humanitarian aid workers were among the casualties.

Reuters reports that, since 2000, the United States has provided close to $1 billion worth of military equipment to the Philippines, ranging from surveillance planes, drones, and boats to small arms. Human Rights Watch estimates that at least 4,000 men, women, and children have been killed by some of the country's security forces in the government's anti-drug campaign. President Duterte has openly encouraged security forces to engage in extrajudicial killings. Congress recently prevented the administration from selling small arms to the Philippines, but insufficient end use monitoring prevents us from knowing if U.S. weapons were used in the commission of these abuses.

In Guatemala, according to the Washington Post, authorities used U.S.-supplied armored J-8 Jeeps to intimidate U.S. Diplomats and international anticorruption investigators in August 2018. Just weeks later, the U.S. provided an additional shipment of similar jeeps to the Guatemalan Government. Just to repeat, our diplomatic missions were threatened by the weapons that we ourselves provided. This is far from the only threat American citizens and our partners face from American-made weapons. Numerous investigations found that the dispersion of American-supplied arms in Iraq made up a significant portion of ISIS's weapons supply in the country.

This legislation will help curb these dangerous practices by requiring the Secretary of State to make human rights certifications for certain arms sales and transfers to countries that are unable to keep weapons out of the hands of extremist groups. These common sense measures ensure any arms transfers take place in a responsible manner that safeguards our security and protects human rights.

America's strength around the world is rooted in our values. Through this legislation, the Senate can send a strong message that the United States must not allow U.S.-made arms to fall into the hands of extremist groups. These common sense measures ensure any arms transfers take place in a responsible manner that safeguards our security and protects human rights.
the equipment in a way that interferes with the seating, vision, or hearing of committee members or staff on the dais, or with the orderly process of the meeting.

Rule 2. Quorums

(a) Business Meetings: At committee business meetings, and for the purpose of approving the issuance of a subpoena or approving a committee resolution, seven members of the committee or the subcommittee constitute a quorum, except as provided in subsection (b). Subcommittees of the committee or the subcommittee members, at least one of whom is a member of the minority party, constitute a quorum for conducting business.

(b) Subcommittee Meetings: At subcommittee meetings, a majority of the subcommittee members, at least one of whom is a member of the minority party, constitutes a quorum for conducting business.

(c) Continuing Quorum: Once a quorum as prescribed in subsections (a) and (b) has been established, the committee or subcommittee may continue to conduct business.

(d) Reporting: No measure or matter may be reported to the Senate by the committee unless a majority of committee members cast votes to report.

(e) Hearings: One member constitutes a quorum for conducting a hearing.

Rule 3. Hearings

(a) Announcements: Before the committee or a subcommittee holds a hearing, the chair of the committee or subcommittee shall make a public announcement and provide notice to members of the date, place, time, and subjects of the hearing. The announcement and notice shall be issued at least one week in advance of the hearing, unless the chair of the committee or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to provide a shorter period, in which case the announcement and notice shall be issued at least twenty-four hours in advance of the hearing.

(b) Statements of Witnesses: Any witness who is scheduled to testify at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee shall file 100 copies of the written testimony at least 48 hours before the hearing. If a witness fails to comply with this requirement, the presiding officer may preclude the witness’ testimony. This rule may be waived for field hearings, except for witnesses from the Government, or for good cause shown.

(2) Any witness planning to use at a hearing any exhibit such as a chart, graph, diagram, photo, map, slide, or model must submit, at least 48 hours before the hearing, ten copies of the exhibit (or a presentation of the exhibit in the case of a model) and 100 copies reduced to letter or legal paper size at least 48 hours before the hearing.

Any exhibit described above that is not provided to the committee at least 48 hours prior to the hearing cannot be used for purpose of presenting testimony to the committee and will not be included in the hearing record.

(3) The presiding officer at a hearing may have a witness confine the oral presentation to a summary of the written testimony.

(4) Notwithstanding a request that a document be embossed, any document that is to be discussed at a hearing, including, but not limited to, those produced by the General Accounting Office, Congressional Budget Office, Congressional Research Service, a Federal agency, an Inspector General, or a non-governmental organization, shall be provided to all members of the committee at least 72 hours prior to the hearing.

Rule 4. Business Meetings: Notice and Filing of Agenda

(a) Notice: The chair of the committee or the subcommittee shall provide notice, the agenda of business to be discussed, and the text of agenda items to members of the committee or subcommittee at least 72 hours before a business meeting. If the 72 hours falls over a weekend, all materials will be provided by close of business on Friday.

(b) Amendments: First-degree amendments must be filed with the chair of the committee or the subcommittee at least 24 hours before a business meeting. After the filing deadline, the chair shall promptly distribute all filed amendments to the members of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Modification: The chair of the committee or the subcommittee may modify the notice and filing requirements to meet special circumstances, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee.

Rule 5. Business Meetings: Voting

(a) Proxy Voting: (1) Proxy voting is allowed on all measures, amendments, resolutions, or other matters before the committee or a subcommittee.

(2) A member who is unable to attend a business meeting may submit a proxy vote on any matter, in writing, orally, or through personal instructions.

(3) A proxy given in writing is valid until revoked. A proxy by personal instructions is valid only on the day given.

(b) Subsequent Voting: Members who were not present at a business meeting and were enabled to cast or to record their votes later, so long as they do so that same business day and their vote does not change the outcome.

(c) Public Amendment: (1) Whenever the committee conducts a rollcall vote, the chair shall announce the results of the vote, including a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to the measure or matter by each member of the committee.

(2) Whenever the committee reports any measure or matter by rollcall vote, the report shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to the measure or matter by each member of the committee.

Rule 6. Subcommittees

(a) Regularly Established Subcommittees: The committee has four subcommittees: Transportation and Infrastructure; Clean Air Management, and Regulatory Oversight; and Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife.

(b) Membership: The committee chair, after consulting with the ranking minority member, shall select members of the subcommittees.

Rule 7. Statutory Responsibilities and Other Matters

(a) Environmental Impact Statements: No project or legislation proposed by any executive branch agency may be approved or otherwise acted upon unless the committee has received and approved an environmental impact statement relative to it, in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, and the written comments of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in accordance with section 309 of the Clean Air Act. This rule is not intended to broaden, narrow, or otherwise modify the provisions of such legislative proposals for which environmental impact statements are required under section 102(2)(C).

(b) Project Approvals: (1) Whenever the committee authorizes a project under Public Law 89–298, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965; Public Law 85–566, the Water Quality Improvement Act; Public Law 86–294, the Public Law 115–235, the Clean Air Act; or Public Law 89–298, the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; the chair

man shall submit for printing in the Congressional Record, and the committee shall publish periodically as a committee print, a report that describes the project and the reason for its approval, together with any dissenting or individual views.

(2) Proponents of a committee resolution shall submit appropriate evidence in favor of the resolution.

(c) Building Prospectuses: (1) When the General Services Administration submits a prospectus, pursuant to section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, for construction, alteration, and repair, or acquisition of buildings, the committee shall hold a hearing on the prospectus during the same session in which the prospectus is submitted.

A prospectus rejected by majority vote of the committee or not reported to the Senate during the session in which it was submitted shall be returned to the General Services Administration and must then be resubmitted in order to be considered by the committee during the next session of the Congress.

(2) A report of a building project survey submitted by the General Services Administration in accordance with the requirements of section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, may not be considered by the committee as being a prospectus subject to an amendment by the committee.

Rule 8. Amending the Rules

The rules may be added to, modified, amended, or suspended by vote of a majority of committee members at a business meeting if a quorum is present.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOSEPH L. VOTEL

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I rise today to honor GEN Joseph L. Votel, of the U.S. Army and the Commander of United States Central Command. General Votel is one of our Nation's finest military officers, and he will retire from Active military duty on May 1, 2019, having served more than 30 years of distinguished service to our great Nation.

In 1980, General Votel was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Infantry upon graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He commanded units at every echelon, from platoon to theater, with duty in Germany, Italy, Sarajevo, Afghanistan, Iraq, and the United States. As a young officer, General Votel deployed with 75th Ranger Regiment in support of Operation Just Cause. He later commanded the 1st Ranger Battalion at Hunter Army Airfield in Georgia. General Votel commanded the 75th Ranger Regiment and
led them on deployments in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Later he served as deputy commanding general of the 82nd Airborne Division in Operation Enduring Freedom.

As a general officer, he served in the Pentagon as the Director of the Army and Joint IED Defeat Task Force and subsequently as the Deputy Director of the Joint IED Defeat Organization established under the Deputy Secretary of Defense. He served as the Deputy Commanding General and then Commanding General of the Joint Special Operations Command headquartered at Fort Bragg, NC. He also served as the Commanding General of U.S. Special Operations Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. Most recently General Votel has served as the Commanding General of U.S. Central Command.

At a time of great uncertainty in the world, General Votel has led an incredible organization that has an enormous influence and presence in some of the most volatile parts of the globe. He has led the way in strategic relationships with our partners and allies that have made our country safer. General Votel is an exceptional leader, an American patriot committed to our Armed Forces, our national security and our Nation, but most importantly, General Votel is a great man of character. It is for GEN Joe Votel, a soldier, leader, and selfless servant, whom we will miss and whose high respect pay tribute to for all he has done for the defense of our Nation for nearly four decades.

We thank General Votel, his wife Michele, and their two grown children, Scott and Nicholas, for their dedication and sacrifice, and we wish them well in the years to come.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO TONY BAZZIE

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I wish to recognize a dedicated public servant and proud West Virginian, Tony Bazzie, on the occasion of his retirement from the Raleigh County Housing Authority. Innumerable West Virginians have benefited from his tireless efforts to improve access to affordable housing in our great State and his advocacy for increased Housing and Urban Development funding. Tony has been a vocal champion for encouraging investment in section 8 housing and an advocate for a regulatory framework that balances the interests of tenants and property owners.

Tony started with the housing authority at its inception in 1979 and since then has worked hard to dispel the negative stereotypes regarding housing assistance. Currently, his office handles over 1,200 families in Raleigh County, as well as Braxton, Summers, Nicholas, Fayette, and Webster Counties. In fact, demand has been so high that the housing authority has had to implement a waiting list to serve additional West Virginians.

Beyond the critical assistance that the housing authority provides to West Virginians in need, it also has a positive effect on the economy. Through section 8 subsidies, Tony and his staff have contributed over $4.5 million in rental payments to local property owners. Supporting local economies is something I have worked for in the Senate and knowing that I have allies in this fight makes this journey all the more successful.

Tony has come before Congress to testify about the importance of housing authorities across West Virginia, and his insight informed the discourse regarding the Section Eight Housing Choice Voucher Reform Act, SEVRA. In his testimony, Tony highlighted the need for providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing to low-income families. His passion for and knowledge of housing policy were of great help to my colleagues, and I thank him for his service.

I would like to thank Tony for all his insight and advice over the years. His yearly visits to my DC office were always enlightening and his input was invaluable when discussing housing issues, particularly in West Virginia. On a personal level, he was kind and helpful not only to me, but to my staff as well. They spoke highly of how attentive Tony was to everyone he worked with. I am honored to call Tony my friend and fellow West Virginian, and I wish him well in this new phase of life. I wish him the very best during his well-deserved retirement, and I hope he can enjoy more time with loved ones. West Virginia owes Tony our gratitude, and I thank him for all his excellent work for so many years.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY DUPREE

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, today I wish to recognize Terry Dupree, a gentleman who has worked diligently serving the people of Oklahoma throughout his career with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 38 years.

Terry began his career with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service performing work involving the conservation, propagation, protection, and administration of wildlife species. Terry dedicated his life to implementing and advancing practices necessary for the conservation and management of wildlife resources and habitats. His expertise and proven knowledge have proven invaluable to the fish and wildlife community throughout his career.

This hard work eventually led him to become a leader within the Partner for Fish and Wildlife Program, which provides technical and financial assistance for the development and management of fish and wildlife habitat on private lands. I am incredibly proud of the work he has put in over the years for the people of our great State of Oklahoma.

I want to thank Terry Dupree on his years of service and wish him well in his retirement.

Well done, Terry.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL THOMAS VON ESCHENBACH

Mr. JONES. Madam President, today I pay tribute to a hero and an exceptional officer of the U.S. Army, COL Thomas von Eschenbach, now serving as the director, Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate at the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence at Fort Rucker, AL, as he prepares to retire from military service on May 31, 2019.

COL Thomas von Eschenbach has served our Army and our Nation for more than 28 years. He is a true professional; a dedicated soldier, leader, and officer. Throughout his career he has commanded our great soldiers at many levels; he has deployed to combat numerous times in defense of the Nation and he has been assigned critical positions in our military. Colonel von Eschenbach has provided outstanding leadership, advice, and sound professional judgment on numerous issues of enduring importance to the Army Congress, and this Nation.

A native of Alabama, Colonel von Eschenbach was commissioned a second lieutenant of aviation upon graduating from Auburn University ROTC as a Distinguished Military Graduate. His first assignment after flight school was at Fort Bragg, NC, where he served as a platoon leader, company executive officer, and battalion staff officer. He next served in Germany as a troop commander and attack pilot. Upon his return from Germany, Colonel von Eschenbach served as a small group leader and later company commander in the Aviation Branch Captains’ Career Course and Warrant Officer Advanced Courses at Fort Rucker, AL. As a field-grade officer he returned to Fort Bragg and served as the battalion executive officer and operations officer for an attack battalion, and later brigade operation officer in the 82nd Combat Aviation Brigade to include a deployment to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

After an assignment in Army Human Resources Command, Colonel von Eschenbach commanded an Air Cavalry Squadron Task Force and a deployment to Operation Enduring Freedom in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. After this command, he served on the Army staff as the Deputy Director for Army Aviation.

For the past 4 years, Colonel von Eschenbach has served as the director of the Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate at the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence. In this role he was responsible to the director for future airborne concepts, force structure, and capability requirements for Army aviation to ensure our aviation forces and soldiers.
have the right concepts and equipment to prevail in future conflicts.

On behalf of the State of Alabama, the 116th Congress, and the United States of America, I thank COL Thom-as von Eschenbach, U.S. Army, and his entire family for their commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to this great Nation. I join my colleagues in wishing Colonel von Eschenbach future success as he transitions to other opportunities to serve the Army and our country.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT MALICIOUS CYBER-ENABLED ACTIVITIES THAT WAS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13894 ON APRIL 1, 2015—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

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 13894 of April 1, 2015, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 23, 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 determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13894, as amended by Executive Order 13757, with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:49 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 252. An act to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 854. An act to provide humanitarian assistance to the Venezuelan people, including Venezuelan refugees in the Americas and for other purposes.

H.R. 920. An act to restrict the transfer of defense articles, defense services, and crime control articles to an official of the government of Venezuela that is not recognized as the legitimate government of Venezuela by the Government of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1477. An act to require a threat assessment and strategy to counter Russian influence in Venezuela, an assessment of foreign acquisition of CITGO assets in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 1616. An act to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among United States agencies to encourage countries in Europe and Eurasia to diversify their energy sources and supply routes, increase energy security in the region, and help the United States reach its global energy security goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 268, a bill to authorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife habitat protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on Finance:


EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. INHOFE for the Committee on Armed Services:

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Col. Leonard F. Anderson IV and ending with Col. William E. Souza III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 15, 2019.

By Mr. WEBER for the Committee on Armed Services:

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Blake L. Combs and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) Michael A. Wettlaufer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 30, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Cheryl L. Trapp, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Edward A. Deets, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) John J. Finn, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Michael A. Wettlaufer, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Michael A. Wettlaufer, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 854. An act to provide humanitarian assistance to the Venezuelan people, including Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1477. An act to require a threat assessment and strategy to counter Russian influence in Venezuela, an assessment of foreign acquisition of CITGO assets in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 1616. An act to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among United States agencies to encourage countries in Europe and Eurasia to diversify their energy sources and supply routes, increase energy security in the region, and help the United States reach its global energy security goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S1985

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 268, a bill to authorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife habitat protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on Finance:


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S1985
Navy nomination of Capt. James L. Hancock, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Nicholas M. Homan and ending with Capt. Michael J. Masanoza, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 30, 2019.

Navy nomination of Capt. Charles W. Brown, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. John B. Nowell, Jr., to be Vice Admiral.


Air Force nomination of Col. Steven J. Butow, to be Lieutenant General.


Army nominations beginning with Rear Adm. Ami Bellofigueroa and ending with Rear Adm. (ih) Francis D. Morley, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 23, 2019.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Ronald A. Boxall, to be Vice Admiral.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Solheim, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Telita Crosland and ending with Brig. Gen. Dennis P. LeMaster, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 5, 2019.


Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Walter E. Piatt, to be Lieutenant General.


Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Dee L. Mewbourne, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Jon A. Hill, to be Vice Admiral.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary’s desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nominations beginning with Daniel M. Anderson and ending with Denise M. Zona, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 24, 2019.

Air Force nomination of Thomas D. Croom, to be Colonel.

Air Force nominations beginning with Shawn C. Bishop and ending with Christian L. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Michell A. Archebelle and ending with Shelley A. Shelton, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Peter D. Downey and ending with Jonathan H. Wade, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Brian M. Alexander and ending with Jason C. Zumwalt, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Julie Huygen and ending with Tom Posch, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2019.

Army nomination of Matthew D. Colisa, to be Major.

Army nomination of Deven R. Gaston, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Adrian Acevedo and ending with G010477, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 6, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Benjamin T. Abel and ending with G010598, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 6, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Kwanasha E. Ackah and ending with D014662, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 6, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Alan J. Adams and ending with Michael D. Bowers, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 6, 2019.

Army nomination of Elizabeth A. Fields, to be Major.

Army nomination of P. J. Fox, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Nathan M. Clayton, to be Major.

Army nomination of Adam P. James, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Jason S. Baker and ending with Richard J. Zeigler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Army nomination of Shelley R. Day, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Robert D. Cope, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of William C. Mitchell, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Rubirosa B. Bago, to be Major.

Army nomination of Meghan C. Gerrity, to be Major.

Army nomination of Daniel M. Jansen, to be Major.

Army nomination of Randolph Powell, to be Major.

Army nomination of Michael J. Prokos, to be Major.

Army nomination of Anthony Beloffiguerou, to be Major.

Army nomination of Sean R. Richardson, to be Major.

Army nomination of Kaftonna C. Allen, to be Major.

Army nomination of Angelo N. Catalano, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Charles J. Calais, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Robert T. Evans, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Paula I. Schaefer and ending with Jan E. Aylidkiewicz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Steven M. Angeline and ending with Curtis E. Borjas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Steven M. Angeline and ending with Curtis E. Borjas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 6, 2019.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with John C. Jarrett, to be Major.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Nathaneal J. Hart, Jr. and ending with Michael J. Heffler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 24, 2019.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Matthew J. Anderson and ending with Isaac K. Tibayan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 24, 2019.

Navy nomination of M. Prendergast, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Thomas L. Hinnant III, to be Commanding Officer.

Navy nomination of Sanjay Sharma, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Angela Tang, to be Commander.

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on Finance.

*Gordon Hartogensis, of Connecticut, to be Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation for a term of five years.

*Courtney Dunbar Jones, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee’s commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 866. 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 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 867. A bill to protect students of institutions of higher education and the taxpayer investment in institutions of higher education by improving oversight and accountability of institutions of higher education, particularly for-profit colleges, improving protections for students and borrowers, and ensuring the integrity of postsecondary education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HIRONO:

S. 868. A bill to address the disparate impact of climate change on women and support the efforts of women globally to address climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 869. A bill to affirm the authority of the President to require independent regulatory agencies to comply with regulatory analysis requirements applicable to executive agen
cies for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
By Mr. PORTMAN: S. 870. A bill to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 to provide for regulatory impact analyses for certain rules and to prevent Federal mandates that impose on State or local governments or other entities the cost of programs or activities that would impose a substantial, unique, or vast burdensome regulatory alternative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HINICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL): S. 871. 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 Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN: S. 872. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign $20 Federal reserve notes to include a likeness of Harriet Tubman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARNEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE): S. 873. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for 12-month continuous enrollment under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DURBIN): S. 874. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. JONES): S. 875. A bill to provide for the reporting to State and local law enforcement authorities of cases in which the national instant criminal background check system indicates that a firearm has been sought to be acquired by a prohibited person, so that authorities may pursue criminal charges under State law, and to ensure that the Department of Justice reports to Congress on prosecutions secured against prohibited persons who attempt to acquire a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. GARDNER): S. 876. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to prepare veterans for careers in the energy industry, including the solar, wind, cybersecurity, and other low-carbon emissions sectors or zero-emissions sectors of the energy industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SCHATTO): S. 877. A bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. CORTEZ-MASTRO, and Mr. COONS): S. 878. A bill to foster security in Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. Kaine, Mr. REED, Ms. MCCAIN, Mr. MASTRO, and Mr. SMITH): S. 879. A bill to provide a process for granting lawful permanent resident status to aliens from certain countries who meet specified requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MENENDEZ): S. 880. A bill to provide outreach and reporting on comprehensive Alzheimer's disease care planning services furnished under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. GARDNER): S. 881. A bill to improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. WARNEN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN): S. 882. A bill to address financial conflicts of interest of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MCSALLY (for herself and Ms. SINEMA): S. 883. A bill to provide for the unencumbering of title to non-Federal land owned by Win Oil Company, Inc., for purposes of economic development by removing the Federal reversionary interest in the land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY): S. 884. A bill to authorize a grant program that strengthens the capacity of community development financial institutions through alignment with national service participants; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN): S. 885. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand access to school-wide arts and music programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 131

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 133, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

S. 151

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Maine (Mrs. Kaine), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 151, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 187

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 187, a bill to require Senate confirmation of the Inspector General of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to assist employers providing employment under special certificates issued under section 19(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to transform their business and program models, to support individuals with disabilities to transition to competitive integrated employment, to phase out the use of such special certificates, and for other purposes.

S. 261

At the request of Mr. HEINICH, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 261, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

S. 272

At the request of Mr. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to establish the policy of the United States regarding the non-first-use of nuclear weapons.

S. 277

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his dedication to justice and equality.

S. 317

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 317, a bill to amend title XIX...
of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing co
ordinated care for children with com
plex medical conditions through a health home.

S. 353

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 323, a bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish the Recognition Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Program recogn-
ingize excellence exhibited by classi-
ified school employees providing serv-
ces to students in prekindergarten through high school.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 386

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immi-grants, and for other purposes.

S. 400

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsyl-
vania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a co-
sponsor of S. 400, a bill to gather infor-
mation about the illicit production of illicit fentanyl in foreign countries and to withhold bilateral assistance from coun-
ties that do not have emergency scheduling procedures for new illicit drugs, cannot prosecute criminals for the manufacture or distribution of con-
trolled substance analogues, or do not require the registration of tabletting machine and encapsulating machines.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERRICK) and the Senator from Min-
nesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer pay-
ments of student loans.

S. 501

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize The American Legion to determine the require-
ments for membership in The American Legion, and for other purposes.

S. 511

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ do-
nors.

S. 528

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Rhode Is-
land (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Pennsyl-
vania (Mr. CASEY) were added as co-
sponsors of S. 518, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treat-
ment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 521

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Massachu-
setts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOL-
LEN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cospon-
sors of S. 521, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and wind-
fall elimination provisions.

S. 546

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIROMO) were added as cosponsors of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

S. 555

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 555, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to provide for the treatment of veterans who participated in the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll as radia-
tion-exposed veterans for purposes of the presumption of service-connection of certain disabilities by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other pur-
poses.

S. 565

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cospon-
sor of S. 565, a bill to require the Direc-
tor of the Office of Management and Budget (Mr. LEW) to submit an an-
ual report on projects that are over budget and behind schedule, and for other purposes.

S. 590

At the request of Mr. DAINES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 590, a bill to award Congressional Gold Medals to Katherine Johnson and Dr. Christine Darden, to posthumously award Congressional Gold Medals to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson, and to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor all of the women who contributed to the success of the Na-
tional Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
tration during the Space Race.

S. 598

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a co-
sponsor of S. 598, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase certain funeral benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 622

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) were added as cosponsors of S. 622, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement of election of a survivor to receive a survivor benefit under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans’ dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Pennsyl-
vania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a co-
sponsor of S. 631, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Wash-
ington, D.C. into the Union.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 632, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the in-
clusion of certain fringe benefit expenses for which a deduction is dis-
allowed in unrelated business taxable income.

S. 651

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsyl-
vania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a co-
sponsor of S. 651, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to in-
crease the age requirement with re-
spect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 663

At the request of Mrs. HIROMO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERRICK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 663, a bill to clarify the status and enhance the effectiveness of immigration courts, and for other purposes.

S. 668

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska
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(Mrs. Fischer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 688, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive co-insurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 673

At the request of Ms. Ernst, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 673, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to eliminate the inclusion of option years in the award price for sole source contracts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. Ernst, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth) was added as a cosponsor of S. 673, supra.

S. 694

At the request of Mr. Heinrich, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blunt) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high beach employer-sponsored health coverage.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. Toomey, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 703

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) were added as cosponsors of S. 703, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to address health, safety, and environmental hazards at private military housing units, to prohibit the payment by members of the Armed Forces of deposits or other fees relating to such housing units, and for other purposes.

S. 707

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) was added as a cosponsor of S. 707, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to include in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices a section on reproductive rights, and for other purposes.

S. 738

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) was added as a cosponsor of S. 706, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to limit experimentation on cats.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. Coons, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Boozman), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) were added as cosponsors of S. 727, a bill to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing conflict-affected areas, and for other purposes.

S. 758

At the request of Ms. Duckworth, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brown) was added as a cosponsor of S. 758, a bill to ensure affordable abortion coverage and care for every woman, and for other purposes.

S. 771

At the request of Mr. Rubio, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch) was added as a cosponsor of S. 771, a bill to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.

S. 772

At the request of Mr. Rubio, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch) was added as a cosponsor of S. 772, a bill to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. Schatz, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) were added as cosponsors of S. 775, a bill to amend the America COMPETES Act to require certain agencies to develop scientific integrity policies, and for other purposes.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. Boozman, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified assistive technology for the blind.

S. 827

At the request of Mr. Whitehouse, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. Shaheen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to designate certain Interstate System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national parks, national monuments, biological reservations, biological reserves, connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

S. 861

At the request of Mr. Markey, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Booker) was added as a cosponsor of S. 861, a bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Peoples, and for other purposes.

S. Res. 100

At the request of Mr. Udall, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. Sinema) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 100, a resolution recognizing the heritage, culture, and contributions of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States.

S. Res. 118

At the request of Ms. Warren, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Cassidy) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 118, a resolution recognizing the importance of paying tribute to those individuals who faithfully served and retired from the Armed Forces of the United States, designating April 18, 2019, as “Military Retiree Appreciation Day”, and encouraging the people of the United States to honor and support the victims of military retirees to their local communities and the United States.

S. Res. 120

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons), the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal), the Senator from West Virginia (Ms. Capito), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Boozman), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Manchin), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Blackburn), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Booker), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Gardner), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Menendez) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Roberts) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. Hirono:

S. 868. A bill to address the disparate impact of climate change on women and support the efforts of women globally to address climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. HIRONO, Mr. President, I come to the floor today to denounce the majority leader’s sham debate on the Green New Deal.

Let’s be clear. The majority leader did not call up this resolution for a vote because he thinks climate change is an urgent threat to our country. In fact, he has opposed nearly every congressional effort to combat the climate crisis.

The Republican Party’s political and financial ties to the fossil fuel industry are well known. This latest effort to attack Senators demanding action on climate change with cries of socialism is reminiscent of the Red Scare, in my view.

Give me a break. The Green New Deal is an aspirational plan to combat climate change, create high-paying jobs, and develop a more sustainable
economy that allows communities, families, and individuals to thrive. This isn’t radical. This isn’t socialism. This is basic common sense. The truly radical position is the majority leader’s insistence that we stick our heads in the sand to avoid the negative impacts of climate change.

The status quo might benefit the majority leader, the Republican Party, and their allies in the fossil fuel industry, but it is deeply dangerous for our country. Climate change is already impacting our lives and damaging our economy.

Annual weather-related natural disasters have more than tripled worldwide since the 1960s, when scientists at the Mauna Loa Observatory on the big island of Hawaii first confirmed that carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere were steadily rising due to the burning of fossil fuels. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, the United States has sustained 139 weather and climate disasters—beginning with Hurricane Katrina in 2005—where damages exceeded $1 billion. The total cost of these 139 disasters is nearly $1 trillion.

Last year, in 2018, the United States experienced the fourth highest number of weather disasters in our history at the tremendous costs of $277 billion, and $91 billion in damages. In Hawaii last year we recorded record flooding on Kauai and Oahu that resulted in more than $125 million in damages. That storm generated the largest 24-hour rainfall accumulation in American history at nearly 50 inches on Kauai’s North Shore in a very short period of rainfall time.

Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also felt the devastating impact of Typhoon Yutu—the worst storm to hit any part of the United States since 1933. It had certainly isn’t a coincidence that 2018 was also the fourth hottest year on record, surpassed only by 2016, 2015, and 2017.

We have already seen the devastating cost of climate-driven disasters in the first 3 months of 2019. Eleven days ago, Tropical Cyclone Idai devastated Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, killing hundreds of people. It is already being called one of the worst weather-related disasters ever in the southern hemisphere.

Closer to home, the Missouri River has already set record levels of flooding in Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota. Under current estimates, this historic flooding in the Midwest will cost at least $9 billion in damages to roads, farms, homes, and businesses. According to Texas A&M University climatologist Andrew Dessler, climate change is exacerbating the flooding. He said: “You can think of climate change as steroids for these rain events.”

More is on the way. According to the spring weather outlook NOAA released last Thursday, more than 200 million Americans are at risk for some kind of flooding, with 13 million of them at risk of major inundation.

Given the increasing intensity and frequency of severe weather events, many more States and communities will feel the brunt of something we are about to vote on later this week. Disaster relief is something we cannot, and should not, play politics with. Every community impacted by natural disasters should receive assistance in the aftermath of the appropriations bill, including Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and other territories.

While these extreme weather events will continue to impact local communities and the American economy, climate change also threatens our national security. Like a large majority of the American people, senior national security and Department of Defense officials understand we can’t just follow the majority leader’s example and stick our heads in the sand to avoid the painful truth of climate change.

In 2017, for example, then-Secretary of Defense James Mattis told the Senate Armed Services Committee: “Climate change is impacting stability in areas of the world where our troops are operating.” He also stated that “climate change is a challenge that requires a broader, whole-of-government response.”

In February, Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats issued a new worldwide threat assessment that concluded that climate hazards like extreme weather events, and acidiﬁying oceans are “threatening infrastructure, health, and food security” around the world. This means there will be more threats to our national security in an increasingly unstable world environment.

Faced with a global problem that threatens our national security, President Trump, with the support of Republicans in Congress, announced he would withdraw the United States from the Paris climate deal. In effect, abdicated America’s global leadership role in the climate crisis, alienated our allies, and created new opportunities for near-peer competitors like China. At the same time as the United States embraced climate denial on the international stage under Donald Trump, China has stepped up to ﬁll the diplomatic void.

After the latest round of international talks in November, Canada’s Minister of Environment, Catherine McKenna said:

When the U.S. stepped back, China decided to step up. The role China plays around the negotiating table can’t be underestimated. And for good reason. With its dramatic efforts, China has made signiﬁcant policy changes to reduce its coal use from its 2013 peak and to scale up low carbon alternatives. China is now the world’s leading producer, exporter, and installer of solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and electric vehicles.

China isn’t the only country on the global stage acknowledging the reality of climate change and taking steps to combat it. German Chancellor Angela Merkel, for example, has said: “Climate action is a matter of both ecological necessity and economic rationality.”

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has said:

The effects of climate change are everywhere, and they are a constant reminder of the need to act now. While climate change is the biggest challenge of this generation, it also provides the opportunity to do better while growing the economy.

Under the previous 2 years of their unified control of the White House and Congress, Republicans have repeatedly blocked any efforts to combat climate change. With Democrats now in control in the House, I am looking forward to working with like-minded colleagues to demonstrate there are those of us ready and willing to act.

Today, I am joining Representative Barbara Lee of California to introduce the Women and Climate Change Act of 2019. This bill recognizes that while the negative impacts of climate change often impact women the most, they too often don’t have a seat at the table when it comes to combating it.

Our bill creates a Federal inter-agency working group that will collect data and develop policies and strategies to address the effects of climate change on women both at home and abroad. We need to empower women to tackle climate change. They need seats at the table.

So long as Donald Trump and his Republican allies in Congress obstruct meaningful debate and action, States and local communities are taking their own decisive steps to combat climate change.

Almost every State in the country has begun to experience the impact of climate change. But as an island State, Hawaii is poised to experience some of the most devastating consequences of climate change. Rising sea levels, combined with increased storm runoff, will increase coastal flooding and erosion, damaging sensitive ecosystems, infrastructure, and agriculture.

According to research from the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program, 70 percent of beaches in Hawaii are eroding and 13 miles of public beaches that once were present no longer exist. Waikiki Beach alone generates $2.2 billion of Hawaii’s economy every year and could be completely submerged by the end of the century. A warming ocean will increase bleaching and disease outbreaks on coral reefs, which currently support $360 million in economic activity each year. And that’s not even considering the thousands of homes, businesses, and tourists that depend on our coral reefs to thrive.

The prospect of such widespread climate change-driven devastation has spurred the State of Hawaii to action.
We have made a commitment to become carbon-neutral and generate 100 percent of our electricity from renewable energy sources by 2045, and we became the first State to separately ratify the Paris climate agreement. Eighteen States and Puerto Rico have since followed suit.

In addition to efforts at the State level, local communities, families, and landowners are taking their own steps to cope with the threat of climate change. Hawaii people are doing it by their tried-and-true methods—by scaring people.

Donald Trump and Republicans in Congress must shudder the political courage to do the same, but that is not happening anytime soon—quite the contrary. Instead, as with so many ideas proposed by politicians, Republicans have resorted to mocking and distorting what the Green New Deal does. They are doing it by their tried-and-true method—by scaring people.

Donald Trump and the majority leader have wasted a lot of time in attempting to justify their claim that the Green New Deal is going to ban air travel. What? The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Ms. HIRONO. Let me conclude by saying that the Green New Deal is aspirational. To say that it is going to result in forcing everyone to stop eating meat—it is like, what the heck? What these so-called facts opponents and the climate change deniers are saying about the Green New Deal is laughable, coming from the people who deny the scientific fact of climate change.

I could obviously go on and on, but I will have more to say as we continue this so-called sham debate. But let’s not continue to stick our heads in the sand.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the Record a letter written by an 11-year-old girl in Hawaii who spoke at a climate change rally in Hawaii. She was so articulate. She said: You know, this is like experiencing world war III for the young people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Ms. HIRONO. They demand that the adults in the Senate do something about it and address climate change in an appropriate way.

Thank you.

On Sunday, I received a letter from Mesina—an 11-year-old girl—who spoke at a March 15th climate action protest in Hawaii, and she included a poem:

I hope that all of our eyes are open now. Floods are demolishing people’s homes, forest fires are killing people and raining acres of land. Sea creatures are dying. Oceans are rising. How can we deny climate change and the science that supports its human cause?

We are experiencing War III, except in this war, we are all on the same side. We can all agree on clean air, clean water, and a clean earth. As a child that is going in to inherit our Earth, I beg you please do every thing in your power to protect my generation’s future and the generations to follow.

Mesina is asking us to step up. It’s past time to take urgent action to combat climate change.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 201. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 202. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BUMENFELD, Mr. KUCZYNSKI, Mr. HARRIS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 submitted by Mr. SHELBY and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 268, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 201. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table. Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019’’.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

DIVISION A—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

Title I—Department of Agriculture
Title II—Department of Commerce
Title III—Department of Defense
Title IV—Corps of Engineers—Civil
Title V—Department of Homeland Security
Title VI—Department of the Interior
Title VII—Department of Labor
Title VIII—Legislative Branch
Title IX—Department of Defense
Title X—Department of Transportation
Title XI—General Provisions

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Violence Against Women Act Extension
Title II—Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

DIVISION C—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sums in this division are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS
PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the ‘‘Office of the Secretary’’, $3,005,442,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricane Florence, other hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019 under such procedures and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible States and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for forest restoration and planted, seeded or planted inventory lost.

Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1506(e) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 1829d(e)) to eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that is at least 25 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and is less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018: Provided further, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crops to crop land, the Secretary shall consider all measures available, as appropriate, to bring replacement land into production.

Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7353) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance for the next available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is available in the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 252(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for the "Emergency Forest Restoration Program", for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS
For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM
For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE
Sect. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the extent necessary for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sect. 102. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), and to the extent necessary for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2018, due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

Sect. 103. (a) Provided, That in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than $900,000. (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a person or legal entity if at least 75 percent of the adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities. (c) A person or legal entity may not receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program described in subsection (a)(1), directly or indirectly, of more than $125,000.

Sect. 104. In addition to other amounts made available by section 309 of division A of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–72), as appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, $600,000,000 shall be available to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for disaster nutrition assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency designated by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sect. 105. There is hereby appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, $3,000,000 for repair and replacement of映 carriers lost as a direct result of large storms, tornadoes, and floods in calendar year 2018, and $6,370,000,000 for mapping, charting, and geodetic services: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sect. 106. In addition to amounts otherwise made available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $5,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to American Samoa for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sect. 107. For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, not 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, Typhoon Yutu, and of wildfires, $120,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, as follows:

(1) $3,000,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) $11,000,000 for mariner and vessel awareness and removal;

(3) $8,570,000 for mapping, charting, and geodetic services;

(4) $25,000,000 to improve: (a) hurricane intensity forecasting, including through development of unmanned platforms and enhanced data assimilation; (b) flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities; and (c) wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting; and

(5) $50,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113.

Sect. 108. That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for the amount of funding provided under subsection (4) of this heading within 45 days after the date of enactment of this division.

PROJECT PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction”, $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for result of operational and research weather supercomputing infrastructure and satellite ground operations.
services used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to, any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105-119, and all funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104-194 (referred to by Public Law 104-194 as “the Act”) are hereby modified to the extent that the amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That, for the purposes of this division, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE III
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINES CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, $225,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, $1,336,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, calendar year 2018 wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, and calendar year 2019 tornadoes and floods, $15,000,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses, $740,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct, maintain, operate, and administer projects, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which have been initiated and completed, or initiation and completion, of projects using funds appropriated under this heading, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.
as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the emergency and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR–1905, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, $82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $15,500,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $476,755,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Water and Related Resources", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended; for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CIVILIAN WORKERS

For an additional amount for "Civilian Workers", $50,000,000, to remain available until expended; for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CIVILIAN WORKERS

For an additional amount for "Civilian Workers", $50,000,000, to remain available until expended; for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CIVILIAN WORKERS

For an additional amount for "Civilian Workers", $50,000,000, to remain available until expended; for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CIVILIAN WORKERS

For an additional amount for "Civilian Workers", $50,000,000, to remain available until expended; for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CIVILIAN WORKERS

For an additional amount for "Civilian Workers", $50,000,000, to remain available until expended; for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for "State and Tribal Assistance Grants", $349,400,000 to remain available until expended, of which $53,300,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which $290,100,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, such funds appropriated herein shall be provided to States or Territories in EPA Regions 4, 9, and 10 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and State and local water utilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and earthquakes: Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated herein, each State shall use not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: Provided further, That such grants shall retain $10,400,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Mangkhut, Hurricane Florence, and Michael, for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to $1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for management and oversight: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Wildland Fire Management", $720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent and essential fire management activities associated with the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Wildfire Management and Prevention": $50,000,000 to the Forest Service for wildland fire suppression, fire prevention, and fire management activities associated with the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those amounts which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) and 2019 wildfires, $36,040,000, to remain available until expended, to be transferred to the Committees on Appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For an additional amount for "National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences" for necessary expenses in carrying out activities set forth in section 501 of the Public Health Service Act, as such, $174,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the implementation of the Children's Health Insurance Program Act of 1997: Provided further, That no funds may be used for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding child care facilities otherwise required to be incurred by this Act and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from the calculation of percentages under subsection 658J(c)(3) of such Act:

Provided further, That such funds may be used for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding child care facilities which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170), or under chapter 50 of such Act, and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from the calculation of percentages under subsection 658J(c)(3) of such Act, for the renovation or rebuilding with funds appropriated under this Act of child care facilities otherwise required to be incurred by such Act and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from the calculation of percentages under subsection 658J(c)(3) of such Act, and with amounts allocated for such purposes under sections 658J and 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990: Provided further, That such funds shall be solely available to the extent that such amounts are designated by the Secretary and with amounts allocated for such purposes and with amounts otherwise excluded from the calculation of the percentages under such subsection of such Act.

Provided further, That the Secretary shall allocate such funds based on assessed need notwithstanding sections 658J and 658O of such Act and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from such calculation:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For an additional amount for "Forest and Rangeland Research" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "Forest and Rangeland Research" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and any other disasters declared pursuant to the Emergency Management and Employee Assistance Act of 1990, and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "Forest and Rangeland Research" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended:

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for "State and Private Forestry" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "State and Private Forestry" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "National Forest System" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $84,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to $1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein prior to the date of enactment of this division, the appropriations made under this title shall provide a detailed operating plan for the Forest Service, and the Secretary shall allocate such funds based on assessed need notwithstanding sections 658J and 658O of such Act and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from the calculation of the percentages under subsection 658J(c)(3) of such Act:

Provided further, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE
SEC. 601. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Division, the Committees on Appropriations will not apply to the renovation or rebuilding of privately-owned family child care homes, and the Secretary shall develop parameters on the use of funds for family child care homes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall develop parameters on the use of funds for family child care homes: Provided further, That such funds shall be obligated only after the operating plans are provided to the Committees: Provided further, That such plans shall be updated, including obligations to date, and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 90 days until all such funds are expended.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For an additional amount for "Training and Employment Services" (including transfer of funds), $50,000,000, for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, and any other disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) and 2019 wildfires, $349,400,000, to remain available until expended

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversight, audit, and evaluation services: $21,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversight, audit, and evaluation services: $21,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be transferred to the Committees on Appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For an additional amount for "Fish and Wildlife Service" for restoration of wetlands, for natural resource retaliation projects, and for fish and wildlife conservation, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "Fish and Wildlife Service" for restoration of wetlands, for natural resource retaliation projects, and for fish and wildlife conservation, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended:

For an additional amount for "Fish and Wildlife Service" for restoration of wetlands, for natural resource retaliation projects, and for fish and wildlife conservation, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to "Office of Inspector General" for oversight, audit, and evaluation services: provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, $90,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That $55,000,000 shall be for Head Start programs, including making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds provided in the previous proviso shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 645(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds provided in the second previous proviso are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That $5,000,000 shall be for payments to States, territories, and tribes for activities authorized under subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act, with such funds allocated based on assessed need notwithstanding sections 676(b), 675A, and 675B of such Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 676(b) of the Community Services Block Grant Act, each State, territory, or tribe may allocate funds to eligible entities based on assessed need: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That up to $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment may be considered as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $165,000,000, shall be transferred to “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for training, treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such covered disasters or emergencies: Provided further, That such amount shall be designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Hurricane Education Recovery Funds” for expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires, earthquakes, and floods occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), including activities authorized under subpart 1 of part B of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the “PHS Act”): Provided, That of the amount provided, $80,000,000 shall be transferred to “Health Resources and Services Administration—Primary Health Care” for expenses directly related to a covered disaster or emergency required for: Provided further, That the time limitation in section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as it relates to the calendar year 2019 for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the time limitation in section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as it relates to the calendar year 2019 for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, not less than $100,000,000 shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $165,000,000, shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such covered disasters or emergencies: Provided further, That such amount shall be designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, $201,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2020, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires, earthquakes, and floods occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), including activities authorized under subpart 1 of part B of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the “PHS Act”): Provided, That of the amount provided, $80,000,000 shall be transferred to “Health Resources and Services Administration—Primary Health Care” for expenses directly related to a covered disaster or emergency required for: Provided further, That the time limitation in section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as it relates to the calendar year 2019 for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the time limitation in section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as it relates to the calendar year 2019 for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, not less than $100,000,000 shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $165,000,000, shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the amount provided, up to $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such covered disasters or emergencies: Provided further, That such amount shall be designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading, and up to $1,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration: Provided further, That the amount designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading, and up to $1,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration: Provided further, That the amount designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate re- ceive a basing plan and future mission re- quirements for such aircraft and the conditions that such action is necessary to address the needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determina- tion that such funds are necessary for the needs as a result of the consequences of Hurri- canes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall sub- mit notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obliga- tion under this heading until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $42,400,000, to remain available until Sep- tember 30, 2023, for necessary expenses re- lated to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate specify in their report for the fiscal year 2020 the amount of funds to be made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS

(ARROYO AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters that occurred during calendar year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously design- ingated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Director of the Federal Aviation Administration, or his designee, shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Federal Aviation Administration—Operations in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters that occurred during calendar year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously design- ingated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, or his designee, shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Health Administration FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

for activities authorized under such heading: Provided further, That such funds may be oblig- ated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Health Administration MEDICAL FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Medical Facili- ties”, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses re- lated to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determina- tion that such funds are necessary for the needs as a result of the consequences of Hurri- canes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall sub- mit notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obliga- tion under this heading until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITILE X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $10,542,000 to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring after the date of enactment of this division; That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses for each year that such funds are available pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS

(ARROYO AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters that occurred during calendar year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously design- ingated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

Provision further. The Secretary or the use by the recipient of funds provided under the heading ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development’ in this division or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. In addition, any funds provided under the heading ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development’ in this division or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew, may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes such revised plans, any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary. Once the Implementing Notice is published, any additional action plan revisions shall follow the requirements contained therein.

(b) Amounts made available for administrative allocations under section 1101 of this Act may be used for administrative requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

Sec. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under sections 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–224), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and any other Federal assistance provided under the heading ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development’ in this division or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes such revised plans, any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary. Once the Implementing Notice is published, any additional action plan revisions shall follow the requirements contained therein.

(b) Amounts made available for administrative allocations under section 1101 of this Act may be used for administrative requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XI

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS DIVISION

Sec. 1101. Each amount designated in this division by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if subsequently so designated all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress. This division may be cited as the ‘‘Addition of Discretionary Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019’’.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT EXTENSION

Sec. 101. Any program, authority, or provision, including any pilot program, authorized under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 54) shall continue in effect through September 30, 2019.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND

Sec. 201. In subsequent fiscal years, any discretionary appropriation for the Corps of Engineers derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (not to exceed the total amount deposited in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the prior fiscal year) shall be subtracted from the estimate of discretionary budget authority and outlays for any subsequent fiscal year. Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1974 or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sec. 202. In subsequent fiscal years, any discretionary appropriation for the Corps of Engineers derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund may be used for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Matthew, or as being for activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
(1) Definitions.—Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by inserting “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Guam,”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(3), by inserting “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Guam.”;

(2) Eligible Households.—Section 5 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by inserting “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Guam,”;

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “and Guam,” and inserting “Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,”; and

(C) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Hawaii,” each place it appears; and

(ii) in paragraph (6)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Guam,”.

(3) Transition of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.—Section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended by adding after subsection (b)(2) the following new subsection (b)(3):—

“(B) Transition of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.—(1) Submission of Plan by Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.—(A) Submission and Review of Plan of Operation.—If a State agency is designated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (referred to in this subsection as a ‘governmental entity’) and submits to the Secretary a request to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program and a plan of operation under section 11 (including a date on which the governmental entity will begin to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program), the Secretary shall determine whether that governmental entity and State agency satisfy the requirements that would apply under this Act for approval of that plan if the governmental entity were 1 of the several States.

(B) Determination by Secretary.—(i) An eligible State shall approve a plan of operation under subparagraph (A) if the governmental entity and State agency satisfy the requirements described in the applicable plan and a plan of operation submitted to the Secretary by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as applicable, on the date described in subparagraph (B) if the governmental entity were a State in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(ii) Approval of Retail Food Stores.—If the Secretary approves a plan of operation under paragraph (1)(B)(i), the Secretary shall accept from retail food stores located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that apply for supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits under section 9 for approval to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

(iii) Submission of Certification to Congress.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a certification that a governmental entity will begin to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program and a plan of operation under subsection (g), the Secretary shall—

(A) approves the applications under paragraph (2) of a number of retail food stores located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that apply for supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits under section 9 for approval to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

(B) approves the applications under paragraph (2) of a number of retail food stores located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that apply for supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits under section 9 for approval to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

(C) approves the applications under paragraph (2) of a number of retail food stores located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that apply for supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits under section 9 for approval to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

(D) cash benefits provided in Puerto Rico.—As part of a plan of operation submitted to the Secretary, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may submit to the Secretary a request to provide benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program in the form of cash.

(E) Family Market Program in Puerto Rico.—As part of a plan of operation submitted to the Secretary, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may request to continue to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(F) Termination of Effectiveness.—(1) In General.—(A) a through (e) shall cease to be effective with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014) as added by subsection (b) if—

(i) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(ii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(iv) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(v) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(vi) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(vii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(viii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(ix) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(x) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands continues to carry out the Family Market Program established under this section.

(v) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Chairman’s housing reform outline.”

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at a time to be determined during votes, to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Andrew M. Saul, of New York, to be Commissioner of Social Security, Gordon Hartogensis, of Connecticut, to be Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and Courtney Dunbar Jones, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled, “Ukraine’s progress and Russia’s malign activities.”

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled, “Making electronic health information available to patients and providers.”

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled, “Examining guidelines for State action.”

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 26, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURING, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition, Policy and Consumer Rights of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the
The resolution (S. Res. 72) was agreed to.  
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the Record of February 14, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**NATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS APPRECIATION DAY**

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res 117 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 117) designating March 22, 2019, as “National Rehabilitation Counselors Appreciation Day.”

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 117) was agreed to.

Mr. PERDUE. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 68) was agreed to.  
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the Record of March 14, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**GOLD STAR WIVES DAY**

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res 68 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 68) designating April 5, 2019, as “Gold Star Wives Day.”

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 68) was agreed to.

Mr. PERDUE. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The preamble was agreed to.  
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the Record of February 13, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORT BENNING IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA**

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res 72 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 72) honoring the 100th anniversary of Fort Benning in Columbus, Georgia.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 72) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.  
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the Record of February 14, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 2019**

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 27; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their afternoon remarks count postcloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 268; finally, that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and leader remarks count post cloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 268.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the provisions following the remarks of Senator KLOBUCHAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
the administration’s refusal to defend the law. Instead of going in to put out the fire when the house was burning down, they just stood there. They just stood there and poured lighter fluid on, in terms of tweets and rhetoric.

If anything, the consequences of just this ruling alone from Texas will be devastating. To start, protections for people with preexisting conditions will be gone. About half of all Americans have preexisting conditions. This isn’t just rare diseases. It is much more common diseases, like diabetes and asthma. The ability to keep your kid on your insurance plan until they are 26 would be gone. The work we have done to close the Medicare doughnut hole coverage gap would be gone. The provisions that help people buy insurance on the healthcare exchanges would be gone.

In my State, Minnesotans would see a loss of $364 million in premium tax credits, and roughly 272,000 people would lose their coverage. That is one State alone.

We cannot allow this to happen. The decision from Texas should be overturned, and we need a President who believes the same thing. It is time to stop trying to reset the clock or start from scratch. This is not what the American people want. The vast majority of Americans support those protections in the Affordable Care Act.

We know we can make improvements to the Affordable Care Act. I would like to see pharmaceutical prices go down. I would like to pass my bill to allow Medicare to negotiate cheaper prices for prescription drugs. We could have a vote on that. I would love to see the bill I had with Senator McCain, and now Senator GRASSLEY, come up for a vote that would allow less expensive drugs to be brought in from other countries that are safe, like Canada. I would like to see a vote on the bill that Senator Kaine and I have had a bipartisan pay-for-delay, where pharmaceuticals pay off generics to keep their products off the market.

We have already seen what kind of healthcare proposal my Republican colleagues have put forward. We saw it just last year. The legislation we saw last Congress would have hurt people by kicking millions off of Medicaid, by letting insurance companies charge people more when they get sick, and by jacking up healthcare.

Every major group you trust, when it comes to your health, was opposed—the largest groups of doctors, nurses, seniors, hospitals, people with cancer, Alzheimer’s, heart disease, diabetes. Why were they opposed to repealing the Affordable Care Act? Because there was nothing good that was proposed to replace it.

We cannot spend the next 2 years going backward and fighting old fights, as this administration announced they would last night. We need to focus on building on the strengths of the Affordable Care Act, those protections, and making it even stronger by allowing seniors to negotiate for less expensive drug prices, for bringing in less expensive drugs from places like Canada, and for stopping pay-for-delay.

We can also reduce premiums by passing the bipartisan bill that Senator ALÉXANDER and Senator MURkowski have for reinsurance, by passing Senator SHAHEEN’s cost-sharing bill, by moving on for a public option which could be supported with Medicaid, the bill that Senator SCHATZ has, or, Medicare, which is another bill Senator KAINÉ has.

I have always said the Affordable Care Act was a beginning and not an end, but guess what. Last night, we found out this administration truly wants to end it.

What are real people saying about this who don’t work in this place? What are people who actually have to depend on the protections of the Affordable Care Act saying? I am going to spend the rest of my time this evening telling you. Reading from the letters that I and others have received about people who have been protected by the Affordable Care Act, the very act that this administration announced last night it wanted to repeal completely.

They are all saying they want to repeal all of it.

What would that do to people? Let’s hear the stories. Let’s read the letters. I am going to read 100 letters tonight, and I am starting, with the first letter, from my home state.

Bruce from Minneapolis has diabetes. He was spending $1,000 a month for medical coverage before Congress passed the Affordable Care Act in 2010. Today, he pays $300. He was quoted saying: “As an individual with pre-existing conditions, the ACA has helped save me thousands of dollars and given me a better lifestyle.”

Amy of St. Paul said she needs the Medicaid benefits she gained under the ACA. She said: “My daughter, Rachel, slipped on an icy driveway, as many people in Northern States, in this past winter, have done. Sadly for her, she had a brain injury when that happened. The ACA Medicaid benefits helped to cover her medical costs.

Delaney was able to access a mammogram screening to see if she carries the same genetic trait that predisposed several of her relatives to breast cancer. I have worked on the EARLY Act—passed this year that promotes the Affordable Care Act—that allowed us to do more to help especially people who have genetically tested to have the same gene, especially, by the way, certain women in African-American populations and certain women who are Jewish. We have found a prevailing gene that means they are more likely to get breast cancer when they are younger, but before we had the Affordable Care Act, none of this would have been covered. None of this would have been paid for.

Delaney wrote that because of the bill, she was able to access a mammogram screening to see if she had that trait. Any threat to the ACA concerns her because the law mandated that healthcare plans cover recommended screenings.

Story No. 4. Katherine of Minneapolis is trying to regain financial stability after she fought her way out of her job. For now, she is covered by a low-income government policy that would continue if the ACA stays in place but otherwise it goes away. She worries that any income from a part-time job would disqualify her for insurance.

I think this is really important for people to know because even if you are not using those exchanges because maybe you have employer insurance, which over half the people in this country have, the ACA helps you. Do you know why? It has those prohibitions that say your insurance can’t kick you off if you have a preexisting condition, just because you are born with diabetes, just because later in life you have breast cancer, or, as was the case before we passed the ACA in a number of States, if you were a victim of domestic violence, you had considered a preexisting condition because it could happen to you again.

So as I read these letters and tell these stories, people need to understand that the people who have been protected are not just people who are getting their insurance on the exchanges. There are a whole lot of people who are on private insurance but were protected because the Affordable Care Act made clear that they can’t be kicked off their insurance.

Story No. 5. letter No. 5. Amy qualifies for Medicaid only because the ACA raised the income limits to be eligible for the State program for those with disabilities. She had 73 doctor visits last year. Special provisions are now in place in many States, if you were a victim of domestic violence, you could qualify, Amy’s case.

Story No. 6. Kat wrote to me and shared the following story:

I call my son the baby that almost didn’t happen. A bright, loving and entirely all-boy 4-year-old, Daniel was a gift to us after I battled cancer from 27 to 34 years old. Unable to find care for my cancer after it reoccurred, my only insurance option even denied my pap smears and lifesaving tests. Cancer doted my cervix in an attempt to overtake me; I refused to allow it to win.

Because of the ACA, I faced a future of hope—not only for myself, but for cancer sisters who were unable to afford treatment and died. My best friend’s cancer scans weren’t covered by her insurance until 2015 and after battling for 3 years, she passed last year. Special provisions are now in place in the bill for women’s health. Healthcare is going to be more affordable for people like...
me and my children for years to come. Being a woman should NOT be a pre-existing condition.

Story No. 7. Abbey of Minneapolis was diagnosed with a parasitic infection at the age of 10 months old. Because of the ACA, she was still on her insurance throughout college when she had to have two brain surgeries and multiple eye surgeries. It also helps her pay for the only medicine that treats her disease.

Story No. 8. Mary Jo from Minnesota is struggling with the costs of sending three kids to college. She was able to provide health insurance for her middle daughter only because the ACA allowed her to be covered by her father’s insurance. Mary Jo writes that a reversal of this legislation would “be the last straw for us. Please don’t take it away from us—we’re hanging on by a fingernail.”

I thank that is a good one to send to the White House: This would “be the last straw for us.” This is someone who is struggling to keep their kids in college and who needs the ACA to keep the kids on their healthcare.

Tara is one from outside of my state. Tara’s son was born with a congenital heart defect that was causing him to go into heart failure. As doctors rushed to save his life, Tara and her husband panicked, not knowing how they would afford any care. Tara’s mom and sisters offered to sell their houses, and their extended family looked to liquidate whatever assets they had. At that point, someone at the hospital gave Tara the paperwork for California Children’s Services. That is where they live. They found they were eligible, and Benjamin’s coverage began shortly thereafter.

For years, Tara and her family watched their income levels closely, keeping their income low, fearing that Medi-Cal would be terminated. She didn’t return to work for years. She emphasizes that they never collected any other kind of assistance, but she was left with no choice, knowing that they would never be able to find other coverage for Benjamin.

Her mom, who is retired, takes care of her grandson only because the ACA allowed her to be covered for Benjamin. He now joins coverage for Benjamin.

They would never be able to find other insurance throughout college when she had to have two brain surgeries and multiple eye surgeries. It also helps her pay for the only medicine that treats her disease.

She says this is what she wants lawmakers to know—that means us, right here, who work here:

We never collected any other type of assistance, but we had no choice to accept the [healthcare] coverage. Please consider the effects of repealing this act on children like my son and our family. We are real people. We’re not special Americans. We work hard, with some extraordinary circumstances. We don’t want a free ride; we just want help and for lawmakers to know we’re not disposable.

Letter No. 10. Kathy from Nevada says:

Before the Affordable Care Act, there were times in my life when I had health insurance and other times when I did not. Some employers would become a plan, and then if I switched jobs, I’d lose it.

I can’t tell you how many times I heard this in my home State.

She goes on:

I tried to apply for coverage on the individual market—

This is before the Affordable Care Act—

but insurers would deny me when I admitted [and told the truth] that I had occasional migraines and sinus issues.

In late 2013, I started to notice pain in my abdomen nearly every time I ate anything. . . . I drove myself to the nearest urgent care facility. Procedures followed, and by March I was diagnosed with Burkitt’s lymphoma, a rare form of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma that’s extremely aggressive. . . . The diagnosis came at the worst time imaginable. My mom died unexpectedly in January and a tree fell on my house in February. I found myself running away to the hospital, completely overwhelmed and terrified of chemotherapy.

But after about a week, the cancer had weakened me to the point where I could barely walk from my car . . . . I went home to begin cancer treatment.

Because Burkitt’s lymphoma is so aggressive, I needed . . . infusions of chemotherapy for 6 days, which is just terrible, and our family doctor, his cardiologist, neurologist, and all of the medications he needs to make sure he doesn’t have another stroke.

We’re not special. We’re normal Americans. Our family was hit by cancer and other things, and the ACA came along and saved our life.

Now, you can imagine if they didn’t have this coverage, and if he had another stroke when he is not that old, it would be even more expensive. Those are my words that I am adding.

She says:

Almost two years after the stroke, Ed can move around with the help of a cane, but he still needs assistance standing.

I wish lawmakers—

And I would add in this case, as we know from what was announced last night, this administration—

could understand that they are cutting our family’s lifetime.

Letter No. 12. Celeste and Larry from Michigan say:

My husband and I worked our entire lives. Larry worked as a stone mason, while I pursued a degree . . . in social work. . . . We saved for retirement. We built up a great nest egg, but it all got yanked away. We’re now 61 and 61, and I don’t know what we are going to do if the Senate takes away—

If this administration takes away, I would add—

our access to Medicaid.

In 2006, Larry was laid off from his job and he struggled to find another job in light of the Great Recession. It became really important for me to keep my job so that we could maintain insurance for both of us.

Within a couple of years, Larry began to experience problems with his memory, and doctors diagnosed him with early onset Alzheimer’s disease.

As we know, by the way, many millions of Americans are affected by Alzheimer’s—some of them way too early and some of them not expecting it. 

This can happen to any family—what happened to Celeste and Larry. That is why taking their word last night and looking at what they have said they wanted to do, which is to repeal the Affordable Care Act, would mean that not only those who buy insurance on the exchanges but everyone else who loses out who could have a preexisting condition or who does have a preexisting condition. So she says this: 

She was diagnosed with early onset Alzheimer’s disease. She was 49 years old, and I don’t know what would happen with the Affordable Care Act. Do you know what she says in this letter? We are not losers. We are not freeloaders. We should not have to be embarrassed or ashamed of needing help. There should be dignity in getting old, and we should be enjoying our golden years, but that has been taken away from us. Don’t make it worse.

Story No. 13, Mary and Erich: 
Let me tell you about my son Erich. He is 19 years old, and I don’t know what would happen with the Affordable Care Act. Do you know what she says in this letter? We are not losers. We are not freeloaders. We should not have to be embarrassed or ashamed of needing help. There should be dignity in getting old, and we should be enjoying our golden years, but that has been taken away from us. Don’t make it worse.

Story No. 14, Sara in Maryland: 
I am a physician, and the ACA allows me to document healthcare issues better and more fully. I no longer need to worry that if a person is designated as, for example, having acne and they have a serious condition later on, they will be denied insurance for a preexisting condition. I thought this story in the letter was interesting because it shows what the doctors were going through as they were trying to figure out how they report things so this person isn’t denied insurance. When the ACA is repealed and if there is no marketplace, we have to continue to support—

In her words—
She adds this—
This woman whose husband has Alzheimer’s, who was protected by the Affordable Care Act. Do you know what she says in this letter? We are not losers. We are not freeloaders. We should not have to be embarrassed or ashamed of needing help. There should be dignity in getting old, and we should be enjoying our golden years, but that has been taken away from us. Don’t make it worse.

Story No. 15, Tracey in Maryland: 
I began dialysis due to end-stage kidney disease. Before dialysis and well into it, I worked as a preschool teacher, a notoriety interesting because it shows what the doctors were going through as they were trying to figure out how they report things so this person isn’t denied insurance. When the ACA is repealed and if there is no marketplace, we have to continue to support—

In her words—
She says this: 
In 2011, I began dialysis due to end-stage kidney disease. Before dialysis and well into it, I worked as a preschool teacher, a notoriety interesting because it shows what the doctors were going through as they were trying to figure out how they report things so this person isn’t denied insurance. When the ACA is repealed and if there is no marketplace, we have to continue to support—

In her words—
She adds this—
This woman whose husband has Alzheimer’s, who was protected by the Affordable Care Act. Do you know what she says in this letter? We are not losers. We are not freeloaders. We should not have to be embarrassed or ashamed of needing help. There should be dignity in getting old, and we should be enjoying our golden years, but that has been taken away from us. Don’t make it worse.

Story No. 16, Debbie in New Jersey: 
I am a 48-year-old woman with chronic health issues that require me to visit doctors every few weeks and take prescription medications. I suffer from migraines. I also have herniated discs in my back. I am self-employed and run two businesses.

Guess what. That means she is contributing in a big way to our economy. I am opposed to repeal of the ACA. Save my care. 

Or as we know it, the Affordable Care Act—
I had nowhere to buy affordable insurance coverage that would actually cover my issues. Repealing the ACA will have a devastating impact on small businesses and the self-employed, especially those of us with health problems. I am terrified that I won’t be able to afford coverage as I inch closer to the 50-64 age bracket. And if the ACA is repealed and if there is no marketplace for me to purchase insurance, I will be forced to close my businesses.

Story No. 17, Stephanie in Massachusetts: 
I was born with hip dysplasia. I had surgery to correct it at 9 months old. At best, the issue was corrected to 85 percent of what a normal hip will do. In college . . . I had hip pain. I underwent four separate surgeries to fix cartilage. That meant four sets of pre-op AND post-op MRIs or other scans and four sets of post-op hospital stays. In just 27 years, my family and I racked up hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical bills. In recent years, insurance covered . . . [me].

I’m honestly not sure what repeal of the ACA means for me, but I guarantee it’ll mean life harder as it is for a lot of people. I was lucky to have insurance. Please vote no on any bill that repeals the ACA. Save my care.

As for this story, even though she didn’t know quite how it would affect her, I can tell you that with hip dysplasia, something I have, she has a preexisting condition, and that would mean that she couldn’t qualify for insurance, especially when it came to further hip surgeries.

No. 18, Tegan in Ohio: 
It would put me at risk of losing coverage [if you repeal] because of a genetic pre-existing condition. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is what doctors told our parents that the insurance could simply decide to not cover the procedure. They had buried a toddler just 4 years earlier, and they were faced with the possibility of losing another child.

Tegan writes: 
We need to ensure that all Americans have access to care. You can’t predict when you
will get sick or injured, and you can’t predict when a dangerous genetic mutation may emerge in your family. How we treat our fellow Americans is a measure of who we are as a people.

That is a good one to send to the White House tonight.

No. 19, Shirley in Massachusetts. She writes:

My son, Cooper, is 3 years old. We found out he had a preexisting condition when Jasmine was in the womb . . . and emergency services.

She was born, and she had the surgery. She says:

Thank goodness for Essential Health Benefits that allowed me to receive proper maternity care when Jasmine was in the womb . . . and emergency services.

I am sharing my story today as a plea to not steal these lifetime protections away from Jasmine . . . Please do not tell my child and childlike her that they are not expensive, not worthy of life any longer. Please know, this is a life and death fight for me and my daughter, and I will do everything in my power to protect and to stand up for whatever is needed to keep her alive.

The moment I finally realized what it meant to be poor and sick in America, I was sitting by myself in the cancer center an hour from my home. I had arrived early for my infusion that day, checked in and gotten that day’s hospital bracelet. Before I could be hooked up to an I.V., I was pulled into a side room and told my insurance had denied my claim.

That is the story, and that is what is going to happen over and over again if we go back 3 years before we had the Affordable Care Act.

No. 20, Sheila in Illinois:

The ACA allowed us to start a new business, in spite of the fact that my husband was diagnosed in 1992 with hepatitis C after receiving a tainted blood transfusion in the ’70s. We became, in her words, job creators because we were finally able to get coverage for him outside of employer provided coverage.

She says:

I have been self-employed for 28 years but have gotten a job because at age 61, the fear of losing my healthcare at my age could ruin our finances.

No. 21, Carter, 22 months. This is written by his family.

Meet Carter. He loves cars, swimming, and building blocks. He requires therapy (speech, occupational, and physical), orthotics, glasses, and nebulizer machine. He sees an infectious disease, pulmonologist, and neurologist. His disease is progressive . . . [he needs healthcare].

Story No. 22, Myka, age 7:

Myka is 7 years old. She loves the Girl Scouts, ice skating, and playing with her friends. Myka was born with a congenital heart defect. What does access to affordable quality healthcare mean? It means Myka is still alive.

No. 23, Leonore in New York. She writes:

I have Parkinson’s, and I have had it for 18 years. I have the disability after 2006. I am 62, and the ACA allows me to have a preexisting condition and . . . [still get help].

She talks about her son, who is 24 years old and disabled and says:

We both be in terrible trouble if we lost our coverage.

No. 24, Joanna:

My name is Joanna. I am here to share the story of my daughter Jasmine. . . . I will start at the beginning of her life, 3 years ago, when she was . . . inside my belly.

I was four months pregnant. . . . when I received the most devastating and heart wrenching news. . . . I was told that my previous little . . . [baby had a heart problem]. I was told she had one of the most complex and deadly conditions around.

I was told she would lose half a heart with many of her organs flipped.

But she was given options.

I prayed for a decision. I was quickly reminded of the recent Obamacare legislation that would give Jasmine a chance at life. One that was kind and compassionate, that protects innocent children like Jasmine from being denied medical care due to preexisting health conditions, one that refuses to put a price on life by imposing lifetime caps, and one that would ensure essential healthcare benefits to keep her alive.

I prayed for a decision. I was quickly reminded of the recent Obamacare legislation that would give Jasmine a chance at life. One that was kind and compassionate, that protects innocent children like Jasmine from being denied medical care due to preexisting health conditions, one that refuses to put a price on life by imposing lifetime caps, and one that would ensure essential healthcare benefits to keep her alive.

No. 26, Jennifer:

My husband Chris is one of many ACA success stories in red state Oklahoma. In 2008. I am 62, and the ACA allowed me to have our coverage.

No. 27, Kendall in Oklahoma.

The first thing we noticed was that out he has cystic fibrosis when I was 14 weeks pregnant. Though he has been very healthy, he was put on an inhaler and at 3 years old. We became, in her words, job creators because we were finally able to get coverage for him outside of employer provided coverage.

She says:

I was four months pregnant . . . when I received the most devastating and heart wrenching news. . . . I was told that my previous little . . . [baby had a heart problem]. I was told she had one of the most complex and deadly conditions around.

I was told she would lose half a heart with many of her organs flipped.

But she was given options.

I prayed for a decision. I was quickly reminded of the recent Obamacare legislation that would give Jasmine a chance at life. One that was kind and compassionate, that protects innocent children like Jasmine from being denied medical care due to preexisting health conditions, one that refuses to put a price on life by imposing lifetime caps, and one that would ensure essential healthcare benefits to keep her alive.
No. 33, Patricia in Illinois.
I have a son who survived cancer and a daughter with Crohn’s disease. My daughter’s husband has Cystic Fibrosis.

Repeal of the ACA would change everything.
Let them stay healthy.

No. 35, Elizabeth in Illinois.
I am a 62-year-old and am currently in the hospital awaiting open heart surgery. I am only able to have this surgery due to being in Obamacare.

No. 36, Devora in Maryland.
My daughter Esther was diagnosed with leukemia when she was 12. She would not be able to get health insurance under the proposed bill. She has been through enough.

That is what a lot of people in America would say right now to the Trump administration. They have been through enough because of their health problems and because they have worked hard, and they deserve to be carried. They have been through enough because they have had that healthcare threatened over and over. They voted in 2018 because they wanted to have their healthcare protected.

Yet now, last night, the administration—not listening to that—announced...
they would repeal the entire Affordable Care Act.

No. 49, Darla in Michigan writes:
I’m on disability from chronic pain because of a doctor’s mistake with back surgery. I am going to have my fifth back surgery. I live with anxiety on disability. I already pay huge premiums.
She says: If you repeal the Affordable Care Act, “I will be homeless.”

No. 50, Nathan in Michigan writes:
I am a builder who builds and maintains homes for many of the wealthiest people in our State. I have worked hard and climbed my way to the top over the last 20 years. None of the employers in my area offered insurance. I had to afford the healthcare I need. I have severe asthma and have arthritis in my right hip. Even with the ACA, we still struggle to pay my medical bills, but we manage.
He says:
Now, we are worried that . . . [if we lose the ACA] I could be priced right out by being put in a high-risk pool because I have pre-existing conditions. I am making top dollar working for the people who are going to reap the profits. . . .
He finishes by saying: This is taking away my ability to do the work on their houses.

No. 51, Ellen in New York writes:
My husband has been disabled for a stroke for almost 20 years and unable to work. I am a licensed clinical social worker within busy Private Practice doing counseling for individuals, couples, and families. If Mental Health Services are dropped . . . I will not be able to support my family. My husband and I are both seniors and anticipate retirement increasing premium rates going up . . . [if we don’t have the Affordable Care Act]. . . . we both have preexisting conditions.

Erika in Washington writes:
I have triplets, each of which have all had a form of healthcare issues that would be deemed under this plan to now be pre-existing conditions. I can’t fathom the thought that another woman or a mom would not be able to get insurance because of a disease when I would not receive the same care we have. I will stand against anyone who threatens my children’s future access to healthcare. My mom, who won’t be right there alongside me.

Well, I think they are going to have to go to the White House now because we just heard last night that they want the ACA eliminated and historic cuts to my hospital. My husband and I were both freelancers who started our band’s prospects are very good. . . . The financial implications to both my family and the band’s prospects are very good. . . . The financial implications to both my family and the band’s prospects are very good.

No. 52, Kelsey writes:
My brother has Type 1 diabetes and prior to the ACA, he was covered on my parents’ insurance but not able to go to college because of his condition. He was told I had a 25 percent chance of living 5 years. I quit my job to have medical treatment, and, after COBRA coverage ran out, was put in a high-risk pool (Illinois). My insurance payments were high . . . I had to go back to work to pay for . . . [them]. If that’s what happened 30 years ago . . . [what would happen now if I had a preexisting condition and couldn’t get insurance coverage]?

No. 53, Marcy writes:
I’m in fairly good physical health, but mental health has been a lifelong struggle for me. I take medication and have turned to therapeutic care several times over the years. I do my best to stay mentally healthy. But there have been many times when I needed help. . . . I believe everyone should have access to mental healthcare. It’s not something you should choose as part of your health care plan or not.

We ALL need full, comprehensive, excellent insurance coverage for mental health, maternity care, well care check-ups, medication, etc. is important for EVERYONE.

No. 54, Samantha in Massachusetts writes:
My husband has a genetic kidney disorder . . . and at the age of 47, needed a kidney transplant. He is now, thanks to the miracles of modern medicine and the incredible generosity of his donor, back at work, paying taxes, and living a good life. The transplant took place one week before the last election, and we both believed the surgery was vote early—in large part to try to stave off the repeal of the ACA. My husband’s prospects are very good. . . . The financial implications to my family and the kidney donors are impossible to predict or calculate, but the cost of losing Obamacare would be steep, terrifying, and entirely un-American.

No. 55, Amal in Tennessee writes:
I feel incredibly lucky that the ACA existed when I had my baby, and here’s why: My husband and I were both freelancers and living paycheck to paycheck when I was 5 months pregnant. When I was 5 months pregnant, we moved to Nashville for his job, which didn’t provide insurance. Because of the ACA, we were able to buy coverage, even though somehow pregnancy is considered a preexisting condition. It could once again become the basis for an insurance company to reject you or to increase your premiums if the ACA is repealed.

Denying a pregnant woman insurance coverage can have far-reaching effects. She should be able to stay in the job she was already in and get the coverage, or stay in an unhealthy or abusive marriage to maintain her husband’s coverage. A family might forego a good opportunity to move for a better life for their child.

No. 56, Matthew in Washington writes:
I was diagnosed with a chronic medical condition when I was 9. Growing up, I was fortunate to have a mom who was able to fight for me, from keeping me enrolled in a public school to getting me access to experimental drugs at any of trials. . . . But I also saw her in tears over medical bills when my father was laid off and we had to go on COBRA, and how draining negotiations with insurance companies were.
I am now successful, independent, and working in international relations in Washington, D.C., which I love. If the ACA is repealed, I will live in constant fear of being laid off or facing losing my insurance, or worry that I will have a flare-up that would devastate me financially.

No. 57, Page writes:
I was hired in 2015 when I was 5 weeks pregnant. We didn’t have the Affordable Care Act because I could not be discriminated against under any preexisting condition limitations. I knew my maternity care would be covered. I logged onto the exchange, compared plans, [and] signed up . . . I’m just so grateful that happened for me.

No. 58, Kelsey writes:
My brother has Type 1 diabetes and prior to the ACA, he was covered on my parents’ insurance but not able to go to college because of his condition. He was told I had a 25 percent chance of living 5 years. I quit my job to have medical treatment, and, after COBRA coverage ran out, was put in a high-risk pool (Illinois). My insurance payments were high . . . I had to go back to work to pay for . . . [them]. If that’s what happened 30 years ago . . . [what would happen now if I had a preexisting condition and couldn’t get insurance coverage]?

No. 59, Macon writes:
I’m a member of a union that takes care of me, but I also allow the ability to opt out of holding insurance companies accountable to cover essential health benefits like maternity care, mental health treatment, and rehabilitation treatment. As an elementary public art educator, I know firsthand the importance of [the] mental health care [provision]. The school district I serve has suffered the loss of four students who have taken their own lives just this year to battles with mental and emotional issues, the youngest of whom was 12 years old and a former student of mine from the first year I taught her. These senseless preventable deaths have rocked our community. Coverage for mental health and treatment will allow parents the ability to seek help for their children whose precious lives hang in the balance in the politics of healthcare. Affordable care helps destigmatize mental and emotional illnesses, giving these students the confidence and ability to speak up.

People have long stories, and they care about this a lot.

Story No. 60, Karen:
My friend Mary was never able to purchase health insurance until the ACA passed. She bought a policy the very first day it was available to her. A few months later, she was
driving, and she was almost killed. She required prolonged care and rehab, which would not have been available to her before she had health insurance. Through good care, her courage and persistence, she is alive and again a productive member of society. Please do not take healthcare away from people like my friend Mary.

No. 68, JoSelle in Florida:  
I am self-employed as a freelance editor and writer and have been for most of my post-college life. Unfortunately, I also have preexisting conditions.  

Pre-ACA, I was ineligible for insurance despite being one of the cheapest, most common medications on the marketplace. I was forced into a high-risk pool in the State where I lived at the time, Utah, which placed an enormous financial burden on me. . . . Post 2014, I can afford to pay for my insurance.  

Of course, the ACA isn’t perfect. I am sympathetic to those who faced premium increases under it or who found their access to healthcare diminished. However, the logical thing to do is to improve it, not demolish it.  
That is a pretty good line. Send that one to the Justice Department. I urge all people reading this to stop and think. Whether you voted for Clinton or Trump, whether you preferred one of their primary challengers to either of them, whether you live in a red, purple, or blue State . . . it does not do to not have the Affordable Care Act.

No. 69, Kat in Kansas:  
I had advanced stage 3 breast cancer and inflammatory breast cancer. I am now on disability. Contrary to what many have said, I did nothing to bring this on myself. I ate right and exercised. I didn’t smoke. My cancer was the heart attack I had. I did not ask for this. Disability is no picnic. I can barely make ends meet. If the ACA is repealed, I will be homeless at the best and, at worst, dead.

No. 70, Lois in New York:  
Breast cancer runs throughout my family on both my parents’ sides. My mother, aunt, and cousins have all had this disease. Some have died from it, including my mom, When I was diagnosed with a lump several years ago, I was forced to change insurance companies because of changes in available plans. However—and this is big—she writes in capital letters, sort of similar to the President’s tweets—she was able to get covered despite the fact that she was very ill. Anyone who has watched a loved one suffer from this devastating disease of melanoma knows how terrible it is. Even though she eventually succumbed to the melanoma that had spread throughout her body, she was able to have continued quality medical care and, eventually, hospice care until her death. I beg you to consider how your decisions will impact people. Even the least of those among us—  
That was a quote she put—deserve the dignity of receiving quality medical care.

No. 71, Penny in New York:  
My son has a life-threatening preexisting condition for which he received medical treatment and medication through the ACA expansion of Medicaid in the State where he lives. Without this, he will be unable to pay for his medications and doctors’ visits and will surely decline. Both my mother and my husband’s father were able to be cared for in nursing homes, until their dying days, because of Medicaid. I am desperate to make sure we keep our healthcare. Thank you for listening.

No. 72, Jen:  
In 2015, I donated a kidney to a stranger, kicking off a chain of three transplants. I didn’t have to worry about how it would affect my health insurance because, thanks to the ACA, I could never be charged more or be denied coverage. I shared my second kidney. I am 55 years old and self-employed. This repeal will be a direct attack on my financial and health security.

No. 73, Jolene:  
I know many of my friends rely on Medicaid to cover the cost of their lives. They cannot afford their medications without the ACA.

No. 74, Deborah:  
My family’s story is over, but I want people to know how much the ACA meant to us at a very difficult time. Our niece, a single adult, lost her job and her insurance coverage in the middle of the fight for her life, battling advanced melanoma. Because of the ACA, she was able to sign up for insurance on the marketplace. I will be very honest and say that she was forced to change insurance companies because of changes in available plans. However—and this is big—she writes in capital letters, sort of similar to the President’s tweets—she was able to get covered despite the fact that she was very ill. Anyone who has watched a loved one suffer from this devastating disease of melanoma knows how terrible it is. Even though she eventually succumbed to the melanoma that had spread throughout her body, she was able to have continued quality medical care and, eventually, hospice care until her death. I beg you to consider how your decisions will impact people. Even the least of those among us—  
That was a quote she put—deserve the dignity of receiving quality medical care.

No. 75, Jackson:  
Most of the people in my family are likely to lose coverage without anything less than the protections established in the ACA. Any one of us without the ACA would be one car accident or illness away from bankruptcy.

That kind of says it all.

No. 76, Allison in Utah:  
My husband and I are self-employed, so we buy our insurance on the open market. Although we were much healthier than some people when we applied for insurance prior to the ACA, we were both rated out because of preexisting conditions. I was even rejected by one company. This seemed ridiculous since the preexisting conditions that caused the rate increases were injuries from being active and were both completely resolved. This made our insuranceastronomically expensive. When I say we are healthy, we really are healthy. We are lean; we are trim; we are in our mid-forties; but we can run, hike, climb, and do more push-ups than most people in their mid-20s. We eat healthy, exercise hard, and never get sick. At the most, we might catch one cold a year between the both of us.

Since the ACA, we have had no problem getting health insurance, and we are not rated out because of preexisting conditions, but the best part is we feel comfortable that we have health insurance. Now it sounds like people are scheming to take away the protection we enjoy under the ACA. If the ACA is repealed, the whole ACA.

No. 77, Erin in Missouri:  
Ours is a story of a genetic mutation that no one could have foreseen. We are scheming to take away the protections we enjoy under the ACA. If the ACA is repealed, the whole ACA.

No. 78, Mary in Massachusetts:  
We have MassHealth and great hospitals. Without both of these, my daughter would have died at birth. Everyone, no matter their income, deserves access to healthcare even if you have a preexisting condition or a previous illness. Every time I look at my daughter, it affirms this.

No. 79, Tina in Texas:  
I have stage 4 colon cancer, and I am currently without private insurance. I will be forced onto Medicare in another year as I am currently on disability. My life span is at risk if the coverage to cover preexisting conditions is removed. I have literally risked my life in order to participate in a phase I drug trial to help advance our knowledge of treating cancer. How good is that knowledge if we will not be covered?

No. 80, Julia:  
I am a 29-year-old adult who was diagnosed with a syndrome at age 9, and all through...
most of my life, I have had no real help besides my mom, but she is a single mom. There is not just me but my brothers and sisters as well as there is only so much one person can do.

She writes:
Help me.

No. 83, Nicole in Kansas:
I am writing on behalf of my 15-month-old daughter, Mira. I experienced a normal pregnancy, a normal birth, and a normal maternity. In the 4-month mark, we learned that Mira had a neurological disability that may very well render her unable to walk or talk. I could not return to work for a year while I was acting as her mom.

No. 84, Jane:
I am a psychologist with a Ph.D., employed for the past 30 years in community mental health centers. I have a serious preexisting condition that made me completely uninsurable before the ACA. Access to healthcare matters.

No. 85:
Because the ACA mandates access to free mammograms, I got one this year that resulted in a breast cancer diagnosis. Because the ACA mandates coverage for genetic testing, I was able to have that done and found out I have a gene that means I am at risk for cancer. My risk of ovarian cancer was 60 percent. My risk of breast cancer recurrence was 20 to 30 percent. I don't want this to happen to me. Yes, early menopause and a mastectomy suck, but they are a whole lot better than radiation, chemo, and possibly death.

No. 86, Ashley:
In 2012, at the age of 29, I had my first job and was diagnosed with a heart disease. This is a pregnancy-induced form of heart failure that occurs in women with no prior history of heart disease. I had a normal pregnancy. I have had back surgery at 19, and then I felt like a new person. No more crawling to the bathroom every morning, no more chronic pain. In June 2003, I was days away from being kicked off my parents' insurance when I reinjured my back.

Then she talks about how, later, the ACA helped her.

Now I am going to finish up with letters from my own state.

No. 82, Kayla from Belgrade. Kayla lost her child to cancer and wrote to me that if protections for preexisting conditions are taken away, more families will suffer similar heartbreak.

No. 83, Nicole in Kansas:
No. 87, Lea:
I am a wife, mother, grandmother, sister, aunt, and great aunt. In my family, my husband and I owned a small business and couldn't change health insurance because of a preexisting condition in one of my children. As a sister, I watched my older sister fight cancer while still working 12-hour shifts as an RN. As a great aunt, I have watched my niece handle two sons with medical conditions. These people deserve the health benefits they do not have any lifetime maximums, and they should be able to pay reasonable premiums.

No. 88, Hillary from New York City and Kansas:
Although I live in New York now, Kansas City is home. I was raised in KC, attended Shawnee Mission Schools and KU. My friends, family, and a piece of my heart remain there. I was born with spina bifida, so I have always had a preexisting medical condition. I need affordable healthcare.

No. 89:
Eleven years ago, I had just turned 23. She talks about her pregnancy, how she needed the protection, and how the Affordable Care Act—now that she has a preexisting condition and has a photography business and her husband's work insurance doesn't cover her, ACA has saved her and allowed her to work, and she has a beautiful baby.

No. 90, Lacie:
My son Danny was born at 30 weeks gestation via emergency C-section. He was diagnosed with spastic cerebral palsy at the age of 1. Without the protections of the ACA, we would not have him. Now we don't have to worry about lifetime limits, preexisting conditions, and the security of knowing we could keep him on our insurance until he is 26.

No. 91, Kerry:
My initial surgery, a bulging disc, happened when I was 17 and a senior in high school. When I was 18, the disk herniated. I had back surgery at 19, and then I felt like a new person. No more crawling to the bathroom every morning, no more chronic pain. In June 2003, I was days away from being kicked off my parents' insurance when I reinjured my back.

No. 92, Kayla from Belgrade. Kayla lost her child to cancer and wrote to me that if protections for preexisting conditions are taken away, more families will suffer similar heartbreak.

No. 93, Katie, Katie told me that without protections for individuals with preexisting conditions, she would not have been able to have gotten her diagnosis and beat cancer.

No. 94, Tony. Tony is afraid that without the protections provided by the Affordable Care Act, he will be unable to afford healthcare or be denied coverage because of his preexisting condition.

No. 95, Alison. Alison is a nurse named Alison from Minnesota is concerned that changes to the health law could make the homeless populations she works with even more vulnerable.

No. 96, Julie. Julie is concerned for her young son, Hudson, who has asthma and a rare food allergy. Without protections for individuals with preexisting conditions, Julie believes Hudson will be forced into a plan that will dramatically reduce his access to healthcare or, worse, prevent him from getting health insurance to begin with.

No. 97, Sarah. Sarah was diagnosed with stage IV colon cancer when she was 34 and has undergone countless rounds of chemo. She fears what the "scarlet letter" of having a preexisting condition will mean for her access to care and wonders how she will be able to receive the most cutting-edge treatments.

No. 98, Kate. I remember Kate. Kate did a video, and she became famous. She wrote to me about her son, Cooper, who has severe, nonverbal autism. Because of Medicaid, Cooper has access to the care he needs, and Kate can keep her job. Why were they famous? Cooper was featured on Jimmy Fallon and the "Today" show for being the cutest toddler to say "mama." He started a campaign to make sure that his mom, Kate, and her son saying "mama." Cooper can't speak, but he uses a speech device to help him communicate. She sent in her video, that was the one they picked, and Cooper became a star.

Kate is afraid that changes to Medicaid could force her to quit her job in order to take care of Cooper. How could she explain that to her sons?

This is another story of someone who has a family member—in this case, her beloved son—with a disability that would then be considered a preexisting condition. Maybe there would be a way to cover him, of course, under disability insurance, but then you start messing with whether his mom can work. We would be right back where we were before these protections took place.

No. 99, Penny from St. Paul. Penny works with disabled veterans, but she has a chronic condition of her own—rheumatoid arthritis. Thankfully, her current insurance allows her to get the care she needs. But without the ACA, Penny is concerned that she and many others with treatable conditions will be unable to afford their medications.

Last, Ariane. Ariane had triplets at just 26 weeks, and her pregnancy included three hospital stays and bedrest. Without the ban on lifetime caps, Ariane said she would have lost everything.

These are just 100 stories. Think of the millions more, the millions of people who would lose their health insurance or, worse, be denied coverage for a girl who would have had a preexisting condition allowed her to have a peaceful life in her last weeks of life.

These are the stories this administration needs to hear to understand that this isn't just some political battle to see how this sits with your base, to be favored by the ACA. These are real Americans with real healthcare needs. We will fight this on their behalf to the end.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAINES). Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.
NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIDGET A. BRINK, OF MICHIGAN, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

JOHN JEFFERSON DAIGLE, OF LOUISIANA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CARIB VUEER.

MATTHEW S. KLIMOW, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO TUKESTAN.

CHRISTOPHER LANDAU, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES OF VIETNAM.

THE JUDICIARY

ADA E. BROWN, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, VICE-TERRY B. MEANS, RETIRED.

DAVID JOHN NOVAK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, VICE-HENRY E. HUDSON, RETIRED.

JEFFREY A. ROSEN OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE ROD J. BOSENSTEIN.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be general

GEN. TOD D. WOLTERS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER OF THE MARINE CORPS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 631:

To be general

LT. GEN. DAVID H. BERGER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 746:

To be major

ROBERT T. UNSERMAN III

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, u.s.c., section 531.

To be major

ELISSA S. BALLAS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, u.s.c., section 531.

To be major

BRIAN C. BANKS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the air force under title 10, u.s.c., section 531.

To be major

MATTHEW W. BOOTH

The following named individual for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, u.s.c., section 531.

To be colonel

THOMAS L. REMPEER

In the army

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be major

BRIAN R. REEVES

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be colonel

ROBIN N. SCOTT

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical specialist corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be colonel

RICHARD W. BROM

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be general

DAVID M. POWELL

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be major

FORD M. LANNAN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular army medical service corps under title 10, u.s.c., sections 531 and 7664.

To be major

LUKE A. RANDALL

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the army under title 10, u.s.c., section 1285.

To be colonel

MARK M. KUBLER

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the army under title 10, u.s.c., section 1285.

To be colonel

RHANA S. KURDI

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states army under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be colonel

MICHAEL D. NORTON

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states army as a chaplain under title 30, u.s.c., sections 242 and 7366.

To be major

JASON A. BYERS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states army under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be major

NATHANIEL C. CURLEY

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states army under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be major

SEWEAN KIM

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states army under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be commander

SHAWN D. TRULOVE

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular navy under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be commander

JOHN B. WELLS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular navy under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be commander

DINA R. BOYD

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular navy under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be commander

TRACY MCKINNON

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular navy under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be captain

PATRICK H. O’MAHONY

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular navy under title 10, u.s.c., section 624.

To be commander

CHARLES E. JENKINS IV

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 26, 2019:

THE JUDICIARY

BRIDGET A. BRINK, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.
HANNnah king hoover
hon. ed perlmutter
of colorado
in the house of representatives
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Hannah King Hoover for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Hannah King Hoover is a student at Three Creeks K–8 and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Hannah King Hoover is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Hannah King Hoover for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. It will be a great asset to her as she will be able to share the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

HONORING THE LAKE HAVASU CITY VETERANS TREATMENT COURT

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR
of Arizona
in the house of representatives
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lake Havasu City Veterans Treatment Court located in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. My district is home to 90,000 veterans and the Lake Havasu City Veterans Treatment Court has proven to be one of the most effective programs in improving the lives of our nation’s veterans.

The Lake Havasu City Veterans Treatment Court was awarded a SAMHSA grant of almost $1 million dollars over a three-year period, beginning in September 2017, one of four Veterans Treatment Courts in the country to receive this grant. The grant aims to benefit veterans who are participants of the Veterans Treatment Court and those who are ineligible to receive local VA treatment services. The grant also merged the Lake Havasu City and Kingman Veterans Treatment Courts in order to benefit all the veterans of Mohave County.

The success of the program speaks for itself. Over a five year period, the program has only experienced a 6.5 percent recidivism rate amongst graduates. When the graduates were asked what they felt was most helpful in the program, 87.5 percent of graduates felt it was their positive interaction with the judge, 73.6 percent felt it was their community service.

I want to especially commend Judge Mitchell Kalaui, Veterans Treatment Court Coordinator Colene Lowery, and Court Administrator Jennifer Harrold for their incredible work in leading this program. They truly represent what is great about this country and the state of Arizona. The veterans of Mohave County and the entire state of Arizona are incredibly grateful for their hard work.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHANGE OF COMMAND OF COMMANDER DAMON LOVELESS

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
of Virginia
in the house of representatives
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Change of Command of Commander Damon B. Loveless, a brave and honorable man who has dedicated his life to the U.S. Navy.

Cdr Damon Loveless attended the U.S. Naval Academy where he received a B.S. in Aerospace Engineering and was commissioned an Ensign in 2001. He earned his Wings of Gold in April 2003. Commander Loveless reported to the VF–101 Grim Reapers in Virginia Beach, VA where he qualified in the F–14 Tomcat. He completed his first deployment with Carrier Air Wing SEVEN on USS George Washington in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and later supported Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2007, CDR Loveless transferred to the VFA–122 Flying Eagles in Lemoore, CA where he served as an Instructor Pilot, Air-to-Ground Syllabus Phase Head and a Program Model Manager. In 2009, CDR Loveless was selected to serve in a Department of Defense Legislative Fellowship with Congressman Rob Wittman (VA–01), in Washington, D.C. Then, CDR Loveless was transferred to Commander Carrier Strike Group EIGHT in Norfolk, VA where he served as the Flag Lieutenant to the Commander.

CDR Loveless reported to the VFA–115 Eagles for his Department Head tour in NAF Atsugi, Japan in 2012. He served as Safety Officer, Administrations Officer, Operations Officer, and Maintenance Officer and embarked on USS George Washington. After, CDR Loveless reported to the Pentagon as a Branch Chief on the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs’ of Staff in the J–6 Directorate. He later attended Joint Forces Senior Staff College in Norfolk, VA, graduating in March of 2017.

CDR Loveless joined the Tomcatters of VFA–31 in Virginia Beach, VA, as the Executive Officer in 2018. CDR Loveless has accumulated more than 2,700 flight hours with over 600 carrier arrested landings. His personal decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Strike/Flight Air Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, and Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the incredible accomplishments of Commander Damon Loveless. Words alone cannot express our gratitude for his service. May God bless Commander Damon Loveless and the U.S. Navy.

HALLie kemp
hon. ed perlmutter
of colorado
in the house of representatives
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Hallie Kemp for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Hallie Kemp is a student at Three Creeks K–8 and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Hallie Kemp is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Hallie Kemp for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

HONORING MRS. CHARLOTTE BENT

HON. MARTHA ROBY
of Alabama
in the house of representatives
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mrs. ROBY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Charlotte W. Bent for her years of service to the people of Alabama’s Second District and my office.

Charlotte grew up in Troy, Alabama, and she spent time during college in Virginia, New York City, and Florence, Italy. She graduated from Troy University in Troy, Alabama, with a degree in Fine Art and Art History.

Prior to joining my staff in 2011, Charlotte worked in several different positions, including jobs with Eastern Airlines and with her own sister’s Sister Shubert’s Homemade Rolls. In 2000, Charlotte joined former Congressman Terry Everett’s staff as a Constituent Services Representative. Then, Charlotte graciously came back to serve Alabama’s Second District and joined my original staff as a caseworker in my Montgomery district office.

Charlotte has dedicated much of her professional life to serving the constituents of Alabama’s Second District. During her time in my office and in Congressman Everett’s office, Charlotte worked to resolve various types of casework problems to better the lives of those in need of assistance. Throughout her time on Team RoBy, Charlotte proved to be a dedicated staff member with a strong commitment to her constituents.
to team work. I am thankful for Charlotte’s time on my staff, and I am grateful to call her a dear friend.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to join Charlotte’s colleagues, family, and friends in honoring her successful career serving Alabama’s Second District. I wish her all the best in all her future endeavors. Congratulations, Charlotte!

**RECOGNIZING CLARK COUNTY’S BICENTENNIAL**

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, Illinois’ Clark County was formed in 1819 out of Crawford County. At the time of its formation, Clark County included about a third of Illinois and extended as far north as the present state of Wisconsin. Clark County was so large that it gave birth to many of its sister counties: Pike County and Fayette County in 1821, Edgar County two years later, and Coles County in 1830.

Clark County enjoys an illustrious history. The county was named for George Rogers Clark, the older brother of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. George Rogers Clark was an officer of the army of Virginia that captured the Northwest Territory from the British during the Revolutionary War.

Clark County’s first courthouse was a log house located in 1819, and the county seat was in Darwin Township, but by popular vote Marshall was designated the new seat in 1839. In the late 1800s, county leaders believed they were outgrowing their latest building, so a fourth courthouse was built in 1887. The current courthouse, which is the county’s fifth, has been in place since 1903.

The people of Clark County have planned many festivities to celebrate their bicentennial this year. The celebration began on January 9th with Clark County Trivia Night, and commemorative activities will extend to October. I am honored to be a part of that celebration.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we pay tribute to those hearty people who first settled in Clark County, and to the pioneering spirit that lives today in all its citizens. I stand today to salute Clark County on its 200th anniversary and to wish it the very best in the future.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIONS CLUB OF MONTCOAL, VIRGINIA**

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I am honored to use this time to recognize the Lions Club of Montclair, Virginia. The club will celebrate their forty-first year anniversary in June 2019. The Montclair Lions Club was founded in 1979 at the Montclair Country Club and elected their first president, Mr. Ron Milam, soon thereafter. As part of the June 2019 celebration, the one remaining active charter member, Mr. Terry Talient, will be assuming the role as the club’s 41st President.

Over the past forty-years, the club has raised upwards of a half million dollars and provided hundreds of thousands of volunteer hours in support of various charitable organizations and community service projects within the First District. The Montclair Lions Club has supported the Old Dominion Eye Bank, training of leader dogs for the blind, high school scholarships, Action in Community Through Service (ACTS), Boys and Girls Club of Prince William County, little league baseball teams, the Boy Scouts of America, Special Olympics and many more.

The men and women of the Lions Club of Montclair exemplify the best of the spirit of the First District. Their lives of patriotism, service, and selflessness stand as an example to the ideals founded in the Lions Clubs motto “We Serve.” Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing this momentous occasion for the Lions Club of Montclair and to wish them the brightest future.

**INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT AND BLACK EUROPEANS**

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution with my good friends and colleagues, Representatives GREGORY MEeks of New York, GWEN MOORE of Wisconsin, and JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, which recognizes People of African Descent and Black Europeans.

Our resolution would observe the history and current situation of People of African Descent living in Europe and Black Europeans during the United Nations designated International Decade for People of African Descent. It also encourages the U.S. Secretary of State to take a number of steps to ensure their situation is improved following recommendations from last year’s People of African Descent Week (PAD WEEK) held by our colleagues in the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium May 13–17, 2018.

As it was quite rightly put by European Parliamentarian Cecile Kyenge, “The People of African Descent Week demands European values by developing strategic and coherent responses to make our society more inclusive in the face of rising racial prejudice and violence across Europe.” Recommendations from the week included a European Black History Month and Remembrance Day for Victims of Colonialism and Enslavement; a fund for Black European led initiatives to address continuing disparities and discrimination and support for empowerment initiatives; European-wide strategies for the inclusion of People of African Descent; and support for transatlantic exchanges on common issues of racial prejudice and discrimination.

The need for recognition of Black populations in Europe became clear ten years ago when I chaired a U.S. Helsinki Commission hearing entitled, The Story of Europeans of African Descent and Black Europeans: Race, Rights, and Politics, where we learned that the situation in Europe is very similar to the one in the United States. While the presence of Blacks in Europe can be traced to enslavement, colonization, military deployments, voluntary or forced migration, the movement of refugees and asylum seekers, or educational and other professional exchanges, the story of Europeans of African Descent and Black Europeans still remains largely untold, rendering many of their past and present contributions to the very fabric of Europe unseen or forgotten, which is unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, it is my hope that when we gather in the years to come to review the efforts of the United Nations designated International Decade for People of African Descent, we will not only speak of how our efforts resulted in our respective nations publicly recognizing the injustices and long-term impact of slavery and colonialism, but also of how our societies reconciled these issues in a manner that ensured equal opportunity, access, and justice for all people of African descent.

**SADIE KRAMER**

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Sadie Kramer for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Sadie Kramer is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Sadie Kramer is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Sadie Kramer for winning the Arvada Wheat

HARRISON IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE DONNA LEE SMITH, FIVE CHILDREN, ELIZABETH TERRY THOMPSON AND HER HUSBAND PAUL, MIKE SMITH, DON SMITH AND HER WIFE VIVIAN. ROSIE MCSAUL and HER HUSBAND DAVE, HARRISON SMITH III AND HIS WIFE MELISSA; ONE SISTER, THERESA WILLIS; 20 GRANDCHILDREN AND 16 GREAT GRANDCHILDREN.

MADAM SPEAKER, I ASK YOU TO JOIN ME IN REMEMBRANCE OF HARRISON “SMITTY” MILTON SMITH, JR. WORDS ALONE CANNOT EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE FOR HIS LIFE OF SERVICE. MAY GOD BLESS SMITTY AND HIS FAMILY DURING THIS DIFFICULT TIME.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. REGINALD T. HARDWAY, SR.’S LIFE-TIME OF SERVICE

HON. ROBIN L. KELLY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Dr. Reginald T. Hardway, Sr. as he celebrates his 74th birthday. He has enriched countless lives through his public service.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Hardway dedicated his life to serving others and teaching students. He is a retired college professor, most recently teaching in the graduate schools of education and business at Concordia University in Chicago. During his distinguished career, Dr. Hardway’s published writings such as “The Keys to America’s Kingdom: Business, Education and Politics” published. Dr. Hardway has received various awards and nominations throughout his life, including Who’s Who in America’s Education, Distinguished Leadership Award for Outstanding Contributions to Contemporary Society, Outstanding Young Man of America and the Archbishop James P. Lyke African American Male Image Award.

In addition to his storied career, Dr. Hardaway is a devoted husband and father to his two sons. He is a lifelong fan of baseball, a sport that he played semi-professionally and continues to enjoy today. Dr. Hardaway is a valuable member of his community, and we are all grateful for his contributions to the next generation of business and educational leaders.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Dr. Reginald T. Hardaway, Sr. on his 74th birthday. His life has been dedicated to family, faith and serving others.

IN RECOGNITION OF TOM BRYMER

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Tom Brymer, who is retiring from his dual leadership roles as the Town Manager of Westlake and Superintendent of Westlake Academy.

Mr. Brymer has devoted more than four decades of his life to public service. Before coming to Westlake in 2008, he held leadership roles in Gilmer, Lockhart, Bryan, and College Station, Texas, as well as Olathe, Kansas.

As Superintendent of Westlake Academy, Mr. Brymer has had the unique opportunity to lead Texas’ only municipally-owned, open-enrollment charter school. Under his leadership, the school’s enrollment has more than doubled, and it has added four additional buildings to its campus.

Mr. Brymer, in coordination with Westlake Academy’s faculty and staff, developed a renowned educational program that has earned accolades for its role in helping students thrive and prepare for the future.

During his tenure as Town Manager, Mr. Brymer has overseen significant improvements to Westlake’s infrastructure and economic development. For his efforts, Mr. Brymer been the recipient of multiple awards including the Texas Municipal League’s 2009 Municipal Excellence Award, the TEDC 2012 Community Economic Development Award, the ICMA 2012 Community Sustainability Program Excellence Award, and the Site Selectors Guild 2017 Excellence in Economic Development Award, among many others.

On behalf of the 26th District, I thank Mr. Brymer for his service to the Westlake community and wish him every success in his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMAL LATHON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Jamal Lathon for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

JAMAL LATHON
Jamal Lathon is a student at Arvada High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Jamal Lathon is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. Efforts by African descent led civil society organizations; requiring Annual State Department Human Rights Reports to include a section on discrimination faced by people of African descent; and creating similar initiatives at the United States Agency for International Development that can work in partnership with the State Department.

U.S. foreign policy strategies such as these have improved the situation of vulnerable groups internationally and would greatly assist in responding to increasing levels of prejudice and discrimination faced by people of African descent around the globe. The State Department has already launched many successful initiatives that have aided vulnerable populations, such as the Office of Global Women’s

**INTRODUCTION OF THE AFRICAN DESCENT AFFAIRS ACT**

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

**OF FLORIDA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the African Descent Affairs Act. As we continue to highlight the International Decade for People of African Descent, we have seen a sharp increase in racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, homophobia and other forms of discrimination across the globe.

Human rights violations emanating from racial prejudice and discrimination have negatively impacted people of African descent around the world, resulting in racial bias and disparities in education, employment, health, housing, justice, and other sectors.

We must act now to reverse these disturbing trends. The International Decade for People of African Descent provides an opportunity to not only draw attention to these inequities, but to also join efforts with countries around the globe to develop and implement national strategies honoring the vast contributions of people of African descent and to combat continuing issues of prejudice and discrimination such as those currently gripping our nation.

To aid these efforts, I have introduced the African Descent Affairs Act. This bill seeks to improve the situation of people of African descent around the world by establishing within the United States State Department a Global Office of African Descent Affairs to establish global foreign policy and assistance strategies for people of African descent; creating a “Fund” to support antidiscrimination and empowerment efforts by African descent led civil society organizations; requiring Annual State Department Human Rights Reports to include a section on discrimination faced by people of African descent; and creating similar initiatives at the United States Agency for International Development that can work in partnership with the State Department.

U.S. foreign policy strategies such as these have improved the situation of vulnerable groups internationally and would greatly assist in responding to increasing levels of prejudice and discrimination faced by people of African descent around the globe. The State Department has already launched many successful initiatives that have aided vulnerable populations, such as the Office of Global Women’s
pleased the House is considering this bipartisan, bicameral legislation to extend and authorize important Medicaid programs that serve medically complex children, seniors, and people with disabilities, mental health and substance use disorders.

I’m pleased to report that H.R. 1839 includes the ACE Kids Act. ACE Kids is the product of years of extensive work by my colleagues, former Congressman Joe Barton and Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR. This bill will improve care for the sickest children enrolled in Medicaid, which is the backbone of our health care system for these children. Children with complex medical conditions require a large amount of health services which are expensive and difficult for families to coordinate. The ACE Kids Act aims to better coordinate this care while reducing overall Medicaid spending. Each state’s program will be specifically tailored to fit each child’s needs and will provide families with a care coordinator. It is based on existing programs that save money while decreasing hospital visits and improving care. This legislation has broad bipartisan support and was passed by the House last December by a vote of 400 to 11. I urge all Members of the House to support it.

This bill also extends spousal impoverishment protections for recipients of home and community based services in Medicaid. These important protections ensure that spouses of Medicaid patients do not have to spend down their own assets for the Medicaid beneficiary to qualify for home and community based long term care services. Home and community based long term care services are critical to meeting the care and treatment needs of Medicaid beneficiaries, but spouses should not have to risk impoverishment for their loved ones to access these important services.

H.R. 1839 authorizes additional funding for the Money Follows the Person demonstration which has been successful in transitioning Medicaid beneficiaries out of institutions into community settings. The bill also extends the Excellence in Mental Health demonstration for two states to provide mental health services in community settings. Evidence shows that keeping patients in their communities and out of institutions improves outcomes, and I’m pleased to support extensions of these critical programs to ensure that patients can access services in the best setting for their needs.

The bill offsets these important extensions by closing loopholes that drug companies have exploited to misclassify their drugs and receive inappropriate rebates on their products. It also makes changes to third-party liability in child support, and denies federal funding for penis pumps in Medicaid.

I’m grateful that this bipartisan, bicameral legislation is being considered today to strengthen the Medicaid program for children with complex medical conditions, seniors, and people with disabilities, mental health and substance use disorders and I’m very proud to support it.

ERIN LIBBERTON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Erin Libberton for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Erin Libberton is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Erin Libberton is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Erin Libberton for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

MENSTRUAL EQUITY FOR ALL ACT OF 2019

HON. GRACE MENG
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, in recognition of Women’s History Month and the incredible advances women have made in our nation and around the world, I rise today to introduce the Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2019. This is the first comprehensive legislation that would end our nation’s inequities toward women, girls, and individuals who menstruate. Menstruation hygiene items, such as pads, tampons, cups, and liners, are necessary purchases for the vast majority of women.

Madam Speaker, popular culture would have one believe these products are ubiquitous and cheap. But I have heard the heart-breaking testimonies of countless girls and women from across our nation that would say otherwise. We live in the richest nation and yet millions of women and girls suffer from issues of access and affordability. This is an injustice and it is simply wrong.

Most premenopausal women use menstrual hygiene products on a monthly basis and it is estimated that a woman will use up to 16,000 tampons in her lifetime. Regardless of income, women spend a significant amount of money on purchasing menstruation hygiene products each year.

Beyond being cost-prohibitive, different populations of women and girls face unique challenges in accessing menstrual hygiene products. The Menstrual Equity for All Act aims to address these challenges by:

- Giving states the option to use federal grant funds to provide students with free menstrual hygiene products in schools—these grants already provide funding for health and wellness efforts;
- Ensuring that incarcerated individuals and detainees in federal (including immigration detention centers), state, and local facilities have access to free, unaltered, menstrual hygiene products;
- Ensuring that no visitor is prohibited from visiting an incarcerated individual due to the visitor’s use of menstrual hygiene products;
- Allowing homeless assistance providers to use grant funds to purchase menstrual hygiene products;
- Allowing individuals to use their own pre-tax dollars from their health flexible spending accounts to purchase menstrual hygiene products;
- Requiring that Medicaid covers the cost of menstrual hygiene products for recipients;
- Directing large employers (with 100 or more employees) to provide free menstrual hygiene products for their employees in the workplace; and
- Requiring all public federal buildings, including buildings on the Capitol campus, provide free menstrual hygiene products in the restrooms.

Madam Speaker, every woman deserves to succeed and advancing menstrual equity is critical to achieving this goal. I urge my colleagues to support my legislation. Access to safe, affordable menstrual hygiene products is a basic need and a health care right for over half the population; it is a human right.

Allowing individuals to use their own pre-tax dollars from their health flexible spending accounts to purchase menstrual hygiene products;

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Chris Luciano for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Chris Luciano is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Chris Luciano is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Chris Luciano for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

CONGRATULATING THE TELACU EDUCATION FOUNDATION ON THEIR 36TH ANNUAL BUILDING THE DREAM GALA

HON. PETE AGUILAR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 26, 2019

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the TELACU Education Foundation, a non-profit organization that has empowered talented Latino students and professionals in my district and throughout the country to achieve success for more than 36 years.

TELACU is one of the largest and oldest Community Development Corporation in the U.S., celebrating 50 years of service just last year. As part of its commitment to service, advancement, empowerment and self-sufficiency among constituency and in response to crisis-level dropout rates for Latino students, in 1983 TELACU created the TELACU Education Foundation.
This year marks the Foundation’s 36th anniversary of shattering barriers to academic and professional success for thousands of first-generation Latinos from underserved communities. In addition to providing critical educational services and resources for veterans, TELACU’s Continuum of Education—comprised of the College Readiness and College Success Programs—annually propels approximately 2,000 TELACU Scholars from high school through graduate studies, equipping them with the academic credentials and professional tools needed to successfully enter the increasingly technical 21st Century workforce.

Historically, approximately 98 percent of high school TELACU Scholars graduate and nearly all pursue higher education; more than 99 percent of college Scholars earn a Bachelor’s degree, with an increasing number going on to seek advanced degrees. Since TELACU Scholars are predominantly Latinos from some of the most economically-depressed communities in Southern California, their attainment of high school diplomas and college degrees directly benefits disenfranchised communities. Program graduates become self-sufficient, well-educated professionals and role models who inspire and invest in the next generation of Latino leaders.

Their attainment of higher education, increased earning power and dedication to service leads to the socioeconomic empowerment of their local communities, and betters our country as a whole.

Madam Speaker, in recognition of the thousands of students, families and communities they have served and empowered, I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating the TELACU Education Foundation on the occasion of its 36th Annual Building the Dream Gala, and in celebrating their inspiring TELACU Scholars.
**Chamber Action**

**Routine Proceedings, pages S1949–S2009.**

**Measures Introduced:** Twenty bills were introduced, as follows: S. 866–885. *Pages S1986–87*

**Measures Reported:**
- Report to accompany S. 268, to reauthorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife conservation funds, to establish prize competitions relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, wildlife conservation, the management of invasive species, and the protection of endangered species, to amend the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 to modify the protections provided by that Act. (S. Rept. No. 116–18) *Page S1985*

**Measures Passed:**
- **Gold Star Wives Day:** Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 68, designating April 5, 2019, as “Gold Star Wives Day”, and the resolution was then agreed to. *Page S2000*
- **100th Anniversary of Fort Benning:** Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 72, honoring the 100th anniversary of Fort Benning in Columbus, Georgia, and the resolution was then agreed to. *Page S2000*
- **National Rehabilitation Counselors Appreciation Day:** Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 117, designating March 22, 2019, as “National Rehabilitation Counselors Appreciation Day”, and the resolution was then agreed to. *Page S2000*

**Measures Considered:**
- **Green New Deal:** Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. J. Res. 8, recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal. *Pages S1964–72*

By a unanimous vote of 57 nays, 43 responding present (Vote No. 52), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the joint resolution. *Pages S1971–72*

**Supplemental Appropriations Act—Agreement:** Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. *Pages S1972–76*

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:
- By 90 yeas to 10 nays (Vote No. 53), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, March 27, 2019; and that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. *Page S2000*

**Message from the President:** Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities that was declared in Executive Order 13694 on April 1, 2015; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–7) *Page S1985*

**Nomination Confirmed:** Senate confirmed the following nomination:
- By 78 yeas to 21 nays (Vote No. EX. 51), Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. *Pages S1949–64, S2009*
Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

- Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Slovak Republic.
- John Jefferson Daigle, of Louisiana, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cabo Verde.
- Matthew S. Klimow, of New York, to be Ambassador to Turkmenistan.
- Christopher Landau, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the United Mexican States.
- Ada E. Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.
- David John Novak, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.
- Jeffrey A. Rosen, of Virginia, to be Deputy Attorney General.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.
1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.
Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

Messages from the House:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—53)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:07 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 27, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2000.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the posture of the Department of the Army in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Mark T. Esper, Secretary of the Army, and General Mark A. Milley, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, both of the Department of Defense.

CYBERSECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity concluded a hearing to examine cybersecurity responsibilities of the defense industrial base, after receiving testimony from William A. LaPlante, MITRE National Security Sector; John Luddy, Aerospace Industries Association; Christopher Peters, The Lucrum Group; and Michael P. MacKay, Progeny Systems Corporation.

HOUSING REFORM

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Chairman’s housing reform outline, part I, after receiving testimony from Sue Ansel, Gables Residential, on behalf of the National Multifamily Housing Council and the National Apartment Association, Edward J. DeMarco, Housing Policy Council, Greg Ugalde, National Association of Home Builders, Hilary O. Shelton, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Adam J. Levitin, Georgetown University Law Center, all of Washington, D.C.; and Mark Zandi, Moody’s Analytics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FEDERAL DATA PRIVACY FRAMEWORK


BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Andrew M. Saul, of New York, to be Commissioner of Social Security, Gordon Hartogensis, of Connecticut, to be Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and Courtney Dunbar Jones, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD NORTH KOREA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy concluded a hearing to examine United States policy toward North Korea after the second summit, after receiving testimony from Victor Cha, Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Kelly E.
Magsamen, Center for American Progress, both of Washington, D.C.

21ST CENTURY CURES ACT

RED FLAG LAWS
Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine red flag laws, focusing on guidelines for state action, after receiving testimony from Ron Honberg, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Arlington, Virginia; Amanda Wilcox, Brady California, Penn Valley; Ric Bradshaw, Palm Beach County Sheriff, West Palm Beach, Florida; Kimberly Wyatt, King County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Seattle, Washington; and David B. Kopel, Independence Institute, Denver, Colorado.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
BUDGET
Committee on Veterans Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2020 and advanced appropriations requests for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, after receiving testimony from Robert L. Wilkie, Secretary, Paul R. Lawrence, Under Secretary for Benefits, Veterans Benefits Administration, Richard A. Stone, Veterans Health Administration, and Jon Rychalski, Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 26 public bills, H.R. 1868–1893; 1 private bill, H.R. 1894; and 3 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 26; and H. Res. 255–256, were introduced. Pages H2826–27

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H2828–29

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:
H. Res. 245, providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress (H. Rept. 116–20). Page H2826

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Peters to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H2799

Recess: The House recessed at 10:28 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. Page H2802

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Reverend Tony Lee, Community of Hope A.M.E. Church, Hillcrest Heights, Maryland. Page H2802

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:
Lytton Rancheria Homelands Act of 2019: H.R. 1388, to take lands in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 21 nays, Roll No. 128; and Pages H2812–13, H2815–16


Relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019—Presidential Veto: The House voted to sustain the President’s veto of H.J. Res. 46, relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, by a yea-and-nay vote of 248 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 127 (two-thirds of those present not voting to override). Pages H2806–12, H2814–15

Subsequently, the veto message (H. Doc. 116–22) and the joint resolution were referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Page H2815

Authorizing the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass S. 252, to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army. Pages H2817–18
Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities is to continue in effect beyond April 1, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–23).

Senate Referral: S. 863 was referred to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H2812.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2814–15, H2815–16, and H2816–17. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:54 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the National Science Foundation. Testimony was heard from France A. Córdova, Director, National Science Foundation.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Energy. Testimony was heard from Rick Perry, Secretary, Department of Energy.

APPROPRIATIONS—OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a budget hearing on the Office of Management and Budget. Testimony was heard from Russ Vought, Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Education. Testimony was heard from Betsy DeVos, Secretary, Department of Education.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of the Interior. Testimony was heard from Scott J. Cameron, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, Department of the Interior; and Denise Flanagan, Director, Office of Budget, Department of the Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS—RESERVE COMPONENTS


MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Cisneros, Espaillat, Jackson Lee, Malinowski, Rose of New York, Van Drew, Visclosky, and Watkins.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. COAST GUARD

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the U.S. Coast Guard. Testimony was heard from Admiral Karl Schultz, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Brooks of Alabama, Haaland, Jackson Lee, Jeffries, Posey, and Visclosky.

APPROPRIATIONS—MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND BRAC OVERVIEW

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Military Installations and BRAC Overview. Testimony was heard from Brigadier General John J. Allen, Air Force Director of Civil Engineers, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force; Lieutenant General Gwen Bingham, Assistant Chief for Installations
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Management, U.S. Army; Major General Vincent A. Coglianese, Marine Corps Installations Command/Assistant Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (Facilities), U.S. Marine Corps; Robert McMahon, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, Department of Defense; and Vice Admiral Dixon R. Smith, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Readiness and Logistics, U.S. Navy.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern, and Representatives Thompson of Pennsylvania, Dunn, González-Colón of Puerto Rico, and Jackson Lee.

U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held an oversight hearing on the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. Testimony was heard from General Robert Abrams, Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command; and Admiral Phil Davidson, Commander, U.S. Indio-Pacific Command. This hearing was closed.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2020 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense”. Testimony was heard from Patrick M. Shanahan, Acting Secretary of Defense, Department of the Defense; and General Joseph F. Dunford, U.S. Marine Corps, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FISCAL YEAR 2020 BUDGET REQUEST FOR SEAPOWERS AND PROJECTION FORCES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces”. Testimony was heard from James F. Geurts, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research Development and Acquisition, Department of the Navy; Vice Admiral William R. Merz, U.S. Navy, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfare Systems (N9); and Lieutenant General David H. Berger, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, and Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FY 2020 BUDGET

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Department of Health and Human Services FY 2020 Budget”. Testimony was heard from Eric D. Hargan, Deputy Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

PROTECTING WORKERS’ RIGHT TO ORGANIZE: THE NEED FOR LABOR LAW REFORM

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions held a hearing entitled “Protecting Workers’ Right to Organize: The Need for Labor Law Reform”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

STRENGTHENING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services held a hearing entitled “Strengthening Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect”. Testimony was heard from Judy King, Director, Family Support Programs, Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a markup on H.R. 1644, the “Save the Internet Act of 2019”. H.R. 1644 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDS IN THE WAKE OF HURRICANES HARVEY, IRMA, AND MARIA

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Administration of Disaster Recovery Funds in the Wake of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria”. Testimony was heard from Fernando Gil Ensenat, Secretary of Housing, Puerto Rico; Jeremy Kirkland, Counsel to the Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Daphne Lemelle, Executive Director, Harris County Community Services Department, Texas; and a public witness.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 389, the “Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act”; H.R. 1500, the “Consumers First Act”; H.R. 1595, the “Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act of 2019”; H.R. 1815, the “SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act”; and H.R. 1856, the “Ending Homelessness Act of 2019”.
UNDERSTANDING ODEBRECHT: LESSONS FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE AMERICAS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, and Trade held a hearing entitled “Understanding Odebrecht: Lessons for Combating Corruption in the Americas”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PROPOSED SMALL ARMS TRANSFERS: BIG IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Proposed Small Arms Transfers: Big Implications for U.S. Foreign Policy”. Testimony was heard from Representative Torres of California, and public witnesses.

LOOKING FORWARD: U.S.-AFRICA RELATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled “Looking Forward: U.S.-Africa Relations”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ALLIANCE WITH EUROPE

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, Energy, and the Environment held a hearing entitled “The Historic American Alliance with Europe”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY’S FAMILY SEPARATION POLICY: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE BORDER


MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H. Res. 243, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Attorney General to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the actions of former Federal Bureau of Investigation Acting Director Andrew McCabe. H. Res. 243 was ordered reported, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on H.R. 1326, the “ACCESS Act”; H.R. 877, the “Modernizing the Pittman-Robertson Fund for Tomorrow’s Needs Act”; H.R. 1809, to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, to provide parity for United States territories and the District of Columbia, to make technical corrections to such Acts and related laws, and for other purposes; H.R. 737, the “Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act of 2019”; H.R. 1305, the “Albatross and Petrel Conservation Act”; H.R. 1380, the “Big Cat Public Safety Act”; and H.R. 1568, the “SAVE Right Whales Act”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Sablan, Thompson of California, and Austin Scott of Georgia; and public witnesses.

THE NEED TO PROTECT THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COASTAL PLAIN

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “The Need to Protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 745, the “Executive Branch Comprehensive Ethics Enforcement Act”; H.R. 964, the “Transition Team Ethics Improvement Act”; H.R. 1076, the “Fair Chance Act”; H.R. 1496, the “Presidential Allowance Modernization Act”; H.R. 1847, the “Inspector General Protection Act”; H.R. 540, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Ayrault Road in Fairport, New York, as the “Louise and Bob Slaughter Post Office”; H.R. 1198, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 South Boulder Highway in Henderson, Nevada, as the “Henderson Veterans Memorial Post Office Building”; H.R. 1449, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203rd in Olympia Fields, Illinois, as the “Captain Robert L. Martin Post Office”; S. 725, a bill to change the address of the postal facility designated in honor of Captain Humayun Khan; H.R. 828, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Route 111 in Smithtown, New York, as the “Congressman Bill Carney Post Office”; and H.R. 829, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1450 Montauk Highway in Mastic, New York, as the “Army Specialist Thomas J. Wilwerth Post Office Building”. H.R. 745, H.R. 964, H.R. 1076, H.R. 1496, and H.R. 1847 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 540, H.R. 1198, H.R. 1449, S.
725, H.R. 828 and H.R. 829 were ordered reported, without amendment.

**IMPROVING DATA SECURITY AT CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES**

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy held a hearing entitled “Improving Data Security at Consumer Reporting Agencies”. Testimony was heard from Michael Clements, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office; Andrew Smith Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission; and public witnesses.

**REVITALIZING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING**

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology; and Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled “Revitalizing American Leadership in Advanced Manufacturing”. Testimony was heard from Mike Molinar, Director of the Office of Advanced Manufacturing, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Valri Lightner, Acting Director, Advanced Manufacturing Office, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

**CLEARED FOR TAKE-OFF? IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS RUNWAY EXTENSION ACT**

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure held a hearing entitled “Cleared for Take-off? Implementation of the Small Business Runway Extension Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**THE COST OF DOING NOTHING: WHY INVESTMENT IN OUR NATION’S AIRPORTS MATTERS**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Cost of Doing Nothing: Why Investment in our Nation’s Airports Matters”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**TRADE AND LABOR: CREATING AND ENFORCING RULES TO BENEFIT AMERICAN WORKERS**

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Trade held a hearing entitled “Trade and Labor: Creating and Enforcing Rules to Benefit American Workers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.
States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank, and David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary (East Asian and Pacific Affairs), all of the Department of State, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Rules and Administration: to hold oversight hearings to examine the Smithsonian Institution, 10:30 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: business meeting to consider S. 771, to amend section 21 of the Small Business Development Center Counselors, 9:15 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, 9:45 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 10 a.m., 2362–C Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “USDA’s Proposed Relocation of the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture”, 11 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the National Security Agency, U.S. Cyber Command, 11 a.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing will be closed.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 1 p.m., 2008 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Veterans Affairs, 1 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, hearing entitled “Public Witness Hearing”, 1:30 p.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2:30 p.m., 2358–C Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the National Reconnaissance Office, 3 p.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing will be closed.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Reserve Component Duty Status Reform”, 4 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Department of Defense’s Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled “Innovations in Expanding Registered Apprenticeship Programs”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, markup on H.R. 1781, the “Payment Commission Data Act of 2019”; H.R. 938, the “BLOCKING Act of 2019”; H.R. 1520, the “Purple Book Continuity Act of 2019”; H.R. 1503, the “Orange Book Transparency Act of 2019”; H.R. 1499, the “Protecting Consumer Access to Generic Drugs Act of 2019”; H.R. 965, the “CREATES Act of 2019”; H.R. 1385, the “SAVE Act”; H.R. 1386, the “ENROLL Act of 2019”; H.R. 1425, the “State Health Care Premium Reduction Act”; H.R. 987, the “MORE Health Education Act”; H.R. 986, the “Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019”; and H.R. 1010, a bill to provide that the rule entitled “Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance” shall have no force or effect, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 389, the “Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act”; H.R. 1500, the “Consumers First Act”; H.R. 1595, the “Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act of 2019”; H.R. 1815, the “SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act”; and H.R. 1856, the “Ending Homelessness Act of 2019”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled “Making Sanctions Effective: The Case of North Korea”, 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “The State Department’s Foreign Policy Strategy and FY20 Budget Request”, 12:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “Examining the Constitutional Role of the Pardon Power”, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Department of the Interior’s Spending Priorities and the President’s Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Proposal”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight; and Subcommittee on Environment, joint hearing entitled “EPA’s IRIS Program: Reviewing its Progress and Roadblocks Ahead”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.


Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1108, the “Aviation Funding Stability Act of 2019”; H.R. 1775, to establish a task force on NOTAM improvements, and for other purposes; H.R. 367, the “Pay Our Coast Guard Parity Act of 2019”; H.R. 1322, to require a report on the effects of Climate Change on the Coast Guard; H.R. 1306, the “Federal Disaster Assistance Coordination Act”; H.R. 1307, the “Post-Disaster Assistance Online Accountability Act”; H.R. 1311, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that unmet needs after a major disaster are met; and H.R. 1331, the “Local Water Protection Act”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The 2017 Tax Law and Who It Left Behind”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Congressional Reforms of the Past and Their Effect on Today’s Congress”, 2 p.m., 1310 Longworth.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 27

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Wednesday, March 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 268, Supplemental Appropriations Act, post-cloture.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.R. 7—Paycheck Fairness Act (Subject to a Rule). Consideration of H. Res. 124—Expressing opposition to banning service in the Armed Forces by openly transgender individuals (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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